E2.20:3

3 of 3

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C

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING

DEC 28 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Relocation Supervisors

SUBJECT: Property Problems of Relocated Evacuees

With the gradual increase in the number of evacuees who have gone out from relocation centers on indefinite leave, an increasing number of property problems are being presented by them to relocation supervisors. Our administrative manual sets forth WRA's policy on the treatment of evacuee property matters in general but it is recognized that the detailed procedures and an explanation of the necessary forms have never been made available to relocation supervisors.

In order to aid you in the presentation of evacuees' problems to the evacuee property offices on the Pacific Coast, we have prepared a summary of the most frequent types of cases that arise in the field with suggestions for handling them. There are also attached samples of the forms most frequently required, and a directory of the field offices to which evacuees' requests for assistance may be sent.

If you wish to communicate with the Evacuee Property Office concerning any particular type of problem whether or not it is covered in this memorandum, your inquiry should be addressed to Russell T. Robinson, Chief, Evacuee Property Office, Whitcomb Hotel Building, San Francisco, California. The various forms described can be obtained from our Washington office.

Elmer Bernhard
For B. B. Cozzens
Field Assistant Director

Attachments

MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY. (See Administrative Manual Chapter 100.2).

An evacuee requesting assistance in the management, operation or disposition of real or personal property, collection of accounts due him, or adjustment of indebtedness owed by him, should execute Form WRA 153 or 153A. One copy of the form, together with originals or copies of pertinent instruments such as agreements, leases, receipts, etc., should be sent to the Evacuee Property Field Office serving the area in which the problem arose. If collection of funds is requested, Form WRA 154 (Rev.) should be attached to the request for assistance.

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF EVACUEE PERSONAL PROPERTY. (See Administrative Manual Chapter 100.3).

If an evacuee wishes to have property placed in a Government warehouse or shipped to a designated address, he should be requested to submit three copies of Form WRA 155 or 156 depending on the nature of his request. Three copies of the form should be forwarded to the Transportation Section in San Francisco regardless of where the property is located. (The one exception to this is a request for the delivery of released contraband.) All correspondence regarding shipment or storage of property should be directed to the Chief of the Transportation Section in San Francisco, except that communications concerning property at Relocation Centers should be sent to Project Directors.

In general, evacuees are entitled to one free move of household goods and personal property, as defined in the administrative manual, but are expected to pay the cost of any shipment of commercial property. If household goods have been shipped from an evacuee's former residence to the project, at government expense, shipment from the project will be at the evacuee's expense except that each evacuee family going out on relocation is allowed a shipment of 500 pounds at government expense.

RELEASE OF CONTRABAND (See Administrative Manual Chapter 50.3.1 through 50.3.7, and 50.3.30 through 50.3.39).

Most evacuees requesting the release of contraband are primarily interested in obtaining short-wave radios and cameras. In a few cases, evacuees ask for firearms. Under the regulations of the Western Defense Command, none of these articles can be returned to a person of Japanese ancestry (except members of the United States armed forces) living within the area bounded by the easterly line of Montana, Idaho, Utah and Arizona. In the remaining parts of the United States, these articles are not contraband for American citizens but possession of them by Japanese aliens is prohibited by Presidential Proclamation 2525.

Nearly all of the contraband surrendered by Japanese prior to evacuation was deposited with the U. S. Marshal or with local police departments and sheriffs' offices, and is technically under the jurisdiction of the United States Attorneys in various districts. A small amount of contraband was taken up in Assembly Centers and Relocation Centers, and is now in the custody of the Civil Affairs Division of the Western Defense Command. At the present time, we are able to obtain only the articles in the first category but it is expected that a procedure for the release of contraband held by the Army will be perfected very soon.

An eligible evacuee requesting the return of contraband should fill out five copies of the Department of Justice form, two copies of Form WRA 260, (Certification for the Return of Personal Property), and two copies of Form WRA 156. In spite of the printed instructions on the Department of Justice form, it is permissible to list all of the articles being requested on one form. These forms, together with the original storage receipt issued by the custodian of the property, should be forwarded to the field office serving the area in which the articles are stored. (Note that this is the only type of case in which we instruct you to send Forms WRA 156 to a field office).

If an evacuee wishes to have some friend call for his property and send it to him, and wishes us to apply to the United States Attorney for the approval of the release, he should send us the forms listed above except that in place of Form WRA 156 he should execute Form WRA 153 giving the name and address of the person to whom we are to send the release authorization.

At the present time, United States Attorneys are not approving the release of firearms to evacuees, however, if an evacuee desires to sell a weapon to an eligibile purchaser, a release can be arranged. Full particulars should be given on the Department of Justice form and, in addition, the owner should execute Form WRA 153 instructing us regarding delivery and advising whether any collection is to be made. Similarly, evacuees not eligible to possess cameras or radios, because of their residence or citizenship status, may obtain the release of these items in order to effect a bona fide transfer of ownership to other persons eligible to have possession.

Transportation charges on released contraband will be prepaid by WRA except where property is being released for sale to a purchaser, in which case either the seller must advance the charges, or the shipment will be sent collect.

DELIVERY OF AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS

Evacuees wishing to have motor vehicles delivered to them at a point outside of the evacuated area should be informed that WRA is unable to provide drivers except in very rare instances. Ordinarily, an evacuee will have to make his own arrangements for a driver or else authorize WRA to have his car shipped by rail or truck, at his expense.

Supplemental gasoline rations for driving cars must be obtained from the OPA Price and Ration Board in the locality where the evacuee formerly resided. Application must be made on OPA Form R552 which the evacuee can obtain in his present locality. In addition, the evacuee should address a letter to the ration board designating the name and address of the individual who is to drive the vehicle.

In order to obtain a supplemental gasoline ration for driving a truck to a new location, it is necessary to obtain a Certificate of War Necessity from the Office of Defense Transportation. Application should be made to the ODT office nearest the place of relocation. Unless the ODT can certify that use of the truck at the new location will contribute to the war effort, the ration board is not authorized to grant a gasoline ration for moving it from its present location.

Current license plates must be installed on any vehicle driven on the highways. An evacuee who does not have valid plates on his vehicle should be instructed to apply for registration either in the state in which his vehicle is now stored, or in the state to which it is to be transferred. Provision must also be made for servicing the car or truck, which usually means lubrication and oil change and installation of a new battery if the vehicle has been in storage for a long period of time.

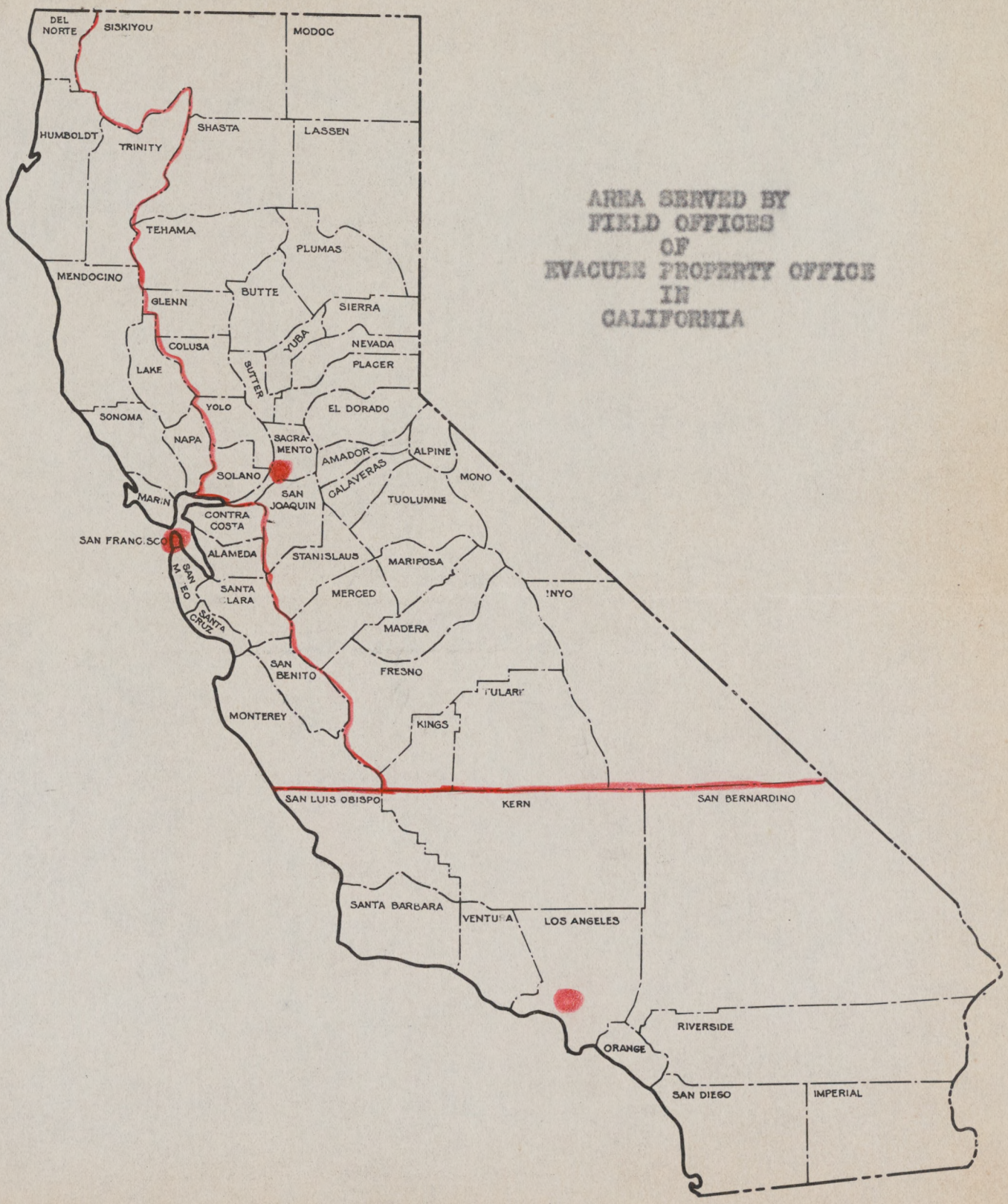
Evacuee Property Supervisors will assist evacuees in making arrangements for transporting automobiles and trucks, but it should be pointed out that these arrangements can not be made on a moments notice.

DIRECTORY OF EVACUEE PROPERTY OFFICES

Chief of Evacuee Property Office	Whitcomb Hotel Building San Francisco, California (3) KLondike 2-2300 Ext. 105, 106, 107
Chief of Transportation Section	Whitcomb Hotel Building San Francisco, California (3) KLondike 2-2300 Ext. 109, 110
San Francisco Field Office (Serves Coast Counties of California, including Monterey County on South).	Whitcomb Hotel Building San Francisco, California (3) KLondike 2-2300 Ext. 105, 106, 107
Sacramento Field Office (Serves Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, as far south as Kings and Tulare Counties).	1709 - 21st Street Sacramento, California (14) Sacramento 2-5821; 2-5822
Los Angeles Field Office (Serves Southern California, including San Luis Obispo, Kern and San Bernardino Counties, and Arizona).	Room 955, 1031 South Broadway Los Angeles, California (15) PRospect 4711; Richmond 0311
Portland Field Office (Serves State of Oregon)	836 American Bank Building Portland, Oregon (5) Broadway 8471 Ext. 490
Seattle Field Office (Serves State of Washington)	1331 - 3rd Avenue Seattle, Washington (1) ELliott 0200 Ext. 320

Teletype Service is available through OEM to all Offices except Sacramento, California.

AREA SERVED BY
FIELD OFFICES
OF
EVACUEE PROPERTY OFFICE
IN
CALIFORNIA



WRA-153

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH PROPERTY MATTERS

I, _____, _____.
(Typewrite or print name clearly) *(Family No.)*

request the assistance of the War Relocation Authority and its representatives in connection with certain property in which I am interested, said property being _____

_____

_____

_____

The result I desire to accomplish is: _____

_____

_____

_____

I am unable to find anyone else who I believe can handle this matter for me.

The facts you need in order to help me in accomplishing the above result are outlined on_____pages attached hereto.

Also attached are the following signed documents: _____
(If none, state "None")

_____

Also attached are the following unsigned documents:_____
(If none, state "None")

_____

I hereby revoke all powers of attorney heretofore made by me authorizing any person, firm, or corporation to do any act relative to the above described property in connection with the accomplishment of the desired result aforementioned.

I hereby give and grant to the War Relocation Authority full power and authority to do and perform every act and thing necessary or advisable to be done in attempting to bring about the result above stated, as fully as I might or could do if personally present, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the War Relocation Authority and its agents, servants, and employees may do by virtue of this authorization.

I do hereby further authorize the War Relocation Authority to substitute and appoint, from time to time, one or more agents or attorneys in fact, with the same or more limited powers, removing and appointing such agents and attorneys in fact as it sees fit.

In consideration of the assistance now being furnished to me free of charge in connection with my property, the receipt and sufficiency of this consideration being hereby acknowledged, and for other services heretofore and to be hereafter furnished me by the War Relocation Authority without charge, I do hereby release and discharge said War Relocation Authority, and its agents, servants, and employees, of and from all liability whatever arising out of or resulting from any matter or thing done, or for failure to do any matter or thing, in connection with the above described property.

I further agree to reimburse the Authority for any and all sums advanced or expenses incurred by it, on my behalf, in connection with the above described property, and to secure the repayment of all such sums I hereby give and grant to the War Relocation Authority a lien upon all said property and all other property now owned and hereafter acquired by me and upon the proceeds therefrom.

I am of legal age and have full right to enter into this agreement.

The pronouns "I" and "me", as used herein, mean "we" and "us", respectively, if more than one person is signing this agreement.

Date: _____

Witness:

_____ _____ (Seal)

I am the lawful spouse of the person who has signed the foregoing instrument, and I hereby join in the execution thereof.

Date: _____ _____ (Seal)

NOTICE TO PROJECT DIRECTOR: Signed original of this document to be sent to Evacuee Property Supervisor at Field Office nearest the property described.

(Where needed, acknowledgement clause to be added in accordance with statute.)

WRA-154 Rev.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

AFFIDAVIT

State of _____)
)
) SS.
County of _____)

_____, being duly sworn, on oath, deposes and says:

1. That I am _____ years of age, and a person of Japanese ancestry residing at _____, and have resided only in the continental United States at all times on and since June 17, 1940;

*2. That I am a generally licensed national under General License No. 68-A, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended;

*2. That I am an American citizen, and that I am not a national of a foreigh country within the meaning of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended.

3. That in the transaction for which this affidavit is made, I am not acting directly or indirectly for, or on behalf of, a national of Japan who is (a) any individual, partnership, associay on, 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 June 14, 1941, 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 United States, or (d) any person who, on or since June 14, 1941, 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 June 14, 1941.

_____

Sworn to before me this
_____ day of _____,
19 __.

_____
Notary Public

*Eliminate the paragraph numbered "2" which is not applicable.

C-0685

WRA-155

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

REQUEST FOR STORAGE OF PROPERTY

Name of Evacuee: _____. Family Number: _____

1. I hereby request the War Relocation Authority to transport the personal property listed on the reverse side hereof, from private storage to government storage, both transportation and storage to be without charge to me except as set forth herein.

2. All agreements made by me herein are made in consideration of traffic services provided in connection with the storage or transportation of my property by the War Relocation Authority, and I hereby acknowledge the value and sufficiency of that consideration.

3. I represent and warrant that I have full right to cause said property to be transported and stored; that I am the sole owner of said property, or that I have obtained written consent to its being transported and stored, from all other parties who have any interest in said property.

4. The property is now at: _____
(Name of warehouse or place of storage)

_____ _____ _____
(Address of Place of Storage) *(City)* *(State)*

5. I agree that the Authority may designate the warehouse or warehouses in which the property described on the reverse side hereof is to be stored, and the means by which the property is to be transported.

6. The Authority shall be under no obligation to hold any of my property in storage for any fixed length of time, and whenever it sees fit, on ten days notice to me in writing (directed to me at

my last known address) the Authority may require me to remove my property from storage, and upon my failure to remove it within the required time, the Authority may dispose of my property by whatever method it chooses, remitting to me all proceeds received therefrom.

7. In the event any of my property is perishable, or is (or becomes) contaminated, or if it may lead to the contamination of other property, I authorize the Authority to dispose of such property (or any part thereof) without notice, by whatever method it chooses, without expense to me. If any proceeds are realized from the disposition of such property, those proceeds are to be remitted to me in full.

8. Since I have not seen my personal effects and other property for a considerable time and have no reliable inventory thereof, I hereby designate the War Relocation Authority as my agent to cause an inventory to be taken of the property which I am requesting the Authority to store for me. I have confidence in the integrity and good intentions of the Authority and its representatives, and I hereby agree to accept as correct, subject to any claims I may make in writing within ten days of my receipt of such list, the list which will be delivered to me by the Authority to inform me what goods are being stored for me.

9. I hereby release and discharge the War Relocation Authority and its employees and representatives of and from all liability whatsoever arising out of or resulting from packing, storing, transporting or otherwise handling my household and

personal effects and any and all other property belonging to me or in which I have an interest.

Witness: Signature of Owner _____ (SEAL)

_____ Owner's Family Number _____

Address _____

(If owner is not residing at a Project, present mailing address must be given.)

NOTICE TO PROJECT DIRECTOR:

This form is to be executed in quadruplicate and distributed as follows: two copies to Transportation Section, Evacuee Property Office, San Francisco, California; one copy to project files; one copy to evacuee.

(Form WRA-155 Reverse)

LIST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

No. of Pieces	Articles	No. of Pieces	Articles

Total Number of Individual Pieces of Property _____

WRA-156

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

REQUEST FOR TRANSPORTATION OF PROPERTY

Name of Evacuee: _____ Family Number: _____

1. I hereby request the War Relocation Authority to transport the personal property listed on the reverse side hereof from the present location, shown below, to destination, shown below, without charge to me except as set forth herein.

2. All agreements made by me herein are made in consideration of traffic services provided in connection with the transportation of my property by the War Relocation Authority, and I hereby acknowledge the value and sufficiency of that consideration.

3. I represent and warrant that I have full right to cause said property to be transported; that I am the sole owner of said property, or that I have obtained written consent to its being transported, from all other parties who have any interest in said property.

4. The property is now at: _____
(Name of warehouse or place of storage

_____
(Address) *(City)* *(State)*

To be shipped to: _____
(Consignee)

_____
(Address) *(City)* *(State)*

(Check A or B. If B, designate route and amount deposited.)

5. A. I agree that the Authority may designate the means and route by which the property is to be transported.

B. I choose to have the property transported via _____. I shall pay all expense connected with transporting the property. To cover this expense I am depositing with the Authority $_____ under the provisions set forth in Paragraph 7.

6. In the event any of my property is perishable, or is (or becomes) contaminated or if it may lead to the contamination of other property, I authorize the Authority to dispose of such property (or any part thereof) without notice, by whatever method it chooses, without expense to me. If any proceeds are realized from the disposition of such property, those proceeds are to be remitted to me in full.

7. If any commercial property (that is, any property other than clothing, household furniture, kitchen equipment, utensils, and hand tools) is included in the list of my property on the reverse side hereof, such property is to be transported at my expense. To cover that expense, I am depositing with the War Relocation Authority $_____. If the expense of transporting such property is less than the sum deposited, the Authority will return to me the excess on deposit; if the deposit is not sufficient to cover the expense, I agree to pay, prior to the delivery of said property at its destination, an additional sum sufficient to cover the deficiency. If I fail to make such additional deposit, the Authority is hereby authorized to sell my property or any part thereof, applying the proceeds to such deficiency and remitting the balance to me.

8. Since I have not seen my personal effects and other property for a considerable time and have no reliable inventory thereof, I hereby designate the War Relocation Authority as my agent to cause an inventory to be taken of the property which I am requesting the Authority to transport for me. I have confidence in the integrity

and good intentions of the Authority and its representatives, and I hereby agree to accept as correct subject to any claims I may make in writing within ten days of my receipt of such list, the list which will be delivered to me by the Authority to inform me what goods are being or have been transported for me.

9. I hereby release and discharge the War Relocation Authority and its employees and representatives of and from all liability whatsoever arising out of or resulting from packing, storing, transporting or otherwise handling my household and personal effects and any and all other property belonging to me or in which I have an interest.

Witness: Signature of Owner _____ (Seal)

_____ Owner's Family Number _____

Address _____

(If owner is not residing at a Project,)
(present mailing address must be given.)

NOTICE TO PROJECT DIRECTOR: This form is to be executed in quadruplicate and distributed as follows: two copies to Transportation Section, Evacuee Property Office, San Francisco, California; one copy to project files; one copy to evacuee.

(Form WRA-156, Reverse)

LIST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

No. of Pieces	Articles	No. of Pieces	Articles

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PIECES OF PROPERTY_____

USE SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH ARTICLE

NO. _____

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

_____ DISTRICT OF _____

_____ 194___
PLACE DATE

The undersigned hereby applies for the return of the following:

Article _____ Make _____ Model or Senial No. _____

For the following reasons:

_____
NAME

Alien Registration Number _____

_____
ADDRESS

To the United States Marshal - Approved for return.
Subject to following:

_____
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the above described article from the United States Marshal, in satisfactory condition and hereby release and discharge the United States of America and its agent of all claims for damage with respect to said article.

_____ District of _____

_____ day of _____ 194___

Tag or receipt No. _____

Inventory No. _____

Inventory Date _____

_____

By _____
DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1942-

CERTIFICATION FOR RETURN OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

Date _____

I, _____

of _____
(address in full)

hereby certify that I am a citizen of the United States and that I am owner of the following described property:

_____

_____

_____

now in the custody of _____

at _____
(address in full)

I hereby undertake that the above named articles, if returned to me, will not at any time be used or possessed by or be in the custody or control of any alien. The receipt for the property listed is being sent to (*) _____

_____

who will obtain the articles and arrange shipment to me.

(Signature) _____

Witness: _____

Address: _____

(For use if property is to be sent to a Relocation Center)

This is to certify that the evacuee whose name appears above is hereby granted permission to have the above-listed property in this Relocation Center.

_____
Project Director

_____
(Center)

*In case a representative of WRA is to act, write in "War Relocation Authority", but do not name an individual.

U. S. Department of the Interior
War Relocation Authority
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Phone: DO 8173

The following statement by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, was made in answer to four questions posed by the California congressional delegation with regard to the War Department's policy concerning the exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from certain areas of the Pacific Coast, and a copy sent to the War Relocation Authority. In consideration of the possibility that copies may not be available to all editors, the War Relocation Authority is mailing this to you for your information or use.

ROBERT B. COZZENS
Assistant Director

66

December 6, 1944

Honorable Clarence F. Lea
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Lea:

In the absence of the Secretary of War I am replying to the motion which was approved at a meeting of an informal committee of the California delegation on December 4, 1944 that the Secretary of War be requested to make a statement for publication on the following points:

a. The policy of the War Department on the release and relocation of individual Japanese under the present mass exclusion program.

b. An explanation of the question of who has the authority to release individual Japanese and who would have the authority to terminate the mass exclusion of Japanese.

c. Explanation of the legal sources of authority under which the War Department is acting.

d. A statement of the basis of future policy with respect to the mass exclusion of Japanese.

The legal authority of the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast was supplied by Executive Order No. 9066 and the act of March 21, 1942, both of which are attached as enclosures.

The Executive Order after reciting the necessity of protection against sabotage and espionage, authorized the Secretary of War, or any military commander who was designated by him, to establish military areas from which any or all persons may be excluded and with respect to which the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave may be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or military commander may impose.

The Commanding General of the Western Defense Command was designated as military commander under the terms of this Executive Order and carried out the evacuation under its authority.

As you are doubtless aware, the program for the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast was instituted at a time when an attack on the West Coast was a definite probability, and an invasion on a large scale had to be considered as a real possibility. In view of the difficulties of making an immediate determination of which

persons of Japanese ancestry were loyal and which were not, mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast was a necessary military precaution.

The military necessity which was created by the emergency with which we were faced in the spring of 1942 and the urgency of preventing sabotage and espionage afforded the justification of this action. It was the basis on which the Supreme Court in the Hirabayashi case vs. the United States (320 US 81) upheld one of the measures which preceded exclusion--curfew for persons of Japanese ancestry.

The initial evacuation program in 1942 is now before the court in Korematsu vs. United States (No. 22 October term 1944) and we hope it will be sustained on the basis of the opinion in the Hirabayashi case. It is also clear from the opinion in the Hirabayashi case, however, that continued mass exclusion can be sustained under Executive Order No. 9066 only so long as military necessity requires it. We are a lot further along in the war today than we were at the time the evacuation was ordered. The war has moved a good deal closer to Japan. Although there is a lot of fighting still to be done it can no longer be said that the West Coast is in danger of large scale invasion. At the same time it has been possible to get information about our Japanese population and to make considerable progress in separating those who are apt to be dangerous from those who are loyal to this country. One of the first steps in this direction was taken by the Army in selecting those persons of military age among the Japanese who were acceptable for the Army, initially as volunteers and later in Selective Service. Although many of these men were inducted from Relocation Centers, and many of them have families still in the Centers, their record of courage and devotion to this country in Italy, in France and in the Pacific has shown that sound judgments of this kind can be exercised.

Similarly the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, for the past year and a half, has followed a policy of permitting the return of some American persons of Japanese ancestry in cases of special merit where the records of the individuals are absolutely clear. Cases involving mixed marriage, direct family connections with individuals in the Armed Services and cases of illness or other especially meritorious cases are covered by this policy.

As a result of these considerations I think it is clear that the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast will be continued only so long as the military situation requires. How long this will be is a military question. No assurances as to time can be given except the assurances that when the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, the officer who is responsible for the defense of the West Coast, determines that the continuation of mass exclusion is no longer required for the prevention of sabotage and espionage, it must be terminated by him. The question is one which is continually involved in litigation and each law suit requires a redetermination of the question. It must

also be borne in mind that the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, as the officer responsible for the defense of the West Coast is not going to take any action which in his opinion would endanger the security of the West Coast. As a result, if at some future date, mass exclusion should be rescinded, it is quite clear that this would be accompanied by an individual exclusion program of all those Japanese who are felt to be disloyal.

I realize that if mass exclusion should be rescinded certain problems will be created. I wish to emphasize again that these adjustment problems are the problems for which the civilian agencies of the State and Federal government, and not the Army, are responsible. Furthermore, there is no reason to believe that the civilian agencies are incapable of handling any problem which may be presented. I assume that the War Relocation Authority intends to keep up its efforts to relocate evacuees in other parts of the country and I assume that if mass exclusion were to be rescinded the civilian agencies would see to it that such evacuees as were permitted to return to the West Coast would do so on an orderly and gradual basis.

My attention has also recently been directed to a statement of Governor Warren of California, that if the military authorities decide that military necessity no longer requires the continued mass exclusion of persons of Japanese descent from the West Coast area, the civilian authorities of California will cooperate on that decision.

I realize also that many persons may say that there is a possibility that disorders might occur if persons of Japanese descent are permitted to return to the West Coast. Although this is not a matter which can be taken into consideration in acting under Executive Order No. 9066 the War Department is interested in this question because any serious trouble might result in retaliation against American soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese. If the military authorities determine that military considerations no longer require mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, we have every faith that the people on the West Coast, as have those of other areas in the United States into which persons of Japanese ancestry originally removed from the Coast have been relocated, will show their good citizenship by abiding by the military judgment, and do their utmost to prevent any acts of discrimination against any of these people who may be permitted to return.

Sincerely,

/s/ John J. McCloy

JOHN J. McCLOY
Asst. Secretary of War

File

215

War Relocation Authority
Statement by Mr. R. B. Cozzens,
Assistant Director

The War Relocation Authority's staff on the West Coast will continue to carry out provisions of Executive Order 9102, dated March 18, 1942 which empowered the agency to relocate evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry. Despite modification of the military order, the War Relocation Authority expects and hopes that relocation to the middle west, the east and the south will be intensified in the months ahead. With full constitutional rights having been restored, to loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry and to law-abiding aliens, many of the evacuees will be free to return to the West Coast area. Those who are free to come back will be only individuals of Japanese descent who have full military approval for freedom of movement. Individual exclusion will continue under control of the military. Movement of loyal evacuees will be conducted in an orderly manner and no mass exodus from the Relocation Centers to any part of the country is contemplated.

E2.20

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:
RDO

1. Cozzens
2. Williamson
3. Lowenhaupt

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING

NOV 10 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Elmer L. Shirrell, Project Director
Tule Lake War Relocation Project

SUBJECT: Enemy Alien Parolees

It is our understanding that it is unnecessary for persons paroled by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to make regular reports under the terms of their paroles for so long as they are resident in War Relocation Centers. This is under the theory that while such persons continue to be resident in Relocation Centers, they are, in fact, still in detention.

However, once a parolee is released from a Relocation Center, it becomes necessary that the terms of his parole be fulfilled and supervised. This, ordinarily, requires that the Project Director first notify the District Parole Officer of the District in which the parolee was apprehended, supplying him with the name of the parolee, the nature of the release, the name of his sponsor or employer, and the place of his employment or residence. The Immigration Service will then arrange for the supervision of the parolee at destination. It will be necessary for the sponsor to be approved by the United States Attorney. Parolees should not be released on leaves until arrangements with the Parole Officer have been made for the supervision of the parole at destination.

(SIGNED)

E. R. Fryer
Regional Director

1013

RAPetrie:MAO 11/9/42

cc - Mr. Cozzens, Gila River

1013

E 2.20

FACTS ABOUT TROUBLE AT AUBURN, CALIFORNIA
GIVEN BY WRA WEST COAST ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

In a teletype message to Project Director Mills, R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, stationed in San Francisco, gives the facts concerning an incident at Auburn, California. He wired as follows:

"In view of rumors, newspaper and radio accounts of 'incidents' at Auburn, Calif., involving returnee Sumio Doi, his father and mother, here are the facts--Doi family returned from Granada to own farm January 5. Return was without incident until night of January 17 when Doi heard noise in outbuilding. Investigation showed hoodlums had started small fire which was promptly extinguished by Doi and father. Incident was reported to Sheriff's office.

"Following night buckshot was fired toward house from shotgun in hands of unknown person in road. Sheriff was summoned. His investigation showed several sticks of dynamite planted in packing shed. Governor Warren and State Attorney General Kenny, Apprised of facts, immediately requested full protection for Doi family, followed up with conference with Placer County Superior Court Judge, Sheriff and District Attorney who assured protection.

"Doi's immediate neighbors are friendly, extending help, merchants in Auburn are cooperative. Doi family will feel happier when other friends have returned to area.

"Shigeishi Kubo, Gila River, after exploratory trip to Penryn, near Auburn, found situation friendly in that vicinity, has returned to Rivers to bring his family to Penryn.

"Story on Doi's problem played inside pages of Chronicle, Page 1 in Call-Bulletin and News and not run by Examiner. All papers played up order of National Commander Scheiberling of American Legion ordering restoration of 15 names to Hood River Post's Honor Roll and protested 'Bigotry Race Hatred'. These are the facts."

Returns

FILES

80 WRA PBA 3-10-45 103P

26 SF SU 3-10-45 140P

253 SU HUNT

ROZERT COZZENS WRA SF

FIRST BREAK IN HOOD RIVER GROUP HAS DEVELOPED. MR. MOJI AND FAMILY PLAN TO RETURN TO PARKDALE, OREGON, MARCH 15. MARCH 30, SUZUKI FAMILY HAVE MADE DEFINITE PLANS FOR THEIR RETURN ALSO TO PARKDALE.

H L STAFFORD PROM DIR MINI PROJ

15 30

AVM 143P

EMS 108P

REFER TO

~~Miller~~

~~Frazier~~

Date ans.

No reply nec.

To file

(NAME)

RBC

cpm

P.T.

END

400 WRA SF PBA 5-// ~~4-2-45~~ 953A

140 SF WAR ~~4-2-45~~ 1145A

R~~B GOZZENS WRA SF~~

~~ATTEN -- REPORTS OFFICER~~

THE FOLLOWING PROJECT PRESS RELEASE IS FOR IMMEDIATE USE IN PROJECT NEWSPAPERS AND ANYOUTSIDE DAILY PRESS USE THAT CAN BE DEVELOPED---

~~WASHINGTON, D. C. --~~ WITH THE ACCEPTANCE OF TWO MORE NISEI GIRLS, DISCLOSED TO THE WRA BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT, THERE ARE NOW FIVE JAPANESE AMERICANS COMMISSIONED IN THE ARMY NURSE CORPS, according to RB Gozzens director Dept. War Relocation authority

THE FIFTH, MASAKO MARY ~~MAS///~~ YAMADA, WHOSE MOTHER AND SISTER RELOCATED FROM HEART MOUNTAIN TO JOIN HER IN NEW YORK WAS INDUCTED MARCH 30.

TEIKO HARATA WENT ON ACTIVE DUTY APRIL 2 AT TILTON GENERAL HOSPITAL NEAR FORT DIX, N. J.

MISS YAMADA-S MOTHER, MRS. KAMA YAMADA, HER SISTER MRS. FRED MIYASATO, THE FORMER HELEN SAKIYE YAMADA, AND A BROTHER JOE WHO IS RESETTLED IN CHICAGO, LIVED BEFORE EVACUATION AT 613 EAST 6TH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

UNTIL HER ACCEPTANCE IN THE ANC, MISS YAMADA TAUGHT IN A LARGE NEW YORK PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, WAS WARD INSTRUCTOR, ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR IN SURGERY AND FIRST SUPERVISOR IN A SPECIAL SERVICE.

PROPERLY QUALIFIED NISEI WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN CLEARED FOR MILITARY SERVICE BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT ARE ACCEPTED INTO THE ARMY NURSE CORPS FOR ASSIGNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ON THE SAME BASIS AS OTHER APPLICANTS WHO MEET ANC REQUIREMENTS.

ANY REGISTERED NURSE WISHING TO VOLUNTEER MAY APPLY AT THE NEAREST RED CROSS RECRUITING STATION.

M M ~~TOZIER ORA WA WRA WA~~

DM 12P

30 2 613 6

1ST LINE USE ~~RPT IMMEDIATE USE~~

REFER TO

Fraser

Date ans.

No reply nec.

To file

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

File

In reply, please refer to:

March 29, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Russell T. Robinson
Area Supervisor

FROM: Mrs. Milla Z. Logan
Reports Officer

What is believed to be the first Nisei wedding on the west coast since evacuation took place in the Chapel at the Presidio of Monterey on Friday, March 23, 1945.

The bride, Miss Helen Imamura, the groom, T/4 Kenney Yamamoto. The ceremony was performed by U.S. Navy Chaplain, Lt. Haskins. The matron of honor and the best man were T/4 and Mrs. Okimura. A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Manaka, at Seaside, Saturday evening.

Milla Z. Logan/ebs

Milla Z. Logan
Reports Officer

Item written by Lewis at Watsonville

one week late

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
612 - 1331 Third Avenue Building
Seattle 1, Washington

In reply, please refer to:
Evac. Prop.

REFER TO
Wayne
Date ans.
No reply nec.
To file
(NAME)

2204
109
2204

November 27, 1944

Statistics

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

Dear Mr. Cozzens:

This will reply to your letter of November 17 in which you asked that we check up on authenticity of the facts stated in an article in the October 28 issue of "Business Week" entitled"Poser for Coast."

We find that the source of this information was taken from the report submitted to Tolan Congressional Committee on National Defense Migration by Emergency Defense Council, Seattle Chapter, Japanese American Citizens' League, 517 Main Street, Seattle, Washington dated February 28, 1942.

This report is also found in National Defense Migration Hearings before the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, House of Representatives, Seventy-Seventh Congress, House Resolution #113, Part 30, Portland and Seattle hearings February 26 and 28 and March 2, 1944. Problems of evacuation of enemy aliens and others from prohibited military zones.

The article copies from the report exactly as the report was given except that he listed the total number of employees in the lumber industry,as being all Japanese-Americans, at a figure of 5,970 Japanese. The statement in the Tolan report showed that the total number of employees in the state's lumber industry was 5,970; 483 of these or 9% of the total were Japanese.

Claude G. Walker
Claude G. Walker
Area Supervisor

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
612 - 1331 Third Avenue Building
Seattle 1, Washington

Evac. Prop.

November 27, 1944

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

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Claude G. Walker
Area Supervisor

File
STATISTICS - 1945

REPORTS OFFICERS

Area Offices

For your information and that of any staff member:

As of January 1, 1945, the total evacuees to die in Relocation Centers -- 1332

As of January 1, 1945, the number to be born in Relocation Centers -- 4667

Casualties among Japanese-American soldiers whose relatives are in Relocation Centers totals 504, as of March 12.

Pat Frayne
Information Specialist

Mr. Greenwood

Info Bulletin from ~~[illegible]~~ Relocation Office

file + Statistics

3/9/31

= Enemy Aliens =

~~I called Mr. Seidel this morning. He gave me~~ the following figures were compiled from the alien registration (1942) according to the U.S IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE:

ALIEN	Japanese in the United States (including all her possessions):	91,858.
ALIEN	JAPANESE Continental U. S. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	53,572
"	Italians " " U. S. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	695,000
"	Germans " " U. S. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	314,500
"	Italians in the United States (including all her possession):	695,363
"	Germans " " " " " " " "	314,715

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
461 Market St.,
San Francisco 5, California

Mr. Galen Fischer
11 El Lueno
Orinda, California

Dear Mr. Fischer:

Enclosed is a copy of a report received through this office on the most pertinent testimony before the Dickstein Committee in Los Angeles.

I believe that you will be interested in the statements of those who appeared before the committee.

Sincerely yours,

R B Cozzens

R. B. Cozzens
Assistant Director

C O P Y

August 31, 1945

Report of Statements Made Before the Dickstein Committee on Immigration and Naturalization at Los Angeles August 27-28 from phone conversation between Paul G. Robertson at Los Angeles and R. B. Cozzens

The hearing was opened on Monday, August 27, at Los Angeles by Congressman Dickstein. In the opening statements he discussed the German quotas, deportation for aliens in general and, I believe, stated that the committee would further consider not only quotas for Germans and other peoples, but also the deportation of both German and Japanese aliens.

Mr. Walter Odemar, spokesman, and Mr. Eldred Meyer, attorney, for the Native Sons appeared before the Committee. Their discussions in general were limited to Japanese. It is my understanding that they wanted no quotas for Japanese and that they were opposed to having Hawaii receive statehood because that would permit immigration of Japanese from Hawaii. During their discussion it was felt by those reporting that Mr. Dickstein was very much opposed to all peoples of Japanese ancestry. This later proved, I believe, not to be true.

Daniel G. Marshall next appeared before the Committee and pointed out there should be no discrimination because of race, creed or color with reference to obtaining citizenship; that boys in the armed forces of this country represented all nationalities. He was interested particularly in seeing that the Americans of Japanese ancestry were given equal rights with all others. The entire group of people of Japanese ancestry in the United States had one of the lowest crime rates of any group we have in this country; that dual citizenship was something that was held by many other nationalities. It was understood that he made a very clear explanation of the dual citizenship problem. He discussed the problem with reference to those who have asked for repatriation. He recommended that those who were loyal, those who have sons in the service, be permitted to obtain citizenship and recommended that careful consideration be given to each case individually and that any deportation be carried out within the laws of the country and that justice be extended to everyone concerned.

One other witness appeared that day but did not discuss the Japanese problem. There was very little play in the newspapers. The Examiner had nothing on Tuesday morning concerning the meeting; the Times was poor; the News gave good play to Dan Marshall's statements and somewhat belittled the statements of Odemar. From the article it would appear that Hawaii is not a part of the United States.

The meeting on Tuesday, August 28, was quite different from that of Monday. Chairman Dickstein called Mr. Del Graceo of the Immigration and Naturalization Service as a witness to explain the Hawaiian situation. It is our understanding that Mr. Del Graceo stated that Hawaii is a part of the United States and any person that is a citizen there had a right to come to the United States whenever he felt like it.

Mr. Ed Marks of the WRA was asked questions by the Chairman concerning the figures of citizens and aliens in Hawaii. It was Mr. Marks belief that more than 75% of the people of Japanese descent in Hawaii are American citizens.

Mr. A. L. Wirin of the ACLU, we understand, made a good report. He first made statements that no person should be deprived of American citizenship because of ancestry. He stated that the ACLU was primarily interested in persons of Japanese ancestry who live in the continental United States and those persons who are loyal, those who have sons and daughters who have served in the armed forces of the United States should be permitted the right of citizenship. He then put forth his views on assimilability. It is our understanding that Mr. Odemar discussed assimilability and referred to people being assimilated only through marriage. Mr. Wirin pointed out that his idea of assimilability was not one of marriage and he believed that any person who lived in a community, worked in a community, paid taxes, raised a family and became a part of community life, had become assimilated. It is understood that Mr. Wirin's report was excellent.

There next appeared on the program a person by the name of Mr. Al Craig who said he represented the Public Affairs Forum. He stated there are too many aliens in this country, that the aliens were taking jobs from citizens, and he would like to have them deported. The Committee, in discussing the problem with him, asked him if he represented Gerald K. Smith. They could not get any factual statements from him and told him if he could point out any specific cases where aliens were taking jobs from citizens they would investigate. Discussion was cut short at this point and he was told that if he had any factual information he could present it in writing.

Mr. David Henley of the American Friends Service next appeared and said that the Friends Service believed there should be no discrimination for citizenship requirements on the basis of race alone. He also felt that aliens who had been in this country for a number of years should be given the right to obtain citizenship.

Mr, William Carr of the Friends of the American Way in Pasadena was next before the Committee and told the Committee that his group believed that the laws on naturalization should be equal for all races. He pointed out to the Committee that it was his belief that persons of Japanese ancestry could not in any way be considered in categories, that consideration of the problems of Japanese ancestry in this country must

be handled on an individual basis. He stated, "If I had been kicked around, or if you had been kicked around, as much as any of these persons of Japanese ancestry, particularly the citizens, and moved from your homes without trial or hearing and lost you crop, life savings, etc., I believe you would have wondered if your citizenship amounted to much." (This may not be an actual quote but it contains the points which he wished to make).

Joe Moody of the Moody Mattress Manufacturing Company qualified himself to speak on the subject by stating that his plant employed 122 people in his organization and in naming the different groups represented, it is understood that they consisted of seven different nationalities. Mr. Moody stated that the reception to people of Japanese ancestry returning to the Coast was good with the exception of a few cases where economic groups were attempting to cause difficulty for those returning. The balance of his discussion was similar to that handled by other persons.

Bill Kent, a naturalized citizen from Germany, said he came to this country under the Polish quota. He discussed the problem that old people are having in attempting to meet educational requirements for citizenship. He told how his mother labored to meet the educational requirements after she had become sixty years of age and felt that the educational requirements should be eased for the older aliens who have been in this country for many years. Mr. Kent is a World War II veteran. He next discussed the problem with reference to persons of Japanese ancestry. He called the Committee's attention to an American Japanese, Sgt. Harry Tanouya, who at that moment was sitting with the press group, and pointed out that Mr. Tanouye at present had shrapnel in his body that could not be removed. Mr. Tanouye had fought for the democratic principle that this country represents. His father and mother are denied the right to become American citizens. He felt that mothers and fathers of boys in the armed forces should be given the privilege of becoming citizens of this country.

The next witness was Mr. Raymond Booth, formerly of WRA and now with the Committee on Civic Unity in Los Angeles, who referred to the case just mentioned by Mr. Kent and then brought up a number of other examples, one being a family of Japanese ancestry who recently had returned to Orange County and who had six sons in the Army. The mother was practically an invalid yet they are at present considered enemy aliens and not eligible for citizenship. Mr. Booth stated the Committee believed that families of persons who served in the armed forces and aliens who had worked in arsenals and did other war work should be entitled to citizenship. He pointed out the work of Father Kitagawa, an alien, who worked at Camp Shelby, not only among the American soldiers of Japanese ancestry but with Caucasians. Father Kitagawa is denied the right of citizenship.

Mrs. MacDonald stated she represented the Peoples' Lobby and asked that no discrimination be made in any of the immigration laws against anyone because of race or creed. She felt that all people who were loyal to this country and were in this country should be permitted the right to citizenship.

John Carruthers, a retired chaplain from the Navy who represented the Japanese Problem League, stated that he did not agree with all the statements made; stated that he was not prejudiced and used as an example his protest to not permitting Ben Kuroki to appear on the air when he was in Los Angeles, but he felt that WRA had been most unfair in its dealings with the Japanese people, that it is incompetent and that WRA had bungled a most important program. He said he felt there was need for a research group to study the entire Japanese problem, not on a national basis but on a world basis; that the word "minority" should not be used in a democracy. (Mr. Carruthers has, for some time, been quite a problem concerning this particular question. Every time you meet him or discuss anything with him concerning the Japanese question his attitude is different. One never knows on which side of the fence he may appear.)

Mrs. Klutchman next appeared before the Committee and stated that she was appearing purely for herself; that her father had left a fortune to assist all minorities and that she was very much interested in this problem. She then began to talk and talked rather rapidly for quite some time stating there were too many aliens in this country, they should be deported and live in their own native land in their own manner rather than the way they live here. She finally ran down and said, "I guess that is All I have to say". It is understood that the Chairman said, "That is all we want to hear."

Mr. Odemar then asked if he could again appear before the Committee. All he did was attempt to correct his statements of the previous day. He said people had misunderstood him concerning his Hawaiian statement and further that there are other points on assimilation other than just marriage. His statements and appearance were weak as far as the record was concerned.

Congressman Dickstein then said that anyone who had anything to say could furnish the information in writing to the Committee in Washington and it would become a part of the record. With that formal statement the meeting adjourned.

While the hearing in Los Angeles started out quite differently from the one in San Francisco it appears that all witnesses were excellently informed and that good firsthand information was presented for the record.

* * * * * * * * * *

Information furnished in this report can be used for discussion purposes -- none of it should be printed and if quotes are used the person making the quotes must realize that this was given to me rather rapidly by phone and is third hand information at present. I believe that the statements, however, are authentic.

R. B. Cozzens
Assistant Director

Cozzens

of Japanese ancestry.

"The whys and wherefores of the return of these peoples aided by the U. S. Army authorities and with the approval of the Department of Justice, must be explained to some of the people in various communities," said Cozzens.

The War Department has taken a prominent stand in assisting the relocation work of the WRA, said Mr. Cozzens. Three officers who led Nisei soldiers in Italy and France, Captain George Grandstaff, Captain Thomas E. Crowley and Lieut. Roger Smith have toured California and the West Coast under War Department orders telling the story of the Nisei gallantry and loyalty. A fourth officer, Lieutenant Colonel Wallace H. Moore, one of the chiefs of the Intelligence Division in the South Pacific, is currently touring the state and telling audiences of the manner in which Americans of Japanese ancestry helped defeat the Japanese enemy.

Public opinion, as expressed through the columns of West Coast newspapers, indicate a switch from four-to-one which were unfavorable to the return of the Nisei a year ago to four-to-one favorable press reactions at present.

Veterans who have written letters to the editors of newspapers are unanimously against acts of intimidation and discrimination as well as being emphatic in their protests against acts of violence against any minority, said Cozzens.

Cozzens stated that he would like to see juries which tried cases involving acts of violence against minority groups be composed of veterans who had seen overseas service.

After the West Coast mass exclusion orders were lifted last December, the responsibility for determining which evacuees were free to relocate passed to the War Department and Department of Justice.

(more)

Right after the signing of the Japanese surrender document, the War Department indicated there was no need for further military control and the Army moved completely out of the picture. So, the Department of Justice is now the sole agency responsible for detention policies, and WRA's job is almost purely one of relocation.

However, to offset the opposition to Japanese entertained in some communities, Mr. Cozzens went on to relate:

"Throughout this whole wartime period while their parents, families and friends lived in WRA centers, young Nisei entered the American Army, the first of them as volunteers and later others as inductees. You undoubtedly know of their valiant battle record in Europe. When the famous 442nd combat team of Japanese-Americans was chosen to lead the Fifth Army's V-J day parade in Leghorn, Italy, last month, the selection reflected more than recognition of the regiment's distinguished achievements. It was also, in effect, a reminder to a few nightriding hoodlums representing a few like-minded troublemakers in a few California counties, that the GIs were fed up with attempts to intimidate the parents and families of their Nisei comrades.

"Let no one make any mistake about it, the GIs who have been around where the fighting was hottest can be counted upon to oppose discrimination against Nisei veterans and their families. Infantrymen who fought in the line with the 442nd, whether in Italy or on the Franco-German border, say simply, 'It was a pretty rough outfit.' There is a lot of GI meaning behind that phrase, 'a pretty rough outfit'."

Of their work in Intelligence and Language units in the Pacific Theater, army men say:

'Only God knows how many of us are alive today only because we had those marvelous guys with us."

(more)

Secretary of War Patterson writing to Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes says: "The record of the Japanese-Americans accepted in the Army is one of which we can all be proud.....it will compare favorably with the record of any other group. They have more than justified the faith we placed in them."

Mr. Cozzens completing his appeal, said: "As we look ahead to the immediate future, it is clear that the problem of helping the evacuee resume his rightful place in our national life lies very largely in this section of the country. Our joint task is to assist in the peaceful integration and adjustment of a group of people who, generally speaking, have been cooperative and well disciplined."

oOo

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
461 Market Street
2nd Fl., Sheldon Building
San Francisco 5, California

February 15, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Area Supervisors
Relocation Officers

SUBJECT: "Democracy Demands"

Enclosed is a sample copy of a folder titled "Democracy Demands," published by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Under separate cover I am sending you 20 copies of this folder. They were purchased by the Washington office and sent to this office for West Coast distribution.

WRA purchased these folders because it was felt that they would be valuable to relocation personnel making initial contacts with potential employers or with organizations and individuals whose support or assistance is being sought. I feel that the same use is applicable on the West Coast, not as a quick introduction to persons of Japanese ancestry, as they will be viewed in other parts of the country, but rather as an effective method of demonstrating the honest and solid acceptance which has been offered by editors and communities throughout the country.

We feel that there will be many instances where you will think it is worthwhile to leave the folder with the person or persons with whom you talk. No indiscriminate distribution should be made, however, because we are limited by the price of the publication and because ill-advised use of printed matter can easily become a public relations hazard.

Where you find groups or individuals desiring additional copies it will be necessary that you explain our inability to supply them at government expense. You can answer such requests, however, with the information that additional copies may be purchased by anyone from the publishers, as indicated on the back page of the folder.

As you use these folders I will appreciate your opinion as to their value. I also would like to know if they are used. I have retained a limited supply in this office for further distribution among West Coast relocation personnel where the value and need can be established.

I would like you to make an immediate effort to utilize this publication, and advise me as to its general acceptance by individuals, organizations and the public.

R B Cozzens
R. B. Cozzens
Assistant Director

Enclosure

Relocation - memos.

(14)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

MEMORANDUM TO: All Project Directors

SUBJECT: Travel of Aliens

We have been asked on several occasions to furnish information regarding the rumor to the effect that aliens of Japanese descent, who might be returning to the West Coast, would be restricted in their travel to an area not more than five (5) miles from their homes.

This matter was referred to the Assistant Solicitor and for your information, I am quoting below his report on this subject.

"There appears to be considerable misunderstanding as to the regulations controlling the travel of aliens.

"The rumor that has been brought to our attention from at least two sources, that they may not travel more than five miles from their homes has no basis in fact. Under the regulations of the U.S. Department of Justice, an enemy alien may freely travel without special permission within the limits of the community in which he resides, in such a way as to permit his engaging in normal activities. In each case his community includes all the area generally thought of as constituting a metropolitan district or an urban or rural community, and is not limited to the boundary lines of a city or a county. Thus he may commute between his home and his place of business, and may travel between his home and his church, school, etc, as is normally required. If he wishes to make a trip or move from one community into another, he should send a statement to the U. S. Attorney of the district of his residence at least seven days before his intended departure, stating in a form furnished by the U. S. Attorney, his name, his home address and telephone number, his business address and telephone number, his alien identification number, the purpose of his trip and the persons to be visited, his intermediate and final destinations, the dates of his intended departure and return, his address while he is away, the route to be followed to and from destination, and the means of transportation. If neither the U. S. Attorney or the FBI know of any reason why the trip would endanger the national security, the U. S. Attorney will stamp an endorsement upon a copy of the statement and will deliver it to the alien, who shall have it with him at all times while he is traveling.

"There is also provision for frequent or regular business travel to cover the cases of traveling salesman, drivers of trucks, etc. so that they will not have to make a separate application for every trip.

"Travel by airplane is not permitted.

Change of residence or of employment shall be made only after at least seven days' notice to the U. S. Attorney, of the proposed change; and the holder of Certificate of Identification shall not change his name, residence address, or place of employment without written notice to the Alien Registration Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and to the FBI at the office shown in the holder's Certificate of Identification.

"The travel restrictions apply to all aliens fourteen years of age or older, who were or are citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy or Japan, or who are at present stateless but who were citizens or subjects of any one of those countries.

"The curfew regulations of the Western Defense Command no longer apply, since they were rescinded under Public Proclamation No. 21.

"If any instance arises indicating that U. S. Attorneys are not uniformly interpreting the Ddepartment of Justice regulations controlling the conduct of enemy aliens, we shall of course be glad to investigate such cases, and if verified, contact the Attorney General's Office through the Solicitor's Office in Washington. We believe it will be found however, that the only difference in interpretation are those which properly follow from the geographic limitations of the community involved. For example, in the case of San Francisco, the bay area would undoubtedly be considered a part of the community; whereas in the case of another city the community might properly be considered to be a much smaller area. But if there are actual differences in interpretation, they should be called to our attention, so that they may be uniformly interpreted and enforced."

Sincerely yours,

/s/ R. B. Cozzens
Assistant Director

WB

THE BUDDHIST HOSTEL

1336 West 36th Place
Los Angeles 7, Calif.
Phone Parkway 9313

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Reverends Julius A. Goldwater and Kanmo Imamura together with Mrs. K. Imamura and Arthur Takemoto formed a directorship to be known as the Buddhist Hostel, located at 1336 West 36th Place in Los Angeles 7, for the most good of the people.

The accommodation at The Buddhist Hostel is limited to about 35-40 persons when filled. It has been found that reservations should be made well in advance and should be confirmed by one of the Directors of the Hostel to alleviate complications.

In addition to this, there is no private car or hostel car for any use and as it is reasonably easy to reach this address, no one should request being met at the Union Station, for this brings added headaches that cannot be solved. Simply take a Taxi and tell the driver where you want to go or, walk to northern end of the Union Station and board the "N" street car and transfer to the "J" street car at 7th and Spring Street and remain until reaching Normandie at Jefferson. Walk south on Normandie to 36th Place and over to the Buddhist Hostel where you will be warmly welcomed.

The Directors are constantly receiving wonderful employment offers far in excess to being able to fill them. The Directors will be available for consultation from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

All work at the Hostel will be done cooperatively and everyone will be expected to contribute his share of duties for the upkeep of the Hostel. (cleaning of social room, wash rooms, kitchen, yards, etc.)

Meals will be served as scheduled below:

Weekdays---	Breakfast	7:30 a.m.
	Lunch	12:00 noon
	Dinner	6:00 p.m.
Sundays----	Breakfast	8:00 a.m.
	Lunch	12:00 noon
	No dinner	

In order to maintain the expense incurred in the operation of the Hostel, guests without jobs are asked to pay $1.00 a day. Guests employed will be charged $1.50 a day.

Guests will be required to bring their own linens, sheets and pillow cases.

THE BUDDHIST HOSTEL