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WRA

MEMORANDA

1942-45

C-A

171

EXECUTIVE ORDER

#9066

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO PRESCRIBE
MILITARY AREAS

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities as defined in Section 4, Act of April 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by the Act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the Act of August 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 655 (U. S. C., Title 50, Sec. 104):

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any persons to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of War or the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order. The designation of military areas in any region or locality shall supersede designations of prohibited and restricted areas by the Attorney General under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, and shall supersede the responsibility and authority of the Attorney General under the said Proclamations in respect of such prohibited and restricted areas.

I hereby further authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the said Military Commanders to take such other steps as he or the appropriate Military Commander may deem advisable to enforce compliance with the restrictions applicable to each Military area hereinabove authorized to be designated, including the use of Federal troops and other Federal agencies, with authority to accept assistance of state and local agencies.

I hereby further authorize and direct all Executive Departments, independent establishments and other Federal Agencies, to assist the Secretary of War or the said Military Commanders in carrying out this Executive Order, including the furnishing of medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, shelter, and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities, and services.

This order shall not be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the authority heretofore granted under Executive Order No. 8972, dated December 12, 1941, nor shall it be construed as limiting or modifying the duty and responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigations, with respect to the investigation of alleged acts of sabotage or the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, prescribing regulations for the conduct and control of alien enemies, except as such duty and responsibility is superseded by the designation of military areas hereunder.

THE WHITE HOUSE

February 19, 1942

ESTABLISHING THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY IN THE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND DEFINING
ITS FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to provide for the removal from designated areas of persons whose removal is necessary in the interests of national security, it is ordered as follows:

1. There is established in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President the War Relocation Authority, at the head of which shall be a Director appointed by and responsible to the President.

2. The Director of the War Relocation Authority is authorized and directed to formulate and effectuate a program for the removal, from the areas designated from time to time by the Secretary of War or appropriate military commander under the authority of Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, of the persons or classes of persons designated under such Executive Order, and for their relocation, maintenance, and supervision.

3. In effectuating such program the Director shall have authorization to--

(a) Accomplish all necessary evacuation not undertaken by the Secretary of War or appropriate military commander, provide for the relocation of such persons in appropriate places, provide for their needs in such manner as may be appropriate, and supervise their activities.

(b) Provide, insofar as feasible and desirable, for the employment of such persons at useful work in 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.

(c) Secure the cooperation, assistance, or services of any governmental agency.

(d) Prescribe regulations necessary or desirable to promote effective execution of such program, and, as a means of coordinating evacuation and relocation activities, consult with the Secretary of War with respect to regulations issued and measures taken by him.

(e) Make such delegations of authority as he may deem necessary.

(f) Employ necessary personnel, and make such expenditures, including the making of loans and grants and the purchase of real property, as may be necessary, within the limits of such funds as may be made available to the Authority.

4. The Director shall consult with the United States Employment Service and other agencies on employment and other problems incident to activities under this order.

5. The Director shall cooperate with the Alien Property Custodian appointed pursuant to Executive Order No. 9095 of March 11, 1942, in formulating policies to govern the custody, management, and disposal by the Alien Property Custodian of property belonging to foreign nationals removed under this order or under Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942; and may assist all other persons removed under either of such Executive Orders in the management and disposal of their property.

6. Departments and agencies of the United States are directed to cooperate with and assist the Director in his activities hereunder. The Departments of War and Justice, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, respectively, shall insofar as consistent with the national interest provide such protective, police and investigational services as the Director shall find necessary in connection with activities under this order.

7. There is established within the War Relocation Authority the War Relocation Work Corps. The Director shall provide, by general regulations, for the enlistment in such Corps, for the duration of the present war, of persons removed under this order or under Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, and shall prescribe the terms and conditions of the work to be performed by such Corps, and the compensation to be paid.

8. There is established within the War Relocation Authority a Liaison Committee on War Relocation, which shall consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Labor, the Federal Security Administrator, the Director of Civilian Defense, and the Alien Property Custodian, or their deputies, and such other persons or agencies as the Director may designate. The Liaison Committee shall meet at the call of the Director and shall assist him in his duties.

9. The Director shall keep the President informed with regard to the progress made in carrying out this order, and perform such related duties as the President may from time to time assign to him.

10. In order to avoid duplication of evacuation activities under this order and Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, the Director shall not undertake any evacuation activities within military areas designated under said Executive Order No. 9066, without the prior approval of the Secretary of War or the appropriate military commander.

11. This order does not limit the authority granted in Executive Order No. 8972 of December 12, 1941; Executive Order No. 9066 of

February 19, 1942; Executive Order No. 9095 of March 11, 1942; Executive Proclamation No. 2525 of December 7, 1941; Executive Proclamation No. 2526 of December 8, 1941; Executive Proclamation No. 2527 of December 8, 1941; Executive Proclamation No. 2533 of December 29, 1941; or Executive Proclamation No. 2537 of January 14, 1942; nor does it limit the functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

March 18, 1942

April 1, 1942.

Five general classes eligible to apply for exemption from evacuation have already been designated. (Refer to official proclamations). It is proposed that request be made to the Department of War and to General de Witt for addition to the list of four other classes:

(1) Alien Italians and Germans having American citizen spouses, children or other family members living in their households who are dependent on the alien for support or for maintaining family unity. (Designed to prevent separation of families established here a long time and to call attention to the fact that some in this classification have remained aliens because of conditions beyond their control.)

(2) Persons who filed preliminary petition for naturalization prior to December 7, 1941. (Applicable to aliens who fulfilled all requirements for citizenship and would have become citizens before December 7, 1941 if there had not been administrative delay in overcrowded naturalization offices).

(3) German and Italian nationals who lost citizenship before December 7, 1941 by expatriation on the part of the Nazi and Fascist governments as a matter of religious, racial or political discrimination; their spouses, children and parents who may be living in their households. (Applicable to political refugees expatriated by decree in individual cases and to Jews expatriated by summary decree and to their family members who may not be either Jewish or "politically objectionable").

(4) Refugees from Axis countries who fled because of active opposition to their respective governments. (Includes small group not covered by (3).

It is suggested that exemption for these additional classes also be sought by application to hearing boards, and that social agencies offer their assistance to such boards.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington, D. C.

Oct 1942

To WRA Staff Members

The successful administration of the WRA program, especially in the Relocation Centers, will be dependent to a great extent upon an understanding of the cultural background of the Japanese people and their American children and grandchildren. John F. Embree, who recently has assumed responsibility for documentation of the WRA program, in the Office of Reports, has conducted studies in both Japan and Hawaii, and is recognized by his colleagues as being well qualified to report on Japanese race and culture. The accompanying notes on Dealing With Japanese Americans are commended to the attention of all WRA staff Members. Additional notes of similar nature will be prepared from time to time.

Signed by D. S. Myer

Director

Attachment

October 1942

DEALING WITH JAPANESE*AMERICANS

By John F. Embree
Documents Section, Office of Reports

(in Japan 1935-1936)

1. Race and Culture.

The only thing evacuees in relocation centers have in common is their ancestry, i.e., their race. Because of this fact both the evacuees and members of the WRA staff are likely to assume many things to be racial which are an actual fact not racial but cultural.

What is the race anyway? The basic element in race is heredity. A number of people of the same ancestry may be turned a race. Pure race is, that is, large numbers of people descended from the same stock, do not exist. All present-day groups of people such as Japanese, English, Germans, Americans, are of mixed racial stock. One consequence of this is that individuals of any so-called racial group differ greatly among themselves in regard to stature, hair form, skin color, head shape, etc. This means that race can only be considered on a statistical basis. Japanese, for instance, are on the average short, darker-skinned and more often round-headed than are Caucasians. But individual Japanese are often taller or lighter or more long-headed than individual Caucasians with whom they may be compared.

A look around any relocation center will demonstrate these points. Some Japanese you will notice to be rather short, but every now and then you will meet a tall man; some will have the characteristic straight black hair of the "Mongol" type, but others have wavy hair; some have an epicanthic fold on the inner part of the eye opening (which partly accounts for the so-called slant eye), but many do not. Observe your Japanese acquaintances closely and you will soon have to discard any mythical "Japanese type" you have built up in your mind.

Physical features of parents are transmitted to their children, racial types persist through generations. But cultural traits are not inherited; they are acquired through learning and education.

Thus, a Japanese born in California grows up speaking English, something his cousin in Japan may never learn. And even though he

attends a Japanese language school, he will never learn to speak Japanese properly unless he goes to Japan to live. President Roosevelt is of Dutch decent, but he cannot discourse in Dutch. To understand his personality you must know his cultural background as an American brought up in eastern New York. Mr. Willkie is of German decent, but he does not speak German, and his culturally determined personality is typically American.

Psychologists and anthropologists have made many studies in regards to intelligence and race, temperament and race. There is general agreement that as between the major ~~Caucasian~~ "race" of men there is no possitive evidence to show that a given individual of one race may not develop as far mentally as an individual of another, givien the same cultural background. Similarly, in regard to temperament, it is culture rather than race that is the predominant factor. Thus, the "lazy" Negro of rural United States is not lazy because of race but because of social status; his cousin in Nigeria is a very energitic individual and one capable of complex political development and strong individual leadership. Similarly, Japanese in California are known to be hard-working, self-sacrificing people with strong family loyalties. These useful traits are not biological and there is a real danger of their disappearing soon under relocation center conditions. (Remember, the Brow and Blackfoot Indians whose cultures stressed individual initiative and personal bravery and and what has happened to these brilliant warriors under Reservation conditions where all the old cultural values have been undermined and many are today lacking in individual initiative and possessed of a typical wards-of-the-government-outlook on life.)

The importance of culture in determining behavior may be seen further in the fact that frequently you will find a young Nisseis to have a similar temperament and outlook on life as yourself in contrast to his father who may appear to be "very Japanese". Of course, under center condition of life, the administrator, with his security and dominant social position will have so many advantages over any Nissei, insecure as to his future, and in a subservient social position, that the two are bound to look upon problems in the center from the different points of view. This social and economic difference in position should always be remembered by a "Caucasians" administrator or teacher when trying to settle some problem with an evacuee.

To Summarize:

Race is hereditary and culture acquired. Races of men today are not "pure" and there is great variability in physical appearance and intelligence within any racial group. The all important factor in determining adult behavior is early education, and i. e., the cultural background of an individual. Further, even in what is regarded as one culture (e.g. American) important differences in personality develop as a result of growth in different regional areas and in dif-

ferent social levels of society.

2. Behavior Patterns as Found Among Issei and Some Others in Relocation Centers.

In order to deal successfully with any group of people it is well to know something about them. A friendly attitude goes a long way, but that is not enough, for good will without knowledge may result in more harm than good.

The older Japanese (Issei)* have a number of fixed ways of living together and dealing with social situations about which it is useful to know.

The Go-Between

First of all, no Japanese (and here is meant no persons of Japanese culture) likes to meet face to face with his social equal or superior in a situation that might cause embarrassment to the latter. Instead, a go-between is preferred, some common friend who will carry the message or conduct the negotiations. In this way, if the negotiations fall through or one party has to say "No," face-to-face embarrassment is avoided. The best known example of this is in marriage where the two families involved wish to inquire into the other's social backgrounds. This, of course, could lead to considerable embarrassment and so a go-between is very convenient. Even some Japanese-Americans who object to marriage arrangements by families do like to have a friend do a proposing, John Alden style.

Similarly, if an important business deal is being carried out, negotiations are often by means of a go-between.

On a relocation center, you may find that if some program or suggestion is not liked, no one will object at first but later through some third party you will hear that there is objection to it. This is the go-between system in operation. You may often get better results in work with older evacuees by working through a go-between than by working directly, since each of you can speak

* Much has been said of the differences between Issei, Kibei, and Nisei. In the whole it is safe to assume that older Issei are Japanese in culture and outlook and younger Nisei are American in culture and outlook. (If a Nisei is bitter and anti-administration in attitude, this is simply evidence that he is American and strongly resents his loss of liberty without trial.) The Kibei Nisei who have been educated in Japan, have been much written of as a dangerous pro-Japanese element. Probably many Japanese are culturally Japanese, but by no means all. Furthermore,

some Issei, born in Japan but educated in the United States, are American in point of view. So, while Issei, Kibei and Nisei are convenient terms of classification, it is worth remembering that generalizations concerning these groups are subject to many individual exceptions.

more freely and express your ideas more fully to a go-between without fear or hurting anyone's feelings than if you were dealing face to face.

Sharing Responsibility

Another characteristic of older Japanese is a desire to avoid personal responsibility for something that may make him unpopular with his associates. As a result committees are more popular than chairmen. Further, any final decision for action by a committee is usually unanimous, thus making all members equally responsible for it. If people are dissatisfied with some aspect of project life, instead of using a single go-between, a committee may be chosen and that committee will wait upon some member of the staff with its complaints or proposals.

Where a single man must serve, as in the case of block representatives, he will probably either be unanimously nominated or men will rotate in office either by resignations or through having different men elected each election.

(For a comparison, note that in Japan while a certain body of men rule Japan through the years, those who are openly and formally responsible for government change frequently. No single man stands out as responsible for government for long at a time in the manner of Hitler or Mussolini.)

PROJECT HEAD'S POSITION

As the man responsible for the whole community, the project head in each center has great authority and prestige - an authority and prestige recognized by the older Japanese in the same way in which they recognize the authority of a village headman.

When a new policy is announced or anything affecting the whole center is inaugurated, it should be made by the project head himself. Furthermore, the project head should make it a point to from time to time, meet with the people of the center (or of each camp where there is more than one in a center) in order to discuss new developments, answer questions and so make sure that people understand. Only in this way will the people believe what is said, because it comes from the highest authority. Talks of this sort by the project director should be as specific as possible -- if necessary

deal with such seemingly minor but very real things as toilets, soap supply, food distribution, etc., if these questions are raised by the evacuees. Only the project head can effectively kill some rumors. Furthermore, this first-hand word from the highest authority should be given not once a year, but at least once a month. Such duties cannot be deputed. The project head, like the village headman, is expected to be responsible for taking an active interest in the welfare of his community by traditional Japanese custom. (Resentment of questions implying criticism of administration is not, of course, the best means of answering them, or solving the underlying problems and anxieties that give rise to them.)

After a new policy has been explained by the project head to responsible evacuees involved, later discussions of it may be made by the appropriate division head.

Modes of Employment

Employment problems form an important aspect of center life and need patient and personal attention by conscientious administrators. With Japanese (as indeed with any people), to simply ask for a turnout of 300 men on a work project is not likely to be successful. Instead, first the nature of the work must be considered, then a number of experienced evacuees contacted. To them the nature and purpose of the work must be explained. When they understand what it is all about, they can suggest the people to be employed on it, and make useful suggestions on carrying out the project. In this way a corps of workers with close rapport and good morale can be built up. If any change in conditions of work is made, this also should be carefully explained to and fully understood by the work leaders who can in turn explain it to their work crews.

Sitdowns, strikes and riots are not the result of cussedness, but are the results of misunderstandings and dissatisfactions; in the centers they are likely to be accentuated by anxieties, but the administrator who is careful to develop understanding by the evacuees of the programs he proposes to initiate probably will be favored with their cooperation.

Anxieties

All evacuees in relocation centers have an uneasy feeling of insecurity that determines many of their actions. This insecurity is due to the war, and especially to the relocation program whereby families often had to move, not once but twice or three times, from, say, Berkeley to Zone Two, from Zone Two to an assembly center, from an assembly center to a relocation center. All of these in a few weeks or months. The newspapers carry stories of threats to deport Japanese after the war, threats to deprive Nisei of citizenship, threats to prevent the return of evacuees to California after the war.

WRA policy in the relocation centers differs from WCCA policy, and this WRA policy itself have often changed since it was first established. Small wonder, then, that an evacuee wonders "What next?" He is worried and insecure in regard to what will happen after the war, what will become of his children's manners and morals as a result of life in worried about tomorrow's food, tomorrow's health, tomorrow's children.

It is this basic insecurity and multitude of anxieties that cause so many alarmist rumors to fly through the centers and cause so many people to become apathetic toward work.

For the present, the best way to deal with this situation is for everyone from project head down to make sure that he understands and has explained clearly and definitely just what any new policy or new activity means in terms of life in the center. Furthermore, within his sphere of activity, each staff member should make every effort to know personally and well as many evacuees of as many social types as he can. Only in this way can some of the fears and rumors prevalent among the evacuees be brought to light and so killed off just as darkness-loving bacteria die when exposed to sun shine.

Food

In regard to food, any regular eating in common mess halls is unsatisfactory and the food is inevitably going to be criticized whether it is good or not. But it is important to realize the great importance of the slightest change in diet to the evacuees and that anything that even looks like unfair practice by the chefs and the chief steward is going to cause a great deal of dissatisfaction. Unless the chief steward has the confidence of his cooks who in turn have the respect of the blocks, food riots or strikes are going to occur sooner or later on the project.

Most of these last suggestions all add up to the same thing, a need for staff members to be well acquainted with evacuees with whom they are concerned so that they can observe any growth of a critical situation and deal with it on a personal basis and in a peaceful manner before it gets out of hand.

Evacuee Attitude

There are certain attitudes among evacuees which are fairly common. First there is a tendency to take sides in the war, to be pro- or anti-axis. These two attitudes are often related to pro- and anti-project administration attitudes. Thus, the more successful the staff is in arousing the confidence of evacuees in its integrity, the more converts to the anti-axis group among the evacuees.

On the whole older single men who are aliens and who have few

ties in America are most likely to be pro-axis in any aggressive way such as criticising pro-American Nisei and telling them their American citizenship is useless.

Japanese born in this country but educated in Japan, especially for several years and since 1935 are, like the old bachelors, a group likely to actively favor Japan.

Parents of children who have made some success in American life are more likely to be neutral in action if not in attitude. Their loyalties are likely to be divided, since, up to December 7 at any rate, they realized that their children's future lay in America and America had given them a chance to rise in the world such as they would never have had in Japan.

Nisei, American born and American educated, are today of many attitudes. First there are the very pro-American. These people are easy to deal with but are often regarded as apple polishers and do not always have the respect of other evacuees, either Issei or Nisei. A large number are normal Americans who rather resent being transferred and locked up just because their parents were born in Japan. A small minority are, like some Kibei, actively pro-axis.

On the whole most older married evacuees will cooperate with any reasonable program of center management since they want center conditions to be peaceful and to improve rather than deteriorate. However, it is too much to expect Japanese who could never become citizens to actively participate in programs to celebrate the Four Freedoms or Independence Day. A democracy of works rather than of words is what will be most effective in influencing their attitudes.

Among Nisei, due to inactivity, many problems are going to arise in connection with work, with self-government and with sex which has nothing to do with pro-anti-axis attitudes, but if handled without human understanding may lead to anti-administration attitudes, to anti-which because of center social conditions might soon be transferred to anti-American attitudes. This would be a tragedy for the individuals concerned and an indication of failure in the WRA.

To Summarize:

Older Japanese have a number of patterns of behavior, a knowledge of which is useful in project administration. First, there is the desire to avoid face-to-face embarrassment through the use of a go-between. Second, there is a desire to avoid personal responsibility (and so invoke censure against oneself) and a consequent tendency toward group responsibility and, in committees, unanimous decisions, and rotating office holding. Thirdly, there is the tradition of accepting as true what the government head (in this case the project head) says in regard to government policy--but to be a successful government head one must give out the policy personally and so accept responsibility for it. Finally, in all dealings with evacuees it is well to be aware of the anxieties and attitudes which are prevalent in the center among all groups; and the need to become personally acquainted with these in order to lessen tensions that might lead to serious consequences.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

JAN 21 1943

Mr. Ernest B. Price
1149 N. Inglewood Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Mr. Price:

I have your letter of January 10 and if anything should develop we will most certainly let you know.

I appreciate your calling our attention to Clarke Kawakami. I am asking Mr. Baker, Head of our Reports Division, and the Personnel Division to check further into Mr. Kawakami's case.

You asked for my opinion concerning your "Plan", consequently, I am going to give you my frank reaction. The first part of your analysis up to the point where you present the solution, beginning at the top of page 4, is excellent. There are many practical reasons why the colonization type of program which you recommend is, in my opinion, not feasible. My first reason is that these people generally should not settle in colonies throughout the country, but should disseminate themselves as far as possible throughout the population and avoid "Little Tokyos" in the future. If there had not been such a heavy population around Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and other points I doubt whether there would ever have been an evacuation in the first place.

My second point is that even a reasonable size group would run into definite opposition at the present time in going out to purchase land, even under the pioneer conditions suggested in your procedure. It might be possible to develop one or two projects of this type but it would be only a "drop in the bucket".

It is my belief we must find ways and means to get most of our centers depopulated before the war is over, and it seems to me this can only be done by having people enter into employment with other people throughout the country, either in industry, agriculture, or in homes. We have hopes that at least one-fourth of them, particularly the younger generation, will continue to live in areas of the country other than the Pacific Coast, even if many of the older people go back.

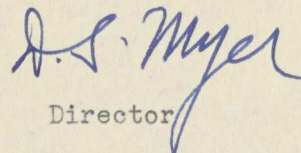


I think there are much greater possibilities in having small groups, say 5, 10, 15 or 20 families, move into certain communities where they can develop sharecropping arrangements, or some similar arrangement.

I will have to admit I haven't reread your "Plan" carefully since going over it some two or three weeks ago, and my analysis may not hang together too well. However, the above are general reactions as they occurred to me after only briefly glancing over your plan again.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,


Director

WRA
1149 N. Inglewood Street
Arlington, Virginia
January 10, 1943

Mr. Dillon Meyer, Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building, 17th and H Sts., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Nothing has yet developed at the Department of State, where I thought I had a job lined up, so if anything turns up with your agency that you think I might usefully do, let me know.

For the time being, I am doing some private research at the Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, (Telephone National 8940, Ext. 44), where I can be reached during the daytime office hours.

Incidentally, have you ever heard of a chap named Clarke Kawakami, the son of K. K. Kawakami? As you perhaps know, Clarke's mother is American, and Clarke himself is American-born---went to Japan to do newspaper work, carrying an American passport, and knowing not a word of Japanese. Clarke called me up this morning, and it appears he has no regular job---just an occasional article now and then. I always felt that Clarke was a loyal American citizen, even though working for a Japanese newspaper; and when Pearl Harbor happened he declared himself for American democracy and against Japanese militarism in no uncertain terms. Both he and his father have been completely cleared by the Department of Justice, and are living at the old family home at 3729 Morrison Street, N.W.

I thought that possibly you might be able to use young Kawakami in some way. He is a Harvard graduate, knows the newspaper game, is well-liked by the Washington newsmen, writes pretty well. I just thought I would pass his name on to you and Barrows.

I would be interested to know what you thought of that "Plan" of mine. I still think it a good idea.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest B. Price

12-3-C
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah
January 11, 1943

Mr. Ernest B. Price
1149 N. Inglewood Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Mr. Price:

I received your letter of January 6th and appreciate the quick reply thereto. Yes, I am at present in the Central Utah Project of the War Relocation Authority.

Although I have never met you personally, I do appreciate the timely advise you have rendered so graciously. I hope to write to the Chicago Daily News in the next few days and will keep in touch with you from time to time to let you know of the outcome. I am glad to hear that you are in government service and wish that I could serve in the same capacity. As you have stated, I do want to show my loyalty to the United States and wish to do it in the best way that I can. I realize the feelings of the Americans toward the Japanese Government are pretty bitter but hope that the embarrassment will only be temporary. May I also thank you for your thoughtfulness in forwarding my letter and your reply to the Acting Director, Mr. Rovetta. I shall also write to him in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Kiyosuke Nomura
Kiyosuke Nomura

JAPANESE NATIONALS RESIDING CONTINUOUSLY WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES SINCE JUNE 17, 1940, AND CERTAIN JAPANESE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES--GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS. REPORTS TO BE FILED
(Press release of December 15, 1941, on reverse side)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary
As amended April 13, 1943

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 68A, AS AMENDED, UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389, AS AMENDED, EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9193, SECTIONS 3(a) AND 5(b) OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, AS AMENDED BY THE FIRST WAR POWERS ACT, 1941, RELATING TO FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL.*

(1) A general license is hereby granted:

(a) Licensing as a generally licensed national any individual who is a national of Japan and who has been residing only in the continental United States at all times on and since June 17, 1940, and

(b) Licensing as a generally licensed national any partnership, association, corporation or other organization within the continental United States which is a national of Japan solely by reason of the interest therein of a person or persons licensed as generally licensed nationals pursuant to this general license.

(2) This general license shall not be deemed to license as a generally licensed national:

(a) Any individual, partnership, association, corporation or other organization on the premises of which the Treasury Department maintains a representative or guard or on the premises of which there is posted an official Treasury Department notice that the premises are under the control of the United States Government, or

(b) Any bank, trust company, shipping concern, steamship agency, or insurance company, or

(c) Any person who, on or since the effective date of the Order, has represented or acted as agent for any person located outside the continental United States or for any person owned or controlled by persons located outside the continental United States, or

* Part 131; - Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Public No. 354, 77th Congress, 55 Stat. 838, Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

(d) Any person who on or since the effective date of the Order has acted or purported to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any blocked country, including the government thereof, or any person who is a national of Japan by reason of any fact other than that such person has been domiciled in, or a subject or citizen of, Japan at any time on or since the effective date of the Order.

(3) A report on Series J of Form TFR-300 shall be filed with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank on or before February 15, 1942, with respect to the property interests of every person licensed herein as a generally licensed national if the total value of the property interests to be reported is \$1,000 or more.

(4) Every business enterprise licensed herein as a generally licensed national shall also file with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank on or before February 15, 1942, an affidavit setting forth the information required by Form TFBE-1, if the total value of all property interests of such business enterprise is in excess of \$5,000.

Deletion
April 13,
1943

(5) As used in this general license, the term "business enterprise" shall mean any individual proprietorship, partnership, association, corporation or other organization engaged in commercial or other business activities within the continental United States.

RANDOLPH PAUL
Acting Secretary of the Treasury

May 19, 1943
Los Angeles, Calif.

The President

White House

California newspapers report that Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, has announced plans for the segregation of Japanese now confined in the relocation centers and the release of Japanese supposedly loyal to the United States. As a member of the House of Representatives Committee to investigate Un-American Activities, and presently holding hearings on the West Coast, I strongly recommend that you instruct the Director of the W.R.A. to suspend immediately any further release of Japanese until such time as the Dies Committee has completed its investigation of relocation centers and until such time as the committee releases section two of its Axis Report which will deal with Japanese activities.

J. Parnell Thomas, M.C.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington, D.C.

June 2, 1943

Hon. J. Parnell Thomas
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

The Office of the President has referred to me your telegram of May 19 to the President, recommending that the President instruct this agency to suspend further release of evacuees from the relocation centers until the Dies Committee has completed its investigation of relocation centers and until the second section of the Committee's report on Axis activities is released.

We are informed by our staff that investigators for the Committee have visited most of the centers. The brevity of the visits, and the nature of the inquiries leads us to have grave doubts of the value of any findings which may result from the investigations. The public statements which have been made recently by members of the committee have revealed either an ignorance of the policies and procedures of this agency or a willful intent to misrepresent the situation.

We believe firmly that loyal American citizens and law abiding aliens now in the relocation centers should be encouraged to relocate as soon as possible to normal communities where they may make a contribution to the war effort; we believe also that our procedures for determining eligibility for leave provide all proper precautions for the national security. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, we shall continue our present program.

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

June 3, 1943

Mr. D. S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

Your reply to my wire of May 19 to the President, if nothing else, clearly indicates your inability to hear the voice of the people crying out against the release of Japanese from the relocation centers. Further, the thoughts expressed in your letter are indicative of the unwillingness of the War Relocation Authority to pay attention to recommendations made from the outside.

If, as you write, the Dies Committee investigators only made brief visits to the relocation centers, then let me advise you that the visits were long enough to discover gross mismanagement, inefficiency, the destruction and abuse of Government property and the pampering and release of Japanese whose real loyalty is to the Emperor of Japan. At this point I would like to ask you a question and that is to what extent has your administration studied the activities prior to Pearl Harbor of the Japanese released and the organizations to which they belonged prior to Pearl Harbor other than the answers solicited by questionnaire. In making this reply, I would suggest that you bear in mind that I am familiar with the recent statement made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In the release of 1000 Japanese a week from these centers you must have lost sight of the fact that we are at war with Japan or your wild desire to create another social experiment has blinded your reasoning. At any rate, you will soon have full opportunity at a public hearing and under oath to explain in detail your side of this question for it is my understanding that tomorrow a subcommittee of the Dies Committee leaves for California to hold hearings on the Japanese relocation centers and that immediately upon its return, public hearings by the full Dies Committee will be held in Washington, at which time you will be called. In the meantime I hope that you will pay more attention to the sensibilities of the general public on the Japanese question and less to the bleeding heart cabinet members who seem to be in such dire need of Japanese servants.

Sincerely,

/s/ Parnell Thomas

COPY

Congressman John M. Costello
c/o Dies Committee
1405 Federal Building
Los Angeles, California

June 7, 1943

I am informed that a sub-committee of the committee on un-American activity under your chairmanship is opening hearings today in Los Angeles to investigate activities of Japanese and Japanese-Americans in this country. The War Relocation Authority will welcome the opportunity to cooperate with the committee by supplying information on those phases of the problem for which this agency is responsible.

Because of recent statements in the press attributed to members and representatives of your committee in which facts have been garbled I suggest it may be helpful to have statements concerning policies and procedures of the War Relocation Authority checked before statements are released to the press. To this end, while you are on the coast, I am glad to offer you the services of Mr. R. B. Cozzens, Field Assistant Director of this agency, whose headquarters are in the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco. Mr. Cozzens is thoroughly conversant with the W.R.A. program, and he will be at your disposal to assist in any way by supplying or checking information.

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director

June 4, 1943

Dear Mr. Merchant:

The Secretary of War has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of May 26, on the question of the return of certain Japanese evacuees to the West Coast. This will also acknowledge your letter to General Marshall on the same subject.

In view of your expressions I feel it only fair to give you some information as to the War Department's policies in regard to the people of Japanese descent in California and elsewhere on the West Coast.

The War Department participated in and is responsible for the decision to move the Japanese descended people of the West Coast on military grounds and the suggestion that the views of the Department and of General DeWitt are at variance on any important particulars is entirely false. The War Department is aware that many of the evacuees, both citizens and aliens, are disloyal and in some instances even potentially dangerous. On the other hand, it is just as clear even after the experiences they have gone through that many of these people are entirely loyal to the United States. These people are still going through a rather severe test of their loyalty, and steps are being taken which should give us far greater information on this subject than we have ever had in the past. It seems entirely unnecessary and unjust to retain loyal citizens and others in restrictive custody when they could do their part toward the war effort. The War Department policy, therefore, is to afford to loyal Japanese every opportunity to make their contribution. This they have asked for, and it is not proposed, when they have demonstrated loyalty and adherence to this country, to prohibit them from doing their part. In line with this policy the War Department on January 28 announced its plan to organize a Japanese American unit for combat service. The personnel of this unit are all volunteers, and each individual has been carefully scrutinized as to loyalty and cleared for service in the Army. I think they will prove to be a real military asset to the country. Once they have taken the oath of a soldier and have been placed in uniform, these soldiers are to be accorded the privileges extended to any other soldier in the Army. This includes the privilege of returning on furlough to any part of the United States he desires. Certainly your organization would not feel that these people who have volunteered to face the enemy in battle should not be accorded this privilege and opportunity. There are very few individuals who will be covered by such regulations but the Army in any case, must and will afford its soldiers equal treatment. Such steps have been taken after consideration

C-0289-P5-BU-COS-WP

by the Army and in the light of advice from many officers who are entirely familiar with the Japanese, their language and their country.

I am no expert on Japanese matters but I am in a position where, from time to time, I see absolutely unmistakable evidence of loyalty to this country and hatred for the Japanese military system on the part of many of those of Japanese descent in this country. Such loyalty has been evidenced in many cases in the face of physical beatings and other duress. The Department is aware of the attitude of many people on the West Coast; the danger to the Japanese themselves, etc. which might result from a sudden letting down of the bars, but the War Department is merely charged with the military security of the country. The relocation of the Japanese is a social and national problem and only to the extent that it really affects our military security does the War Department presume to express any opinions on the subject. It is my hope that organizations similar to yours will give careful thought to the problem and lend their efforts to a sensible and fair solution of it. California and the other Western Defense States must certainly share in the solution.

While the War Department does support a recognition of the loyalty of many Japanese Americans, it retains its prime consideration for the security of not only our coasts but of all expeditionary forces. There is no immediate plan to return for residence on the Coast of any large number of evacuees. There are certain mixed marriage cases that after proper screening probably will be handled on an individual basis with a view of correcting an unnecessary separation of man and wife. There may be certain other steps taken to alleviate hardships in individual cases or to recognize the full responsibility of the country to a soldier in uniform, but this is all for the moment we are considering so far as reintroduction of Japanese American citizens into the Western Defense Command is concerned.

I hope these facts will give you an understanding of the War Department's attitude in the matter and will afford to you an opportunity to explore the matter further if you so desire.

Sincerely,

(signed)

JOHN J. McCLOY
Assistant Secretary of War

Mr. William G. Merchant, President
Down Town Association
85 Post Street
San Francisco, California

C-0289-P6-BU-COS-WP

SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON ON DEPORTING
JAPANESE AMERICANS

Seattle, Washington
June 9, 1943

E B MACNAUGHTON, PRESIDENT
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND
PORTLAND, OREGON

I HAVE YOUR TELEGRAM OF JUNE 8TH IN WHICH YOU REFER TO A PROPOSAL TO MEMORIALIZE CONGRESS IN FAVOR OF DEPORTATION OF ALL JAPANESE AMERICANS IRRESPECTIVE OF CITIZENSHIP. THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS RECOGNIZED THE LOYALTY OF MANY JAPANESE AMERICANS AND HAS INCORPORATED A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF JAPANESE AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS IN THE ARMY. THE RECORD OF JAPANESE AMERICAN UNITS IN THE ARMY HAS BEEN EXCELLENT INDEED, A CERTAIN NUMBER HAVE RENDERED SERVICE AGAINST THE JAPANESE EMPIRE FOR WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN DECORATED. I FEEL THAT ANY PROPOSITION TO DEPORT ALL JAPANESE AMERICANS IRRESPECTIVE OF CITIZENSHIP OR LOYALTY WOULD NOT ONLY BE INAPPROPRIATE BUT CONTRARY TO OUR EXPERIENCE AND TRADITION AS A NATION. DEPORTATION OF DISLOYAL ELEMENT IS OF COURSE DESIRABLE BUT THE WAR DEPARTMENT DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT ANY SUCH SWEEPING PROPOSAL AS YOU REFER TO IS JUSTIFIED IN MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS.

(FILED WASHINGTON D C JUNE 9)

Henry L. Stimson

(over)

War Department Disagrees with Resolution
Passed by San Diego Board of Supervisors
(as reported in the San Diego Union)

Taking sharp issue with the county supervisors for their recent action in adopting a resolution urging that Japanese be kept in relocation centers until victory, the war department yesterday disclosed its views in a letter received by the supervisors and signed by Col. William P. Scobey, a general staff executive. The letter said:

"The Secretary of War is in receipt of your letter of May 12 transmitting a copy of a resolution adopted by the San Diego board of supervisors on the subject of Japanese in America.

Cites Cost of Centers

"The War Department does not subscribe to the view stated in the resolution. The War Department feels that retention of 100,000 people in relocation centers at the expense of the government in time of war is not only unjust to those who can establish their loyalty but it is an unnecessary expense.

"The War Department policy in this matter is to make a determination of those who are loyal and release them from the centers to be employed in gainful occupations in support of the war effort or serve in the army. Also the war department is in accord with the view that all disloyal or suspected disloyal Japanese, whether citizens or aliens, should be retained under close supervision and denied the privileges that are given to loyal people.

Cites FDR Stand

"This policy is in accord with expressions of the president, the recommendations made by Sen. Chandler, chairman of the senate sub-committee for military affairs, and it appears to be in accord with democratic American views.

"To condemn the Japanese in this country as a whole for the actions of the Japanese militarists does not seem to be just or appropriate. Undoubtedly you are aware that the War Department and the army have the responsibility of protecting the west coast as well as all other coasts, and it does not propose to relax any of the restrictions which jeopardize this security.

Hold Privileges

"However it must be recognized that United States soldiers of Japanese extraction who have been taken into the army have the rights of soldiers and they have the authority to visit on the west coast. The privileges afforded these soldiers must be respected."

Seattle, Washington
June 9, 1943

E B MACNAUGHTON, PRESIDENT
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND
PORTLAND, OREGON

I HAVE YOUR TELEGRAM OF JUNE 8TH IN WHICH YOU REFER TO A PROPOSAL TO MEMORIALIZE CONGRESS IN FAVOR OF DEPORTATION OF ALL JAPANESE AMERICANS IRRESPECTIVE OF CITIZENSHIP. THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS RECOGNIZED THE LOYALTY OF MANY JAPANESE AMERICANS AND HAS INCORPORATED A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF JAPANESE AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS IN THE ARMY. THE RECORD OF JAPANESE AMERICAN UNITS IN THE ARMY HAS BEEN EXCELLENT INDEED, A CERTAIN NUMBER HAVE RENDERED SERVICE AGAINST THE JAPANESE EMPIRE FOR WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN DECORATED. I FEEL THAT ANY PROPOSITION TO DEPORT ALL JAPANESE AMERICANS IRRESPECTIVE OF CITIZENSHIP OR LOYALTY WOULD NOT ONLY BE INAPPROPRIATE BUT CONTRARY TO OUR EXPERIENCE AND TRADITION AS A NATION. DEPORTATION OF DISLOYAL ELEMENT IS OF COURSE DESIRABLE BUT THE WAR DEPARTMENT DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT ANY SUCH SWEEPING PROPOSAL AS YOU REFER TO IS JUSTIFIED IN MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS.

(FILED WASHINGTON D C JUNE 9)

Henry L. Stimson

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

NOV 1 - 1943

Mrs. Ruth Kingman
Executive Secretary
Committee on American Principles & Fair Play
2234 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, California

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

The attached letter, recently sent to Project Directors, summarizes our current thinking on relocation. Any comments or suggestions you may have will be very helpful in shaping these proposals into policy.

Sincerely,

Heland Barrows

Acting Director

Attachment



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

October 28, 1943

To: All Project Directors and Relocation Supervisors

Distribution: E

Public and evacuee acceptance have taken relocation out of the experimental stage. We have now had enough experience with the actual problems so that we can re-evaluate and redefine our approach. The purpose of this letter is to acquaint you with our current thinking in this regard, advance these ideas for your consideration, and invite your suggestions and comments.

The Basis For Relocation

Since relocation is the primary objective of the WRA, it is important that we have a common understanding of the basic assumptions on which the relocation policy is based. These are:

1. Evacuees must ultimately find their place in American society and not in the relocation centers, which are temporary homes.
2. Resettlement in the near future is desirable for the evacuees and the nation because it is the most effective means of re-establishing civil rights.
3. Relocation is a vital contribution to the solution of the nation's urgent manpower problem.
4. Continued life in relocation centers is undermining the independence of a vigorous and self-reliant people, and this independence can be preserved only through their efforts to reestablish themselves in life in American communities.
5. The assimilation of Americans of Japanese ancestry and the solution of their problems can best be aided by the education of the American public through first hand contact.
6. Relocation continues to be a voluntary step, and as far as the WRA can make a commitment, necessary centers will be continued for the duration of the war.
7. It is the responsibility of appointed personnel to reexamine their jobs and consider what effective contribution they can make to relocation.

8. It is recognized that relocation makes efficient operation of the projects more difficult, but since it is the primary objective of the WRA, good administration must achieve both relocation of the maximum number of persons, and efficient operation through an adequate training and replacement program.

9. A progressive relocation program can be achieved only through the full and complete participation and cooperation of the evacuee population; and there should be increased delegation of responsibility to the Community Council and other evacuee groups to make their participation possible.

Participation Of Appointed Personnel

Most of the appointed personnel have given evidence of their understanding of the Authority's relocation objective, but it is essential that every staff member understand and endeavor to forward relocation. Project and division conferences will aid in securing this individual understanding, which is necessary for cooperation, and it is also planned that sections and divisions will assume administrative responsibility for some elements of the relocation program.

Plans for such participation in the relocation program should be reasonably related to the primary divisional or sectional function, and in many cases may provide for indirect contributions. Each division and section will be expected to participate in sound training programs, not only to aid in maintaining work efficiency, but to prepare the evacuees for their return to normal American life.

Evacuee Participation

The future of the evacuees is of greater concern to them than to anyone else, and they should fully share in planning their relocation. This should be borne in mind in carrying out the relocation program, and evacuee cooperation should be secured through delegation of responsibilities. Since the Council is elected to represent the community, it is essential that it be involved in the relocation planning, and other representative evacuee groups may have additional contributions to make. The first step in evacuee participation might well be the determination by the Council of the answers to certain basic problems that will affect future participation, such as:

1. Kind of organization that should be established by the Community Council to deal with relocation problems for the evacuee community, with full consideration given existing evacuee relocation committees.

2. The relationship of the Community Council and evacuee relocation committees to project staff functions in connection with relocation.
3. The nature and extent of the responsibilities that may be effectively delegated to the Community Council (and the evacuee community) in connection with the relocation program.

It is recognized that plans for greater evacuee participation are well under way at some projects, and suggestions and comments of Project Directors and Community Councils growing out of their experience will be welcomed. Extra copies of this letter are being sent to you under separate cover so that you may make them available to the Council.

Present Basis of Relocation Planning

Up to now the Relocation unit at the project has been conducted primarily as an Employment office. The emphasis has been on finding evacuees to fill the specific job opportunities which have flowed in from various Relocation Offices. Unfortunately at the present time there are many more good job opportunities than evacuees willing to fill them. The following limitations in our approach have become increasingly apparent:

1. Although present planning is aimed at all project residents, only those showing an active voluntary interest in relocation are reached by existing procedures.
2. Many center residents have not been reached by this method except as they may be influenced indirectly by general promotional techniques.
3. Often relocation planning for one interested family member has no relation to the development of a long-term plan for the rest of the family.
4. There is lack of concrete information concerning the hopes, fears, and desires affecting the relocation plans of the majority of families in the center.

While individual projects on their own initiative have made a start in devising ways to overcome these difficulties, there is need for a changed approach to the problems of relocation. The first step in this direction was the creation of the Relocation Division at the project.

Staffing The Relocation Division At The Project

The standard job descriptions for Relocation personnel recently sent out to the project are intended not only to separate Project Employment and Relocation functions but to place increased emphasis on a rounded approach to the job to be done in relocation. In considering personnel for the positions of Relocation Program Officer and Assistant Relocation Program Officer, it is essential to recruit persons whose experiences, attitudes, and realization of the total relocation program go beyond the responsibility for job placement. The persons selected should be aware that health, social, education, property, and other problems play fully as important a role in the family's consideration of a relocation plan as the employment available in the new community..

The Relocation Program Officer should understand the portion of the total job which must be accomplished by divisions and sections for which he is not administratively responsible. He must have the ability to stimulate and coordinate the work of relocation and weld the contribution of these units into the total program for which he has primary responsibility. As the main contact with the Relocation Officer in the field, he must also be able to collaborate effectively with Relocation Supervisors and Officers in keeping the project program in its proper relation to the work being carried on in outside communities.

It is essential that early consideration of the most highly qualified personnel be made for the two top Relocation jobs. In the near future, a member of the Relocation Division will visit each project to confer with the project director and others concerned as to the individuals to be recommended for these positions. Relocation Supervisors are also assisting in the search for candidates who are qualified for project positions.

Washington Organization

In order to focus the energies of WRA and centralize the responsibility for this broader relocation program, a Relocation Division is being organized in Washington. It will absorb and continue the job finding, job placement and relocation functions of the present Employment Division, but will also coordinate the contribution to the relocation program by all other divisions. It is the aim of this division to provide continuity in the relocation program from the project through to the outside community.

The Need for Counseling

Although we have made some attempts to find the reasons for resistances to relocation, there has been no systematic approach to individual families. It is now proposed to have qualified counselors reach every family at the center for a frank discussion of their future plans. In an interview of this kind, full

attention should be given to factors which condition a willingness to relocate and the ability to relocate. Standard of living prior to evacuation, health and age of family members, financial problems, and educational and social opportunities desirable for children would come in for full discussion. The main object of the counseling would be to prime potential resettlers for discussion of specific relocation plans. It would provide an opportunity to assure that the relocation of an individual would fit into the total plan for the family and that persons did not enter a new community with serious social problems that might have been foreseen and planned for at the center.

The counseling program would also provide WRA with much social data necessary for program planning. To the extent that information has been developed in surveys and inquiries conducted at the projects, we want to make further use of it in devising relocation techniques. As the result of the counseling, a family relocation record would be developed at the project for transmittal to the Relocation Office for use in aiding the family to make a satisfactory adjustment in the new community.

Another important function of counseling would be to prepare evacuees for relocation on the basis of a hospitality offer, rather than a specific job. For some months Relocation Officers have maintained that community receptivity in many areas warrants this shift in approach, and that more effective job placement and total adjustment result when the breadwinner can select a job on the basis of interviews arranged for him in the new community. There is need to interpret to evacuees the advantages of this type of general resettlement.

Techniques For Stimulation Of Interest In Relocation

We realize that no one technique will solve our relocation problems and continued and expanded use of all present methods of stimulating interest in relocation is planned. Visual education such as movie films and photographic exhibits, continued publicizing of relocation opportunities, relocation forums, and an enlarged relocation library are accepted as essential.

Relocation Teams

As a device for stimulating interest in specific areas, it is proposed that small selected groups of Relocation Officers visit the centers during the winter season and present at well advertised meetings the factual story of relocation in their respective areas. If possible they should bring pictures either moving or still that will portray in an authentic manner something of living and economic conditions in the communities under discussion. One member of the team will be able to converse with the evacuees in Japanese if present plans materialize. This feature could be emphasized to interest the Issei.

The visit of this team should be planned well in advance of their arrival and those persons interested in general relocation but wishing more specific information on certain areas could be scheduled for personal interviews during the team's visit to the center. In this and other ways, the team's visit can be played up and used as a focal point in the relocation education program.

Group Relocation

Many suggestions for group relocation have been made by staff members, evacuees and other interested persons. Its appeal, particularly to the Issei, is recognized; but there are many problems, such as community acceptance and financing, that remain to be solved. As group relocation means different things to different people, we are attempting to analyze the various suggestions made and present in a separate communication a summary of our thinking on the subject. We are exploring all avenues that indicate any likelihood of broadening the appeal of relocation, and shall welcome further suggestions.

Evacuee Credit Unions

Of major concern to evacuees has been the problem of financing relocation in cases where a family or a group of families need assistance in setting up a home, getting farm tools, or otherwise establishing themselves in a sound position in outside communities. WRA is not able to provide such financial backing. While the possibility of financing by cooperating government and private agencies is being explored, there is a step that may be taken at the projects whereby the evacuees can pool their finances by forming credit unions, now authorized by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. WRA may assist and encourage the formation of such evacuee credit unions at the projects, and the aid of the Business Enterprises Section of Community Management will be available to evacuees.

Adjustment In The New Community

Just as we are attempting a new evaluation of relocation at the project, we are also giving thought to development of new techniques in the Relocation Offices which will aid the successful adjustment of resettlers.

Experience to date has driven home the fact that in addition to a job, families require fulfillment of their health, education, recreation and related social needs before they can acquire a sense of security in their new setting. We are considering the appointment of one or more qualified persons in the offices of Relocation Supervisors who would mobilize the resources of local agencies providing these services and maintain a continuing liaison relationship with them.

The family relocation record would be routed to this worker in advance of the family's arrival so that he would be prepared to take

care of housing and other immediate needs and meet the family with greater understanding of their situation. He would not be expected to follow through in the case of each family, but would initially determine the services needed and make the referral to the specific agency concerned.

These workers would operate on an area basis, consulting with Relocation Officers in the smaller offices concerning their assimilation problems, and planning with representatives of local agencies in each community for their effective participation in the social adjustment of evacuee resettlers.

A function of increasing importance would be to interview persons already resettled to secure their participation in the development of a relocation plan involving their family members remaining at the center.

Hostels And Other Housing

Housing difficulties are, of course, deterring many evacuees from relocating, and it is necessary that everything possible be done to ease the housing situation. In addition to continuing present hostels, it may be desirable that family hostels be set up in line with the increased emphasis on family relocation. It may also be necessary to assign additional personnel to find housing. Provision for some sort of small revolving fund to take options on housing opportunities as soon as they are located by the WRA staff is also being considered.

By arrangement with the National Housing Agency, Japanese-American families now qualify for new low-cost war housing in all communities where they are engaged in occupations deemed essential by the War Manpower Commission. This opens the way for Relocation Officers to work out the necessary arrangements with the local housing authority.

Local Cooperating Committees

It is believed that even more useful contributions may be made by the local cooperating committees. Efforts should be made to see that such committees are truly representative of the community, including business, professional and labor, as well as church and social organizational groups. Enlarged functions should be considered by way of providing more aid on the housing problem, establishing a furniture pool for newly arrived evacuee families, giving business guidance, and financing small loans. However, the committees' greatest usefulness presumably will be in facilitating social adjustment of evacuees and in public relations work. Membership of one or more Japanese-Americans should probably be arranged, if possible, to increase the effectiveness of the social adjustment work.

Many cooperating organizations have already been aiding the Relocation officers in the adjustment of newcomers. Several nationally affiliated agencies now effect transfers of membership and carry out other services in line with understandings with WRA. However, the Relocation Offices may well be able to suggest addi-

tional ways in which the local branches of these organizations, as well as other groups in the community, may perform concrete services for resettlers.

New Reports Assistants To Relocation Supervisors

The new Reports Officers recently assigned to Relocation Supervisors will soon develop an up-to-date and continuous flow of information to the projects in order to keep the evacuees fully informed. Under consideration is the development by these men of news releases to the project papers about job progress and relocated evacuees which will give to the projects a sense of the social opportunities enjoyed by resettlers.

Next Steps In Providing Security

Although the present agreement with the Social Security Board has been effective for over six months, there is insufficient realization that it provides a cushion in all states except Colorado for evacuees who need funds because of sudden illness or similar emergencies. This should be more widely understood. Further steps might also be taken in the direction of providing assurances for evacuees who hesitate to bring their relatives out of the centers because they fear an added burden of support. WRA is exploring with public and private agencies the possibilities of providing funds which could be used for this purpose until the family attained self-sufficiency.

Participation of Evacuees

We are taking steps to place increased responsibility for relocation in the hands of the evacuees at the centers. It is important that Japanese Americans outside the centers assume similar responsibilities. Evacuee organization, to the extent that it is representative, can substantially aid in increasing the contribution of those resettled. Such groups could serve as effective instruments for attracting evacuees from the centers as well as aiding in their assimilation.

National Conference Of Japanese Americans On Relocation

A conference of evacuee representatives of the projects, including both those in residence and those relocated, together with representatives of the Japanese Americans who have never been in centers, is being considered.

The purpose of such a conference would be to draw the attention of the Japanese Americans to the larger problems of relocation, to stimulate them to plan for the eventual absorption into American life of all persons of Japanese descent and to form the basis for a comprehensive assimilation program.

We wish to emphasize that this letter is purely exploratory and does not establish any policy. Will you please let us have your suggestions and recommendations, together with the reactions of your staff, as soon as possible.

Heland Barrow
Acting Director

Lysian

Bo 0677

December 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. R. B. Cozzens
Field Assistant Director

SUBJECT: Public Relations and the Duties of the Public
Relations Staff

Duties: To keep the Assistant Director informed as to
public opinion and the public informed of WRA
activities and functions.

Press Releases: Personal contacts with the editorial staff of
all publications and wire services in Washington,
Oregon, California, Nevada and Arizona.

Radio Releases: Personal contacts with all news commentators and
all news editors in the above named states.

Publish releases contacting the public through
the medium of the cinema, press, radio, civic
and fraternal organizations, Federal, State and
municipal organizations, corporate organizations,
religious and social organizations, and individuals
directly and by mail in the states above mentioned.

The Public Relations staff should make frequent
personal contacts with members of the press and
radio in key spots where the WRA program is least
understood and most under fire, such as Los Angeles,
Santa Barbara, San Diego, Sacramento, Salinas,
Portland, Seattle, Phoenix and other localities.
In most of these there are opposing publications
and opposing radio stations. For example, the best
we can hope to achieve relative to the Hearst papers
is a softening influence on the basis of personal
contacts and friendships, whereas, in the case of

papers and radio stations opposed to the general Hearst policy, it is felt that a friendly cooperation can be developed once the WRA program is made clear to them with all its implications and significance as bearing on domestic and foreign considerations.

In this connection travel authorizations should be set up and the Public Relations officer be permitted to plan his schedules intelligently and constructively to visit areas most in need of education along WRA lines.

In addition to contacting the press in San Francisco, the Public Relations officer has contacted Stan Simpson, Manager of Information Press, Station KPO, Charles A. Cooney, Director of News of Special Events, of the National Broadcasting Company, Phil C. Woodyatt of Station KQW, Austin Finger, News Editor of KSFO, Vic Cassady of KJBS, the Associated Broadcasters News Room, the CBS News Room, and CBS special commentators.

All radio stations have from four to eight news broadcasts daily. Their collective listeners equal the collective readers of the daily press.

Public relations differs from press and radio relations in that it embraces the press and radio while going beyond that in reaching the public as a whole through other mediums. These mediums are the cinema, public appearances and addresses under the sponsorship of fraternal, civic, social and religious organizations and the activities of various groups designed to assist in the dissemination of constructive and authentic information intended to educate the public at large on the functions and accomplishments of the whole program.

In organizing a comprehensive plan for the dissemination of current information it is important that we begin at home through the education of WRA employees whose daily and nightly contacts are numerous and important. This should not be confined to the San Francisco office, but should extend to the employees of each project and each field office within this jurisdiction.

It should be the duty of the Information office in San Francisco to supply field offices with all printed literature and other information bearing on present or future WRA program. It is our understanding that

literature is mailed from the Washington office to the Reports Officer at each project. It should be his duty under the direction of the Project Director to preside over frequent staff meetings at his project and inform all employees of what is taking place and what is contemplated. It should be the duty of the Public Relations officer in the San Francisco office to contact these Reports Officers at intervals to see that this program is being carried out and that all information pertinent to the subject thereof is in the possession of the Reports Officer. The Reports Officer at the project within this jurisdiction should conform to a general public relations policy as laid down by the Washington office and the San Francisco office. The Reports Officer should maintain constant contact with the press, with fraternal, civic and religious organizations, with the radio and with individuals in their respective areas and keep both the Washington and San Francisco offices informed as to the progress and degree of success met with, so that these two offices will know at all times the situation affecting each relocation center area.

The Senior Property Supervisor in Seattle and Los Angeles should write a brief summary in narrative form on the first of every month and indicate therein the status of public relations in their respective areas. The Information Specialist in San Francisco should make periodic visits to confer with these supervisors and to contact with them members of the press and radio.

A policy of frequent news releases, factual and constructive, should be inaugurated, such releases to be made from the San Francisco office and not from the projects or from the field offices except as they concern purely local information with no jurisdictional or regional implications. If there is any doubt in the minds of supervisors or Reports Officers as to the propriety of making a news release, they should clear any such release with the San Francisco office before giving it to the press. Closer coordination and cooperation must be maintained between the field office and projects and the Information office in San Francisco to guard against a repetition of some of the unfortunate releases that have occurred during the past few weeks. It should be the duty of field supervisors and project Reports Officers to report immediately to the San Francisco Information office everything and anything that may have a bearing directly or indirectly on public relations. This should

be done by long distance telephone when possible with the confirming statement by mail.

Press and radio relations are, as of this writing, peculiarly delicate. All contacts should be confined to one individual in each locality. For example: The Senior Property Supervisor in Seattle and Los Angeles and the Reports Officers at the projects should be the only contact men in their respective areas. All other contacts throughout the West Coast area should be made either by the Information Specialist personally or in accordance with his personal instructions.

All matters relating to public relations directly or indirectly coming into the San Francisco office should be referred to the Information Specialist who in turn will keep the Assistant Director and his assistant informed. It is important that the Assistant Director and his assistant keep the Public Relations staff fully tuned in on what is taking place nationally, regionally, and at the projects, so that a comprehensive understanding of the background of current happenings will form the basis upon which to build any matter of policy for public contact that may be necessary as a result of these happenings, no matter how remote they may be. No public relations officer can function efficiently if he is in possession of half the facts or knowledge of a given situation or of the whole situation. If public relations are to become effective, it is important that releases containing definite news or feature value be made at frequent intervals from the San Francisco office. Too little of this type of information has been released. The public has received only one side, the bad side, of the WRA picture for the last year and a half. The impotency of WRA public relations can be blamed for much of the unfavorable propaganda being directed against us.

It can be safely assumed that the year 1944 will bring upon WRA a deluge of propaganda and criticism exceeding anything we have heretofore experienced. One of the prime reasons for that expectation is that 1944 is a political year and the whole Japanese question together with WRA activities offers one of the most excellent campaign issues that any opposition could desire. It must be remembered that the FBI at this moment has a corps of agents making an exhaustive investigation of everything in connection with

Tule Lake. We may assume that this report will be made to the Attorney General of the United States and, knowing that members of Congress are aware of this investigation, it can be safely assumed that the members of Congress opposed to the present Administration will call for this report and that it will be aired on the floors of the Congress shortly after the first of the year.

We must be prepared, therefore, to withstand a new avalanche of Congressional criticism. What we do now in the way of building up favorable press and radio will serve us excellently in the next twelve months. The public relations job facing us on the West Coast is comparable to no other task imposed on a Government agency in these Western states during the past several decades of observation by this observer.

Suggested duties for Mr. Gibson:

It is suggested that Mr. Gibson's duties include maintenance of the literature library and the distribution of that literature to field supervisors, individuals and organizations who have evinced an interest or requested it; that great discretion be used by him so as not to mail it promiscuously to those who have not specifically shown an interest or made a request; that he maintain contact with educational and religious groups and use such organizations and individuals as may be directed by the Assistant Director or this observer; that he refrain from any contacts with the press or radio except when requested or under special authority from the Assistant Director or this observer; that he maintain clipping book records of daily clippings which should be catalogued according to subjects; that he correspond only with those people and organizations as may be directed by the Assistant Director or the Information Specialist and that all such correspondence be referred to the Information Specialist before mailing; that he keep the Information Specialist and the Assistant Director informed of all contacts made and that all matters of policy or action be subject to consultation and direction.

Edward M. Joyce
Information Specialist

3/20/44
Jury

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

March 14, 1944

Mrs. Ruth Kingman
Executive Secretary
Committee on American Principles & Fair Play
2234 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, California

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

We have recently incorporated a "Reference Service", irregularly issued, which consists of material collected from various sources dealing favorably with the activities of evacuees. We should like to furnish you and the Committee offices on the West Coast copies of this series, but find we do not have a list of your various offices throughout the country, and would appreciate your sending us one if available.

Attached for your information are the only two bulletins of this series we have issued to date.

Sincerely yours,

John C. Baker.

John C. Baker
Chief, Office of Reports

Enclosures: 2



P.S. A third is in process of duplication.

REFERENCE SERVICE

Jap 'Chutist Prays He'll Drop on Tokyo

The only paratrooper of Japanese ancestry serving in the U. S. Army visited Chicago yesterday and, while bitterly condemning the shameful atrocities perpetrated by Japs on American soldiers, he spoke of his sole ambition in this war: "For the personal satisfaction of myself and other Japanese Americans, I only pray that I will be one of the paratroopers who will be dropped on Tokyo.

"I also hope that it will be I or some other Jap American soldier who will be the one to 'get' the man, the Emperor, responsible for these and other infamies."

The soldier who wants the role of avenger is Pvt. Junie Kawamura, 22, of Seattle, Wash. En route to his base at Camp Mackall, N. C., he stopped off at the Chicago offices of the War Relocation Authority, 126 W. Jackson, to visit an employe-friend, Miss Nobe Ishada.

"The only thing Japanese about my family is its name", he said. "I have been too busy to read much of the stories about Japanese atrocities, but I can see no excuse for Japan pursuing such tactics."

(Kawamura's parents are residents of Minidoka.)

Chicago Times, Jan. 30, 1944.

35 Jap-Americans Offer Atrocity 'Pay'

Denver, Jan. 28 (AP) - Thirty-five Japanese-Americans volunteered today to give blood at the Red Cross blood donor center.

Their spokesman, Dr. Howard Suenaga, former Guadalupe, Calif., physician, said it was an expression of "our intense indignation at the reported atrocities committed on Americans in the Philippines."

Atrocities Stir West Coast: Vengeance Is Vowed

San Francisco, Jan. 29 (AP) - Vows of vengeance and demands for retribution swept the Pacific Coast today as the reaction of horror to the stories of Japanese atrocities mounted to new heights. In the Rivers (Arizona) center Japanese condemned the atrocities, saying: "We have 200 men out in the Pacific and if they fall into Japanese hands they will be treated worse than the Americans."

(Excerpt)

Japanese-Americans Shocked By Atrocities

Jerome, Ark., Jan. 29 (AP) - Many colonists of Japanese ancestry in the Jerome war relocation center have expressed resentment at Japanese brutality to American war prisoners in the Philippines, the War Relocation Authority reported tonight.

Frank Arakawa, chairman of the Jerome Community Council, saying he was speaking for the community in general, declared that "Japan's actions were impossible to a civilized people."

"It is hard to believe that any human being could treat another like those three officers who were treated on Batan," he asserted.

"I hope the fiends responsible for it have enough common sense to realize that they will pay."

"Dilworth Lupton Says Today" - In the Cleveland Press, Jan. 31, 1944.

As we read these reports of Japanese atrocities many of us also will feel concerned about the effect they might have on the attitude of our citizens toward the American-born Japanese who are leaving relocation camps to work in our factories, offices, hospitals, and homes.

Our government has become so convinced of the utter loyalty of most of the 100,000 citizens of Japanese descent who were evacuated from the West Coast that the great majority of them have been permitted to leave the camps as soon as they got employment.

Some 9,000 soldiers of Japanese ancestry are now in our Army combat units. In one, the 100th Infantry Battalion on the Italian front, casualties have reduced the unit to two-thirds its original size.

During the last war loyal German-Americans right here in Cleveland were openly scorned by their neighbors. The fact that this tragedy has not been repeated in War II shows that we have become far more mature. Surely we can be equally mature toward the 800 Japanese-Americans now living and working here.

They are no more responsible for the atrocities committed by the Japanese military authorities than are our German-American neighbors for the outrages directed by Hitler.

Much-Decorated Japanese-American - Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, 25-year-old Japanese-American from Hershey, Neb., has really been around and deserves the rest he's getting at a redistribution center. Kuroki, turret gunner on a Liberator bomber, has served 15 months overseas and participated in 30 combat missions. He has twice been awarded the DFC and wears the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters.

(Cut Line, Rocky Mountain News
Jan. 21, 1944)

Jap Savagery is Denounced

RIVERS, Jan. 28--Treatment of Americans and Filipinos captured by the Japanese at the fall of Bataan and Corregidor was denounced as inhuman today by a special meeting of the Butte community council of this relocation center.

The Japanese-American council members asked "greater opportunity xxx to defeat utterly those responsible for such deeds" and expressed pride in the approximately 300 men from the center now fighting the axis, many of whom are in the Pacific area.

The special council meeting was attended by 57 residents of the Butte community at the center, one for each of the 57 blocks. About 200 evacuated Japanese-Americans reside in each block.

Resolution Adopted

A resolution, signed by Harry N. Miyake, council chairman, and Verlin Y. Yamamoto, secretary, was adopted unanimously and directed to the war department. It said:

"Whereas, we have received the news report of atrocities committed by Japanese militarists on American prisoners of war at Bataan and Corregidor, and

"Whereas, we are highly devoted to the United States and to the cause of democracy and fair play among nations,

"Therefore Be It Resolved: That the community council of Butte Gila River Relocation Center at Rivers, Arizona, wholeheartedly denounces and condemns the cruelties and inhuman atrocities of the Japanese soldiers, and call upon America, our country, both real and adopted, to give us greater opportunity according to our various abilities to defeat utterly those responsible for such deeds, and

"Be It Further Resolved: That we reiterate our pride in our many sons, fathers and brothers who are fighting in the Pacific area against this cruel militarist group in Japan to maintain the principles of freedom and democracy, and

"Be It Further Resolved: That we reaffirm our faith in the war department which, through selective service, again gives us the opportunity to further participate in helping to win the war."

Arizona Republic
Phoenix, Arizona
January 29, 1944

These articles are for your immediate information --
reprints with pictures will appear in the next Favorable
Clipping series.

February 22, 1944

REFERENCE SERVICE

Chamber of Commerce Praises Japanese American Farm Workers
(Exerpt from a letter addressed to San Francisco Examiner)

The citizens of Hunt Relocation Center have performed a most patriotic service to the farmers of southern Idaho to the war effort, since their evacuation here less than fifteen months ago. Approximately 2,500 Japanese-Americans have helped harvest our bumper crops the past two falls, and helped cultivate them the past summer -- without their help thousands of acres and tens of thousands of tons of foodstuffs would have rotted in the fields each year.

Signed: Claude H. Detweiler, President
Twin Falls Chamber of Commerce
Twin Falls, Idaho

(The Utah Nippo, Jan. 21, 1944)

Army Captain Lauds Japanese American Soldiers

We have gone into battle with loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry and they have acquitted themselves with honor and glory. Imagine the risk such a man takes when he volunteers and joins the army. Not only must he be careful of enemy fire, but he must take caution that he is not mistaken by his own troops as an enemy. We soldiers glory in the fact that these Japanese boys are with us giving their full measure of devotion, while their brothers and sisters, in some instances, are in relocation camps.

Signed: Captain Ralph T. Lui
APO 7, Care of Postmaster
San Francisco, California

(The Colorado Times, Jan. 18, 1944)

Army Silver Star Decoration Given to Nisei Soldier

The awarding of one of the army's highest decorations, the Silver Star, to a Japanese-American soldier was announced recently by the War Department.

The soldier, Staff Sergeant Kazuo Kozaki, known to many in Salt Lake City, was awarded the Order of the Purple Heart, as well as the Silver Star, for gallantry in action. Sgt. Kozaki received the decorations in October, 1943.

Sgt. Kozaki is the first Japanese-American to win the Silver Star.

(Pacific Citizen, Jan. 29, 1944)

Bataan and Corregidor

As we go to press the civilized world is shocked by army and navy announcements of atrocious treatment of U. S. and Filipino soldiers captured on Bataan and Corregidor. Perhaps this report will be reflected in the attitude of some of the American public toward loyal Americans of Japanese descent. We can't help that. What we can do is back our boys in the Army and the rest of the American soldiers by buying war bonds and by contributing in every way possible to the war effort to speed the day when the **cruel** barbarians of the Japanese military regime will be wiped from the face of the earth. We are thankful that selective service was opened to nisei before this announcement was made so that our nisei boys not yet in the Army can now look forward to revenging the crime of Bataan and Corregidor.

(The Minidoka Irrigator, Jan. 29, 1944)

Brutality at Bataan

One of the most cruel and inhuman stories of the war was revealed to a shocked nation late this week when the War Department released the story of Japanese treatment of American and Filipino prisoners of war in the Philippines.

The story is a tale of starvation and murder and barbarity. It reveals, as no other war tale, to what depths Fascism and militarism can go. It reveals only too clearly how, under the Axis rule, men lose their dignity and decency. It shows how little a man's life is worth under the dictatorship of the sword.

America will not let this latest savagery go unavenged. And what Japanese Americans can do to help settle this score, they will.

We can no longer say that our present record of 10,000 Japanese American soldiers in the Army of the United States is enough. We cannot be satisfied with our present purchases of War Bonds, purchasing only "our fair share" of War Bonds.

This is war, and our enemy has shown no mercy, no quarter. This is war, and we must give in men and money and materials, not what we can spare, but what **our country** needs.

We hope that this week every American of Japanese ancestry, who can, will volunteer for the United States Army or its auxiliary Women's Army Corps. We hope that every dollar not needed for essentials will go into War Stamps and Bonds.

We are glad that last week the War Department reinstituted the draft for Japanese Americans, making possible further enlistments among nisei Americans.

The greatest day in the life of Japanese Americans will come on the day the Japanese army lays down its arms in complete surrender to our forces.

We must and will do what we can to hasten that day.

(Pacific Citizen, Jan. 29, 1944)

35 U. S.-Jap Women Give Blood in Denver

Their American indignation against the inhuman treatment of U. S. prisoners of war by Jap troops in the Philippines was greater than their ancient Oriental superstition against the loss of blood, so a dozen Japanese American women went to the American Red Cross Blood Donor Center, 117 15th Street, yesterday and offered their blood to their armed forces. The group followed 35 nisei men who registered at the center last week.

Allyce Hirabayashi, a nisei who brought her charm from Salinas, Calif., to the War Relocation Center at Poston, Ariz., to Denver, said: "I'm delighted at the chance to do something for my country."

Ayako Yoshii, a former Los Angeles resident who came to Denver by way of the Granada Relocation Center, said: "I'm glad to be able to give blood to our American soldiers."

(Rocky Mountain News, Feb. 5, 1944)

Nisei in Battle

(Letters to the Editor of Time Magazine, Feb. 14, 1944)

Sirs:

There are a lot of people in these United States who have nothing but a one-track mind. In some of the articles of your letters to the Editors (Time, Jan. 17) I saw some of these people in true light.

I just came from Italy where I was assigned to the Japanese 100th Infantry Battalion. I never in my life saw any more of a true American than they are. To these people who don't have any military rank, probably don't even know that these little "yellow-bellies" (as one writer wrote) are saving his skin: I only wish that these people could witness these little "yellow-bellies" fight.

Ask anyone who has seen them in action against the Jerry (to) tell you about them. They'll tell you when they have them on their flanks they are sure of security in that section...

They, my friends, are not the little "yellow-bellies"; you are.

Signed: 2nd Lieut. E. D. Chasse
Moore General Hospital
Swannanoa, N. C.

Sirs:

n We are just back from overseas where we were trying to preserve democracy for the very same people who say the Nisei should be deported.

I was bodyguard to an American of Japanese descent who was risking his life to act as an interpreter for us. He was a target for both Jap and American bullets.....

I wish to God that some of the people at home who say, "Democracy is for the white race only," could be made to go out and fight for it.

(Serviceman's Name Withheld)
Camp Carson, Colorado

West Coast Nisei Killed in Action in Italy

Announcement of the death January 11 of Sgt. James Kiyosni Shiramizu from wounds received in the Italian invasion was received by his wife Shizuko Ruth Shiramizu, resident of Unit II here. His two-year old son, his parents and three sisters also live here. Two brothers, former residents of the center, have relocated to Denver.

Sgt. Shiramizu, who was a resident of Salinas, California, prior to his induction in July 1941, is believed here to be the first American-Japanese from the mainland to give his life for his country.

(Report from the Colorado River Relocation Center for week ending Feb. 6)

C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington

May 2, 1944

Dear Mr. Freeman:

I have before me your letter of February 29, 1944, in which you say:

"I am glad to have my impression corrected that you are in favor of upholding the doctrine of the divinity of the Emperor of Japan."

Today there has come to me a copy of your letter of January 24, 1944, to Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee for American Principles and Fair Play, in which you state in paragraph five:

"I disagree with the doctrine being enunciated by Ambassador Joseph Grew that this Nation should uphold and exert its official influence to support and maintain the principles of the divinity of the Emperor of Japan."

Permit me to say emphatically that I have never, directly or indirectly enunciated the doctrine that this nation should uphold and exert its official influence to support and maintain the principles of the divinity of the Emperor of Japan. I have never believed in and do not now believe in such a doctrine. I emphatically agree with your statement to Mrs. Kingman that "We can only insure peace in the Pacific by the wiping out of the Fascist gangsters who control the Japanese Government", and I have publicly expressed this opinion all over the country.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Kingman has had printed copies made of your letter to her of January 24 and has circulated such copies to the members of the Pacific Coast Advisory Board of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, among whom I find the names of personal friends, I trust that in all fairness you will consider it proper to inform Mrs. Kingman of the fallacy of your statement to her under reference and to request her similarly to inform those persons to whom she circulated the copy of your letter. It will be appreciated if you will send me a copy of your letter to Mrs. Kingman and if you will let me know in due course whether Mrs. Kingman will take the suggested action.

Yours truly,

Joseph C. Grew (signed)

PS It may not be out of place to say that some of my public remarks have been misreported and radically distorted in some sections of the press.

J.C.G.

COPY

May 15, 1944

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary

Thus far the War Relocation Authority has received 171 letters, telegrams, and postcards commenting on your recent statements on the problems of persons of Japanese descent as expressed in your press statement and speech in San Francisco, and your later statement concerning Mayor LaGuardia and Governors Bricker and Edge. A large number of these letters addressed themselves to the principles you espoused without referring specifically to either statement. Hence it was not possible to make a precise separation of comments.

Of the comments received, 115 agreed with your point of view, and 56 were opposed. The breakdown by states follows:

Favorable:

Arizona	1	Minnesota	4
Arkansas	1	New Jersey	2
California	67	New York	11
Colorado	1	Ohio	4
Florida	1	Oklahoma	1
Indiana	1	Oregon	3
Iowa	1	Pennsylvania	4
Kentucky	1	Wisconsin	2
Massachusetts	1		<u>115</u>
Michigan	1		

Unfavorable:

California	45	Oregon	4
Colorado	1	Pennsylvania	1
North Carolina	2	Utah	1
Ohio	2	Washington	1
			<u>56</u>

D. J. Myer
Director

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

25, D. C.

DEC 28 1944

My dear Mr. Adams:

On behalf of the President and myself, I thank you for sending with your letter of December 22, personal copies of your book on loyal Japanese Americans. I have already sent the President's copy to him, and I am sure that he will appreciate it. A copy of my letter to him is enclosed.

I also appreciate your telegram of December 18, announcing publication of the book, but at this distance it is somewhat difficult to make any really helpful suggestions regarding the distribution of your book in the West Coast area. I feel certain, however, that Mr. Robert B. Cozzens, Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority, 461 Market Street, San Francisco 5, California, and Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Executive Secretary of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, 2234 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, California, will be able to provide you with suggestions.

Please accept my best wishes for the success of Born Free And Equal. I feel certain that its publication, particularly at this time, will help greatly to assure a sound and equitable solution of the Japanese American problem.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) HAROLD L. ICKES
Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Ansel Adams,

Yosemite National Park, California.

Enclosure 1957155.

cc: Mr. R. B. Cozzens
Mrs. Ruth Kingman ✓

LETTER FROM ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR JOHN J. McCLOY

TO WILLIAM G. MERCHANT, PRESIDENT OF THE DOWN TOWN

ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO

(1944?)
"The Secretary of War has asked me, to acknowledge your letter to him of May 26, on the question of the return of certain Japanese evacuees to the West Coast. This will also acknowledge your letter to General Marshall on the same subject.

"In view of your expressions I feel it only fair to give you some information as to the War Department's policies in regard to the people of Japanese descent in California and elsewhere on the West Coast.

"The War Department participated in and is responsible for the decision to move the Japanese descended people of the West Coast on military grounds and the suggestion that the views of the department and of General DeWitt are at variance on any important particulars is entirely false. The War Department is aware that many of the evacuees, both citizens and aliens, are disloyal and in some instances even potentially dangerous.

"On the other hand, it is just as clear even after the experiences they have gone through that many of these people are entirely loyal to the United States. These people are still going through a rather severe test of their loyalty, and steps are being taken which should give us far greater information on this subject than we have ever had in the past.

"It seems entirely unnecessary and unjust to retain loyal citizens and others in restrictive custody when they could do their part toward the war effort.

"The War Department policy, therefore, is to afford to loyal Japanese every opportunity to make their contribution. This they have asked for, and it is not proposed, when they have demonstrated loyalty and adherence to this country, to prohibit them from doing their part.

"In line with this policy, the War Department on January 28 announced its plan to organize a Japanese American unit for combat service. The personnel of this unit are all volunteers, and each individual has been carefully scrutinized as to loyalty and cleared for service in the Army.

"I think they will prove to be a real military asset to the country. Once they have taken the oath of a soldier and have been placed in uniform, these soldiers are to be accorded the privileges extended to any other soldiers in the Army. This includes the privilege of returning on furlough to any part of the United States he desires.

"Certainly your organization would not feel that these people who have volunteered to face the enemy in battle should not be accorded this privilege and opportunity.

"There are very few individuals who will be covered by such regulations but the Army in any case must and will afford its soldiers equal treatment. Such steps have been taken after consideration by the Army and in the light of advice from many officers who are entirely familiar with the Japanese, their language and their country.

"I am no expert on Japanese matters, but I am in a position where, from time to time, I see absolutely unmistakable evidence of loyalty to this country and hatred for the Japanese military system on the part of many of those of Japanese descent in this country. Such loyalty has been evidenced in many cases in the face of physical beatings and other duress.

"The department is aware of the attitude of many people on the West Coast; the danger to the Japanese themselves, etc., which might result from a sudden letting down of the bars, but the War Department is merely charged with the military security of the country. The relocation of the Japanese is a social and national problem and only to the extent that it really affects our military security does the War Department presume to express any opinions on the subject.

"It is my hope that organizations similar to yours will give careful thought to the problem and lend their efforts to a sensible and fair solution of it. California and the other Western Defense states must certainly share in the solution.

"While the War Department does support a recognition of the loyalty of many Japanese Americans, it retains its prime consideration for the security of not only our coasts but of all expeditionary forces. There is no immediate plan to return for residence on the coast of any large number of evacuees. There are certain mixed marriage cases that after proper screening probably will be handled on an individual basis with a view of correcting an unnecessary separation of man and wife.

"There may be certain other steps taken to alleviate hardships in individual cases or to recognize the full responsibility of the country to a soldier in uniform, but this is all for the moment we are considering so far as reintroduction of Japanese American citizens into the Western Defense Command is concerned.

"I hope these facts will give you an understanding of the War Department's attitude in the matter and will afford to you an opportunity to explore the matter further if you so desire."

C O P Y

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF BERKELEY
Also Agent of the Land Bank Commissioners and
the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation

Berkeley 1, California

January 24, 1945

TO ALL SECRETARY-TREASURERS

ST 261

SUBJECT: Loans To Loyal Japanese-American Citizens

The Bank's circular letter dated March 27, 1942 entitled "Applications for Loans from Enemy Aliens and Persons of the Japanese Race" is herewith amended to permit loans to be made to persons of the Japanese race who are loyal American citizens.

Soon after Pearl Harbor, the Eleventh District Farm Credit Board passed a resolution, as a war measure, to make no loans to Japanese-Americans or to Japanese aliens. In view of the decision rendered by the Supreme Court concerning loyal Japanese and the removal of restrictions by the military authorities concerning the return of Japanese to the Pacific this month.

"In view of the recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, defining the civil rights of loyal Japanese-American citizens, and the abrogation of the order of the War Department respecting the return of such citizens to prohibited areas, the Board rescinded its action heretofore taken prohibiting loans being made to Japanese-American citizens by the units of the District Farm Credit Administration."

Because of action taken in some instances by the State of California to escheat property to the state because of alleged violations of the alien land law, it will be necessary to make certain, when considering applications made by loyal Japanese-Americans for loans, that the Japanese-American who applies for the loan is the actual owner of the property offered as security.

WILLARD D. ELLIS
PRESIDENT

Typical letter to General Bonesteel (Copy to Mr. Dillon Myer
Director, War Relocation Authority
Barr Building, Washington, D. C.)

Major General Charles H. Bonesteel
Western Defense Command
Presidio
San Francisco, California

Dear General Bonesteel:

I wish to employ (a man, woman, or so many men, so many women) of the evacuees of Japanese ancestry, as soon as the War Department decides it is proper for them to return to this state. Specifications of the work are farm labor, on a fruit ranch with a little animal husbandry. Full time. Wages: At prevailing rate for type of work, plus board. One good bedroom supplied, with bath available. One day a week off. Length of engagement, 6 months.

Signed -

Excerpt from:
Guide to Orientation Program

a book of the United States Army, the Army's "outline of principles to govern the use of ideas so that they may become effective weapons in the war".

"Men of all races are fighting for the cause of the United Nations. The Chinese have been ~~battling~~ *battling the* Japanese since 1937. The troops of Great Britain and of Russia include men of all colors, Filipinos gave a brave account of themselves on Bataan. The other American republics allied with us in the war ~~contain~~ millions of colored citizens. Ten percent of our manpower is Negro. There are thousands of men of Japanese blood serving in the Army of the United States who have already proved their devotion to this Republic. Yet the Axis Powers . . . are trying to create confusion and disunity in the United States by lying propaganda that we are fighting a 'white man's war'. Don't allow yourself to be drawn into an argument on this point, for argument advertises the enemy propaganda line. No more is needed than fair and full reporting of the support in factory, field and battle given us by all races of the world . . ."

"To contribute by word or act toward the increase of misunderstanding, suspicion and tension between peoples of different racial or national origin in this country or among our Allies is to help the enemy."

CIVILIAN EXCLUSION ORDERS

(paraphrased)

1. All Japanese be excluded from that portion of Military Area No. 1 described as "Bainbridge Island" (State of Wash.) on or before 12:00 noon (P.W.T.) of the 30th day of March, 1942.
2. Exclusion from areas designated below on or before 12:00 noon (P.W.T.) of Sunday, April 5, 1942
 - a. a portion of Los Angeles County, California (fully described in Report of the Subcommittee on Japanese War Relocation Centers to the Committee on Military Affairs, United States, Senate.....p.191).
 - b. a portion of Los Angeles County, California (fully described in the Report named above....p.191).
3. Japanese now located at the Manzanar Reception Center, Manzanar California are excluded from Military Area No. 1, from and after 12:00 noon (P.W.T.) of the second day of April 1942.
4. Exclusion from a portion of San Diego County (Calif.) (fully described on page 193 of the Report named above) on or before 12:00 noon (P.W.T.) of April 8, 1942.
5. Exclusion from a portion of the City and County of San Francisco (fully described in the Report named above..... p.194) by 12:00 noon (P.W.T.) of April 7, 1942.
6. Exclusion from other portions of Los Angeles County (Calif.) (fully described in the Report named above.....p.194) by 12:00 noon (P.W.T.) of April 14, 1942.
7. Exclusion from another portion of Los Angeles County (Calif.) (fully described in the Report named above.....p.195) by 12:00 noon (P.W.T.) of April 28, 1942.
8. Exclusion from another portion of Los Angeles County (Calif.) (fully described in the Report named above.....p.196) by 12:00 noon (P.W.T.) of April 28, 1942.
9. Exclusion from another portion of Los Angeles County (Calif.) (fully described in the Report named above.....p.196-7) by 12:00 noon (P.W.T.) of April 28, 1942.

ESPIONAGE ACT
1917 & 1918(Still in force)

Whoever,when the United States is at war...(3) shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States,to the injury of the service or of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both". 50 USCA(1926)

ROUTING SLIP

TO

Mr. Homer Crotty

FOR

APPROVAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YOUR INFORMATION
REPLY, PLEASE	<input type="checkbox"/>	NECESSARY ATTENTION
SEE ME, PLEASE	<input type="checkbox"/>	RETURNED AS REQUESTED
YOUR SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	INVESTIGATE AND REPORT
NOTE AND FILE	<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE ACTION DESIRED
NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/>	READ AND DESTROY
YOUR COMMENTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	PREPARE FOR ME
MORE DETAILS	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT OF SUGGESTED REPLY
ADVISE, PLEASE	<input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL AND FORWARD

REMARKS:

DATE

5/26/45

FROM

Mr. O'Day

COPY

May 3, 1945.

Mr. Paul G. Robertson
Area Supervisor
War Relocation Authority
1031 South Broadway
Los Angeles 15, California

Re: Johnny Yamamoto

Dear Mr. Robertson:

A few days ago Alfred Obayaski called me and asked me to get in touch with Cy Ramage. I called Mr. Ramage the following morning at his home in Chula Vista and his wife advised me that he was out of the County but that I could get him at the market in San Diego on the following morning. I phoned Ramage the following morning and he advised me that Johnny Yamamoto was working on his ranch near Chula Vista and that he, Ramage, had been advised by Ivan Wood, Manager of the San Diego Growers Association, that unless he got rid of Yamamoto that they would see that he would not get anymore Mexican labor. I asked Ramage just what the complaint was and he said that Wood had told him that if we allow these Japanese to return the ranchers will not make anymore money. I asked Ramage if it was necessary for him to get his Mexican labor through the San Diego Growers Assn. and he said that it was practically so, because they furnished housing for the Mexicans, and if he hired them direct, he would not have any place to house them.

Ramage was "burned up" about this boycott and when I told him that I was sure we could furnish him all of the Japanese workers he needed, he said that he was glad to know that that was possible and that it would be very satisfactory to him. I told him that I would immediately look into this attitude of the manager of the Grower' Association and we would see what could be done about it. He asked me to let him talk to Wood once more before I started working on the proposition. So, he is to let me know, not later than Monday, what they have decided to do. I talked with him this afternoon and he said that so far they had not allowed him any labor but he still hoped that they might.

Yours very truly,

John C. McClendon
District Relocation Officer

EXCERPTS FROM JAPANESE RADIO PROPAGANDA, BROADCAST MARCH 29, 1945.
MONITORED AND TRANSCRIBED IN THE FAR EAST

Commentary, "Persecution of Japanese nationals in enemy territories; -- released Japanese nationals have always been exposed to fury of American mob. They and their homes have repeatedly been shot at while hardly day goes by without stones being thrown at Japanese houses. There is no guarantee such lawlessness will be stopped although American authorities have shamed embarrassment over this state of affairs. Los Angeles central post office refused to restore former employees of Japanese ancestry. In Los Angeles shooting incident occurred. But (word missing) of American authorities over welfare of Japanese nationals is typical example of their unique ability of using their "Jekyll and Hyde" personality to suit their purpose.

This persecution of Japanese nationals is going on not only in United States but in Canada as well. Provincial public safety committee of British Columbia decided to oust Canadian-born Japanese citizens from province after war. Within next two or three months public safety committee intends to question every Canadian-born Japanese over sixteen as to whether they have desire to return to Japan. Committee said Canadian-born Japanese citizens would be granted alternative of being transferred outside British Columbia and allowed where no white man wishes to go or having free passage to Japan. Those who do not wish to return to Japan or be transferred to Rocky Mountain area, will be tried by special court on charge of refusing to cooperate with government.

This action is in short forcible expulsion. Such policy amounts to exile or imprisonment of Japanese within their juris-

diction and you Australians will agree with this opinion; offer to provide free passage is deceiving measure and substantially it is not different from banishment granting that these unfortunate individuals are of Japanese ancestry, they are nevertheless domiciled in British Columbia and form part of community. But now British Columbia offer of allowing these citizens to emigrate to stern Rocky Mountain areas is coated death and beneath sugar-coating lies indifference of authorities to fate of these harmless peoples in areas shunned by white people. Third alternative of charging these individuals before special courts with non-cooperation is unadulterated terrorism. Authorities in British Columbia are thus condemning their own nationals of Japanese ancestry to exile of internment or even imprisonment. Its victims (have) no fair chance of asserting themselves. This is sheer persecution and cruelty which is being advocated because victim can offer no resistance.

It shows Anglo-Americans are unable to respect racial clause of Atlantic Charter even in their own country. How can they be expected to carry it out in other parts of globe? And British government is again acquiescing in this racial discrimination by attempting to shift blame on shoulders of Colonial governments over whose jurisdiction she claims to have no control. How then can Anglo-Americans shamelessly pass as champion of justice and humanity?

END NDFCC-288 555P

291901 Singapore in English 0650 Thursday to Australia

NIGHT LETTER dated May 23, 1945 and telephoned in
about 9:30 PM, by Daniel G. Marshall

House Appropriation Sub-Committee
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Los Angeles newspapers report today that Representatives Engle, Johnson and Anderson have accused the War Relocation Authority before your body of attempt to convince people that Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens permitted to return to California homes by Supreme Court and Army are superior race. This stupid and untrue accusation supports criminal assaillance operating with connivance of some California law enforcement officials. Decent Californians are ashamed that such mountebanks disgrace the Constitution they swore to defend by irresponsible droolings during San Francisco Peace Conference. Your body should repudiate this vicious attempt to ignite Nazi race war against twenty thousand Japanese-American soldiers and their loyal alien parents by supporting WRA in its magnificent defense of constitutional rights of this racial group as defined by Supreme Court and proclaimed by Army.

(Signed) Daniel G. Marshall
Chairman, Executive Committee
Los Angeles Catholic ~~and~~ Inter-
Racial Council
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

MAY 21 1945

*reply
6/14/45*

My dear Mrs. Kingman:

Upon receiving your memorandum of April 30, I asked Mr. Myer to provide me with a memorandum commenting on your recommendations and observations regarding the War Relocation Authority program. A copy of his memorandum is enclosed.

I recognize, as I am sure that Mr. Myer does, your intense concern over this problem, and I value the candor with which you have set forth your criticisms and recommendations. The subjects which you discuss in your memorandum are receiving my personal attention.

I trust that we can rely on your continued cooperation in achieving a democratic solution of this problem and on your forthright criticisms whenever you believe that they are needed.

Sincerely yours,

Harold I. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior.

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman,
Executive Secretary,
Committee on American
Principles and Fair Play,
2234 Telegraph Avenue,
Berkeley 4, California.

Enclosure 660.



DI-19
(Approved July 1942)

ENCLOSURE

660

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

MAY 17 1945

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary

I am glad to be able to comment on Mrs. Kingman's memorandum to you of April 30. Since Mrs. Kingman's organization has been of invaluable assistance to our program on the West Coast, and since her memorandum suggests a very basic departure from the present policies of the War Relocation Authority, I should like to discuss in some detail the pertinent points which I see raised by it.

Before the announcement of our liquidation program, we gave careful consideration to all the difficulties which Mrs. Kingman has outlined, as well as to many others, before making a final decision. I believe that practically all of the considerations upon which we originally based our policy are still sound today, and that if the decision were to be made now, there would be no radical departure from the announced policy.

In checking over the progress made since the announcement of our liquidation program, I find that we are exactly on the schedule projected in submitting our budget plans to the Bureau of the Budget. All reports from relocation centers indicate that most evacuees are busy making plans or completing final preparations for resettlement. The rate of relocation has climbed steadily since the first of the year. While it was not expected that large-scale relocation would take place prior to the closure of schools, the rate has now reached about 800 per week. Center reports indicate that the movement will at least double immediately following the closing of schools about June 1, and that the increased rate will be maintained throughout the summer and autumn months. This would complete the program on schedule.

Since we are on schedule and the program is steadily gathering momentum, I think that this is a particularly ill-advised time for us to slacken our efforts or even talk about plans for keeping centers open. Ever since the first of the year, the exclusionist groups on the West Coast have been using every conceivable device to fight the return movement and keep the evacuees "safely" confined in centers. All the recent evidence, however, indicates that these groups are now rapidly losing prestige, enthusiasm and membership precisely because we have held firm on our original plans and because the return movement has shown no signs of retardation. If we were to reverse ourselves in the near future by admitting that the problem of liquidation was too difficult and announcing plans for keeping centers open, I feel certain that the whole opposition movement would be enormously encouraged and revived. Leaders and organizers of the exclusionist groups would be able to point to our announcement as tangible evidence that their efforts have been effective and that the forces favoring justice for



the Japanese Americans are in retreat. With this much ground gained, I have no doubt that the opposition groups would push vigorously forward in a campaign to set aside the December decision of the War Department and place new restrictions on the evacuated people.

The effects of a "postponement" announcement in the relocation centers would be scarcely less disastrous. Unfortunately it is true that a great many of the people still remaining in the centers would prefer not to relocate as long as they have any reason to believe that the centers will be kept open. After three years of isolated, institutionalized life, it is natural perhaps that some of the older people and a few of the younger ones have developed inordinate feelings of timidity, insecurity, and reluctance to face normal living. This is natural, as I say, but that does not mean that it is desirable or even defensible from the long-range point of view. I believe that Mrs. Kingman would agree with me that the evacuees should not be permitted to remain in centers indefinitely and that they must eventually make the transition back to something approaching their pre-war status. My main point, which I cannot repeat too often, is that the longer this transition is delayed, the more difficult it will become. If the momentum of the relocation movement should be broken now, I have the gravest doubts that it could ever be restored or that our ultimate objective of total relocation could ever be reached.

There are today approximately 52,000 evacuees remaining in the relocation centers, who will have to be relocated before December 31. Since present relocation trends are still strongly in favor of mid-western and eastern relocation, it now seems likely that not more than 25,000 or, at the very maximum, more than 35,000 of the remaining population will relocate in communities on the West Coast. Although this is a substantial number taken as a whole, the number to be relocated in any one community on the Coast will not be very large. I believe that our recently completed organization on the West Coast, with the continuing assistance of groups such as Mrs. Kingman's, will be adequate to handle the relocation of 35,000 people in case that many should decide to return, even with the housing shortage and other difficulties mentioned.

Mrs. Kingman suggests that the announcement of center closing is likely to result at the centers in increased distrust of WRA and in greater influence of pro-Japanese leaders over the residents, with resulting "increase in ammunition for opposition press", "unfavorable reaction against persons already relocated," unfavorable international repercussions, and the like.

We originally expected that there would be a great deal of resentment on the part of evacuees against the policy of closing centers. While we have heard considerable criticism, all of our recent reports have indicated that the amount of resentment is much less than expected, that it is not increasing, and that most of the reactions are rationalizations because of immediate frustration or just healthy "gripes." Although activities such as education and

organized recreation will of course decrease at the centers as we approach the closing date, all indications so far are that the evacuees are too busy preparing for their future outside to devote additional time to Japanese schools or recreation. In any case, such activities are far more likely to gain ground in centers than they are among persons living in normal American communities. The statement that a sharp increase in requests for repatriation or expatriation is certain to follow has not been borne out by the facts so far. The rate of requests since the announcement has been no greater than previously. Practically all the requests have been from residents of the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

I believe that the mere existence of relocation centers affords all the "ammunition" which the opposition press needs even without an increase in pro-Japanese activity and an increase in repatriation and expatriation demands. I am sure that Mrs. Kingman is aware that as long as the centers exist, they provide a perfect target for all anti-Japanese American groups to shoot at, regardless of the good conduct or Americanism of their residents. The international implications of the existence of relocation centers are also at least as bad as those of their dissolution. Their very establishment has provided the Tokyo radio with propaganda material, and I believe that their maintenance after the emergency has ceased to exist would provide a source of international criticism on the ground that our democracy was not big enough to re-absorb these people into normal life.

Mrs. Kingman suggests (1) that the WRA "recognize the impossibility of emptying the centers by January 1, 1946, and that concrete and specific plans for the maintenance of satisfactory relocation center life after January 1, 1946, be on paper by September 1, 1945, at latest, and released to the residents of the centers."

As indicated earlier, our program for center closing is proceeding according to schedule, and all indications are that it will continue to do so. We do not believe that it is at all an "impossibility" to empty the relocation centers by January 1. In fact, I have very serious doubts about the possibility of keeping centers open even if we should desire to do so. Each time that we have submitted an appropriation request to Congress, serious questions have been raised as to why it was necessary to maintain centers for persons free to relocate. Our answer in the past -- that these people were not free to return to their homes, and that therefore the government must provide for their maintenance -- no longer applies. Many Congressmen have even asked why it was necessary to have any appropriation for the fiscal year July 1, 1945, to July 1, 1946. I do not believe for a moment that it would be possible (even if it were desirable) to gain Congressional support for an appropriation to operate centers beyond the turn of the year.

Mrs. Kingman suggests (2) that "the high intelligence of many of the evacuees, particularly of their leaders, be recognized by providing something concrete in the way of thinking for the future of those who will not have left the centers by the end of the year."

I think that a careful study of our operations over the past three years would indicate that we have at all times recognized the "high intelligence" of many evacuee leaders. But I cannot agree that there is a future for anyone in the relocation centers. Our efforts in working with the evacuee leaders have been directed toward persuading them to think about their future in normal communities. And it is significant, I believe, that some of the most widely respected of these leaders -- some who have been most outspokenly critical of WRA in the past -- have recently come to recognize the necessity of our proceeding with plans for closing centers. Professor Ichihashi, formerly of the Stanford University faculty, is one such leader, and there are many others. I am confident that their numbers will increase as the war in the Pacific moves forward and further progress is made against the race-baiters on the West Coast.

The suggestion is also made (3) "that the War Relocation Authority frankly admit that large scale return to the West Coast this year is impractical, (due to lack of housing, to antagonism, and to pending unemployment) and lay primary emphasis upon eastern and midwestern relocation."

We do not believe, as already indicated, that the number of persons returning to any one community on the West Coast will be great. It is true that housing is a severe problem in most West Coast cities, and it is quite likely that most evacuees will not be able to find exactly the type of housing which they would prefer. In this respect, they are in the same situation as millions of other displaced persons. Almost any of the available housing, however, is superior to the barracks relocation centers, and I am confident that adequate housing can be found for all the evacuees who choose to return. We are constantly exploring new possibilities in the field of housing, and I hope that with the assistance of local groups, even more can be done in this field than has been done so far.

I do not consider that antagonism to the returning evacuees at this time is a valid reason for admitting that return to the West Coast is impractical. If such is the case, then we may as well forget the possibility of ever having the evacuees return. Our experience in the past has shown that such antagonism, while at first intensified by the settlement of evacuees in the areas of prejudice, is finally eliminated only by having evacuees come in and take their places in the community. This is just what is now happening, and I do not think for a moment that we should play into the hands of the enemies of democracy by declaring that return to the Coast is an "impossibility."

Moreover, I do not believe that potential unemployment is a valid reason for admitting the impracticability of return to the West Coast. I am informed that there are still plenty of job offers for evacuees wishing to return, and I can see no future date when chances for employment, either on the West Coast or elsewhere, will be greater than they are today.

Mrs. Kingman suggests (4) "that the War Relocation Authority marshall all possible support from the heads of the Departments of Interior, State, and Justice to press the War Department for a demand

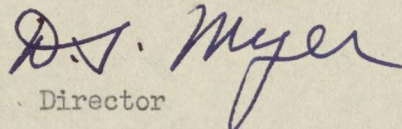
for (a) adequate housing for dispossessed (on account of the war) families of men and women in the services, (b) adequate security for these families, wherever they may relocate, and (c) public assumption of responsibility for such security."

We fully agree with this point of view, and are exploring every avenue for obtaining such assistance, consistent with what we think other agencies can reasonably be asked to do. We have to bear in mind, of course, that special services rendered to evacuees and not available to other servicemen's families or other displaced persons would meet immediately with widespread opposition both from the Congress that controls appropriations and from the general public that must assist these people to relocate.

Mrs. Kingman suggests, finally (5) "that War Relocation Authority recognize that its friends in local communities on the West Coast have no intention of developing a program for permanent relocation of the returnees." She adds: "We are urging church and welfare groups to provide hostels only where permanent housing is available, and where we know that work opportunities on pre-evacuation levels are available."

The War Relocation Authority has a planned program for the return of evacuees to the West Coast. Although we feel that the assistance of private groups is vital to its success, we do not expect and never have expected such groups to assume the overall responsibility for planning and carrying it out. From surveys we have made, it appears that work opportunities offered evacuees on the West Coast are generally equivalent to those which they engaged in before evacuation, and that in other sections of the country, the opportunities offered evacuees are on a much higher level than those which these people enjoyed before evacuation. Even if this were not true, I know of no way of improving these opportunities by having the evacuees remain in relocation centers.

I recognize that our program does not completely satisfy everyone and that it will inevitably bring about inconvenience, and perhaps even a minor degree of hardship, in individual cases. But the only alternative I can see to carrying out that program is a retreat from all our announced objectives and a tacit admission that Japanese Americans will have to occupy a permanently inferior and subsidized position in our national life. This is an alternative which I have been striving for nearly three years to avoid and which I certainly cannot accept now.


Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

June 4, 1945

RELOCATION DIVISION MEMORANDUM NO. 92

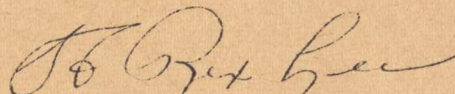
Subject: Hostels

Distribution: R

Attached is a revised and up-to-date list of hostels now in operation throughout the country. This will serve to help Relocation Program Officers in the centers and the Area and District Offices in advising resettlers planning to relocate in other areas.

New hostels are scheduled to be opened shortly in Kansas City, Missouri; Seattle, Washington; and Portland, Oregon. As these and additional facilities are established, the information will be forwarded to all centers and relocation offices.

In order to permit adequate planning, it is requested that reservations in hostels be made as far in advance as possible.



H. Rex Lee
Acting Chief
Relocation Division

Attachment

NORTH CENTRAL AREA

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Address: 127 Clifton Avenue
Telephone: Geneva 1305
Sponsoring Organization: Lutheran Church
Director: Miss Martha A. Akard
Rates: \$1.00 day, unemployed adults
\$1.50 day, employed adults
Capacity: 20 - 25

Des Moines, Iowa

Address: 2150 Grand Avenue, Des Moines (12)
Telephone: 48761
Sponsoring Organization: American Friends Service Committee
Directors: Mr. & Mrs. Ross T. Wilbur
Lester E. Suzuki, Assistant Director
Rates: \$1.00 day, unemployed adults
\$1.50 day, employed adults
.50 day, children under 12
Capacity: 30

GREAT LAKES AREA

Cleveland, Ohio

Address: 2429 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland (15)
Telephone: Cherry 7241
Sponsoring Organization: American Baptist Home Mission Society
Directors: Mr. & Mrs. Max Franzen
Rates: \$1.00 day, unemployed adults
\$1.50 day, employed adults
Capacity:

Cincinnati, Ohio

Address: 2820 Winslow Avenue, Cincinnati (6)
Telephone: Woodburn 9300
Sponsoring Organization: American Friends Service Committee
Director: Miss Anne Schneider
Rates: \$1.00 day, unemployed adults
\$1.50 day, employed adults
Capacity:

Cincinnati, Ohio

Address: 2820 Winslow Avenue, Cincinnati (6)
Telephone: None
Sponsoring Organization:
Director: Rev. John Yamasaki
Rates: Adults:- \$16 month
Children: 6 month
Capacity:

This hostel known as "The Family House" reserved for evacuee family groups. Arrangements can be made for preparing meals.

Detroit, Michigan

Address: Fellowship House
130 E. Grand Boulevard, Detroit (7)
Telephone: Fitzroy 5943
Sponsoring Organization: Under auspices of United Ministry to Resettlers
Director: Rev. Shigeo Tanabe
Rates: \$1.00 a day)
\$6.00 a week) no meals
Capacity:

MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA

New York, New York

Address: 168 Clinton Street, Brooklyn 2
Telephone: Maine 4-9057
Sponsoring Organization: American Baptist Home Mission Society
Brethren Service Committee
Directors: Dr. and Mrs. Eldon Burke
Date established: May 10, 1944
Rates: Minimum \$1.00 day
Capacity: 30

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Address: 3228 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia (4)
Telephone: Evergreen 7323
Sponsoring Organization: Under auspices of several cooperating organizations and committee of private citizens
Director: Mrs. Esther Meyerdling
Date established: April 25, 1944
Rates: \$1.00 day adults
.50 day children
Room and meals for maximum period of 10 days, thereafter \$12.00 weekly for employed adults
Capacity: 25

Washington, D. C.

Address: 2311 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington (7)
 Telephone: District 2945
 Sponsoring Organization: Washington Committee for Americans of
 Director: Miss Olive Hodges Japanese Ancestry
 Date established: November, 1944
 Rates:

	First Two Weeks	Third Week	Fourth Week and After
	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY
Employed Person	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25
Children of Emp. Person	.75	1.00	1.00
Unemployed Person	1.25	1.50	1.75
Children of " "	.50	.75	.75

Capacity: 15

NEW ENGLAND AREA

Boston, Massachusetts

Address: 6 Walnut Street
 Telephone:
 Sponsoring Organization: Through initiative of Unitarian Service Comm.,
 Congregational Service Comm. & other cooperat-
 ing committees
 Directors: Rev. Robert L. Zoerheide and Mrs. Zoerheide
 Date established: May 1, 1945
 Rates: 60¢ per person per night
 30¢ with children under 15
 No meals will be served but kitchen facilities are
 available for those desiring to use them.
 Capacity:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA AREA

Los Angeles, California

EVERGREEN HOSTEL

Address: 506 N. Evergreen, Zone 33
 Telephone: AN-5373
 Sponsoring Organization: Presbyterian Church and American Friends
 Service Committee
 Directors: Miss Esther Rhoades and Rev. Sohei Kowta
 Date established: March 18, 1945
 Rates: \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day for room and meals
 Capacity: Approval received for maximum capacity--100

BUDDHIST HOSTEL

Address: 1336 W. 36th Place, Zone 7
 Telephone: PA-9313
 Sponsoring Organization: Buddhist Brotherhood in America, per Directors
 Directors: Rev. Julius Goldwater, Rev. & Mrs. K. Imamura,
 Arthur Takemoto
 Date established: April 8, 1945
 Rates: \$1.00 day for room with 2 meals, for first 10 days; \$1.50
 Capacity: 35 to 40 maximum

Pasadena, California

PASADENA HOSTEL

Address: 301 Kensington Place, Pasadena, California
Telephone: SY-21812
Sponsoring Organization: American Friends Service Committee
Director: Mrs. Sarah M. Field
Date established: January 15, 1945
Rates: \$1.00 including meals until employment secured; \$1.50
Capacity: 12 to 13 maximum

Los Angeles, California

Address: 119 North Central Avenue (Nishi Hongwanji Church)
Telephone: Madison 5657
Sponsoring Organization: Buddhist Church
Director: Masuo Sakamoto, President of the Church
Date Established:
Rates: No daily rate, but depends entirely on donations
from people who stay there
No meals served. Work done on cooperative basis
Capacity: 22 people

Los Angeles, California (Normandie Avenue Methodist Hostel)

Address: 3508 South Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles
Telephone:
Sponsoring Organization: Southern California-Arizona Conference
of the Methodist Church
Director: Rev. Yamaka
Date established: June 1, 1945
Rates: 50¢ per day for the first ten days; \$1 a day thereafter
No meals served
Capacity: 30 people

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA

Sacramento, California (Hostel #1)

Address: 327 O Street (former Japanese Methodist Church)
Telephone: Sacramento 3-3273
Sponsoring Organization: Youth Council of the Methodist Church
Director: Peter Osuga
Date Established: March 10, 1945
Rates: 50¢ per day for adults and 25¢ per day for children
Nominal charge for three meals per day
Capacity: Approximately 25 persons

Sacramento, California (Hostel #2)

Address: 522 N Street
Telephone: None
Sponsoring Organization: J. A. C. L.
Director: Peter Osuga
Date Established: May 23, 1945
Rates: 50¢ per day for adults and 25¢ per day for children
Cooking facilities for families with children
Capacity: 25 to 30 persons

San Jose, California

Address: 630 North 5th Street
Telephone: None at present
Sponsoring Organization: San Jose Council for Civic Unity
Director: T. Kawakami
Date Established: May 1, 1945
Rates: \$1.25 per day per person for room and board, plus
one hour work per day for maintenance upkeep
Capacity: 50 people

Oakland, California (Oakland Methodist Hostel)

Address: 797 10th Street
Telephone: Twinoaks 2250
Sponsoring Organization: National Conference Youth Fellowship
Director: John Yamashita
Date Established: April 1, 1945
Rates: \$1.00 per night if hostel furnishes linen and
.50 per night if evacuee furnishes linen
No facilities for furnishing meals.
Capacity: 24 people

Fresno, California

Address: Hospitality Center, 1260 Kern Street
Telephone: 44135
Sponsoring Organization: Japanese Methodist Church
Director: Rev. H. Hashimoto
Date Established: May 11, 1945
Rates: Up to the present time, no fee is charged for
overnight accommodations. No eating facilities.
Capacity:

San Francisco, California (American Friends Service Hostel)

Address: 1830 Sutter Street
Telephone: West 7873
Sponsoring Organization: Japanese American Sub-Committee of the
American Friends Service Committee of S. F.
Director: Mrs. Josephine Duveneck
Rates: \$1.25 per day with meals
Date Established: May 23, 1945
Capacity: 15 to 20 single people

San Mateo, California

Address: 25 South Humboldt Street
Telephone: 4-3323
Sponsoring Organization:
Director: Shig Takahashi
Date Established: May 18, 1945
Rates:
Capacity: Cooking privileges
12 people

*HDC
Comm on Fair
Plan*

1855-21

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

June 5, 1945

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE No. 267

Subject: Curtailment of Medical and Dental Services at Centers

Distribution: A

The remaining months of 1945 will find WRA hospitals facing an increasing shortage of professional medical personnel, particularly nurses and physicians. A number of causes known to all of us have contributed to this situation. The requirements of the military services continue to be urgent and remain unfilled. The same applies to civilian needs, both private and governmental, to the point where many hospitals have been obliged to close their wards and render only such services as are absolutely essential. Coupled with all of this is the fact that WRA cannot offer appointments on any long-term basis. Barring any unforeseen change for the better, there are no sources available to WRA from which nursing personnel could be obtained.

The Health Section has explored every possible source of nursing placement, civil, governmental and private, in an attempt to procure such personnel, with negligible results. We have been forced to the conclusion that few if any more nurses will be available to us and that our efforts from this time on should be directed toward retaining our nursing personnel now in the Centers. This requires the utmost cooperation and active assistance on the part of each Project Medical Officer and Chief Nurse.

Our policy in the past has been to provide any medical service consistent with available facilities, personnel, and equipment. Such services were not confined to Project facilities alone, but included also those available in adjacent communities. Project Medical Officers have had wide scope in liberally interpreting existing regulations in order to provide fairly complete medical services to the residents. This has resulted in an enviable record both in the remedial as well as in the preventative and Public Health fields. Our record on mortality and morbidity reflects very favorably on Center medical personnel and on the general administration of the health program by Project Medical Officers.

Conditions in the Centers have materially changed in the past few months, and it is necessary to review our program and adapt ourselves to these changing conditions. With a reduction in staff and with no prospects of any new appointments, it is imperative that some of the service previously offered to residents be diminished and in some instances entirely eliminated. To continue in our policy of full-scale medical service to the residents will entail extraordinary burden on a depleted staff.

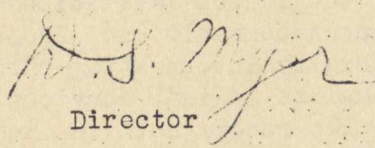
In view of these circumstances health services provided to residents should meet the following criteria:

1. Is such service immediately essential?
2. Is this service necessary to meet an acute problem such as the birth of a child, a broken leg, a burn, an acute surgical abdomen, etc.?

The above criteria refers strictly to hospital cases, as it is still possible to continue out-patient services pretty much as we have in the past. In general this new arrangement means that we cannot remove tonsils on a large scale, repair hernias, perform desirable but not strictly essential surgery on women, and undertake elective surgical or medical services which do not meet the above criteria. You can appreciate the difficulty of specifying categories of cases and patients which are or are not to be cared for. Each Medical Officer will have to exercise discretion and judgment as the specific case comes to his attention. This does not preclude the continued resort to off-project medical facilities for any essential services which cannot be performed on the Project. It is not believed that this plan will cause undue hardship to any great number of people. It is merely restating the original WRA policy of giving medical service to many people rather than special and elective service to a few.

In line with the above policy on medical care, curtailment of dental service should be instituted at once and such service held to emergency cases or to those where the health of the patient requires treatment. All elective dental care at the projects should be discouraged. Current violations of regulations, which forbid private practice, must be stopped. If they are not, steps will be taken to provide dental services only through outside contract.

Project Directors are requested to report from time to time on the progress at their center in achieving the curtailment of health and dental services anticipated in this instruction.


Director

JUN 18 1945

Mr. Alton H. Hall
Route 1
Huntington Beach, California

Dear Mr. Hall:

I am very glad to see your friendly and outspoken letter of May 25, addressed to Secretary Ickes, which has been referred to me for reply, and to have your suggestions for expediting the resettlement program on the West Coast.

We greatly appreciate the fine work which you have been doing in behalf of the evacuated people of Japanese ancestry. This agency, with its limited staff, could not possibly achieve our objective of returning these displaced people to normal American life without the sympathy and assistance of private individuals like yourself all over the United States who not only have democratic convictions but are willing to fight for their support.

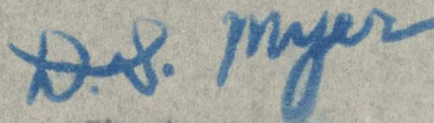
It is true that there is still wide-spread ignorance on the West Coast regarding the Japanese Americans. We are doing what we can to make the real facts known, by issuing and distributing publications giving information on the Japanese Americans and their war activities, by issuing press releases on the WRA program and the Japanese Americans, and in every other way open to us. However, as you doubtless realize, it is not always easy to get this kind of material published in all of the West Coast papers.

We are also doing what we can to prevent incidents of terrorism against returning evacuees, not only by making known the real facts about the evacuee group, but by investigating incidents, making the facts regarding them public, and referring to the Department of Justice any cases in which it appears that a federal statute has been violated. We are also exploring the possibility of having the Department of Justice make its own investigations of "incidents" with a view to enforcing all applicable federal statutes. The military authorities have already arranged to have an Army representative sit in on investigations with the representative of the State Attorney General. However, you and others who feel as you do on this question can do a great deal by making your views known to local law enforcement officials, the State Attorney General, the national Department of Justice, and the military authorities.


Your plan of having West Coast churches volunteer to "adopt" returnee families is already being considered by the Federal Council of Churches. I believe that arrangements for this kind of program are already being made elsewhere in the United States, and are being considered on the West Coast as well. I agree with you that this kind of thing could be very helpful, not only in giving the evacuees community support in returning, but in helping to solve the housing shortage.

I appreciate your offer to be part of a group in your community standing ready to help evacuees in time of need. Such groups are already being organized in many communities on the West Coast. I suggest that you get in touch with Mr. Paul G. Robertson, the WRA representative in Los Angeles, or with Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Executive Secretary of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, for suggestions as to how you could organize or take part in such a group. Mr. Robertson's office is located at 1031 South Broadway, Los Angeles 13. Mrs. Kingman may be reached at 2234 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley 4.

Sincerely,



Director

cc:  Mrs. Ruth Kingman
Executive Secretary
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
2234 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, 4, California

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

June 18, 1945

RELOCATION DIVISION MEMORANDUM NO. 92, Supplement No. 1

SUBJECT: Hostels

DISTRIBUTION: R

The following is a supplement to Relocation Division Memorandum No. 92, which lists hostels now in operation throughout the country.

NORTH CENTRAL AREA

Kansas City, Missouri

Address: 2411 Independence Avenue

Telephone:

Sponsoring Organization: Cooperating Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic groups

Director: Dr. George Nagamoto

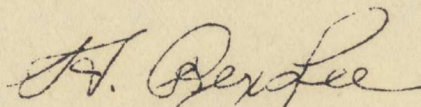
Rates: \$1.00 day, room and board while unemployed

Children under 12, half-rates

\$1.50 day, room and board for employed adults and for each member of his family over 12 years of age.

Capacity: 30

Date Established: June 17, 1945



H. Rex Lee
Acting Chief
Relocation Division

COPY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

461 Market Street
San Francisco, 5 California

June 14, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM TO: R.B. Cozzens

On June 13 at the request of Secretary Dixwell L. Pierce, I appeared before the State Board of Equalization in Sacramento to discuss the Board's regulations regarding applications of persons of Japanese ancestry for sales tax permits. Pat Frayne also represented WRA and Col. Joel H. Watson, JAGD, appeared at our request as a representative of Western Defense Command.

We went to the Board hearing room at 11:15 a.m. and met Richard E. Collins of Redding, Chairman; George R. Reilly of San Francisco; and James H. Quinn of Oakland. Controller Harry B. Riley did not attend the meeting and William G. Bonelli did not come into the meeting until 30 minutes later. Others present were J.J. Campbell, State Sales Tax Administrator and J.L. Nourse, Deputy Attorney General.

Mr. Pierce opened the discussion by reviewing the past actions of the Board, particularly the instructions issued to field offices that requests for permits to persons of Japanese ancestry must be accompanied by letters from the Army and Navy stating that the services had no objection to the applicant being in the restricted area and entering into the proposed business enterprise. I then had an opportunity to explain WRA's interest in the matter. I pointed out that we believed the requirements for the evacuees should be no different from those affecting other applicants and if any check was necessary as to the status of the evacuees either WRA or WDC could verify whether or not the applicant was on the Army's clear list. I explained that the Navy had no interest in the problem and that one applicant who tried to conform to the Board's requirements was unable to do so because the Navy disclaimed any responsibility or interest. As a result the applicant could not get the type of letter that the Board requested. Col. Watson then took up the discussion and explained what sources of information the Army had on which to determine the individuals eligible for return to the coast and also pointing out that the Army's sole interest was military security and that anyone cleared for return should be considered free from any taint of disloyalty.

I felt that the attitude of the Board members present was fairly reasonable although Mr. Collins asked whether I thought it would be wise to grant licenses to Japanese in places where liquor was being served and they might be in contact with service men or others who might cause trouble. I said that we were not interested in discussing applications for liquor licenses and that I would prefer to confine

our remarks to the ordinary type of sales tax permits needed for carrying on an ordinary type of business such as a grocery store or laundry. About that time Mr. Bonelli arrived so Mr. Pierce went back and reviewed the entire discussion briefly for Mr. Bonelli's benefit. Bonelli then launched forth on a lengthy tirade against the Japanese as a class citing all of the myths, rumors and some facts that have ever been heard from Pearl Harbor down to the present time. He said that he would not approve issuance of a license to any person of Japanese ancestry who could not prove his loyalty beyond the shadow of a doubt. In Bonelli's opinion all Japanese are untrustworthy, deceitful, scheming, cheaters and the burden is on them to prove differently. The only individuals he would consider loyal are those who have served in the Army or who have publicly disavowed dual citizenship since December 7, 1941 or who can submit letters from the Army, Navy or FBI showing that they have been thoroughly investigated and that the agency recommends that they be allowed to return to the coast to engage in business which is necessary to the war effort. Pat Frayne, Col. Watson and I all took turns pointing out the unreasonableness of Bonelli's position which failed to place any confidence in the Army's clearance procedure and also failed to take into account the existence of the law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Bonelli's answer was that all that the Army did was to unlock the jail door for the evacuees now permitted to return to the coast and that he feels that his responsibility begins where the Army's leaves off. I pointed out that this position was not consistent with the statements made by the Governor and the Attorney General but Bonelli replied that he didn't give a damn what those individuals said, he had been elected by the people of Southern California and he felt he was doing the job the way they wanted it done. He was willing to let them decide and let them elect a different representative if they were not satisfied. Mr. Nourse, Deputy Attorney General, attempted to point out that the Board of Equalization does not have discretionary powers with respect to the collection of the sales tax and that the Board did not have the right to refuse a permit to an applicant. Mr. Bonelli said he would let the courts decide that point if necessary and that even if he didn't have that authority he could see to it that plenty of time was taken to investigate an application and that in view of the amount of business the Board has to handle and the shortage of help, it might be a very long time before a decision can be reached on a specific case -- in fact the war might be over.

The discussion was very protracted and finally around 2 p.m. Mr. Pierce tried to bring the session to a close. Mr. Reilly who originally would, I believe, have been open minded, announced that even though he and Bonelli had usually disagreed he felt that in this case he would have to concur in Bonelli's views and that it would be much safer to refuse a permit to some deserving person than to grant sales tax license to all applicants and permit some dangerous individuals to return to the coast. We tried to point out that denial of permits would not keep them from returning to the coast and that it was not the responsibility of the Board of Equalization to decide who should or should not be allowed to return. Mr. Bonelli then remarked that since WRA informs evacuees of difficulties that may confront them and encourages them to relocate in other parts of the country, the Board's

action in making it difficult to get permits will also encourage evacuees to settle elsewhere which, after all, is what Bonelli wants.

The Board agreed to give further consideration to the problem and authorized Mr. Pierce and Mr. Campbell, the State Sales Tax Administrator, to prepare some sort of questionnaire that an applicant could fill out along with his application for a sales tax permit. The information obtained in the questionnaire would probably in many cases enable the Board to pass on the application and, where necessary, they would make an additional investigation. Mr. Pierce will give us full particulars whenever the instructions are ready for distribution to the Board's field offices.

It is my belief that applicants for these permits will encounter considerable difficulty in getting them, but I believe that if the earliest ones submitted to the Board are not approved within a very short time the matter should be taken up with the Attorney General and if satisfactory results are not obtained the applicant should be advised to go to court.

Victor L. Furth
Acting Assistant Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

July 7, 1945

Relocation Division Memorandum 92, Supplement No. 2

SUBJECT: Hostels

Distribution: R

The following is a second supplement to Relocation Division Memorandum No. 92, which lists hostels now in operation throughout the country:

GREAT LAKES AREA


Buffalo, New York

Address: 39 St. John's Place
Telephone:
Sponsoring Organization: Buffalo Resettlement Committee
Director:
Rates: \$10 weekly for family. \$5 weekly for
married man waiting for him family to
join him
Capacity: One large family or two small families
Date Established: March 26, 1945

Rochester, New York

Address: First Baptist Church Parish House
43 North Fitzhugh Street
Telephone: Main 6749
Sponsoring Organization: Rochester Resettlement Committee
Director:
Rates: No rental, but may contribute to church fund if
relocatees so desire
Capacity: One large family or two small families
Date Established: January, 1945

Similar information has been requested regarding the new Pittsburgh Hostel and will be forwarded to you as soon as it comes in.


Ottis Peterson
Acting Chief, Relocation Division

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

August 9, 1945

RELOCATION DIVISION MEMORANDUM NO. 92
Supplement No. 3

SUBJECT: Hostels

DISTRIBUTION: R

The following is a third supplement to Relocation Division Memorandum No. 92, which lists hostels now in operation throughout the country.

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Spokane, Washington

Address: East 17 Seventh Ave., Spokane 10, Washington
Telephone: Riverside 0917
Sponsoring Organization: American Friends Service Committee and
Fellowship Center Committee
Director: Miss Helen Cleveland
Rates: \$.75 per day adults
.50 per day children
1.00 per day employed adults
Capacity: 12 people (kitchen privileges included)

(Time limit 2 weeks in which to secure position and permanent housing;
extension of time only upon application to Committee in charge.)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA

San Francisco, California

Address: 2031 Bush Street
Sponsoring Organization: Booker T. Washington Institute
Director: Mrs. Josephine Duveneck
Rates:
Capacity: 12

Address: Sturge Memorial Foundation, 1516 Post Street
Sponsoring Organization: Pres. of S. F. & Protestant Church
Director: Dave Tatsuno
Rates: 50¢ per night per bed
Capacity: 12

OM-3434

San Francisco, California

Address: 1359 Pine Street
Sponsoring Organization: Japanese Methodist Church
Director: Shigeo Shimada
Rates:
Capacity: 12

Sacramento, California

Address: 727 T Street
Sponsoring Organization: The Presbyterian Church Council
Director: Rev. Isamu Nakamura
Rates:
Capacity: 20

Mountain View, California (San Jose District)

Address: Buddhist Church
Sponsoring Organization:
Director: Mrs. E. D. Minton
Rates:
Capacity: 15

Fresno, California

Address: 1340 Kern Street
Sponsoring Organization: Fresno Buddhist Temple Assn.
Director: S. G. Sakamoto
Rates: \$1.00 per day, first ten days
\$1.50 per day, after ten days
Capacity: 50

Three additional hostels have been established in the Southern California Area--Beloit Avenue Hostel, located at 2138 South Beloit Ave., West Los Angeles; Koyasan Temple Hostel, 342 East First Street; and the Venice Hostel, 12448 Braddock Drive, Venice, California. Further information on these hostels will be provided in a subsequent supplement.

Please note the following changes in the original list of hostels:

Capacity of the Sacramento Hostel (#1), 327 O Street: 15
Capacity of the Sacramento Hostel (#2), 522 N Street: 40
Director of the Sacramento Hostel (#2), 522 N. Street: Henry Taketa
Capacity of Fresno Hostel, 1260 Kern Street: 20
Sponsor for San Mateo Hostel, 25 South Humboldt St., Rev. Sidney Buckham
Capacity for the San Mateo Hostel: 10



Ottis Peterson
Acting Chief
Relocation Division

as of 11/1/45
Supersedes list of 9/6/45

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

War Relocation Authority

Washington

Relocation Offices List

Distribution: Code A

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Ray B. Haight, Acting
Relocation Supervisor
234 Atlas Building
36½ West 2nd South St.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

LeGrand Dunkley
Relocation Officer
234 Atlas Building
36½ West 2nd South St.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Ernest J. Palmer
Relocation Officer
328 Idaho Building
216 North 8th Street
Boise, Idaho

John F. Eubank
Relocation Officer
515 Realty Building
West 242 Riverside Ave.
Spokane 8, Washington

WESTERN PLAINS AREA

Everett R. Lane
Relocation Supervisor
Midland Savings Bldg.
444 17th Street
Denver, Colorado

James H. Curtis
Relocation Officer
Midland Savings Bldg.
444 17th St.
Denver, Colorado

Frances Donohue
Relocation Officer
216 Park Place Bldg.
827 8th Avenue
Greeley, Colorado

Western Plains Area
continued

Edmund Baklor, Reloc. Officer
324 Central Block
Pueblo, Colorado

NORTH CENTRAL AREA

Prudence Ross
Relocation Supervisor
Room 204, 226 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 6, Illinois

W. W. Lessing
Relocation Officer
Chicago Metropolitan District
226 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 6, Ill.

John K. Brenton
Relocation Officer
Greater Ill. District
226 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 6, Illinois

Norwood Dillman
Relocation Officer
634 Circle Tower Bldg.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

John K. Bailey, Acting
Relocation Officer
7072 Plankinton Bldg.
161 West Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

James Hiner, Jr.
Relocation Officer
548 Midland Bank Bldg.
Minneapolis 1, Minn.

Francis P. O'Malley
Relocation Officer
1510 Fidelity Bldg.
Kansas City 5, Mo.

North Central Area
continued

Mary E. Brooks
Relocation Officer
1416 Paul Brown Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.

Relocation Officer
1201 City National
Bank Bldg.
Omaha 2, Nebraska

Arthur Downing
Relocation Officer
421 Federal Office Bldg.
5th and Court Sts.
Des Moines, Iowa

GREAT LAKES AREA

Robert M. Cullum
Relocation Supervisor
960 Union Commerce Bldg.
9th and Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Mrs. Dorothy G. Barber
Relocation Officer
506 Ninth Chester Bldg.
E. 9th and Chester Ave.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Carl L. Spicer
Relocation Officer
1005 Union Trust Bldg.
4th and Walnut St.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

George E. Graff
Relocation Officer
1126 Rand Bldg.
14 Lafayette Square
Buffalo 3, N. Y.

GREAT LAKES AREA
continued

Howard E. Mather
Relocation Officer
429 Fulton Bldg.
6th & Duquesne
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Carl L. Spicer
Relocation Officer
3660 A.I.U. Bldg.
50 West Broad St.
Columbus 15, Ohio

Wendell P. Gee
Relocation Officer
1417 Penobscot Bldg.
Detroit 26, Michigan

EAST COAST AREA

Mr. Robert Dolins
Relocation Supervisor
5301 Empire State Bldg.
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

Mr. Jules Seitz
Relocation Officer
New York District Office
6301 Empire State Bldg.
350 Fifth Avenue
New York City 1, N. Y.

Gordon B. Berryman
Relocation Officer
New York Suburban District
6324 Empire State Bldg.
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

Nathaniel Snyder
Relocation Officer
1105 Stephen Girard Bldg.
21 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Murray Danninirsch
Relocation Officer in Ch.
Barr Bldg.
910 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, 25, D. C.

East Coast
Area continued

Mr. Edward Berman
Relocation Officer
Room 213 Globe Indemnity
Bldg.
20 Washington Place
Newark, N. J.

Rose A. Reynolds
Relocation Officer
1700 Post Office Bldg.
Boston 9, Mass

Mr. Charles T. Moon
Relocation Officer
804 American Industrial Bldg.
983 Main Street
Hartford, Connecticut

SOUTHERN AREA

James R. Walter
Relocation Supervisor
7th Floor Southern Bldg.
833 Howard Avenue
New Orleans 13, La.

L. J. Miner, Acting
Relocation Officer
New Orleans District
7th Floor, Southern Bldg.
833 Howard Avenue
New Orleans 13, La.

F. L. Enlow
Relocation Officer
434 Mercantile Bank Bldg.
Dallas, Texas

Absolom N. Ragon, Jr.
818 Pyramid Bldg.
Little Rock, Ark.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA

Charles F. Miller
Relocation Supervisor
461 Market Street
Sheldon Bldg.
San Francisco, Calif.

Northern California
Area continued

Fred W. Ross
Relocation Officer
Room 926, De Young Bldg.
690 Mkt. St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Harold S. Choate
Relocation Officer in
Charge
1709 21st Street
Sacramento, California

Emery Fast
Relocation Officer
513 Rosenberg Bldg.
4th & Mendocino
Santa Rosa, Calif.

John W. Lawton
Relocation Officer
Room 217, 218
610 16th St.
Oakland, Calif.

John R. Robertson
Relocation Officer
625, Bank of America
Bldg.
343 East Main St.
Stockton 5, Calif.

James Edmiston
Relocation Officer
307, Burrell Bldg.
246 South First
San Jose, Calif.

James Jennings
Relocation Officer
210, Lettunich Bldg.
Watsonville, Calif.

Cecil Morgan
Relocation Officer
3208 Hamilton Avenue
Fresno, California

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA

Paul G. Robertson
Relocation Supervisor
1031 South Broadway
Los Angeles, California (15)

Earl Kelley
Relocation Officer
1031 South Broadway
Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Roy C. Wright
Relocation Officer
Bank of America Bldg.
110 North 6th Street
El Centro, California

Frank Gumble
Relocation Officer
204 Post Office Bldg.
Santa Ana, California

Eric Thomsen, Relocation Officer
Benjamin Franklin Bldg.
735 State Street
Santa Barbara, Calif.

J. C. McClendon
Relocation Officer
Dixie Bldg.
3913 Ohio Street, North Park
San Diego, California

PACIFIC NORTHWEST AREA

Harold S. Fistere
Relocation Supervisor
309, Walker Bldg.
1306 Second Avenue
Seattle 1, Washington

William Dougherty
Relocation Officer
321 Medical Arts Bldg.
1117 Second Avenue
Seattle 1, Washington

Clyde Linville
Relocation Officer
713 Bedell Bldg.
512 S. W. Sixth St.
Portland 4, Oregon

Pacific Northwest Area
continued

Morrill Delano
Relocation Officer
1016 Fidelity Bldg.
11th and Broadway
Tacoma 2, Washington

Murray Stebbins
439 Liberty Bldg.
No. Third & East A Sts.
Yakima, Washington

M E M O

Sept. 19, 1945

from
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Southern California Area
Paul G. Robertson, Supervisor
Eddy Eckels, Reports Officer

VARIOUS MEETINGS SCHEDULED

Worthy of Your Knowing About

FRIDAY,
Sept. 21,
7:30 PM.

LOS ANGELES CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR RESETTLEMENT
Y.M.C.A., 715 South Hope St., L. A.
To hear. . . MISS PRUDENCE ROSS of W. R. A.,
(Supervisor, North Central Area,
with headquarters in Chicago).
On. . . "Integration and How to Accomplish It."
Chairman. . . JOE MOODY.

THURSDAY,
Sept. 27,
8:00 PM.

INTER-RACIAL FESTIVAL
Hollywood Bowl, Hollywood.
Featuring a choral ensemble of 1,000 voices.
Speakers: ORSON WELLES, RABBI MAX NUSSBAUM
and others.
This mammoth inter-racial event will keynote
the recent developments affecting
the economic future of minorities.
"Jobs for All" heads the list.

FRIDAY,
Sept. 28,
8:00 PM.

SAN PEDRO EQUAL RIGHTS COMMITTEE (NEW)
512½ South Palos Verdes St., San Pedro.
Purpose: "To end discrimination affecting
minority groups in the area."
This is the first regular meeting of this new
organization headed by Father
James J. Nevin of the Catholic
Maritime Club.
Representation is requested by the committee
from all organizations and
individuals interested in
enforcing the civil rights of
minority groups.

--- oOo ---

ROUTING SLIP

TO

NAME

LOCATION

1

Mrs Ruth Kingma

2

3

4

FOR

ACTION NECESSARY

INITIALS

APPROVAL

PREPARE REPLY

COMMENT

PREVIOUS PAPERS

FILING

NOTE & RETURN

FULL REPORT

RECOMMENDATION

INFORMATION

SIGNATURE

REMARKS

Pat Trayne

DATE

FROM

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

Trayne

October 23, 1945

AIRMAIL

Mr. Robert B. Cozzens
Assistant Director
War Relocation Authority
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Mr. Cozzens:

Attached is a copy of the speech delivered by General Somervell at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, on October 12 which Mrs. Kingman asked you to get for the use of the Fair Play Committee.

Frankly, upon reviewing the speech, I can find only a few paragraphs which seem directly pertinent to the problem with which WRA and the Fair Play Committee are primarily concerned.

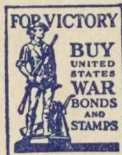
However, I feel sure that you will want to turn the speech over to Mrs. Kingman for such use as she may wish to make of it.

Sincerely yours,

M. M. Tozier

M. M. Tozier
Chief, Reports Division

Enclosure



October 23, 1945

AIRMAIL

Mr. Robert B. Cozzens
Assistant Director
War Relocation Authority
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

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M. M. Tozier

M. M. Tozier
Chief, Reports Division

Enclosure

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
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FUTURE

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ADDRESS BY

GENERAL BREHON SOMERVELL, COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY SERVICE FORCES,
AT ARMY SERVICE FORCES REVIEW, FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA,
AT 3:15 EST, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1945.

This afternoon, troops of all arms and services of the Army Service Forces meet for the first time in a joint review. After more than three years of war, the day has come at last when we can lay down our tools for an hour or so for this brief ceremony.

I am happy to have you together to express to you, and through you to the millions, men and women you represent, my deepest gratitude for a hard job, superbly done. And not only my own gratitude, but the thanks of the Nation you labored so unselfishly to protect.

We have had few parades and little pomp in Army Service Forces. Our mission has been laborious and exacting. Our days have been long, our field of action has been obscured by the dust of a hundred battles for which we helped prepare. We've heard few cheers and seen little ticker tape---we've built the triumphal arches for others to march through. But we have the satisfaction of remembering that eight million soldiers depended on us for all that they needed to live and fight and win and that we supplied not only the physical ingredients of their victory but some of the spiritual ones as well. We set a target for our efforts, a simple mission expressed in three plain words --- enough, on time. We hit the target. We accomplished the mission.

Many of you men, standing before me on this field wear the proud ribbons of our distant theatres of combat. You wear the bronze stars of a score of bloody battles and hard-fought campaigns, the purple ribbons of the wounded and the little ribbons that speak modestly of gallantry or of outstanding accomplishment.

For you were not only laborer, but many of you also fought. You underwent great hardships and grave dangers. There is no single arm or service of the A.S.F. that has not paid in suffering and blood for its share in our victory.

Let us call the roll. Wherever men fought, the Quartermasters were there, and Ordnance troops and the soldiers of the Signal Corps. The Engineers landed on all the flaming beaches and the Medical corpsmen wrote heroic chapters in the history of the war. The Chemical Warfare mortar crews, and Transportation battalions working under fire and the men of God in our Corps of Chaplains who walked forward into hell with the troops --- these, too, are part of the Army Service Forces. I see the ribbons on the chests of Military Policemen, men from the Judge Advocate's division, from the Adjutant General's Department, Finance, Special Services, Information and Education --- from every branch and arm and service of the ASF.



The casualty lists tell a part of your story better than I can. Here are the figures.....16,594 Service Troops died under enemy fire, 4,234 were missing in action, 10,139 were prisoners of war, 44,048 were wounded. That makes a total of 75,015 casualties among the Soldiers from the Army Service Forces. It includes 172 women---Army nurses and Wac.

And these of you whose duties required you to remain here in the United States -- you, too, have a right to be proud of your accomplishments. Without your skill and labor and devotion, the men on the front would not have had enough to win their victories. Never in history was any army so well fed, well clothed, well housed, so superbly armed as the American troops who defeated our enemies in the three years just past. Never were armies transported over such great distances, or in such numbers or in such short time. Never was the physical and spiritual welfare of troops so skillfully and humanely administered. Of these things, too, you have a right to be proud.

For many of your military duties are drawing to a close. The great fighting machine which you helped to build and operate is being dismantled at a speed undreamed of a few months ago. It is being done with precision and with attention to the needs of each individual man. Every twenty-four hours we return men to civilian life at a rate of one million a month --- more than twice the speed with which they were inducted even under the urgency of war.

But as you lay down your arms I urge you most earnestly not to lay down your sense of responsibility to the Nation you have served so well. You and your comrades fought and won the war; you performed magnificent feats of labor and of valor. You erased Axis tyranny and brutality from the face of the Earth. You gave new life to nations sorely tired by aggression; you gave new hope to weary peoples; you gave new opportunity to lands where opportunity had died.

It is my sincerest hope that having done all this, you are not yet satisfied. The war is won on the field of combat but many other battles lie ahead, battles which will test the stamina and perseverance of all honorable men. You have earned the soldier's right to rest. But the danger is not yet past. Nor is the danger confined to any nation or race or continent. It lurks in the darker corners of our own minds, in our prejudices and suspicions, in our indifference and indecision, in our fears and weariness and in our selfishness.

There can be no rest for any thinking man or woman until these dangers are uprooted and destroyed and the advantages of peace have been made firm and lasting. Your sacrifices have earned for you the right to leadership, and leadership is sorely needed everywhere. Assume your right; make the most of it. Let your voices be heard in the cause of tolerance and honor and decency in your home communities. Dedicate yourselves to thoughtful, unselfish service.

Remember the things for which you fought, the simple things for which your comrades died. You owe it to their memories to carry on whatever fight is necessary to secure for this and coming generations the blessings which are traditionally American.

What are these things for which you have labored so hard and long for which so many men died? How can we, as individuals, preserve them for our children?

One hundred and forty four years ago the wisemen who guided the destinies of our young nation set them down, briefly and explicitly, in what we call our Bill of Rights. They are the fundamentals of our democracy. Our fathers handed them down to us and we must nurture and protect them and pass them on to future generations of Americans.



Let us repeat them, in plain language and simple terms.

First is the right to speak our minds, to express our honest beliefs, to read and write what pleases us. It is the right to meet together for any decent purpose. It is the right of both labor and of management to organize and to seek betterment by peaceful means. It is the right to worship God as we see fit, without permission from anyone.

Hitler disputed these rights. But let us not be deluded by the happy thought that there are not other would-be Hitlers, little and big, scheming even now to hoodwink us into a false sense of security. They will not declare war openly but will seek to destroy these fundamentals of our freedom by slick and devious methods. Be alert against them. Fight them with all you have of strength and skill and resolution. Remember that the Constitution of the United States guarantees these freedoms and that the Constitution is more powerful than any man or group of men, more potent than any nightstick or any gang of rowdies throwing stones.

It guarantees to you the right to lock your home, front door and back, against all comers except those who enter under due process of the law. It sets down in plain words the equal rights of all citizens, under the law, regardless of race or creed or color. This is not only good democracy but fundamental decency and it reaches back to the foundations of Christianity.

There is still another right, above and beyond all these and that is the right to live peacefully as a nation among nations. It demands tolerance and understanding. It demands patience. It demands calmness and self control, benevolence and mercy.

As you leave this field today many of you will go back to your military duties for a little while , some may leave almost immediately for separation stations. In a matter of weeks or months most of you again will be civilians. When you return to you homes, your families, your jobs, my deepest gratitude goes with you. You carry my most earnest hope that you will remember the tradition of service which has been the driving force in our great organization. And you take my prayer that never again in our lives or the lives of our children will we be called upon to fight another war.

If enough of you strive enough, without rancor and without suspicion, with tolerance and charity in your hearts, with steadfast spirit and inflexible will, with understanding and wisdom and clear sharp vision, then we can, by the Grace of God, transmit to our children the benefits of this bloody war, a lasting peace.

END

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11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847



WRA

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

October 29, 1945

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE No. 322

Subject: Nisei in Armed Forces

Distribution: AO

We have received from the War Department an official listing of all persons of Japanese ancestry, including Nisei and Alien volunteers, who served with the Army of the United States between July 1, 1940 and June 30, 1945. From this list the following tabulation has been made:

HAWAII

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Officers..... | 109 |
| Enlisted Personnel..... | 10,598 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 10,707 |

MAINLAND

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Officers..... | 142 |
| Enlisted Personnel..... | 11,683 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 11,825 |

GRAND TOTAL..22,532

These figures should be regarded as official and should be used by WRA personnel in connection with all statements concerning the number of persons of Japanese descent who served with the Army during the war.

D. S. Myer
Director

OM-3658

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITYC O P Y

December 4, 1945

Dear Mr. Matsumoto:

Many thanks for sending us a copy of the summary report of the National Conference on Japanese Americans and for providing us with an opportunity to comment. I should like to comment briefly on the three items which were of major concern to the conferees: (1) establishment of a new Federal agency; (2) indemnification of evacuees for evacuation losses; and (3) deportation.

I do not believe that the creation of a new Federal agency to be concerned exclusively with problems of Japanese Americans is either necessary or desirable. It is true, of course, that the Federal government owes an obligation to help the evacuees in becoming re-established after the shock and disruption of evacuation. But I think that this obligation has now been very largely discharged through the WRA program and that the problems still remaining are principally individual ones which can most effectively be met by the evacuees themselves with the help of welfare agencies and private organizations. Creation of a new Federal agency as proposed by the conferees would, it seems to me, only further the segregation of the evacuees as a special class within the population and would ultimately do more harm than good. A far sounder approach, I feel, is to work toward the elimination of all specialized treatment -- either discriminatory or preferential -- which tends to set the Japanese Americans apart and make them a particularly vulnerable target for race-baiting individuals and groups.

Beyond any doubt, some procedure should be established so that evacuees may be compensated for losses which they suffered as a result of the evacuation. We are already at work on this problem and will probably be sending forward our own recommendations in the near future. It is encouraging to know that the conference has gone on record in favor of such a procedure.

The question of deportation is, of course, one which lies wholly within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice rather than of this agency. I will say however, that we believe that there is a substantial minority among the renunciants at Tule Lake who were misled by various pressures and near-hysteria into taking an action which they now sincerely regret, and that those individuals should be permitted to remain in the United States. In short, we would agree with the conferees that the renunciants should not be treated categorically and that "fair consideration should be given individually."

Sincerely,

Signed,
Philip M. Glick

Active Director

Department of the Interior
War Relocation Authority
Room 202 Sheldon Building
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California
Douglas 8173

"Undisguised economic greed and ruthless racial persecution have shocked and outraged good Americans in every section of the nation," declares Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in a letter to C. G. Schneider, secretary of the Oregon Property Owners Protective League, protesting against a campaign to hinder the return of Japanese American evacuees.

The campaign against returning Japanese Americans, said Secretary Ickes, represents "only the small minority" of Oregon.

Mr. Ickes letter is as follows:

Mr. C. G. Schneider
Secretary
Oregon Property Owners Protective League
Gresham, Oregon

My dear Mr. Schneider:

I received your telegram of March 16 commending me on my recent statement regarding the return of the Japanese and Japanese American evacuees to the Pacific Coast area. However, in view of your statement that it would be "most unwise for the Japanese to return now" it would appear that you may have a somewhat incomplete impression of the policies which we are actually following.

Ever since I first became associated officially with the Japanese American problem I have felt that the dense concentration of Japanese people which existed in some areas of the west coast region before the outbreak of the War was undesirable. I still feel that way, as does Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority. Consequently, when the revocation of the mass exclusion order was first announced by the War Department we both urged the approximately 35,000 people of Japanese ancestry who had already resettled outside the Pacific coastal area not to rush back to their former homes but to consider very carefully the desirability of remaining in their present locations. The great majority of them have remained there and give every indication that they will continue to do so.

The practice now followed by the War Relocation Authority at its relocation centers is to counsel with the evacuees both as individuals and as family groups to help them in determining where they have the best individual prospects for making a successful relocation. In cases where there are no property holdings or other specific reasons for return to the west coast, the evacuees are urged to consider fully the desirability of resettling in other sections. Once they have made their decision, the War Relocation Authority encourages them to move east or west at the earliest practicable date and provides them with transportation and other types of assistance in making the transition. We have every intention of continuing this policy until the relocation job is finally completed.

We recognize that a considerable number of evacuees, particularly those with property holdings, or similar interests in the coastal states, will be able to make a more satisfactory adjustment in that area than in any other section of the country. Moreover, we have no legal authority to prevent those evacuees who have been cleared by the military from returning to their former homes if they wish to do so. On the contrary, I believe strongly that the United States Government having removed these people from their homes in the first instance and having decided that their exclusion from the coastal area is no longer necessary now owes an unmistakable obligation to aid them in becoming re-established wherever they choose to settle. To ignore or repudiate that obligation would be not only inhumane but morally offensive in the eyes of democratic minded people throughout the world. For this reason I have been profoundly disturbed by the activities of certain unprincipled groups in Oregon, Washington and California which are trying by legal or illegal means to nullify the decision of the War Department and prevent the return of the evacuees to their rightful homes when they want to return. I realize that these groups represent only a small minority of the population of your state and of the other coastal states but their campaign of undisguised economic greed and ruthless racial persecution have shocked and outraged good Americans in every section of the nation. I am confident that their plans and stratagems will not long be tolerated by the overwhelming majority of straight thinking and fundamentally decent people in the three Pacific states.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Harold L. Ickes

Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior