D.4.06

June, 1943

Mr. Harkness

Mr. Kenneth Harkness
Tule Lake

(copies to Mr. Comsley)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington

JUN 3 1943

To: All Project Directors
Attention: Superintendents of Education

From: The Director

At the meeting of the Project Superintendents of Education in Denver April 1943, a committee composed of Lester K. Ade of the Washington office, C. D. Carter of Heart Mountain, and Paul Terry of Granada, submitted a resolution containing the following proposals:

1. That the Project Directors be authorized to assign regularly employed teachers on their staffs to work at an accredited college or university for a period of not more than two weeks during the summer of 1943 during which time the teachers would receive the regular salary of their positions, provided, among other things: that each teacher should be a bona fide registrant at the college or university and should take work for credit there.

2. That any time in excess of two weeks needed to complete work at the college would be charged to the teacher's accumulated annual leave and, if necessary, to leave without pay.

There were other limitations to this assignment but they are not germane to the purpose of this letter.

While I personally support a policy of encouraging teachers to attend summer school and to increase and broaden their professional background, I regret to have to advise you that it does not seem feasible to proceed with the committee's recommendation. A study of the pertinent decisions of the Comptroller General indicates that the assignment of teachers to colleges or universities for training purposes without charging their absence to annual leave or leave without pay is outside the authority contained in our appropriation act. These decisions indicate that such assignments can be made only if the appropriation act of a particular Government agency specifically authorizes such action.

In view of the temporary and emergency nature of the War Relocation Authority, I feel it would be unwise to seek such a provision in our appropriation act. I hope, however, that you will do everything in your power to encourage the members of your teaching staff to utilize their annual leave wherever personal circumstances permit for the purpose of continuing their professional education in summer school.

D. S. Myer
Director

17674

Mr. Mosser

COPY

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

Office of the Director

June 5, 1943 (approx)

Leave
EDC

To: Project Directors

Subject: Issuance of indefinite leave

Reports have come into the Washington office recently which indicate that in a few instances Project Directors have issued indefinite leave to evacuees to go to a midwestern location when it has been known to the project officials that the evacuee has not intended to relocate in the midwest but has intended instead to go almost immediately to the eastern part of the United States. In these instances the evacuees have not had the clearance of the Joint Board which is a necessary step prior to the issuance of indefinite leave to go to a location in the Eastern Defense Command.

While it is true that evacuees who are out on indefinite leave are free to go into the Eastern Defense Command, we have a commitment with the War Department to clear through the Joint Board prior to the issuance of indefinite leave to go directly to the east from the projects. In view of this, I do not want to see any action taken in issuing leave that might possibly be construed as an avoidance of the commitment that has been made. In a case where the actual destination is known to be within the Eastern Defense Command, the evacuee should be cleared by the Joint Board before issuing indefinite leave.

/s/ D. S. MYER

Director

Mr. J. G. Lindley
WRA
Amache, Col.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

War Relocation Authority

Washington

MEMORANDUM

JUN 6 1945

To: All Project Directors

Attention: Evacuee Property Officers
Relocation Program Officers

Subject: Insurance for Evacuees

Frequently, this office has sent out information on insurance companies which have accepted insurance for evacuees. This information is given to you purely for informational purposes and is not to be construed as a recommendation of the insurance company concerned. Center personnel should exercise discretion in recommending any insurance company to the evacuee. All insurance companies are not licensed to do business in the state where the evacuee's property is located. If in doubt, this information can be secured from the Insurance Commissioner in the appropriate state or the company itself.

We are listing below the names of insurance companies and individuals which have accepted insurance on property for evacuees in the states where they are licensed to do business.

Pioneer Mutual Insurance Co.
Denver, Colorado

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Agency
111 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Boston Insurance Company
Through Edward Coslett Co.
Pasadena, California

William Koepenich
444 California Street
San Francisco, California

Ronald Campbell
Room 720, 514 Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Thomas B. Smith
311 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For your information, the National Farmers Union Insurance Company and Farmers Union in Denver, Colorado, about which we wrote you in an earlier memorandum, are not licensed to do business in the state of California.

H. Rex Lee

H. Rex Lee
Acting Chief, Relocation Division

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington

June 8, 1943

To Project Directors

This report, on Evacuee Resistances to Relocation, first presented at the May Project Directors' Meeting in Washington, is in the nature of an "estimate of the situation". Constructive measures for overcoming resistances can best be worked out on the basis of a knowledge of just what lies behind the reluctance of people in the centers to relocate. The relocation guidance committees have as their primary function the finding of feasible ways and means of encouraging and making practical the relocation of center residents. The description of basic causes of residents' reluctance to relocate given in this report should assist the members of these committees as well as other members of the project staffs in their work. To this end 150 copies of this report are being sent herewith.

D. S. Myer

Dillon S. Myer
Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Community Analysis Report No. 5
June 1943

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

EVACUEE RESISTANCES TO RELOCATION

Reasons for the Relocation Program

Any discussion of the relocation program should begin with the basic reasons why relocation is a fundamental policy of the War Relocation Authority. As the Director has said on more than one occasion, there are three fundamental reasons for this emphasis on relocation.

1. Most of the aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry in the United States are going to continue living in this country after the war.

2. The rights of citizenship and the rights of law-abiding aliens are closely associated with what we are fighting for in this war.

3. Assimilation, which includes the development of attitudes of loyalty, cannot develop in an atmosphere of hate, suspicion and fear.

If these assumptions are correct, then relocation is the only constructive program open to the Authority.

Ideal Program

An ideal relocation program would have every one relocated before June 30, 1944, that is, within the next year. To do this would require the relocation of center residents at the rate of about 7500 per month. During April and May of this year, an average of about 2000 people per month have been leaving the centers. A tabulation by projects of the number of indefinite leaves granted during this period is given below.

Reported Number of Persons
Leaving Centers on Indefinite Leave
During April and May, 1943

Center	Total Population April 1	April	May*	Total
Central Utah	7984	109	168	277
Colorado River	17386	207	380	587
Gila River	13244	153	241	394
Granada	6833	199	178	377
Heart Mountain	10470	179	296	475
Jerome	8399	186	168	354
Manzanar	9497	171	174	345
Minidoka	9138	361	307	668
Rohwer	8379	188	177	365
Tule Lake	14534	157	187	344
Total	105864	1910	2276	4186

* Last date for which form WRA-178 received:

Central Utah - 5/26
Minidoka - 5/27
Rohwer - 5/31 but reports for 5/16 through 5/19 not received
Tule Lake - 5/28

Statistics supplied by
Relocation Planning Division
June 7, 1943

Recent Leave Procedure

Recent procedures have made departure from centers a relatively simple matter, e.g. grants in aid, and the new rule that project directors may issue leaves. It should be remembered however that the interpretation of cash grants varies between the centers, some leaves officers feeling that it saves the government money to give a small grant even if this results in slowing down relocation and so perpetuating the cost of maintaining evacuees who do not relocate.

Causes of Resistance to Relocation

With leave clearance made easy, the problem arises as to why more people do not leave the centers. The reasons are many and complicated, involving administrative procedures, public

attitudes and employment problems. In this paper, attention will be devoted to one aspect of relocation, one which is very important and will probably increase in importance, i.e. the evacuee resistances to relocation.

Put briefly we may trace much of this resistance to relocation to the shock of evacuation and the consequent social and psychic disorganization of Issei and Nisei alike, and to the months of life in the centers as wards of the government in a condition which has halted the assimilation process and stunted initiative.

Feelings of Insecurity

Most of the evacuee reluctance to relocate is due to deep-seated feelings of insecurity in regard to life "outside", together with another set of resistances due to a newly developed social organization within the center.

The whole evacuation and relocation center experience has resulted in a drastic social disorganization followed by a gradual reorganization. Those of us not on the receiving end of it tend to forget the profound personal and social disorganization that resulted from evacuation. On short notice, after weeks of acute uncertainty, when the West Coast was filled with fear and hatred of Japan and all Japanese, Issei and Nisei alike were suddenly ordered to be rounded up like prisoners of war and herded into "assembly centers". This order, together with the internment of many Issei community leaders, left the social organization of the people badly broken up. In addition, the Nisei lost at the stroke of a pen the security they thought they had in their citizenship. For the older people, economic security was gone and the gains of years of work cultivating a farm or building up a trade or profession were wiped out. In addition, they had their hopes for their children's future in this country badly shaken.

This evacuation experience has just about knocked out the initiative of the older Issei. They are tired. They were just about to retire when the war broke out and today they want nothing better than to be let alone.

The Nisei, the majority of whom are between 16 and 24 years of age, have also been greatly affected by evacuation, but due to their youth they form better prospects for relocation than their parents. However they feel insecure in many ways and still feel the need of their parents' guidance and advice.

Social Reorganization

Relocation centers began, then, with a badly disorganized lot of people. But human society abhors a vacuum, and in the course of the months since last summer, new social forms have

developed and old ones have been recreated.

The family in particular has gained strength as a result of evacuation, in the sense that family members depend upon one another for the lack of other stable groups. Thus the Issei-Nisei cleavage which was growing before evacuation has been in some ways reduced.

After the initial shocks and the early unhappy JACL attempts to run the centers, Issei control has re-emerged. With a Nisei population, young and inexperienced, this was bound to occur. The strike at Poston was, according to the analysts there, a crisis which ended with a reorganization of the society along more stable lines. Local block and neighborhood public opinion is re-emerging to control individual behavior.

There is thus a new social structure replacing the disorganization of last summer which has grown up in the projects. That means a new stability and cohesiveness. The relocation program threatens this new equilibrium and the society is bound to resist this threat to its existence, just as it resisted registration which carried in it the suggestion of relocation and segregation; i.e. the suggestion of a new moving of people and breaking of social ties.

Importance of Issei Influence

All this means, among other things, that the views of the Issei need serious consideration in any War Relocation program whether it be relocation or recreation. By influencing them in favor of a program, the whole center is influenced. That means attention to a relatively small number of older males since the women will follow their lead, but it also means patience and long discussion over extended periods of time. No newspaper announcement or brief statement before a meeting can be considered as informing the center about a new program and its meaning.

The price of neglecting this fundamental social fact is evacuee resistance to administration, bad feelings between evacuees and administration and thus an impeding of the relocation program.

Thus it is the Issei who need to be convinced of the desirability of relocation and their children's future. Through their leadership and their parental relationships they can counsel their children in favor of relocation. This can only be done if they are convinced of the good faith of the War Relocation Authority if they believe that the local project staff is with them, not against them.

Reasons for not Relocating

On the basis of this background, what are some of the

specific factors behind reluctance to evacuate?

1. The problem of making up one's mind. For the resident of a relocation center, the decision to relocate is an important one, one which he realizes will affect his whole future. Relocation, like marriage, is not to be undertaken lightly. It requires much talking over and family consultations. Coming to a final decision is made more difficult by the fact that all recent decisions of a similar nature have been made for him by the government - i.e. the moves to assembly centers and to relocation centers The basic feeling of insecurity resulting from evacuation also contributes to the difficulty of arriving quickly at a final decision on a matter so important to the future life of the individual concerned.

2. Fear of breaking up the family. As already indicated, with the initial breaking up of so many social ties, individuals turned to family relationships as something stable. Many individuals are reluctant to relocate for fear of breaking this tie as well. The older parents are reluctant to let their children leave them, especially their daughters. It is against the Japanese tradition of parental duty to let a daughter leave home before the day of her marriage. The results of the Manzanar registration provided dramatic evidence of this family interdependence when it comes to making decisions which might result in family separation. There is an obvious need here for the parents to be better informed on the aims and methods of relocation in order that they may be better qualified to advise their children in discussions concerning relocation.

3. Fear of losing companionship and status. The center, bad as it is in many ways, does give companionship. The evacuee is one of a group of evacuees in the same boat. In the center he is, in a limited sense, one of a majority, whereas on the outside, he is one of a minority. On the outside he will be alone and will lack the companionship of others with the like experience of evacuation behind them. This lack of companionship is especially felt by those who are young and unmarried. Within the center, one also has a status, a position in society as a block manager, a council member, a judo expert, etc. All of this is lost on relocation outside the center. Thus the center provides, in a broad sense, a social security for the individual.

4. Fear of discrimination. Stories of discrimination come back to the centers. Not only are the Nisei fearful of discrimination they may meet, but also their parents are fearful for them remembering what they have been through themselves and realizing that the nation is now at war.

News stories in the press add to this fear of discrimination. In the same category are resolutions in Congress, in State Legislatures, and by organizations such as the American Legion.

5. Financial insecurity. While it is true that some evacuees are wealthy, the majority have suffered severe financial losses as a result of evacuation and are still having their resources depleted so long as they have to maintain any reasonable standard of living on sixteen or nineteen dollars a month. In addition, extreme stories of the rise in prices on the outside and the complications of rationing, cause people to hesitate before deciding to relocate.

This financial worry is a serious matter. The Issei in particular, who managed to overcome financial insecurity over 20 or 30 years, are old and have not the heart to begin over again. Many Nisei are willing to take the financial risk for themselves if they can rest assured that the government will provide security for their parents but they are not sure of this. We have promised to push no one out of the centers but the registration has raised strong doubts about this in many evacuee minds.

6. Uncertainties of resettlement. Then again Nisei who might be willing to relocate and bring their families with them are uncertain about the draft. If Selective Service is reinstated, what would happen to parents, wives and children on the outside? Could they come back to the center? They are not sure and the War Relocation Authority policy has appeared to them to be rather uncertain on this point.

Aliens are uncertain as to their fate after the war. Hence they are reluctant to try to relocate. Why undertake relocation with all its risks if one is going to be moved again in a year or so?

The WRA policy appears to many evacuees to be unpredictable. "Once they said centers for the duration, now they say relocate. Next year they may say come back to the centers again." Recent agitation in Congress and elsewhere against relocation simply increases these fears.

The deep sense of insecurity reflected in items 1 to 6 is a basic force retarding relocation. Many other reasons for not relocating exist as described below, but many of them are simply rationalizations of one aspect or another of this basic personal insecurity.

It will not be overcome by adding new insecurities by creating unemployment in the centers or by large scale segregation moves. In this connection, it is worth quoting from Project Analysis No. 5 (Jerome):

> "Cracking down on conditions at the center might cause increase in the number leaving, but it would tend to increase the sullenness and demoralization of many of the evacuees. A gradual change in employment practices probably is desirable, in order to give more incentives

"to efficient work, but a policy of making center life 'as tough as possible' would have repercussions much more serious than present so-called pampering. 'Get 'em out at any cost' may cost too much in terms of breaking the spirit of a proud, and, on the whole, a still loyal people."

7. Reluctance to settle away from the West Coast. The West Coast represents the known, the rest of the country, the unknown. Rumors about California being reopened have added to the motives for just sitting it out until this happens.

This general objection to relocation is in part rationalization as evidenced by the few Arizona people who have left Poston since the restricted area line was moved back. Furthermore, a fear of strange lands has never been a real hindrance to migration, Japanese or otherwise, if the incentives are strong enough.

8. Organized opposition by pro-Japanese elements. In some centers this may exist. If relocation is a United States Government program, then it is logical for the Japanese government to oppose it. There are reported radio broadcasts to this effect in one or two of the Western centers. These broadcasts, or the rumors of them, are possibly made by certain center residents since the FCC monitorings of Japanese radio broadcasts show no evidence of specific statements about the internal affairs of relocation centers. The statement that the Japanese government will look after its own may be the work of a small group of actively subversive individuals in one or two of the centers.

There is also a fear on the part of some of the individuals of adverse public opinions in their blocks if they relocate. This is similar to the public opinion controls that were in evidence at registration. On the whole, such adverse opinion is chiefly to the effect that one is foolish to relocate after all that has happened to the Japanese in this country since the war began. Better to sit it out and await the peace.

9. Citizenship worries. There are some socially conscious individuals concerned with the problems of citizenship status. Is it more likely to be protected by relocating and dispersing or by remaining as a group in the center? It might be pointed out in this connection that relocation and assimilation are much more likely to assure citizenship status than isolation from American life in a center where life is abnormal and which is the object of constant criticism.

10. Jobs offered. There is a current attitude that the only jobs available are domestic and unskilled labor. The formerly independent entrepreneur or farmer does not care to apply for such work.

11. Ignorance and rumors. Many of the evacuee fears are increased by ignorance and rumor. Too often, under the present organization, evacuees are ignorant of WRA policy and intention. They have no voice in that policy so it seems to them arbitrary and unpredictable.

This situation brings out the need for greater coordination of WRA activities and better communication. There is also a need for better and more frequent face-to-face contact between evacuee representatives of various social groups and the responsible members of the project and Washington staff.

Rumor plays its role in giving strength to many of the fears listed above. Some characteristic rumors are:

a. The only reason the government wants us to leave is to save money.

b. A number of Japanese-Americans were killed in Utah in reprisal for the execution of the Doolittle fliers.

c. Wages and working conditions seldom turn out to be as good as represented.

d. Housing is impossible to find and evacuees are often evicted from rooms or apartments.

e. The people of this center are going to be moved soon.

12. Effects of registration. The shock and after-effects of registration are still with us and have created serious rifts between evacuees and staff at some projects. The shadow of segregation has also hung over the centers since the beginning. The Nisei fear leaving parents behind in the centers with an increasing bad name after all the "good" people leave.

To summarize, there are two chief conditions within the centers hindering relocation so far as the evacuees are concerned:

1. A deep feeling of insecurity exists in the average evacuee as a result of evacuation. He is afraid of discrimination; he is afraid of the high cost of living; he is afraid for his wife and children.

2. A new social organization is growing up giving position and status to the individual. The evacuee as a member of this group is reluctant to leave it.

Taken together, these considerations make many evacuees, especially the Issei, reluctant to leave the centers. As to the Nisei who are more likely to leave, it will be necessary to overcome their feelings of insecurity and loss of status.

Note on Administrative Attitudes

The relocation centers are made up of interdependent and inter-acting social units. One cannot isolate the attitudes and activities of the evacuees from those of the appointed personnel since they are interacting forces and the attitudes of the project personnel have their effects on those of the residents.

As is well known, the evacuees are very sensitive to prejudice. They have been sensitized to it over the years and especially since evacuation. Attitudes of superiority and prejudice[1/] on the part of staff members where these exist may hinder, for instance, any real or open meeting of the minds between project administration and evacuee leadership, especially Issei leadership. This, of course, interferes with the need to get WRA policies across to evacuee leaders in such a way that they can see their value and support them (or point out their faults and change them).

Fears of discrimination to be met with on the outside are only intensified when antagonistic attitudes are met with in WRA project personnel, whether in the foremen, the teachers, or the project director. It is remarkable how a man's reputation for prejudice can spread even beyond his own project. Such a reputation does not create respect for that man. Attitudes of social prejudice breed an atmosphere of hate, suspicion and fear, an atmosphere not conducive to creating respect for American democracy. They are attitudes which, if prevalent or existent in high places on the project, lead to resistances to administration either active or passive; they inevitably interfere with any constructive program of relocation.

1/ A brief discussion of race and culture may be found in Community Analysis Report No. 1, entitled Dealing with Japanese-Americans.

Schafer
Beeson

#70.100
MINIDOKA

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1943

Memorandum

To: Project Directors

Subject: Seasonal work and indefinite leave for destinations in Arizona

The Director has requested that the attached copy of his letter of June 2, 1943 to Senator Hayden of Arizona be sent to you.

Until further notice Mr. Myer has directed that no seasonal work or indefinite leaves be granted to go to Arizona, unless the applicant wishes to join a member of his family there, and such cases involving family relationships should be submitted to this office for approval.

Thomas W. Holland MF
Thomas W. Holland
Chief, Employment Division

Attachment

cc Relocation Supervisors

18327

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

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June 2, 1943

Hon. Carl Hayden
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hayden:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 13, signed jointly by yourself and Senator McFarland, protesting the settlement of people of Japanese ancestry in the State of Arizona.

On May 4, I wrote to you setting forth our general policy regarding relocation. As indicated at that time, we have withdrawn plans which were made some time ago to establish a relocation office at Phoenix in view of the attitude of the Governor and many others that Japanese-American labor is not wanted in Arizona.

We have had a number of requests from people interested in hiring Japanese-Americans for employment either in homes or in private industry, and in line with our established relocation policy we have been trying to fill requests from Arizona just as we would from other parts of the United States. In view of the representations made to you by the Governor, and the point of view expressed by you and Senator McFarland in your letter of May 13, we will in the future inform the people of Arizona who are interested in obtaining such assistance that it has been recommended that Japanese-Americans not be released to accept work in the State of Arizona. At the same time, we will advise the evacuees in the centers at Poston and Gila that in view of the unfriendly attitudes of many residents of Arizona, leave applications to settle there will not be approved. This, of course, will not apply to those evacuees who lived in the part of the evacuated zone from which restrictions have been removed.

I should like to point out again, however, that we do not control the movement of all the Japanese-Americans in the United States and that there are approximately 20,000 in the country who were never under our jurisdiction at any time and who are free to move as they please outside restricted areas. Furthermore, after indefinite leave is given to go to a specific location, we do not try to control their movement other than to request that they keep us informed of new addresses and new positions.

As of May 22, our records show that 114 Japanese-Americans who had not formerly lived in Arizona were given leave from the centers to take up residence in Arizona, including 87 from Poston and 27 from Gila. In addition, 69 former residents of Arizona were permitted to return to their homes following the change in the boundary line, making a total of 183 who have left the centers to go into Arizona. Of the 114 given leave, 48 were granted indefinite leave, and 66, who were given seasonal leave, presumably will return to the centers when their present work contracts are completed.

June 8, 1943

Hon. Carl Hayden
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hayden:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 13, signed jointly by your-
self and Senator McFarland, protesting the establishment of people of Japanese
ancestry in the State of Arizona.

On May 4, I wrote to you setting forth our general policy regarding
relocation. As indicated at that time, we have withdrawn plans which were
made some time ago to establish a relocation office at Phoenix in view of
the attitude of the Governor and many others and Japanese-American labor
is not wanted in Arizona.

We have had a number of requests from people interested in hiring
Japanese-Americans for employment either in homes or in private industry,
and in line with our established relocation policy we have given favor-
able consideration to such requests from other parts of the United
States. In view of the representations made to you by the Governor, and
the point of view expressed by you and Senator McFarland in your letter
of May 13, we will at the request of the people of Arizona and are
interested in continuing such assistance where it has been recommended that
Japanese-Americans not be released to accept work in the State of Arizona.
At the same time, we will monitor the evacuees in the centers at Poston
and bear that in view of the unfriendly attitudes of many residents of
Arizona, leave applications to settle there will not be approved. This,
of course, will not apply to those evacuees who lived in the part of the
evacuated zone from which restrictions have been removed.

I should like to point out again, however, that we do not control
the movement of all the Japanese-Americans in the United States and that
there are approximately 40,000 in the country who were never under our
jurisdiction at any time and who are free to move as they please outside
restricted areas. Furthermore, after indefinite leave is given to go to a
specific location, we do not try to control their movement other than to
request that they notify us of their new addresses and new positions.

As of May 31, 1943, there were 1,17 Japanese-Americans who are
not formally [illegible] given leave from the centers to make
residence in [illegible] from Boston and 47 from Utah. In addi-
tion, 67 [illegible] were granted to return to their homes
following the [illegible] period, making a total of 188 who have
left the centers [illegible]. Of the 117 given leave, 50 were
granted indefinite [illegible], who were given seasonal leave. Presumably
all return to the centers when their work is over, with contracts are completed.

These figures should be compared to the figure of approximately 250 persons of Japanese ancestry who were living in the state prior to evacuation, most of whom are now in relocation centers. We are perfectly willing to assume any responsibility which is ours, but I know you realize that it is not our responsibility to maintain law and order in the communities in the United States. Neither do I feel that we can assume responsibility for telling American citizens that they cannot live in any part of the country where their residence is not restricted.

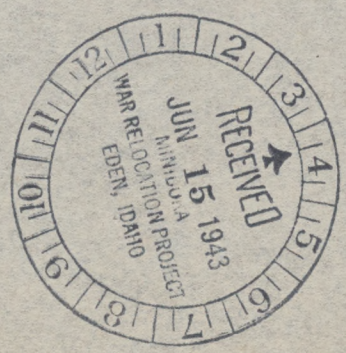
I appreciate your calling this matter to my attention.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely

/Sgd./ D. S. Myer

Director


RECEIVED
JUN 15 1943
MINIDOKA
WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
EDEN, IDAHO

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM

To: Project Directors

Subject: Requests for pamphlets and other informational material from Chambers of Commerce and other local agencies.

I understand that at a good many projects relocation libraries of pamphlets and other informational material on various localities are being built up. This information is undoubtedly useful and serves a real need.

I should like to suggest, however, that such material not be requested directly from Chambers of Commerce or other local agencies by the project staff, and that evacuees also be discouraged about writing directly. Instead, the appropriate relocation officers should be requested to secure this material. They are in a position to make personal contacts and explain the work of the Authority in making such requests. Requests made by members of the project staffs and by evacuees have caused misunderstanding and suspicion on the part of some local agencies, which would not have occurred had a personal contact and explanation been made by a relocation officer.

/s/ D. S. Myer
Director

cc Relocation Supervisors

(3385)

002

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington

June 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: Project Directors
Washington Office Division Chiefs
Field Assistant Directors
Relocation Supervisors

Subject: Attached memorandum to all WRA staff members dealing with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Please see that a copy of the attached memorandum is brought to the attention of all appointed members of your staff, and ask that each one report back to you individually that he has read it so that there will be no possibility of misunderstanding on this matter.

D S Myer
Director

B

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Hue

Mr. Kenneth Harkness
Tule Lake Relocation Project
Newell, California

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

June 14, 1943

TO PROJECT DIRECTORS

Attention: Superintendents of Education

We have had several inquiries concerning a recent bulletin "Education Experience Summary (Secondary School)" issued by the U. S. Office of Education and under the auspicies of the War Department and other agencies. We understand that the card is to be prepared and given to students about to be inducted into military service that they may present same to the proper officials at the time of induction.

Copies of the bulletin and the cards have been sent to the various State Departments of Education and can be obtained there. However, Mr. H. A. Jager of the U. S. Office of Education stated to us this morning that if you have any trouble obtaining these cards as needed, he would supply them from his office upon request from you.

For your convenience we are enclosing a copy of the bulletin and the card.

Sincerely,

N. E. Viles

N. E. VILES
Education Adviser

18556

(W350-118-43)

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington

MEMORANDUM)
No. W350-118-43) May 1, 1943.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE SUMMARY CARD (EES)--
ITS VALUE AND USE IN ARMY INSTALLATIONS

1. In the near future, classification and assignment officers at reception centers will begin processing young men from secondary schools. These men, graduates and nongraduates, should have with them an Educational Experience Summary card (EES) issued to them by an official of the secondary school in which they studied. Since the majority of these men will have no real occupational history, it is essential that their educational and avocational background be given full consideration in initial assignment.

2. A sample Educational Experience Summary card is attached. It will be noted that the new card has been printed in the same size as W.D., A.G.O. Form No. 20 (Soldier's Qualification Card) to facilitate filing. The EES card should accompany Form No. 20 for such use as may be necessary.

3. A pamphlet of directions used by school officials in filling out the EES card will be furnished appropriate personnel of induction stations and reception centers for such study as may be necessary.

4. Induction stations will find the Educational Experience Summary card of value in the equitable allocation of personnel to the Army and the Navy and in determining initial classification and assignment.

5. When a man arrives at an induction station or reception center it should be determined whether or not an EES card has been issued to him. If a card has never been issued him, he will be processed in the usual manner. If he has been given an EES card, but does not have it with him, his processing will not be delayed. He will, however, be informed that it should be obtained and made a part of his personnel records, and that it will be a major factor in determining future training assignment.

6. The following represent uniform interpretation values of entries:

a. Item 14--Field.--The record of scholastic achievement entered here indicates the enlisted man's aptitude in specific

subjects. It will be used as a basis for assignment to further training when this is an issue. For example, a rating of "Above average" in mathematics will have great weight in the selection of individuals to be trained in engineering and related fields; "Below average" in mathematics rules out specialized training in fields that involve mathematical proficiency.

b. Item 15--Subject preference.--This information is of value mainly as a corroboration of the material under item 14.

c. Items 16 to 20.--Items 16 to 20, inclusive, supply specific information as to scholastic standing and accomplishments in the secondary school.

d. Item 21--Special aptitudes as revealed by tests or other evidence.--The enlisted man's scores on these tests supply a more complete and standardized picture of his aptitudes and abilities than the less exact evaluation under item 14. Aptitude for the development of rare skills is most accurately revealed here. Schools have been directed also to give details here of significant abilities checked under item 14.

e. Item 22--Significant hobbies, interests, and extra-curricular activities.--This item will be used to discover leadership qualities, proficiency in photography or radio "rare birds," and other abilities useful to the Army but not usually found in enlisted men. The materials here will be of use to the classification and assignment officers, the special service officer, and possibly the chaplain.

f. Item 23--Preferred peacetime occupations.--The material here, in conjunction with the material under items 14 and 15, will be used as a further guide to efficient classification and assignment. For example, an enlisted man may have expressed a preference for a medical career. If he has substantiated this interest by the selection of science courses in high school and has also indicated the same interests in item 15, he should be considered for an assignment that will ask these facts into account.

g. Item 24--Vocational preparation and preinduction courses.--Preinduction courses listed here will aid in correct classification, especially if these courses are War Department sponsored or planned for the express purpose of meeting Army needs. For example, High School Victory Corps courses in shop work, lathe work, electricity, radio, ect., were designed with the aim of influencing future assignment.

h. Item 25--Wage-earning experience while in secondary school.--This work experience record may reveal additional qualifications that have not appeared as a part of the educational preparation.

i. Items 26 to 30.--Items 26 to 30, inclusive, contain information which establishes the authenticity of the material recorded on the EES card. Item 30, "Signature and title of issuing officer," makes the card an official document from the secondary school.

j. Item 31--Post-secondary-school training.--Many enlisted men will have taken post-graduate courses beyond high school in fields that will be useful to the armed forces. Such courses and their authentication will appear in this item.

7. Five million EES cards have been printed by the War Department and distributed through the United States Office of Education. These cards will be recognized at induction stations and reception centers and in other Army installations. They will be used by officers in charge as a sources of information not otherwise available.

(AG 353 (4-28-43)OB-D-SPASF-MP-H)

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

1 Incl.

DISTRIBUTION:
E.
Commanding generals:
All service commands.
Military District of Washington.

1. NAME _____ (Last) (First) (Middle)

2. BIRTH DATE _____ (Month) (Day) (Year)

3. HOME ADDRESS _____

4. BIRTHPLACE _____ (City or county) (State or country)

5. PARENT OR GUARDIAN _____ (Name) (Address if different from pupils)

6. SOCIAL SECURITY No. _____

7. STATUS OF PARENTS CITIZENSHIP (Encircle correct answers)

Father	Citizens	Yes	No	First	Yes	No
Mother		Yes	No	Papers	Yes	No

8. SEX: Male / Female

9. HEIGHT / WEIGHT

10. AS TO ISSUING SCHOOL: Date left / Years there

11. VISION	R	L	12. HEARING	R	L	13. PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT (Describe)

14. FIELD	Above Average	Average	Below Average
English			
Foreign Language			
Social Studies			
Mathematics			
Science			
Fine Arts			
Phys. Training, Athletics			
Business			
Home Economics			
Shop Work			
Agriculture			

15. SUBJECT PREFERENCE

Three subjects liked most:

(a)

(b)

(c)

Three subjects liked least:

(a)

(b)

(c)

ACADEMIC STANDING AND ACHIEVEMENT

16. STANDARD TESTS (Use exact titles)	Decile	Norm used	Date given
Scholastic Aptitude (Name)			
Army-Navy Test			
Achievement (Name)			

17. DATE OF DIPLOMA

18. LAST GRADE COMPLETED

19. RANK IN CLASS

20. NUMBER IN CLASS

21. SPECIAL APTITUDES as revealed by tests or other evidence. If by tests, give details as in No. 16. If by other evidence, explain briefly.

22. SIGNIFICANT HOBBIES, INTERESTS, AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Activity	Principal achievement	Duration of interest	Evidence of leadership (offices, etc.)

23. PREFERRED PEACETIME OCCUPATIONS: First choice _____ Second choice _____

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE SUMMARY (Secondary School)

Prepared by the United States Office of Education in cooperation with the War Department, the War Manpower Commission, the Farm Production Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Association of Secondary-School Principals.

(Alterations of any kind will invalidate this card.)

16—33621-1

24. VOCATIONAL PREPARATION AND PREINDUCTION COURSES

Training in	Clock hours	Auspices and nature of training	Standing achieved

25. WAGE-EARNING EXPERIENCE WHILE IN SECONDARY SCHOOL (List four most extensive; most recent first)

Name and address of employer	Kind of work done	Inclusive dates		Per week		Work liked
		From—	To—	Hours	Wages	Yes

26. NAME OF ISSUING SCHOOL	27. POST OFFICE ADDRESS	28. DATE ISSUED

29. SIGNATURE OF PUPIL	30. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF ISSUING OFFICER

31. POST-SECONDARY-SCHOOL TRAINING

Description	Auspices and limits	Authentication

32. REMARKS (Date and identify source)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—33621-1

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley
Project Director
Newell, California

Com. serv.
educ

530

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

June 15, 1943

JUN 23 '43

TO PROJECT DIRECTORS

Attention: Superintendents of Education

The enclosed bulletins are types of educational materials which are available here in Washington and which have a real value in a program of education for relocation. They are, moreover, of equal value in giving suggestions to teachers in the core or general education curriculum. The OPA bulletins, for example, are useful guides in helping students deal with some of the most important economic problems of citizens as consumers in wartime and show the relation of the problems of the individual to the national situation. Suggestions are offered as to ways in which the resources of the school may be used in planning an effective program of wartime consumer education. Adequate and timely instruction as to the meaning of our nation's wartime needs and the responsibility of citizens as consumers should be given to all pupils in the schools as well as to adults. It, thereby, becomes a central theme for the whole curriculum. Two bulletins from the OPA deals with this important issue. They are:

1. Price Control - Rationing - Rent Control. OPA Bulletin For Schools and Colleges.
2. How Can We Make Rationing Work for Us? Discussion Guide No. 1.
3. Schools at War. A War Savings News Bulletin for Teachers. 2 copies. These bulletins are from the Treasury Department and are for the purpose of creating among boys and girls the willingness and ability to serve. The materials in this bulletin can be integrated with work in core classes, arithmetic, social studies and language arts.
4. Inter-American Education Demonstration Centers. March 1943.
5. Inter-American Education Demonstration Centers. April 1943. These bulletins published monthly by the U. S. Office of Education place emphasis on the responsibility of education for better Inter-American Understanding. They describe what different states are doing in this field to promote better knowledge of and attitudes toward the various Americas. Those who are interested in this field, and we all should be today, will find reference to valuable resource materials.
6. "Far Eastern Studies for American Youth" A Publication of the National Association of Secondary School Principals of the National Education Association. 2 copies.
7. The Far East. Annotated Sources for Curriculum Materials, U. S. Office of Education. Here is a very important but long neglected area of work for the elementary and secondary levels. The importance of the Far East for the present and future development of the United States and for sounder international relations generally has too long been over-

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

June 15, 1943

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looked. No. 6 gives some specific proposals for curriculum building in the Far Eastern Area. No. 7 gives annotated sources for all kinds of curriculum materials.

8. War Films for War Use. OWI June 1943.
Tells what, where, and how films can be obtained. These are many subjects related to the war effort.

9. Facts about the United Nations. For Use on Flag Day, Monday, June 14, 1943, and throughout the year.

10. Publications Related to Elementary Education.
Part I. Elementary Education and the War.
Part II. General Publications
Bulletins - Pamphlets - Leaflets - Circulars - Good Reference Bibliography. U. S. Office of Education. April 1943.

11. The Bureau of Home Economics in Wartime. Describes the work of the Bureau in supplying information for the Nation's Wartime nutrition program, clothing and household fabrics, more efficient home making. Good materials for core program and home economics classes.

12. Our War ... Our Victory. Prepared by Education Section, War Savings Staff, U. S. Treasury Department. On page 4 are suggestions to the teacher for the use of this bulletin.

13. How trading helps people. A graphic way to teach the meaning of "Trade." A unit of work on "Trade" is a good way to teach elementary students certain key principles, the understanding of which mark the economically literate citizens. Such principles are developed in the core.

14. Milestones of freedom.
a. The Magna Charta
b. The Declaration of Rights
c. The Declaration of Independence
d. The Constitution of the United States.
e. The American Bill of Rights
f. The Emancipation Proclamation
g. President Wilson's Fourteen Points
h. The Atlantic Charter.

A fine unit could be developed in the core curriculum about these documents which mark the evolution of the democratic ideal.

15. The Mathematics Teacher's Notebook. March 1943. Some helpful suggestions on teaching mathematics in wartime. Challenges teachers of mathematics "to dress their courses in the fashions of the day, that is, present basic immediate significance for boys and girls. This can be done by applying the subject matter to industry, commerce, national and international finance, public expenditures, savings, social security, etc." It's time the core teacher and the mathematics teacher got together and pooled their efforts.

16. Catalogue. WPA Writers Program Publications. The American Guide Series. The American Life Series. Both these series form the best available materials on education for relocation. The first forms a guide to each of the States; the second deals with American life and customs.

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17. Vocational Guidance Bulletins.
    Los Angeles City Schools.
18. What About Jobs. Bulletin of Vocational Information. Los Angeles City Schools.
19. What About Jobs. Bulletin of Vocational Information. Los Angeles City Schools.
20. What About Jobs. Bulletin of Vocational Information. Los Angeles City Schools.
21. The Promise of Occupations. Los Angeles City Schools.

I hope these materials will prove useful to your school program, and I would like to have your reaction as to their use.

Yours very sincerely,

ROBERT E. GIBSON
Education Adviser
on Curriculum

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Yours very sincerely,

ROBERT E. GIBSON
Education Adviser
on Nutrition

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

MEMORANDUM

June 15, 1943

TO: All Project Directors

SUBJECT: Allotment Ledger Accounts

In line with the revised organizational charts there is transmitted herewith a chart of Allotment Ledger Accounts.

These accounts vary from those prescribed in the preliminary Finance Manual and correspond to the accounts which will be prescribed in the official Finance Manual when released. This advance information is being released in order that the accounts may be correctly established as of July 1, 1943, for the ensuing fiscal year.

/s/ J.W. Clear
Budget & Finance Officer

01.1 Personal Services (Indefinite Appointed)

One Account (total project)

01.2 Personal Services (Without regard to Civil Service)

By divisions based on specific allotments

01.3 Personal Services (Evacuee)

Project Management (Including Project Director, Employment, Legal Division, Reports Division)

Community Management Division	Health Education Internal Security Community Activities Welfare Other Community Management Division
Operations Division	Fire Protection Industry Agriculture Engineering Section Motor Transport & Maintenance Other Operations Division
Administrative Management Division	Finance Supply Section (other than Mess) Mess Other Administrative Management Division

01.4 Personal Services (Temporary Employees)

Project Management
Community Management Division
Operations Division
Administrative Management Division

02 Travel

Project Management
Community Management Division
Operations Division
Administrative Management Division

03 Transportation of Things

One Account (total project)

04 Communication Services

One Account (total project)

05 Rents and Utility Services

Project Management
Community Management Division
Operations Division
Administrative Management Division

06 Printing and Binding

One Account (total project)

07 Other Contractual Services

Project Management
Community Management Division
Operations Division
Administrative Management Division

08 Materials and Supplies

Project Management (Including Project Director, Employment, Legal Division, Reports Division)

Community Management Division	Health Education Internal Security Community Activities Welfare Other Community Management Division
Operations Division	Fire Protection Industry Agriculture Engineering Section Motor Transport & Maintenance Other Operations Division
Administrative Mangement Division	Finance Supply Section (other than Mess) Mess Other Administrative Management Division

09 Equipment

Project Management (Including Project Director, Employment, Legal Division, Reports Division)

Community Management Division
- Health
- Education
- Internal Security
- Community Activities
- Welfare
- Other Community Management Division

Operations Division
- Fire Protection
- Industry
- Agriculture
- Engineering Section
- Motor Transport & Maintenance

Administrative Management Division
- Finance
- Supply Section (other than Mess)
- Mess
- Other Administrative Management Division

10 Lands & Structure

One Account (total project)

11 Grants

Project Management
Community Management Division

16 Loans

One Account (total project)

Gonzales

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

JUN 15 1943

To All Project Directors

In connection with the transfer to the isolation center at Leupp of certain troublemakers from the projects, the question has been raised as to whether or not in some cases it might be desirable to transfer remaining members of the resident's family to another project where there will not be the same likelihood of criticism because the head of the family has been removed for troublemaking.

Special machinery for recommendations of this sort would not appear to be necessary, since problems of this kind fall logically into the Welfare Section. In the future, whenever an individual is sent to Leupp, the Welfare Section should be notified so that it can investigate the family situation and make necessary recommendations as to the transfer of remaining members of the family to another center. Effort should be made to investigate the families of the men who are now at Leupp in order to see if some adjustment is desirable in these cases.

A procedure already exists, of course, for arranging for such transfers to another center.

D. S. Myer

Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

JUN 15 1943

To All Project Directors

In connection with the transfer to the isolation center at Leupp of certain troublemakers from the projects, the question has been raised as to whether or not in some cases it might be desirable to transfer remaining members of the resident's family to another project where there will not be the same likelihood of criticism because the need of the family has been removed for troublemaking.

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A procedure already exists, of course, for arranging for such transfers to another center.

Director

Evac Personnel

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

June 15, 1943

To: All Project Directors

In line with its primary object of restoring evacuees to their normal place in American community life, WRA is giving active sponsorship and support at the centers to American-type activities.

While there is no intention to restrict voluntary participation of residents in Japanese-style games, sports and cultural activities of a non-political nature, WRA can give very limited support to these activities. Therefore, no more than one paid evacuee instructor shall be permitted for each Japanese-style activity for which paid leadership seems essential. Where projects are divided into two or more camps, the upper limit should be one person per activity in each camp. Other leadership, as desired, should be obtained on a volunteer basis.

Among the activities covered by this memorandum are judo, sumo, kendo, goh, shogi, shibai, shigin, utai, odori, shakuhachi, and all others primarily Japanese in character. For purposes of this directive, making of artificial flowers need not be regarded as a Japanese-style activity, although flower arrangement should be included in that category.

It is recommended that personnel changes be discussed fully with evacuee staff members before re-assignments are made, and that positions be abolished only as suitable assignments to other positions become possible.

Within thirty days we would like a further report from your project showing that reduction in this type of assignment has been achieved in accordance with this directive. This should include job titles and brief job descriptions for all positions in the direction or operation of Japanese-style activities which continue in effect as of the date on which your report is filed.

/s/ D. S. Myer
Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1943

To All Project Directors

Attention: Chief of Agriculture and Project Steward

Enclosed is a circular prepared by our Agricultural Section on the subject of Food Preservation in Relocation centers. We believe that food preservation has a definite place in the program of most relocation centers and would therefore suggest that this circular be given your careful attention.

We are also enclosing some of the literature referred to in this circular. The mimeographed leaflet entitled, "Community Food Preservation Centers," should be especially helpful.

If canning operations are carried on successfully, the work must be properly supervised. This calls for trained leadership. It may be that there are one or more persons on each center who have had sufficient training to qualify them for such supervision. If not, and if canning operations are to be conducted on the center, arrangements should be made at once for such training.

In many states, the Agricultural Extension Service is organizing community canning centers and are conducting supervisors' training schools in connection with the Victory Garden Program. If such is the case in your state, your supervisor and foremen could doubtless arrange to attend one of these training schools. It might also be possible to arrange with the State Extension Service to give you special training at the center.

We understand that in most states the Vocational Education Departments are conducting community canning training schools. We would therefore suggest that you immediately contact the State Director of Rural War Production Training, (who in most cases is also the State Supervisor of Agricultural Education), to determine what assistance you may obtain from that source.

We shall be glad to assist you in your food preservation program in any way possible. We ask that you keep us informed

of your plans, your progress and your problems. This may be done by means of letters from time to time or may be included in the narrative part of your monthly agricultural report.

Sincerely,

E. J. Utz, Chief
Agricultural and Engineering
Division

Enclosures

JUN 24 A.M.

JUN 24 A.M.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

C
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P
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June 17, 1943

Feb

Mr. Harold Fistere
Relogation Supervisor
944 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Fistere:

This is in reply to your letter of May 26 concerning employers who wish to take evacuees with them on summer trips.

Evacuees on indefinite leave have the same status with respect to travel as other American citizens or other aliens of enemy nationality, as the case may be. American citizens of Japanese ancestry may travel in any part of the United States except the evacuated area on the Pacific Coast, where special permits from the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command are required. With respect to trips to Canada, I will write you again as soon as information can be secured from the State Department.

Sincerely,

/s/

Robert W. Frase
Assistant Chief
Employment Division

#11.100

COPY

Schafer
cc: Bacon
cc: McLaughlin
cc: Sandoz

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1943

LETTER TO ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS

From various sources, and on several occasions, it has come to my attention that requests have been made upon Projects by various other government agencies for rather extensive information concerning names and other data concerning the evacuee population of Relocation Centers. In some cases, Project Directors have referred these inquiries to us in Washington before complying with them; in other cases, it appears that Projects have proceeded to furnish the information requested without advising us.

In the future, in case any such request is made to Project Directors by either State or Federal agencies, please direct the person making the inquiry that such request should be made to the Washington office of the War Relocation Authority, preferably through the national headquarters of the agency making the inquiry, and in no case shall the Project Director furnish such information without prior approval of the Director. Thus, requests of this type from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Navy Department, or the War Department should be made from their Washington offices, and requests from the Immigration Service should be made through the Philadelphia office. Only in this way can we avoid duplication of effort, and keep advised as to what information has been furnished to other agencies, and the extent to which uniform information is furnished by different Projects.

The above discussion has reference to requests for rather extensive information concerning whole classes or categories of information or of persons. Project Directors should continue to make available to representatives of other agencies in proper cases specific information concerning individual cases, and to collaborate with representatives of other agencies concerning handling of specific cases along the lines already established, and as occasion may require.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. Myer /s/
Director

19139

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

June 18, 1943

Memorandum

To: Project Directors

Subject: Form WRA 131, "Notice of Action on Application for leave Clearance".

You are now receiving notices that leave clearance has been authorized on Forms WRA 258, 258a and 258b. There is a statement at the bottom of Form 258a regarding the Eastern Defense Command and 258b stating that advance eligibility for employment in war plants has been approved by the Provost Marshal General.

In a general codification of Administrative Instruction No. 22, revised, hich is now under way, Form WRA 131 which is the Notice of Leave Clearance given to the evacuee at the project is being revised to correspond with the language on Forms 258, 258a and 258b. Until these revisions of Form WRA 131 reach you, it is requested that you type on the bottom of Form WRA 131 the appropriate language in cases where the leave clearance has been authorized on Form WRA 258a or 258b.

D.S. Myer
Director

C
O
P
Y

War Relocation Authority

Washington

June 18, 1943

LETTER TO ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS

SUBJECT: Repatriation

Recent developments give increased hope for a second sailing of the Gripsholm to effect a further exchange with Japan sometime during summer. There is a possibility of a sailing sometime in July, although no date has yet been set, and it is too early to discuss specific dates. We are maintaining close contact with the State Department, and as soon as either the date or the sailing list has been agreed upon, we will advise each Project. In anticipation of the exchange I should like to suggest that you review Administrative Instruction No. 65 with respect to processing repatriates, and that you confer with the appropriate members of your staff so that the machinery can be thrown into gear whenever the announcement is made. We have asked for three weeks' notice, but under the circumstances, it may not be possible to have this much leeway once arrangements are completed. We will arrange to notify the Washington Offices of the various agencies who will be concerned with assisting in the processing at the Projects, and their representatives will doubtless appear very shortly after the official announcement is made.

The capacity of the exchange vessel is approximately 1500 persons. At the present time it is a reasonable speculation that perhaps as many as 500 of these may come from relocation centers, but that figure is subject to revision, either upwards or downwards.

For your information, we are enclosing extracts from two recent press releases issued by the Department of State on the subject of the exchange. These may be published in the project newspapers in whole or in part.

Sincerely yours,

(S) D. S. Myer

Director

Enclosure

EXTRACTS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS RELEASE ON REPATRIATION

May 22, 1943

For the information of the relatives and friends of American civilians held in the Far East by the Japanese authorities, the Department of State announces that it has received a communication from the Japanese Government giving reason to hope that a second exchange of approximately 1,500 American civilians for an equal number of Japanese civilians held in the United States may be arranged. The first exchange, involving the same number of civilians, took place last summer, the chartered Swedish motor vessel Gripsholm being used to transport the Japanese from the United States to Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa where the exchange took place and the liberated Americans, who were received there from Japanese vessels, being brought home on the Gripsholm. While arrangements were being made for that exchange, the Department entered into negotiations with the Japanese Government for a second and further exchanges. It has continuously pursued those negotiations in the hope that an agreement could be reached mutually acceptable to both Governments. In its latest proposal the Department suggested that a minimum of three more exchanges be agreed upon, which would involve the repatriation of 1,500 on each exchange. The reply of the Japanese Government indicates that that Government prefers for the time being to limit consideration to one exchange, involving the repatriation of 1,500 persons on each side, and that subsequent exchanges be left for future consideration.

As in the first exchange, there will be included a number of citizens of the other American Republics and of Canada on a proportionate basis with citizens of the United States. Similarly, a number of Japanese from the other American Republics and from Canada will be included with Japanese from the United States.

May 25, 1943

Relatives and friends of Americans held as prisoners of war by the Japanese military authorities have inquired of various agencies of the Government concerning the prospects for their early repatriation, suggestion in most cases that Japanese prisoners of war be offered in exchange for the Americans.

There are three distinct categories of American nationals in Japanese custody, namely:

1. Prisoners of war, that is, members of the American armed forces who have been captured by the Japanese armed forces,

2. Sanitary and religious personnel captured while serving with the armed forces, and

3. Civilians in Japan or Japanese-occupied or controlled territory, the majority of whom have been interned.

The status of negotiations for an exchange of civilian nationals between the United States and Japan was discussed in press release no. 206 of May 22, 1943.

There is no customarily accepted practice among nations nor provision of international law or conventions for the return or exchange during war of able-bodied members of the armed forces of one belligerent captured by the forces of the opposing belligerents. It is a major objective of warfare to deplete as rapidly as possible the forces of the enemy, and it has so far been deemed inexpedient for military reasons to propose the release and return to the United States of able-bodied prisoners of war. In the circumstances, there is no immediate prospect of obtaining the release and return to the United States of able-bodied members of the American armed forces taken prisoners of war by the Japanese.

The only prisoners of war whose release and return to their own country is provided for an sanctioned by international agreement and practice are the seriously sick and seriously wounded who are no longer capable of contributing to the enemy war effort. The release and return of such prisoners is provided for in the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 which both Japan and the United States are applying in this war. Steps are already under way for implementing the relevant provisions of that Convention. Military operations and the difficulties of transportation through military zones are the principal obstacles at present in the way of such a movement.

Negotiations are also under way for the release and return of such captured sanitary and religious personnel as may not be needed to care for their compatriots who are prisoners of war.

Every endeavor is being made to obtain the release as quickly as possible of those eligible therefor and all feasible steps are being taken to provide for the well-being of all our nationals of whatever category in enemy hands until such time as they be offered an opportunity to return to their homes in the United States.

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Pomeroy

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

Office of the Director June 18, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS

Subject: Operation of judicial system at the centers.

Several officials at the projects have recently raised questions concerning the functioning of various aspects of the system for the determination of law and order cases prescribed by Administrative Instructions No. 34 and 85. Reports of laxness in law enforcement at the projects have in some instances been made. The purpose of this memorandum is to discuss briefly the problems presented by some of these questions and reports. Extra copies of the memorandum are being sent to you, so that you may show them to the Project Attorneys, Chiefs of Community Services and other members of the appointed staff who work with the agencies of community government on matters affecting law and order. You might also bring the content of the memorandum to the attention of the Community Council, Judicial Commission, Organization Commission, or other evacuee bodies which may be concerned with the same matters.

The importance of dignity and decorum and a fairly regular procedure of a judicial character, in proceedings before both the Project Director and the Judicial Commission, cannot be overemphasized. There is no necessity for rigid adherence to the technical formalities observed in courts of law, nor to the rigorous rules of evidence and pleading which are observed in courts. On the other hand, a complete lack of formality breeds contempt for the judicial process, and creates occasion for saying that "we are not in a real court, after all". The idea that nothing more than a "kangaroo court" is being held will not only have a bad effect on maintenance of law and order, but will also be contrary to the legal basis which underlies the whole system of evacuee community government. Furthermore, omission of reasonable formalities may give defendants a ground for saying that they are being subjected to star chamber proceedings, without adequate

opportunity to present a defense to charges made against them. It is not believed that this complaint can be fairly made by any evacuee who has yet been tried and punished for a law and order offense in a center, but we wish to be certain that no such complaint can ever be made, and insistence upon such reasonable formalities is one way of assuring fair trials.

In some instances it has been suggested that the Project Attorney might serve as the prosecuting attorney in trials held at the projects. There is no absolute requirement that he not perform such function. Still it is probably best for the Project Attorney not to serve either as prosecuting attorney or defense attorney, but rather to hold himself available as an adviser to the administrative staff and the community government in general. It is probably desirable for him to be present or to have a representative of his office present at all trials. On such occasions he can serve as an adviser to the Project Director or to the Judicial Commission, according to which is presiding over the particular case. He can also give advice to the defendant, the injured person or complainant, the prosecuting attorney and the defense attorney, if any, the police, the witnesses and any other persons who need advice. It is a part of the Project Attorney's duty to be familiar with all relevant laws, rules and regulations, to be prepared to advise on procedure to be followed in the trial and to assist in securing aid from other agencies both inside and outside the project which can be useful in disposing of cases. If he were serving as the formal representative of one of the parties in the trial, he could not render these numerous and useful services.

Much of what has been said concerning the function of the Project Attorney in the conduct of trials may also be said concerning the Chief of Police and his assistants. Though there is no inherent reason why a Chief of Police should not take an active part in the prosecution of cases, or even himself be the prosecutor, it is in general preferable for police officials to be in the position of fact finders and witnesses and to be as impartial in the trial as the facts permit. That is probably the ideal, though not always the actual, attitude to be taken by police in any community.

It is of course understood that the Welfare Section and other appropriate sections and divisions at the projects will be called on to aid in the solution of special types of cases, such as those involving domestic difficulties, juvenile offenders, and the like. Close collaboration between these agencies and the regular judicial organizations should be consistently maintained.

The presiding officials at a trial, whether the Judicial Commission or the Project Director, may conduct the trial and questioning themselves or may cause advisers to be appointed for prosecution and defense. In any event, a defendant who wishes to be represented by an adviser should be allowed such representation by any person whom he chooses, though if it turns out that the representative whom he chooses is inadequate it should be permissible for the presiding officials to appoint someone to assist the chosen representative. Even though advisers are appointed to present the case, it is permissible for the presiding officials to retain a substantial control over the conduct of the trial and to question witnesses, limit the oratorical and other excursions of advisers, and otherwise see to it that the proceedings are fair and efficient. As to trials presided over by the Project Director, this control is specifically called for by the provisions of Administrative Instruction No. 85, Section III, paragraphs D, E, and F. The same provisions would be entirely appropriate for trials presided over by a Judicial Commission.

In view of the fairly detailed provisions contained in Administrative Instruction No. 85, governing trials held before the Project Director, there is not much need for comment on procedure in these trials. On the other hand, there will be a tendency for the Judicial Commissions to follow the same procedure that has been followed before the Project Director prior to establishment of the Judicial Commissions. It is therefore important that the Project Director be careful to follow the instructions so as to assure the setting of a good procedural example for evacuee agencies of government.

During the period of temporary government it is possible for the Project Director to lighten the judicial load upon himself and at the same time to give the evacuees some judicial experience by taking advantage of the provision in Administrative Instruction No. 85, Section II, Paragraph A, which permits the Project Director to ask members of his staff or a representative committee of evacuees to attend hearings which he holds on criminal cases and to advise him before a penalty is imposed.

If there is not much judicial business at any particular center, it may not be worth while to employ evacuee agencies to assist the Project Director in this manner, but if there is a great deal of judicial business at any center it may be practically necessary to work out something of this kind in order to leave the Project Director free to give adequate attention to administrative matters.

In centers in which a permanent system of community government has been established with a Judicial Commission regularly set up so that under Administrative Instructions No. 34 and 85 most law and order cases will be heard by the Commission rather than by the Project Director, the problem arises as to formulation of a code of judicial procedure for the Commission. This code may permissibly be included in the charter for community government, or it may be left to the Judicial Commission to formulate its own rules of procedure in the same manner that rules of court are promulgated by judges presiding over many courts. In either event it would be not only appropriate but desirable for the project attorney to lend his aid to whatever agency is given the task of formulating the code of procedure. In general, the rules of procedure to be drafted should not be too detailed. Probably a set of rules substantially similar to those appearing in Section III of Administrative Instruction No. 85, governing proceedings before the Project Director, might also be appropriate to proceedings before a Judicial Commission.

It is important to remember that it is unlikely that the situations at any two projects will be exactly the same. Differences in personality, experience and background will make for differences in rules and practices. The very theory of community government is designed to leave those responsible for such government free to adopt variations in procedure. This should be as true of community governments operating independently in different relocation centers as it is of State governments operating independently.

D. S. Myer

Director

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Mr Beeson

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1943

To All Project Directors

With recurring frequency cases are being brought to the attention of the Washington Office by various investigative and intelligence agencies on which projects have not forwarded adequate advice and in many cases no advice whatever. In particular this has been most embarrassing in connection with the supplying of information by the projects directly to intelligence officers or agencies without advising the W.R.A. office in Washington of such action. I am unable to discuss these cases or answer inquiries concerning them unless I can be kept properly informed.

Will you please issue necessary instructions to your staff, particularly to the Internal Security Division, to insure that whenever any information is furnished to other agencies copies of that information will be supplied to me in Washington. The need for this information in Washington has been stressed by me several times in meetings of the project directors.

D. S. Myer

Director