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C

Circa May 1, 1948

RECOMMENDATIONS TO SECRETARY ON PLANS
FOR REOPENING EVACUATED AREA.

1. That whole area be reopened, including Alaska and Hawaii.
- II. Announcement be made by Secretary Sims and General Emmons in press release and at a press conference on or about May 20. Order to be effective June 1. Press release by Secretary at same time.
- III. Tule Lake and other segregates be turned over to Justice Department July 1 or as soon as facilities can be provided after July 1.
- IV. ~~Plans~~ Plans be made to liquidate WRA by July 1, 1945. Any responsibilities remaining at that time be turned over to other agencies to complete;
 - A. Aid to unadjusted people - FSA
 - B. Property problems - Alien Property Custodian
 - C. Disposal of equipment - Treasury Department
 - D. Records to Archives except individual dockets. Those should to to Justice?
- V. Letter to Governors ~~from~~ from President asking for full cooperation on law and order.
- VI. Responsibilities and program of other Government agencies:
 - A. War Department
 1. Announcement of lifting of order
 2. Revision of contraband and other orders
 3. Revision of war plant policy to EDC
 4. Special services in armed forces
 5. Make special provision for support by everyone in Army - on Coast -
 6. Remove MP's from all centers July 1.
 - B. Justice Department.
 1. Take over Tule Lake
 2. Plans for expeditious processing of aliens for travel
 3. Plans for parolee sponsors
 4. Statement regarding citizens rights and alien requirements
 - C. Civil Service
 1. Revise procedure for citizens to make same as anyone else.
 - D. Alien Property
 1. Recheck blocked nationals - revise cases if need be - check with Ennis.
 2. Plan future property work
 - E. State Department
 1. Notify Spanish Consul formally
 2. Revision of policy - centers no longer under Geneva rules

Items for Secretary 's Press Releases:

1. Plans for West Coast offices and services
2. Plans for liquidation of projects
3. Plans for aid to evacuees
4. Continuation of relocation in rest of U. S.
5. Desirability for such a program
6. Process must be slow at best and orderly - reasons for same

SCifford HP
5/3/44

OUTLINE OF FIRST STEPS IN LIQUIDATION
AS THEY AFFECT WELFARE

*P. 2
at end of
dependent*

Since it is agreed that the next milestone is liquidation, these are the steps necessary in so far as planning for dependent persons is concerned. This plan is based upon completion of the program by June 1, 1945, and the transfer prior to that date of all dependent persons.

For the purpose of this statement, dependent persons includes those persons or families who are economically or socially unable to care for themselves. These are persons who, if living in a state of legal residence, would be eligible for assistance under the programs covered by grants-in-aid to States under the Social Security Act, or for general relief.

The grants-in-aid programs, frequently called categorical assistance programs, are Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind. The Federal Government through the Social Security Board matches State expenditures for these categories. Standards of actual assistance vary from State to State. The Federal Government does not match State funds for general relief expenditures.

If persons in our centers return to states of legal residence, the above assistance can be given under state laws. However, there will be a large group who may not return to States of legal residence, but who will need financial assistance prior to and after liquidation. For this group it is necessary that the Social Security Board have funds. The ~~Executive~~ Board is on record as requesting the Bureau of the Budget for a direct appropriation to care for Enemy Aliens and others Affected by Restrictive Governmental Action. This appropriation should be made to the Federal Security Agency to be used in those instances where persons may be in need but fail to qualify under State laws because of lack of legal residence

Broadly speaking, these groups will consist of persons over 60 or 65 who are in need, women with dependent children, blind persons, large or small families with no wage earner, large or small families where the normal wage earner is incapacitated, families who because of loss of resources are unable to purchase furniture or other essentials, individuals without resources who become ill or fall into other distress requiring assistance, and children without families or financial resources.

A preliminary estimate of this group is 25, 000 persons in all categories.

In order to effect an orderly transfer of responsibility for continued care beyond July 1, 1945, for such persons or family groups as cannot make plans for ~~themselves~~ themselves, either because of economic or social insecurity, the following steps are proposed:

1. That at the appropriate time the Director meet with the Head of the Federal Security Agency and the Chairman of the Social Security Board to
 - a. Outline a policy
 - b. discuss financing
2. That the Head of the Welfare Section work immediately with the Director of the Bureau of Public Assistance ~~xx~~ of the Social Security Board on a joint plan.
3. That the Bureau of Public Assistance be asked to designate and assign a person to work in the Washington office of WRA, such assignment to begin immediately.
4. That the Assistant Head of the Welfare Section have official headquarters in the San Francisco office in order to maintain the co-

ordination established on the Washington level with the Regional Office of the Social Security Board.

5. That analysis of individual dependent or social problems be done at the centers, looking toward movement out of the centers and transfer to the appropriate State agencies with the help of the Social Security Board. It is, of course, assumed that even for the dependent group who are in need they may still express their choice of final location.

It is also assumed that these plans, in so far as individuals or families are concerned, will be worked out with relatives or close friends, in so far as such plans meet the desires and needs of individuals.

It is also assumed that persons who made up institutional groups and who still need that kind of care will again be planned for as institutional cases. This phase of planning will necessitate close cooperation with the Health Section and appropriate State agencies.

6., At the earliest possible time after the announcement and the meeting with the Chairman of the Social Security Board, it will be necessary for the Director to meet with the Regional Director of the Social Security Board in San Francisco.

7. Following that initial contact, public relations can be carried by the San Francisco office with as frequent as possible joint conferences between the National Director of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board, the Head of the Welfare Section, and comparable representatives of the two agencies in San Francisco. This will clarify details after overall policy has been set and will enable procedures to function more smoothly.

~~xxxx~~ 8. Close coordination will need to be maintained with the Relocation Division for those families going back into communities as self-supporting members. For the group, however, who are transferred as dependents, the process will be simpler and more efficient if negotiations are centered between the Welfare Section and the State Agencies under an overall plan agreed upon by the two Federal agencies.

9. It is impossible to estimate the cost to the Social Security Board at present. After a few months it would be possible to secure that information which they would need in determining the amount of funds necessary after June 1, 1945.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

S. Gifford
5/5/44
Second Draft

B. V. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OUTSIDE CENTER

If liquidation is to be accomplished by June 30, 1945 individual families' plans must be made prior to that date. The problem then of public assistance outside the centers becomes much greater in volume and different from the situation which has existed to date. Liquidation means planning for dependent persons as well as those who can make their own plans. Since all persons will move they will fall into two main groupings -

- a. those who resettle in places other than their legal residence.
- b. those who return to their legal residence.

In either of these groups persons who are independent will not create a problem but dependent persons must not be forced out of Centers until definite plans are made for them.

Dependent persons are those individuals or families who are economically or socially unable to care for themselves. This group will include the old, women with dependent children, handicapped persons, such as the blind, deaf, crippled, or emotionally unstable, feeble minded, tubercular, diabetic, etc. The group will also include families in which there is no wage earner, or large families incapable of earning sufficient income for their subsistence and maintenance.

In general dependent persons, if living in a State of legal residence, would be eligible for assistance under the programs covered by grants-in-aid to States under the Social Security Act, or for general relief. The grants-in-aid programs, frequently called categorical assistance programs, are Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children and Aid to the Blind. The Federal Government through the Social Security Board matches State expendi-

tures for these categories. Standards of actual assistance vary from State to State. The Federal Government does not match State funds for general relief expenditures.

Some dependent persons in the Centers who return to states of legal residence will be eligible for assistance under State laws. Others who are technically ineligible although they may have legal residence can be assisted under the program also administered by the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board entitled "Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected by Restrictive Governmental Action".

For persons or families who resettle in communities other than their legal residence the Enemy Alien Assistance Program can be drawn upon if they are in need.

The above instances of the use of monies from the Enemy Alien Assistance Fund will apply providing the present plan for a nucleus appropriation to the Federal Security Agency with subsequent transfers of funds from W.R.A. is carried out. If anything should happen to this plan, resettlement of the dependent population in the Centers would be almost impossible and some other plan would have to be evolved. This appropriation is essential for persons or families in need who fail to qualify for assistance under State laws.

A preliminary estimate of the number of individuals in the dependent group is 25,000.

The following plan will accomplish an orderly transfer of responsibility for this group and assure the necessary care for as long a period as is essential in the various individual cases.

1. The Head of the Welfare Section should work immediately with the Director of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board on a joint plan. The plan would include defining of relationships between

the two agencies on the Washington level; methods of referral of cases to appropriate State or Regional offices and acceptance of responsibility and dates of transfer. The plan would also include development of necessary statistical or other material basic to supporting information for transfer of necessary funds from W.R.A.

2. The W.R.A. should request the Bureau of Public Assistance to designate and assign a person to work in the Washington office of W.R.A. This would facilitate the development of information and materials necessary for the continued planning which the Bureau of Public Assistance would have to do after June 30, 1945 and would help in establishing good field relationships.

3. The Assistant Head of the Welfare Section should have official headquarters in the San Francisco office in order to maintain coordination with the Regional Representative of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board and would assist in the development of State plans for the acceptance of dependent persons back in their places of legal residence.

4. An analysis of individual cases must be done at the Centers and no movement for dependent persons or families should be permitted until acceptance of responsibility by an appropriate agency has been secured either in the State of legal residence or some other State. It is of course taken for granted that even the dependent group may still express a choice for final location, although it may be impossible to make a successful plan in the location they may desire. It is also assumed that family or individual plans will be worked out with relatives or close friends, insofar as such plans meet the desires and needs of individuals.

It is also assumed that persons who made up institutional groups

and who still need that kind of care will again be planned for as institutional cases. This phase of planning will necessitate close cooperation with the Health Section and appropriate State agencies. This too will fall within the plan developed between the W.R.A. and the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board.

5. Close coordination will need to be maintained between the Relocation Division and the Welfare Section in cases where a part of the family has relocated and a dependent part is still at the Centers. Dependent persons or families must not go into any communities without prior acceptance by the community.

PLANS FOR R-X DAY

I. Prior to R-X Day

A. WRA

1. Feature stories to West Coast and national press on evacuee contributions to own self support and to war effort through agriculture, ship model, silk screen, camouflage, land subjugation; evidences of Americanism: USO, Red Cross, Boy Scouts, War Bonds, patriotic exercises.
2. Nisei in Uniform pamphlet.
3. Feature stories and pamphlet on leave clearance process.
4. Approach movie industry to produce short subject on centers and relocation. (Through C.W.D.)
5. Procure additional prints of Challenge to Democracy, Go For Broke.
6. Procure motion picture equipment for western points.
7. Procure WDC maps showing former locations of evacuees.

B. Army

1. WDC to release analysis of West Coast defenses and change in military situation, without relation to RX.
2. Plan subsequent steps with WRA.

II. Announcement of R-X (May 20th)

A. General Emmons makes statement on all western networks: evening hour. Coordinated with release to press.

B. News reel shots of General Emmons announcing R-X

1. Announcement to be made by Commanding General of WDC for following reasons:

- a. Exclusion was a military necessity, determined by military authorities; return must be kept on a military basis.
- b. WDC Commander is responsible for security in area; his judgment is best founded; his reputation is at stake.
- c. No indication of Washington, civilian, sociological, or New Deal pressure must be permitted to appear.
- d. Announcement by WDC Commander will silence politicians, especially keynote speaker of Republican convention; whereas announcement by member of Cabinet would open subject to political controversy.
- e. WDC Commander's word carries maximum weight on Coast.

C. Statement by Secretary Ickes to follow R-X announcement, next morning: Plans for orderly and gradual return of evacuees to their homes or elsewhere during next year; liquidation of WRA by June 30, 1945. (Press Conference) (Talk Lohr) (Transfer)

presented - May 4 to
Tozue, Cross, Lohr, Tamm
Today, Kipling of the WDC
recommending - lifting of exclusion
decision by WDC. (Lohr)
over. Talk Lohr to Justice Dept.
Yes on WDC.
Kipling conference of Foley
may be decided. But
can decide this

get it done
put it
my
Kipling
very doubtful
Kipling suggests
announcement
to Emmons
to Lohr

[Pres. should make this statement in letter to Governor or maybe Immanuel sent. Reviewing Tule Lake.]

D. Statement by Attorney General: ~~Responsibilities of local and state officials to maintain law and order.~~

E. State Department: International effect; Japan's treatment of interned Americans. *(Probably won't talk)*

F. OWI: Propaganda value of R-X; removal of enemy ammunition. ?

G. ~~Telegrams of announcement from WDC to western governors and attorneys general.~~

Transfer of Tule Lake to Dept of Justice
III. Information organization of WRA in West Coast areas.

A. Personnel

San Francisco Headquarters

Pat Frayne in charge; responsible to Cozzens

Harry Tarvin	CAF-11
Writer	CAF- 9
Robert Gibson	CAF-12

Photographer - detailed from Denver

Clerical staff

Branch offices

Los Angeles

Markley	CAF-12
Writer	CAF- 7

Sacramento

Cross	CAF-12
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Seattle

Bankson	CAF-12 (11 now)
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Tozier detailed from Washington to San Francisco during organization period.

B. Facilities and Services

1. Establish teletype communication between San Francisco office and all key field points.
2. Subscribe to clipping service covering small city papers---
3. Establish authority for field printing in San Francisco
4. Arrange for duplicating and distributing services in San Francisco
5. Arrange direct line between WRA and Presidio PRO offices.

IV. Organization of agencies and groups outside WRA

- A. WDC to designate Public Relations Officer to work with WRA on problems of acceptance.
- B. Mobilize organizations of good will throughout West Coast area.
- C. Each group to have press and radio committee or officer, preferably professional newspaper worker.
- D. WRA to collaborate with information representatives of State and local welfare agencies on public statements as necessary.

V. WRA Information Tasks

A. To Public

1. WRA representatives to call, with local mentor if possible, on key newspapers and radio stations in important areas; enlist their cooperation.
2. Progress reports, policy developments, etc. from Washington or San Francisco.
3. News reel and press coverage of first to return.
4. Arrange for evacuee representatives to call on governors, mayors, etc. pledging contributions to war effort; news reel, press and radio coverage.
5. Motion picture projection equipment for field points. "Go For Broke" and "Challenge to Democracy" available at key points.
6. Contact religious and educational journals—especially those for West Coast.
State and city school systems: Get cooperation in discussion of democratic principles.
7. Promote visits of West Coast news and radio and news reel men to centers.
8. Radio roundtable—Myer and four western governors—gradual return—planned coordinated program.
9. News stories and photographs of relocated evacuees to news services and local press.
10. Statements by former employers and neighbors regarding evacuees. *(Favorable)*
11. Home town stories from centers to papers on coast, especially on soldiers.
12. Series of statements by Secretary Ickes, Myer, Cozzens on broad plan for aiding relocation in coastal area, WRA policy, agreements with other agencies.

will aid - Relocated people who desire to return to original homes - (basis of hoping saved WRA money by relocating & cooperating w/ us.)

B. To Centers

1. Handbook for evacuees and staff: Aids to Relocation; modifications in WRA program.
2. Continued emphasis on areas in Midwest and East.
3. Statement by Secretary Ickes to evacuees covering plans for assistance; scheduled closing by June 1945; plans for unemployables, orphans etc.
4. Series of articles for center papers--assistance from other government agencies.
5. Statements by former friends of evacuees--to center papers; reproduce letters in paper indicating acceptance by West Coast residents.
6. Pictures to centers--showing returned evacuees.
7. Reporting system from West Coast areas to centers on relocation opportunities; center press releases on opportunities.
8. Picture supplements for center papers.
9. Movie shots (sound and color) of relocated evacuees--in western area and elsewhere.
Record some issei in Japanese language.
10. Reproductions of favorable clippings to centers.

C. In Centers

1. Project paper to carry stories on relocation opportunities and successful relocation.
2. Distribution of favorable clippings.
3. Display of photographs.
4. Showing of movies.
5. Meetings to discuss policies.
6. Special courses in schools on adjustment to outside.

VI. Public Relations Work of Cooperating Agencies and Groups

A. Army.

1. WDC to arrange for trailer (movie) General Emmons discussing improvement in military situation and democratic reasons for lifting exclusion.
2. WDC arrange for photographs of soldiers for home town use.
3. Seek out and publicize nisei heroes (e.g. Yosh Omiya).

B. Goodwill Groups

1. Arrange West Coast conference of interested group in San Francisco immediately after announcement: Fair Play, church groups; invite business, agricultural, civic, professional groups to be represented.
2. State groups to approach governors and state attorneys, stimulate statements.
3. Local groups approach mayors, sheriffs, chiefs of police, editors, radio station managers.
4. Develop local vigilance committees to be alert for discriminatory acts which are illegal.
5. Stimulate letters to former neighbors and friends among evacuees in centers.
6. Request appearances of Kuroki and other nisei heroes before large local meetings.
7. Churches to suggest sermons by ministers on tolerance or appropriate subjects.
8. Establish news letter for cooperators.

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J.C.B.
5/30/44

INFORMATION TO EVACUEES IN CENTERS

An outline of major steps which should be taken by W.R.A. to see that evacuees have information on which to base relocation plans.

I. Immediately After Announcement of RX.

- A. Teletype from Director to all project directors for public use, announcing military decision, other statements to follow.
- B. Teletype General Emmons' proclamation for public display. Follow with copies of printed posters soon as possible.
- C. Teletype General Emmons' public statement.
- D. Teletype Secretary Stimson's statement to Western congressional delegation.
- E. Teletype special message from Secretary Ickes to evacuees outlining steps WRA will take, including closing date, transfer of Tule Lake, general nature of changes in leave program, WRA organization in western states, assistance available or to be sought from other agencies.
- F. Teletype statement by Attorney General Biddle.

(Foregoing items to be published in EXTRA editions of project newspapers. All items to be published in two languages.)

II. At earliest possible dates after RX

- A. Series of statements for publication in project papers on policies of W.R.A. covering topics such as leave permits, travel grants, organization on coast, family interviews and family plans, transportation of goods, readmission to centers, etc. The foregoing statements to be prepared in Washington.
- B. Series of statements on services available from and conditions imposed by other agencies of government, including U. S. Employment Service, War Food Administration, Western Defense Command, Farm Security Administration, War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, Department of Justice, state civil service commissions, Social Security Board, state and local welfare agencies, Alien Property Custodian, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, etc.

Foregoing statements to be prepared at appropriate points, Washington, San Francisco, or field.

- C. Series of statements on assistance available from private groups, such as church organizations, Fair Play Committee, etc.

Foregoing statements to be prepared at appropriate points, usually San Francisco and other field points.

- D. Series of multilithed or mimeographed pamphlets dealing with each major subject, generally paralleling statements for publication in papers under A, B, and C. To be distributed generally to interested individuals and groups.
- E. Over-all pamphlet on relocation program covering majority of items included in newspaper statements and separate pamphlets. To be distributed in both languages to all evacuee families or other units.

III. At regular intervals.

Reproductions of clippings showing successful relocation, progress of relocation, or other subjects tending to encourage relocation. These reproductions to be posted on all bulletin boards and distributed to evacuee leaders and staff. (weekly)

IV. At irregular intervals as events warrant.

- A. Current reports on relocation opportunities, prospects for relocation, examples of successful relocation, examples of assistance rendered to evacuees, progress of relocation.
- B. Maps to be maintained at centers, changed at intervals to indicate progress of relocation.
- C. Photographs of relocated evacuees, displayed on bulletin boards.
- D. Picture supplements for center papers, stressing relocated people.

V. After about three months.

Motion picture, 16 mm. color with sound, showing evacuees successfully relocated throughout U.S., including West Coast, emphasizing those who have relocated since removal of exclusion. This should be made and distributed as quickly as possible after time seems appropriate for project to start.

JUN 6 1945

Types of Financial Assistance to Japanese American Evacuees by the War Relocation Authority

1. Evacuee Travel

The War Relocation Authority provides railroad fare (or its equivalent in reimbursement for travel in a privately owned automobile) for two groups of evacuees: (1) those now residing in relocation centers, and (2) those who relocated prior to rescinding of the exclusion orders on January 2, 1945, and who now desire to return to their former homes. For members of the first group we provide transportation to any point of their choosing within the United States. For members of the second group, we furnish travel assistance only from their present locations to a designated point within the State or portion of State (e.g. western Washington or Oregon) from which they were evacuated.

2. Transportation of Goods

The War Relocation Authority provides assistance to evacuees in connection with the transportation and storage of household and personal effects. This includes the establishment and operation of warehouses at convenient points for free storage of evacuee property. The Authority will transport the household and personal effects of an evacuee, without expense to the evacuee, from place of private or government storage in the evacuated area or from a relocation center to the common carrier depot nearest the destination designated by the evacuee. Transportation from government or private storage of household and personal effects at government expense includes packing and crating but does not include unpacking and uncrating or door delivery at destination. In addition, tools and equipment or fixtures of an evacuee's trade, business or profession (including farm machinery and equipment) sufficient only for a family-size venture, and not more than 5,000 pounds shipping weight per family may be packed, crated and shipped at the expense of the Authority to the point of the evacuee's relocation. Shipments of more than 5,000 pounds are made at government expense only in exceptional cases and with the approval of the National Director.

3. Subsistence Grants

Center residents who qualify on the basis of need may be provided a subsistence grant consisting of \$3.00 per person per day of travel for meals enroute to point of relocation, plus a maximum of \$25.00 for each member of the family for the purpose of meeting initial subsistence expenses at the place of destination. This subsistence grant may be given to center residents in all cases in which the family's resources in cash amount to \$100 or less per family member.

4. Temporary Assistance in Reestablishment of Households

There are some center residents whose household furnishings were destroyed, sold, or otherwise disposed of at the time of evacuation and whose limited resources have been depleted during more than two years of residence in relocation centers. Of these families, some need only temporary assistance in reestablishing themselves and their households, while others, classed as "dependent" families, will need continuing public assistance. In the case of "non-dependent" families, the War Relocation Authority makes grants at the centers, in advance of relocation, to cover such needs as household furnishings and equipment, transportation of household goods and personal effects from railway station to residence, and one month's food and rent. In the case of "dependent" families, the Authority also

provides funds for household furnishings but their other or continuing needs are cared for by the Social Security Board through State and local departments of public welfare (See #5 below).

Eligibility for such temporary assistance grants is determined at the centers prior to the relocation of the family and the check is mailed to the family at its destination. The determination of eligibility includes consideration of assets and cash resources of the family, the number of potential wage earners and the amount of household furnishings owned by the family. No grants for household furnishings and equipment are made to unattached individuals and married couples without children since it is assumed that they will be able to find furnished housing. The maximum grant for this purpose is \$300 per family. It is estimated that 2,703 dependent families will need household furnishings and that an additional 2,088 families (one-tenth of the non-dependent families in the centers) will require this assistance.

5. Resettlement Assistance

The Social Security Board through State and local departments of public welfare supplies assistance to those families who need continuing financial assistance beyond the initial adjustment period and also to meet unforeseen or emergency needs of non-dependent families occurring after the family's resettlement as a result of illness, unemployment, or similar adversities. Funds for this purpose are transferred to the Social Security Board from the War Relocation Authority.

We estimate that \$7,680,788 will be required during the 1946 fiscal year to carry out our direct financial assistance program as now set up. Of this amount, \$4,150,788 will be given evacuees to establish themselves at the point of relocation, while \$3,530,000 will be spent for evacuee travel and the transportation of their household goods. Of the \$4,150,788, approximately \$2,000,000 will be spent by the Social Security Board. Our budget as reported to the "House" calls for \$7,232,375. We expect to be able to save the additional \$448,413 needed from other items in our appropriation.

CONFIDENTIAL

Plan for Liquidation of WRA Program

X-Day - Papers from Directors Office
intended as letter to Slimson
from Sakis for delivery by Meyer
Oct 8, 1945 after elections
Recommendations were made verbally
but letter was not presented.

Our recommendations are that the exclusion orders be lifted at the earliest practicable date and that the privilege of returning to the evacuated area be extended simultaneously to all persons of Japanese descent except those who are being held in internment camps and those who have been found ineligible for leave under the regulations of the War Relocation Authority.

If the exclusion ban is lifted in this comprehensive way in the near future, we would propose that the Department of Justice, which is now administering the program of enemy alien internment, be made responsible for future administration of the Tule Lake Segregation Center and for further processing of all evacuees (both at Tule Lake and other centers) who are not eligible for leave under War Relocation Authority procedures. This would leave the Authority free to concentrate exclusively on the job of relocation both to the West Coast and elsewhere.

Once the exclusion orders are rescinded and evacuees with leave clearance are free to move anywhere in the United States, the Authority can begin immediately to work toward the closing of all centers except Tule Lake. We plan to close them within twelve months after the exclusion area is re-opened and will announce this fact at all the centers immediately after the orders are rescinded. In working to depopulate the centers, the Authority will provide evacuees returning to the evacuated area with the same types of relocation assistance as are now made available to those relocating in other portions of the country. Such assistance would be extended, however, only to those who move out in accordance with an approved relocation plan.

If this set of recommendations is carried out, we are confident that the problem created by the West Coast evacuation can be liquidated satisfactorily

and promptly. The War Relocation Authority has now resettled approximately 80 percent of the American citizen evacuees beyond the age of 17 who are eligible for relocation. Those still remaining in the centers are predominantly aliens of advanced age and school-age children. All indications point to the fact that most of these older people will probably not relocate as long as they are sure that the centers will remain in operation. Once they are confronted with a definite closing date, however, they will have to make a decision. Some of them, particularly those who still have properties in the evacuated area, will doubtless choose to return to their former homes. But there are many of these older people whose children have already relocated and who will be strongly drawn to move out to the Middle West or the East in order to reunite their families. If the exclusion orders are lifted in the immediate future while employment opportunities are still plentiful, I doubt seriously whether more than half of the 58,000 evacuees remaining in the eight centers other than Tule Lake will return to the evacuated area. On the other hand, if reopening of the exclusion area should be delayed until the reconversion period when competition for jobs will undoubtedly be keen, the great majority of the evacuees would have no choice except to return to their former homes. In fact, a considerable proportion of them might well become permanent public charges.

Aside from bringing about a better dispersion and better economic adjustment of the Japanese population throughout the country, immediate lifting of the exclusion orders would have several other advantages over further postponement. It would be a significant gesture of recognition for the splendid service rendered by Japanese American men in the Army and for the general record of good behavior and cooperativeness maintained by the evacuated people over the past two years under extremely trying circumstances. By speeding up

relocation both on the West Coast and elsewhere, it would contribute to the alleviation of manpower shortages. It would eliminate the possibility of an adverse court decision on the necessity for continued exclusion -- a decision which might conceivably be so sweeping in language that it would seriously hamper the military for many years to come. By permitting the War Relocation Authority to push definitely toward the ultimate closing of all relocation centers, it would make possible the elimination of a substantial item of government expenditure for maintenance of the evacuated people. Finally, it would provide clear-cut evidence that in this Nation military controls are extended over the civilian population only in circumstances of extreme national hazard and that the United States Army is ready and alert to abandon those controls once the military necessity for their imposition no longer exists.

In line with this last point, we believe that the time has clearly come when the evacuated area of California, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona should be placed on the same basis as the rest of the country from the standpoint of surveillance of the Japanese population. This would mean the elimination of any special checks or clearances for this area which are not required elsewhere and the placement of full reliance on the intelligence branches of the Army and Navy, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the other agencies which have proved so competent to protect the internal security of the country as a whole.

The evacuated people have now been more painstakingly and exhaustively investigated than any other segment of our population. The War Relocation Authority has had an unparalleled opportunity to know these people through two years of intimate, day-to-day contact with them. It has utilized this knowledge, together with the records and some of the techniques of the intelligence agencies, to identify those evacuees who might conceivably

endanger the national security. Of the 33,000 people who have been relocated under the leave regulations by the Authority, not one has committed any act of sabotage or, to our knowledge, shown any actual subversive intentions to interfere with the war program.

Because the leave clearance procedures of the War Relocation Authority are soundly based and because they have amply demonstrated their effectiveness, we believe that these procedures are the only criteria we need for re-admission to the evacuated area once the exclusion ban is lifted. In fact, we think that any other course would be an exceedingly serious mistake. Any further processing of the evacuees from the standpoint of loyalty would raise serious doubts in the public mind regarding the validity of the War Relocation Authority's entire procedure. It would also complicate immeasurably the job of relocation both on the West Coast and elsewhere. Unless the War Relocation Authority and the evacuees can know at the outset who will be readmitted to the coastal zone and who will not, it becomes virtually impossible to do any intelligent planning looking toward liquidation of the program or carry the movement forward in accordance with an orderly schedule. Uncertainty and confusion will inevitably prevail at the relocation centers and the rate of relocation in the Middle West and East will unquestionably be retarded as evacuees wait for the decision regarding their individual eligibility to re-enter the evacuated area. Moreover, the situation in the coastal area itself will almost certainly be chaotic. Local authorities, knowing that some of the evacuees are eligible to return, and some are not, will be faced with a tremendously difficult policing job and, in their zeal to locate violators of the exclusion orders, may well have a tendency to interfere unduly with the privacy of those who have returned in full accordance with the established regulations. To the evacuees themselves, all of this additional processing and confusion will not only be incomprehensible

but actually a very serious strain on loyalties which, in our judgment, have already been too sorely tried. In short, we can see no really worthwhile purpose that will be served by tying up military personnel in another examination of the loyalties of these people. A clearcut decision to re-admit to the West Coast all those who are eligible for free movement elsewhere in the United States would be infinitely preferable from almost every point of view.

Some fears have been expressed that if the exclusion orders are lifted in such a fashion, there might be such excessively rapid movement of the evacuees back into the coastal areas that disorders may result. All the evidence available at the relocation centers, however, makes it clear that the possibilities of such a movement are exceedingly remote. The best estimate made by those who are conducting a careful daily study of evacuee thinking at the relocation centers is that somewhere between ten and 20 percent of the resident population will return to the evacuated zone within three or four months after the exclusion ban is lifted and that the remainder of the population will waver for a considerable period of time before deciding which way to move. The probabilities are, as indicated earlier, that about half of them will ultimately relocate outside the evacuated area if the job can be done while manpower is still in great demand and they know they must relocate within a stated period.

However, if an excessively rapid movement should start to develop in any given area of the exclusion zone, we believe that the Authority will have adequate controls to keep it within reasonable bounds. The Authority plans to extend financial assistance for relocation only to those evacuees who are moving out in accordance with an approved relocation plan. Since the great majority of evacuees have had little opportunity to accumulate savings over the past two years, this type of control will doubtless be just as effective, in relation to the over-all movement, as actual physical restraint. Moreover,

if the need for further control should develop, the Department of Justice has agreed to consult with the War Relocation Authority in timing the granting of travel permits to aliens for return to the coastal areas. In view of the fact that nearly all evacuee families contain at least one alien member, this type of control also is likely to prove far more effective than might at first appear.

CONFIDENTIAL

Plan for Liquidation of WRA Program

Our recommendations are that the exclusion orders be lifted at the earliest practicable date and that the privilege of returning to the evacuated area be extended simultaneously to all persons of Japanese descent except those who are being held in internment camps and those who have been found ineligible for leave under the regulations of the War Relocation Authority.

If the exclusion ban is lifted in this comprehensive way in the near future, we would propose that the Department of Justice, which is now administering the program of enemy alien internment, be made responsible for future administration of the Tule Lake Segregation Center and for further processing of all evacuees (both at Tule Lake and other centers) who are not eligible for leave under War Relocation Authority procedures. This would leave the Authority free to concentrate exclusively on the job of relocation both to the West Coast and elsewhere.

Once the exclusion orders are rescinded and evacuees with leave clearance are free to move anywhere in the United States, the Authority can begin immediately to work toward the closing of all centers except Tule Lake. We plan to close them within twelve months after the exclusion area is re-opened and will announce this fact at all the centers immediately after the orders are rescinded. In working to depopulate the centers, the Authority will provide evacuees returning to the evacuated area with the same types of relocation assistance as are now made available to those relocating in other portions of the country. Such assistance would be extended however, only to those who move out in accordance with an approved relocation plan.

Nov. 8

Intended as letter to Stinson
from Seher. For delivery by
Myer + Fortus on Nov. 8, day after
election. Recommendations were
made verbally but letter was not
presented.

X-Day Plans set forth in Dept. Meeting, Sat., Nov. 11

In the President's first cabinet meeting after re-election, held on November 10, 1944, Friday, Secretary Ickes brought up the subject of re-opening the West Coast to the evacuees. The President said, "Go ahead and work it out, boys," meaning Ickes, Stimson, and Biddle.

A conference scheduled for Monday the 13th of November was expected to include McCloy, Stimson, General Wilbur (Rep. Bonesteel for WDC) Atty-Gen. Biddle, Myer and Ickes.

Friday, Nov. 10, the Division Chiefs of WRA met to mull over a proposed Manual Section on Return and Liquidation of the agency. A committee was appointed to work on the matter.

Ennis Saturday morning, Nov. 11, there was a meeting of Division Chiefs with Enos(?) of Justice, in the Director's Office. Enos was agreeable to our planning at this stage.

The Director set December 4 as a proper X Day.

Ed Ferguson has drafted the Executive Order which should accomplish two things:

1. Lift exclusion for all evacuees who have not been denied leave clearance (This would extend to a fair portion of Tule Lake population, as comparatively few have been denied leave clearance there).
2. Transfer Tule Lake to Justice along with leave clearance dockets, so that we go out of the leave clearance business altogether.

It is our hope that expatriation or repatriation application in themselves will not be considered reason for denial of leave clearance.

We figure that there are possibly 5,000 still in regular centers (which figure includes dependents and family members) who will not be free to go home at once if they choose.

We work toward closing the centers by 1 year from X-day. The announcement will minimum and maximum time-allowance: "No center will be closed earlier than 6 months from now, but all centers will be closed within a year."

The announcement will be made that there will be no school program within the centers after June of 1945, the end of the current school year. The lack of educational facilities within the center is presumed to have the effect of a lever to hoist the reluctant out of the centers.

As of X-Day, WRA will no longer exercise the right to ~~xxxxx~~ hold anyone within a center who has been granted leave clearance. Indefinite leave permits will no longer be issued. Heretofore to leave the center after the granting of leave clearance, a person had to satisfy 3 requirements in order to get the Indefinite Leave permit. However, in order to control return to the coast, we will

not give financial assistance grants to anyone who does not fulfill those requirements, nor will we allow such a person who goes out unauthorized by WRA and fails in his attempt, to return ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ to the center. U.S. attorneys will hold up travel permits for aliens until we approve such permits. Cozzens will have charge of Relocation in the coastal area.

As of X-Day, Seasonal Leave will be out--except for commitments already made. Indefinite Leave, trial period will be out. Only Short Term (to allow exploration of the preferred destination, and at the traveler's own expense) will be retained. Work programs at the centers will be greatly curtailed.

The Property Program will be modified: WRA will no longer serve as agents to the evacuees except to those who are ineligible for return. However, movement of household goods from center or government warehouses to homes will be provided by WRA.

We will make travel grants* to those already relocated under certain conditions:

- (1) They must go back to the state from which they were evacuated.
- (2) If the evacuee has property interests requiring his attention.
- (3) If he meets War Manpower Commission regulations for leaving his job.

Relocated people can return to the centers if they have the approval of the Relocation Officer.

Reports Division's Job

1. Press release for Ickes, to be issued the day after X-Day, explaining what happens to WRA program.
2. Statement for WDC General to release to papers.
3. Executive Order to be signed by the President.
4. Press Release for the White House (to be concocted by Tozier) to accompany Executive Order.
5. Statement for the Director to make to the evacuees, for distribution at all centers, posted in mess halls, published in project papers, etc. Ned Spicer and Russell Bankson are working on this.
6. Letter to Project Directors on mobilizing resources for dissemination of information. (Spicer and Bankson)

All basic documents will go to the centers.

Conference of Monday, November 13, 1944

There were many more officials there than the Director had anticipated. Bonesteel's representative was a tough-mouthed war horse. Ickes was not there. Fortas represented Ickes. The Director presented his plan. Wilbur presented WDC's. WDC has a list of approximately 5,000 to be excluded. The rest can go back. At first it seemed that 5,000 adult excludessxx would involve anything up to 20,000 souls. With a break down, however, and remembering that WDC is death on Kibei (unless said K. happen to be in Military Intelligence or the Combat Team) and that there are a thousand or more at Tule Lake who are undoubtedly on the list, it began to look better. Most of these Kibei are unmarried. With dependents of the 5,000 it looked as if the total number affected by the WDC's restrictions would be ten to twelve thousand. WDC wants these excluded and detained, citizens and aliens alike. WRA will have no more of detaining citizens. Justice won't either. WDC wants it done but ~~won't~~ won't do it under the military. A committee of Wechsler of Justice, Captain Parker of the War Dept. and Director Myer as chairman was appointed to thresh things out together.

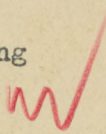
There have been several meetings of this committee and much conversation over the telephone between its members. They are still at an impasse over who is to detainxx citizens. The Endo case has not yet been decided by the Supreme Court, and Justice has no desire to face the necessity of justifying further detention of citizens to the Supreme Court. WRA is standing pat on the issue, too, with Justice's approval, and the Military won't detain them personally.

The Director feels that there is a leak from some of Colonel Bendetsen's pals in the Military (B. is now overseas) to the Hearst Press, as altogether too much confidential matter has reached Ray Richards for it to be lucky guess work on his part.

The date now set for X-day is December 15, if the problem of disposal of citizens whom WDC won't allow back on the West Coast can be threshed out by then. There is no problem about the aliens, as Justice can take them properly enough.

Wednesday, November 29, Representative Engle of California called Mr. Myer and asked him to appear before the West Coast Delegation on Monday (December 4) to explain about the return to the coast. (Ray Richards had been going on at a great rate about how the W.C. Delegation is all steamed up to have a thorough investigation of Director Myer's sly and plotting ways.) Myer told Engle that the return was a matter for the Military to decide, and was not sure that he could be on hand Monday. However, he intends to show up. McCloy and Gerhardt will be there. Fortas has suggested a statement from the War Department, brief and to the point, summarizing reasons for original exclusion in terms of the military situation of the time and the lack of time to screen, setting forth the fact that the evacuees have been screened and that the military situation has been changed. plans are going forward to allow a general return in the near future. "That is all that the War Department is prepared to say at this time. Gentlemen, I thank you." They can't bully the military, and Justice and Myer can simply refer them to the military.

Draft I --prepared a bit
before Nov. 15, 1944.
Fortas wanted it changed,
removing clause transferring
Title to Justice



EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. _____

WHEREAS, the military situation in the Pacific theatre of operations has vastly improved, and the public safety no longer requires the continued general exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast of the continental United States; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable to vest responsibility in the Department of Justice for internal security measures necessary with respect to such persons, and, in the interest of economy in Government expenditure and alleviation of the manpower shortage, to facilitate rapid reabsorption into normal communities of persons of Japanese ancestry resident in relocation centers;

NOW THEREFORE, By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including the Act of March 21, 1942, c. 191, 56 Stat. 173 (18 U. S. C. 97a), and Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941 (50 U. S. C., app. 601-605), and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and as President of the United States, on recommendation of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, I order as follows:

1. I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War to order that the proclamations and orders heretofore issued by the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, governing the presence, entry, and movement of persons of Japanese ancestry within Military Area No. 1 and that portion of California lying within Military Area No. 2,

Western Defense Command, be modified to apply only to persons of Japanese ancestry who are interned or detained by the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior, or other Federal Agency.

2. The administration of the Tule Lake Segregation Center, together with the functions, duties, and powers of the Secretary of the Interior with respect thereto, is transferred to the Department of Justice.

3. The functions, powers, and duties of the War Relocation Authority of the Department of the Interior with respect to the determination of eligibility of persons of Japanese ancestry for leave clearance, pursuant to Executive Order No. 9102 approved March 18, 1942, and regulations prescribed thereunder, are transferred to the Department of Justice. Determinations of eligibility or ineligibility heretofore made shall continue in effect until modified or superseded by the Attorney General or his designated representative.

4. The personnel, property, and records used primarily in the administration of the functions, powers, and duties transferred by this order are transferred to the Department of Justice. So much of the unexpended appropriations, allocations, and other funds available for the use of the War Relocation Authority for discharging the functions, powers, and duties transferred by this order, as the Director the Bureau of the Budget shall determine, shall be transferred to the Department of Justice in

connection with the exercises of the functions, powers, and duties so transferred. In determining the amounts to be transferred hereunder, allowance shall be made for the liquidation of obligations previously incurred against such appropriations, allocations, or other funds.

5. I further authorize and direct the Department of Agriculture, the War Food Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the War Department, The Federal Security Agency, and all other Federal agencies, to assist the War Relocation Authority of the Department of the Interior, on request, in expediting the relocation of eligible persons of Japanese ancestry resident in relocation centers.

6. Any provision of any Executive order, and any order, rule, or regulation issued pursuant thereto, conflicting with this order or with action taken pursuant ~~thereto, conflicting with this order or with action taken pursuant to this order~~ ~~or with action taken pursuant to this order~~ to this order are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

THE WHITE HOUSE

No. 7

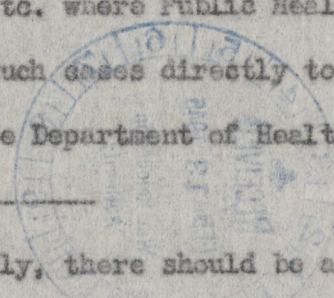
January, 1945

SUMMARY OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN WRA, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCIES
AND THE U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU AS TO JOINT RESPONSIBILITY IN
THE HANDLING OF DEPENDENT AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS IN THE STATES
OF WASHINGTON, OREGON, CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA

1. It is recognized that WRA, as the agency now administering the program for the care and relocation of the evacuated persons, has a continuing responsibility to facilitate the orderly resettlement of these families.
2. These persons of Japanese ancestry who will be leaving the centers can generally be divided into these groups:
 - (a) Economically independent families who resettle without assistance from any one.
 - (b) The group who will need no assistance other than that given by WRA through its leave assistance program.
 - (c) The group whose resettlement will be dependent upon the assurance that adequate facilities are available within the community to meet their health and welfare needs.

THIS UNDERSTANDING IS CONCERNED WITH THE HANDLING OF GROUP C ABOVE

3. WRA is the referral agency. Referrals will be on an individual basis. WRA responsibility will include providing current advice to Federal agencies of the actual and potential case load.
4. The state departments of health, welfare, or education will receive the referrals from WRA and are responsible for determining the applicant's eligibility for care and/or services. State resources will be utilized to enable those persons to become self-supporting as rapidly as possible, or to provide continuing care to meet their needs as circumstances warrant. The state departments of health, welfare, or education should provide care and service for this group on the same basis as is provided all other persons, recognizing that the problems of evacuation and resettlement have in themselves created particular hardships which must be met to the end that these persons may become readjusted within the community.

5. The WRA referral will be routed by the WRA Area Office directly to the appropriate state department with a card summary of the referral routed to the corresponding Federal agency, and a second card summary routed to the appropriate WRA District Office. In any case that appears to have a dependency problem or necessitates an emergency expenditure of funds, a card summary of the referral should be sent to the Regional Representative of the Bureau of Public Assistance. (In cases of crippled children, or dependent unattached minors, an additional card summary of the referral shall be forwarded to the Regional Child Welfare Consultant of the U.S. Children's Bureau)
6. The cooperating Federal agencies will act as advisors to the WRA and to the State Agencies in their respective fields. The Regional Office of the appropriate Federal Security Agency will confer with the respective State Agencies with whom they have affiliated relationships on the specific problems referred by WRA to such agencies and shall, together with the WRA, keep these agencies fully informed as to the overall situation.
7. In cases of communicable diseases, etc. where Public Health authorities have responsibility, the WRA will refer such cases directly to the U. S. Public Health Service or to the appropriate State Department of Health.

8. If, after the resettlement of a family, there should be a breakdown involving dependency of any kind, the WRA will advise the family to consult the appropriate State or County Department. Their cases will be handled as are all other cases of a similar nature.



State of California, Dep't. of Social
Welfare (S.F. Office - David Heines Bldg.,
995 Market Street)

Department Bulletin No. 245 (U.S.)
TO: County Bds of Supervisors, County ^{Jan. 22, 1945}
Welfare Dep'ts, County Auditors
~~Gen~~

has for its subject "Resettlement
Assistance to Returning Persons Evacuated
Under Exclusion Order"

This is ~~also~~ good
see (minutes) + we should get it,

7
0
189.1

01.23

Room 202 Sheldon Bldg.
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Mr. M. Tozier
Chief Reports Division
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Tozier:

WEEKLY REPORT - May 6 thru May 12, 1945

During the past week Mr. Cozzens and I conferred with Mr. Abe Fortas, Undersecretary of the Interior, and General Wilbur, Chief of Staff of the Western Defense Command, on the subject of Army assistance in developing community acceptance through Army approach to persons who have been openly opposed to the return of evacuees. The meeting was held in Mr. Fortas' room in the Fairmont Hotel, and was followed by a statement of policy and understanding by Mr. Fortas to Mr. Cozzens. Mr. Cozzens was empowered to follow up with the State Department of Investigation on Army contacts with the anti groups. The SDI will be supplied with names of persons and organizations through the offices of the WRA. During Mr. Cozzens' absences from the office I will keep a check on this subject.

Conferences have been held with George W. Griffin, chief of the SDI, and information exchanged. Several immediate incidents were reported directly to General Wilbur's office because they involved (a) a shooting at a home in Fresno, in which resided the wives of two servicemen, one a Caucasian sailor recently discharged, and another, a Nisei who is overseas. Both wives are Nisei, and were living in their father's house (b) a threat to a Nisei girl near Santa Ana, who has two brothers in the service, and another who was killed in action, and another honorably discharged. The girl is going to stand her ground although a group of "white men" warned her to "get out", according to our preliminary report. The Army will check on this.

(a. Setsugo Sakamoto, Fresno, wife, two daughters; b. Mary Matsuda, Santa Ana, Orange County.)

Checks have been made with the Standard Oil Company on the refusal of a Salinas agent to sell gasoline to an evacuee. A statement of policy of the Petroleum Administration for War has to be made available to both projects and district relocation men. Mr. Edgar Waite, vice president of the Standard Oil Company of California, says this situation is recurring and should be clarified

by an explanation, involving the regulations. In such cases the oil companies are permitted to sell only to their customers of August, 1943, except where surpluses occur through loss of customers, and they do not need to give service to any customer who does not purchase within a 90 day period.

Requests have been made of Area Supervisors and District Relocation Officers for expediting information on incidents, news clippings, and lists of persons and groups unfavorable to returnees.

In addition to correspondence, personal contacts have been made with Mrs. Paul Frederickson, head of the Welfare Department of the University of California; Larry Hews, Inter-racial Council; Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Fair Play Committee; Bob Gibson, S.F. Council for Civic Unity. Lists are being made of unfavorable persons and groups, and checks made on numbers of returnees. Considerable inquiry has been received for copies of "Myths and Facts". Several hundred copies are available in our office now, but not sufficient to meet current demand of Fair Play Committee for 2000 and Inter-racial Council for 600.

Most important contribution of the week was the afternoon spent at Stanford University, including a luncheon, on Tuesday, May 8. Mr. Cozzens and I appeared on a stage before a class of 80 Army officers with a Lieutenant Commander Townley and a Navy Lieutenant Bredon, former WRA employee. Mr. Cozzens for two hours explained problems of handling a Relocation Center and the people in it. These officers were preparing to take over handling of Japanese in conquered territory and their questions were academic and objective. They were probably the most enthusiastic and inquisitive group we have ever met. They are seeking every bit of information possible including building plans, educational program, housing, feeding and community activities. Several asked their superior officers for an opportunity to visit Tule Lake or Manzanar, and indicated they wanted further class sessions on the subject. A Mr. Ron Anderson, Stanford professor, is in charge of the classes. There are 17 Nisei in the University teaching conversational Japanese to the Military, are well received by all and are making a distinct and appreciated contribution. None in the audience, however, enjoyed himself more than did Mr. Cozzens. This group was not concerned with racial antagonisms. One lawyer-officer, however, wanted to know by what authority the WRA could sentence residents of centers to jail within the camps. He was about ready to challenge WRA's right to this authority.

This week-end I will be host to Attorney John A. Cronin of Los Angeles, personal representative of the Catholic Archbishop of Los Angeles in inter-racial matters. He is a Santa Clara (Jesuit) University (Santa Clara county, near San Jose) alumnus and president of the Santa Clara Alumni Association of the south. He is disturbed over the reluctance of Santa Clara to admit Nisei -- if and when they apply.

The weight of office work has precluded me from mingling among the many correspondents here for the Conference of United Nations. I still hope to find time for this work.

So many letters of protest over the Sumio Doi case have come into the Chronicle that they are making a research of the purposes of the anti groups and have sought information on them from this office. The Mantle Club, on which we submitted a report recently, is discovered to have an office in the Monadnock Building, Market Street, near Third.

Sincerely yours,

Pat Frayne
Reports Specialist

SUMMARY OF WRA POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
FOR THE FINAL PHASE OF THE RELOCATION PROGRAM.

Now that the blanket exclusion orders have been lifted, the War Relocation Authority has made a number of basic policy decisions covering the immediate future of its program. These decisions are:

- (1) WRA assistance will now be made available for relocation in the evacuated area on the same basis as elsewhere.
- (2) All relocation centers will be closed within a period of six months to one year after the revocation of the exclusion orders. No center, however, will be closed without three month's advance notice to the residents.
- (3) Essential services at the relocation centers -- food, housing, and medical care -- will be provided until the centers close. Schools will be maintained at the centers through the end of the present school year.
- (4) Relocation in areas outside the evacuated zone will continue.
- (5) WRA assistance will be extended, within certain prescribed limits, to evacuees who have previously relocated and who now wish to return to the evacuated area.
- (6) There will be no further processing of evacuees for leave clearance and leave permits will no longer be necessary for relocation. Relocation assistance, however, will be made available only to those whose relocation plans are approved by WRA.
- (7) Arrangements will be made with appropriate state and

local agencies to provide public assistance throughout the country for those evacuees who are incapable of self-support.

RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

Relocation offices will be established in the immediate future at key points throughout the evacuated area. These offices, like those already functioning in other sections of the country, will assist relocating evacuees in a wide variety of ways to become satisfactorily established in the communities where they decide to make their homes. In this effort the field offices of WRA will call on the resources and facilities of a great many public and private agencies which have indicated their willingness to cooperate in the relocation program. Relocation offices, both in the evacuated area and elsewhere, will be maintained for a period of not more than two months after all relocation centers have been closed.

Travel grants will hereafter be made available to all evacuees whose relocation plans are approved by the War Relocation Authority. This will apply both to those who are leaving the centers for the first time for relocation to any part of the country and those previously relocated who have an approved plan for resettling in the evacuated area.

Relocation grants and subsistence while en route will be provided to center residents, as previously, only upon application and on the basis of actual need.

Leave permits will no longer be required of evacuees wishing to leave the relocation centers for purposes of relocation.

However, those who leave without having their relocation plans approved by the WRA, will not be eligible either for relocation assistance or for re-entry to the center. Seasonal leave and trial indefinite leave will no longer be available. Short-term leave will be retained in its present form. Travel for the purpose of investigating relocation opportunities in the evacuated area, however, will be at the evacuee's own expense.

Visits to relocation centers, either by relocated evacuees or by residents of other centers, for the development of family relocation plans must be approved in advance by the Project Director of the center where the visiting evacuee resides or (in the case of relocated evacuees) by the nearest WRA field office. Those who undertake trips of this kind without obtaining such approval may be denied admission to the center and may become ineligible for all future relocation assistance.

Re-induction for residence at the centers will no longer be possible once an evacuee has left for the purpose of relocation.

PROPERTY ASSISTANCE

Transportation of household goods and personal effects, like travel assistance, will hereafter be available to all relocating evacuees whose relocation plans are approved by WRA. This will include transportation (1) from a WRA warehouse in the evacuated area to a point of relocation anywhere in the United States (except that those relocating within a reasonable trucking distance of the warehouse will be expected to provide their own delivery

service), (2) from a relocation center to a point of relocation anywhere in the United States, (3) from a railhead in any community outside the evacuated area to a point of approved relocation within the evacuated area, and (4) from a railhead in the evacuated area (in cases where properties are now in private storage) to a point of approved relocation anywhere in the United States. As previously, the WRA will provide assistance and materials for the crating of such property both at the WRA warehouses in the evacuated area and at the relocation centers. However, those evacuees whose goods are being moved from a point of private storage within the evacuated area or from a point of previous relocation outside the evacuated area will provide their own crating facilities and deliver the property at the nearest railhead. At the receiving end, properties of relocating evacuees will be delivered at the railhead nearest the point of relocation.

WRA warehouses in the evacuated area will be maintained for a period of not more than three months after the closing of all relocation centers. Evacuees who have property in storage at these warehouses and who return to the evacuated area will be required to remove their goods from the warehouses within a period of 60 days after their return.

Other types of property assistance will continue to be available through the Evacuee Property Offices and the Assistant Solicitor's office in the evacuated area as well as through the Evacuee Property Officers and the Project Attorneys at the relocation centers. Such service will be maintained within the evacuated area for a period of not more than three months after all relocation

centers are closed. However, when an evacuee returns to an area in which his property is located, assistance will not be given beyond a 60-day period.

Contraband property, such as cameras and radios, previously surrendered by citizen evacuees to the United States Government may now be returned to the owners. Citizen evacuees should make application to the War Relocation Authority on prescribed forms (WRA-156 and WRA -260) supplying whatever identifying information or receipts they may have. Contraband property surrendered by alien evacuees cannot be recovered at the present time.

WELFARE ASSISTANCE TO RELOCATEES

The War Relocation Authority will make every effort to see that adequate assistance is provided outside the relocation centers through the appropriate public welfare agencies for evacuees who are incapable of self-support or who are in need of financial aid in an emergency situation. Special funds, appropriated by Congress to provide such assistance for people who have been affected by government restrictions, are available to needy evacuees from state and local welfare agencies. Such assistance is available to both citizen and alien evacuees alike.

Public assistance is available under this program to evacuees who need medical care, money for rent or groceries, or money for emergency living expenses. Those needing such assistance should consult the nearest public welfare office or the nearest field office of the War Relocation Authority. They should be prepared to describe their financial resources in some detail. Depending on

the individual situation, the welfare office may provide personal help in solving the problem or may furnish cash resources for the purchase of the needed goods or services. Cash grants of this kind are available on the basis of actual need even though the applicant may not be a resident of the community where he is making application, even though he may be employed, and even though he may have property which is not in expendable form.

Special aid for the aged, the blind, and needy children is available to relocating evacuees, as it is to all other persons in these categories, under Federal programs which are administered by state agencies. For more detailed information on these types of assistance, evacuees should consult the nearest public welfare office or the nearest field office of the WRA.

Assistance for dependents of servicemen is now being extended under the Dependency Allowance and Allotment Act. Relocated evacuees desiring detailed information about such assistance should consult the nearest office of the American Red Cross.

Social insurance may now be obtained by evacuees over 65 years of age whose employers withheld part of their salary for this purpose prior to evacuation. Those who believe themselves eligible for such insurance should consult the nearest field relocation office or the welfare section at the center for the name and address of the nearest field office of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Board. Full particulars may be obtained by writing or visiting the latter office. The applicant should furnish the Social Security Board office with his So-

cial Security number and with essential information about his pre-evacuation employment.

CENTER OPERATIONS

Essential services -- food, housing, and medical care -- will be provided for the residents of each center until the date when that center actually closes. In some cases, it may be necessary, because of shortage of trained personnel, to close the hospital at the center before the center is completely de-populated. If this should happen at any center, RA will make arrangements for providing necessary medical service at some outside hospital.

Schools will be maintained at the centers at least through the end of the present school year in June, 1945. If summer sessions are found to be necessary at any of the centers, the schools may be kept open beyond that date but in any case not later than August 31, 1945.

Business Enterprises, including all types of cooperative stores and services, will be encouraged to continue operations as long as possible, taking into consideration the time required for orderly liquidation.

Farm operations at the centers will be sharply curtailed. Both vegetable and feed crops planted during the fall of 1944 will be harvested at all centers. No crops will be planted during 1945 except at Gila River and Poston. At those two centers, the vegetable crop program previously planned, with some modifications for declining population, will be carried out. Hog feeding will be continued based on anticipated declining population so that all

hogs can be slaughtered and consumed before the closing of the center. No more feeder cattle will be purchased and any cattle remaining on hand at the time of center closing will be sold. No additional chickens will be purchased and both meat birds and laying hens will be slaughtered and consumed well in advance of the closing date for the center.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Travel permits must be obtained by all alien evacuees before the travel is actually undertaken. Aliens at the relocation centers going out on relocation either to the West Coast or elsewhere may obtain permits covering travel to the original point of destination by applying to the relocation office at the center. All those outside the centers desiring to travel either back to the centers or to another community should apply for a permit at the office of the United States Attorney for the district in which they are currently residing. Within five days after reaching the point of destination on any type of travel, alien evacuees must report their new address to the Alien Registration Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation field office mentioned in the alien's certificate of registration. If there is any further change of address, the same requirements apply.

Travel to Hawaii and Alaska is controlled by the War Department. Evacuees wishing to go to either of these territories should apply to the Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Frozen funds are not affected by the lifting of the exclusion orders. Alien evacuees eligible for relocation throughout the United States whose assets have been frozen and who now wish to regain possession of them should consult the nearest office of WRA. In justifiable cases, arrangements will be made for taking the matter up with the Foreign Funds Control Division of the Treasury Department.

Legal residence of evacuees in the states from which they were evacuated has not been affected by reason of their having lived in a relocation center. Those who have relocated and who have acquired legal residence in other states, however, can regain legal residence in the states of the evacuated area only in accordance with the provisions of the state law.

Voluntary evacuees who have never resided in relocation centers and who have an approved plan for returning to the evacuated area are eligible for relocation assistance (if they request it) on the same basis as persons who have been relocated from WRA centers. For this purpose, a voluntary evacuee is defined as a person of Japanese ancestry who left the evacuated area in response to government urging between February 16, 1942, and the date when voluntary movement from that area was prohibited by military order (March 29, 1942 in the case of Military Area No. 1; June 2, 1942, for the remainder of California) or who later departed by special permission of the Western Defense Command. Application should be made at the nearest field of WRA.

Deportees and parolees now residing at relocation centers may relocate under sponsorship arrangements approved by the De-

partment of Justice, and are eligible for relocation assistance on the same basis as other evacuees. Full particulars may be obtained from the relocation office at the center.

Government property at the relocation centers which is surplus to the needs of center operations will be disposed of through the regular established procedures of the Treasury Department. WRA has no authority to make such property available to evacuees either through sale or any other arrangement.

Gate Control will be maintained at all relocation centers even though leave permits are no longer required of those going out on relocation. All evacuees leaving or entering the centers will be expected to report at the gate.

Address cards will be furnished, as previously, to all relocating evacuees in order that they may report arrival at their destinations and subsequent changes of address. There are many situations where the WRA will wish to communicate promptly with the evacuees regarding restoration of personal property and similar matters, or where the Authority will be called upon to furnish the address of a relocated evacuee to friends, relatives, and business associates. It is highly advisable, therefore, for all evacuees to keep the WRA constantly informed of changes of address as long as the field relocation offices remain in operation.