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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
WASHINGTON

March 30, 1942.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Flanery:

You have asked me to consider the question of the extent of State and Federal jurisdiction over the Japanese evacuees to be located on the unoccupied portion of the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

The Japanese having left their West Coast domicile only temporarily with a definite intent to return there after the conclusion of the war must be held to maintain their old domicile in California, Washington, Oregon, or wherever they were domiciled prior to their removal. Consequently, none of these Japanese will establish domicile or residence in the Arizona County to which they are being removed. These Japanese, therefore, who are American citizens will preserve their right to vote at least in those States, such as the State of California (California Election Code, 1931 sec. 132 and sec. 590), which permit absentee registration and voting.

In principle the State of Arizona will have full jurisdiction over these Japanese and their activities in so far as they are not of Federal concern. It is impossible here to establish in detail which transactions will be considered as of Federal concern and will thereby be outside the State's jurisdiction. Suffice it to say that the United States will have exclusive

exclusive jurisdiction over all such matters and transactions as concern the relocation of these Japanese and the control of their movements and actions on the Reservation. Undoubtedly there will be a large number of cases in which it will be doubtful whether the activity in question is one of Federal concern or not and conflicts of jurisdiction may be expected to arise.

In view of the fact that these Japanese will not be residents of the relocation area, they will not be able to take advantage of the Arizona laws providing for the political self-government of counties (Article 12, Arizona Constitution) and municipalities (Article 13, Arizona Constitution). This will require the Federal Government to provide most of the local administrative agencies and public services in view of the fact that the State itself does not provide for such agencies as police, fire departments, etc.: Police in Arizona are either county officials (ch. 17, sec. 502, Arizona Code of 1939), or municipal officers (ch. 16, sec. 400, Arizona Code of 1939), similarly volunteer fire departments are established in municipalities by a petition of the majority of the property taxpayers and qualified electors thereof filed with the Board of Supervisors of the County (ch. 16, sec. 2005, Arizona Code of 1939).

The State does provide for State schools. Chapter 54 of the Arizona Code of 1939 establishes a State School Board which has full control over public schools of the State. Section 505 of that chapter,

however, exempts from compulsory attendance at public schools all children who attend regularly organized private schools. Thuse, while the State may provide schools for these Japanese, there is no reason why the United States should not establish schools of its own which would be recognized by the State as long as they comply with applicable State laws and regulations.

It is, however, possible for the United States to acquire exclusive jurisdiction over the relocation area to be set aside for the Japanese. This could be done by a session of jurisdiction made by an act of the Legislature of the State of Arizona to the United States. (See Fort Leavenworth Railroad v. Lowe, 114 U. S. 525 (1885).) While such session of exclusive jurisdiction would have to be accepted by the United States, it is not necessary that such acceptance be made expressly by a special act of Congress. The acceptance of the session may be presumed in the absence of any dissent on the part of the United States where such session confers a benefit upon it as is the case here (see Fort Leavenworth Railroad v. Lowe, 114 U. S. 525 (1185).) In this connection, the Supreme Court held in ex parte Hobard Federal Cases, No. 6312 (C. C. D. Kansas, 1877):

"It is ****urged that some act of Congress assuming this jurisdiction is necessary****But I am of opinion that when the locus in quo is under the control of the United States and is used as a fort, magazines, or other purposes mentioned in the constitution, the laws of the

United States, framed for such places, become the law of these places upon the consent of the State lawfully given for that purpose."

Where thus exclusive jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States by the State of Arizona, the applicable civil law will be that of the State of Arizona by adoption only but not because the State has jurisdiction over the relocation area. This was stated by the Supreme Court in Chicago Rock Island and P. and P. Railway v. McGlinn, 114, U. S. 542 (1885). In that case the court stated as follows:

"It is a general rule of public law, recognized and acted upon by the United States, that whenever political jurisdiction and legislative power over any territory are transferred from one nation or sovereign to another, the municipal laws of the country, that is, laws which are intended for the protection of private rights, continue in force until abrogated or changed by the new government or sovereign."

Similarly, Title 18, U.S.C. ch. 11, provides that apart from those crimes which are enumerated in that chapter the criminal law of the State shall remain applicable in territories located within the boundaries of the State, even though exclusive jurisdiction over them has been ceded to the United States.

A number of other jurisdictional problems will arise which cannot all now be foreseen. Thus, the problem of diversity of citizenship will arise in numerous lawsuits due to the fact that the Japanese will maintain their former pre-war residence. For the same reason the question will arise which law will govern the

descent and distribution of the estates of Japanese deceased in the relocation area. Finally the question of matrimonial domicile and the law consequently applicable to the financial relations of the Japanese marrying in the relocation area will present certain difficulties.

In conclusion it may be said that while State law will be applicable in most cases whether exclusive jurisdiction is ceded to the United States or not numerous conflicts of jurisdiction may be avoided and the power of the United States to regular all relevant activities in the relocation area will be more firmly established if such exclusive jurisdiction is ceded to the United States. In this connection, it may even become desirable to request a special act of Congress accepting such jurisdiction, authorizing the Coordinator of the War Relocation Authority through such agencies of the Federal Government as he may choose to regulate and control all such activities and transactions of the Japanese in the relocation area as he may deem advisable.

(signed) Lachman

Karl E. Lachmann,
Assistant Solicitor.

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Reports
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

Mr. R.R. Best
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MISSSENT TO POSTON, ARIZONA

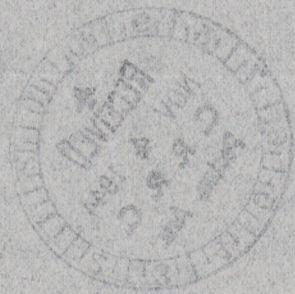
MISSSENT TO POSTON, ARIZONA

October 28, 1944

To: All Projects

Attn: Reports Officers - *John Bigelow*

The following release has been cleared by OWI as a national press release to PMs of Tuesday, October 31. We are sending it to you for possible publication in the center newspaper. Copies of the pamphlet are being sent to each center for distribution to libraries, mess halls, club rooms and other central locations.



Arnold M. Serwer
Arnold M. Serwer
Acting Chief
Reports Division



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41488

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

October 28, 1944

RECEIVED AT POSTON, ARIZONA

To: All Projects

Attn: Reports Officers - *John Higgins*

The following release has been cleared by OWI as
a national press release to PWs of Tuesday, October 31.
We are sending it to you for possible publication in the
center newspaper. Copies of the pamphlet are being sent
to each center for distribution to libraries, mess halls,
club rooms and other central locations.

Arnold M. Sawyer
Arnold M. Sawyer
Acting Chief
Reports Division



41483

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITYFor Release to Tuesday P.M.'s
October 31, 1944Cleared and Issued
Through Facilities of the
Office of War Information

From Attu to Kwajalein and Burma in the Pacific war and from Salerno to Liverso in Italy, the battle record of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry is told in "Nisei in Uniform," an illustrated pamphlet issued today by the War Relocation Authority in collaboration with the War Department.

The achievements of Nisei with Merrill's Marauders in Burma only recently have been coming to light, the WRA said, too late for more than a brief reference in the publication. News of Japanese American participation in the campaign in France also was announced after the publication went to press.

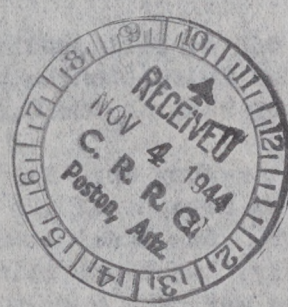
"Every race and nation from which our population is drawn," the publication states, "is represented among the young Americans who are fighting side by side to overthrow the Axis powers. Men of German ancestry have been helping to smash the German Nazis; men of Italian descent have participated in the struggle to drive the Axis forces from Italy; men whose parents came from Japan are showing that devotion to America and gallantry in action are not determined by the color of the skin."

Pictures and text tell the battlefield and camp training stories of the 442nd combat team, and the 100th infantry battalion which is united with it, two organizations manned by Japanese Americans. In Italy the 1300 members of the 100th have been awarded more than 1,000 Purple Hearts and a Presidential citation. Ninety per cent of the men in the 442nd have won combat infantrymen's badges in action, and others have received Purple Hearts and other battle awards.

Articles and photographs also record the exploits of individual Nisei assigned to scattered units, including some in the Army Air Forces, and in infantry organizations that fought in the Marshall Islands, the Aleutians and Burma. A Nisei paratrooper and Nisei Nacs also are featured. Many of the soldiers and Nacs once were in relocation centers.

"No publication can do full justice to the heroism of Joe Nisei," Director Milton S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority said. "He is giving a splendid account of himself faster than anyone can record it."

GIs of Japanese ancestry were in America's fight from the beginning, the pamphlet shows in its account of the 100th infantry battalion's first experience at Pearl Harbor. One Nisei soldier was killed by Tokyo's attack on December 7. The next day, ten Nisei soldiers assisted in capturing the first Japanese prisoner of the war, the operator of a one-man submarine which had grounded on a reef off Oahu. Another Japanese American led a detachment of soldiers which captured a Japanese flyer who landed on the island of Midway and terrorized the natives until he was seized.



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Statement by Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes.

"I interested myself for two reasons in the location of seven United States citizens who are of Japanese ancestry on my farm at Olney, Maryland, and on the farm of a neighbor. The first reason is that I believe we should do all that we can to ease the burden that the war has placed upon this particular group of our fellow citizens. I do not like the idea of loyal citizens, no matter of what race or color, being kept in relocation centers any longer than need be. The second reason is that these citizens have a background of farming in California and we need competent farm help badly. The individuals involved compose family groups. They have been investigated not only in the usual manner by the F.B.I., Military Intelligence, and others, but also have been observed by an agency over which I have jurisdiction, the Indian Service, since they have been for eight months at Poston on the Colorado River. I have had excellent reports on them."

April 14, 1943

SECRETARY ICKES' MESSAGE TO CENTER RESIDENTS

December 29, 1944

Secretary Ickes has just issued the following statement for residents of all WRA centers.

"To the great majority of you have been, or soon will be restored the full personal privileges which were yours before military necessity demanded the evacuation. My own reaction to the lifting of the mass exclusion orders is one of deep satisfaction. I am proud that our nation during the progress of a devastating world conflict, can concern itself with the restoration of complete civil liberties to a minority segment of our population.

"I congratulate you upon the recognition you have received as a group and I want to express my heartfelt appreciation of the patience and understanding which the great majority of you have displayed as cooperative and law-abiding residents of relocation centers. Few groups in the population, outside of those in uniform, have made a greater personal sacrifice than you have during the past three years.

"The one-third of your original group who have left the centers have proved to you that opportunity, acceptance and personal satisfaction may be yours in states other than those which were your former homes. More important to you, however, is the fact that these 33,000 men, women, and children have proved to the Nation that they, and you, may be quiet, law-abiding and useful members of a free society when given the opportunity. Still more important to you and to your future is the almost incredible record that your sons and husbands have made fighting for this country on every battlefield of the war. Every thinking man and woman in the United States shares my pride and thankfulness for their bravery and their unstinting sacrifice to home and country.

"The announcement that the centers will of necessity be closed within one year should not be alarming to you, for many reasons. The facilities of the War Relocation Authority and the Department of the Interior will continue to be available to you for that period, and every assistance will be directed toward helping each of you to make a satisfactory resettlement in the community of your choice.

"I hope that the great majority of families in the centers will find it possible to work out acceptable relocation plans during the next few months. I think that your best opportunity will be found while war production activities and employment needs still remain at existing levels. It is my considered judgment that a wider opportunity, for most of you, lies in states east of the Sierra Nevadas, where your friends, and in many instances members of your families, are establishing new and successful homes. But, regardless of where you finally decide to relocate, all of you who leave the centers during the next several months can be assured that the War Relocation Authority will make every reasonable effort to facilitate your transition back to private life"

City of New York
Office of the Mayor
New York 7, N.Y.

April 11, 1944

Honorable Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This is to confirm my conversation to Chicago with you over the telephone today and my talk, in accordance with your suggestion, with Under-secretary Fortas in Washington, on the subject of the relocation of Japanese now being released from concentration camp.

I want to formally record my protest against the present plan to take these people from concentration camps and relocate them to cities in the East. I am naturally speaking for New York City. If these people are to be trusted to the extent of being released from concentration camp, then they should be permitted to go to the places from which they were taken. In many instances they were forced to sell their property at great sacrifice because of the short notice given in the Evacuation Orders. That is something which concerns the government. I submit, however, that it is manifestly unfair to turn these people loose, and because the Western states do not want them back, to force them upon New York City.

When war broke out I was faced with the difficult problem of several hundred thousand enemy aliens. I did not ask the United States Government to take these people and dump them on the Pacific Coast. I faced the situation and we did it intelligently. You also must know that the racial situation is such in New York City as to make it extremely dangerous for the mass transportation of Japanese to this City. There is a question of housing too, as well as the friction which will be created when these men and women enter into a competitive labor market. The mere fact that some have already arrived has created a new police problem. From the information we have gathered to date, there seems to be ~~insufficient~~ insufficient and not very convincing evidence to establish citizenship. Therefore we will have to proceed in such manner as the Police deem necessary to maintain peace and order in this community.

I must therefore insist that measures be taken immediately to stop permanently the transportation of these relocated Japanese. Your assurance that same will be stopped temporarily is most helpful and I appreciate it. However, this is not a temporary question. It is a permanent one and it must be settled permanently.

Sincerely yours,

Mayor

Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia,
Mayor of New York City,
New York, New York.

Re telephone conversation today. I have made careful check and have ascertained that only about twenty evacuees are expected to arrive in New York City during rest of this week from relocation centers. In no case have orders been issued upon request of municipal authorities forbidding relocation evacuees. If orders were to be issued to the nine relocation centers and all necessary people to prevent evacuees from going to New York we would be unable to avoid those orders becoming matter of public knowledge. Results would be disastrous to entire relocation program and plan for orderly handling of this difficult problem. Any prohibition would immediately become nationwide issue and would be vigorously opposed by groups and organizations throughout the country which are deeply and actively interested in humane and decent handling of problem of these people. In addition prohibition would adversely affect fate of American civilians, including New Yorkers, interned in Japan and would be used by Japanese in ~~xxx~~ anti-American racial propaganda damaging to conduct of war. I cannot fail to believe that you have the wrong impression as to magnitude of settlement which has taken place and is likely to take place in New York City. I hope that you will give us an adequate opportunity to discuss the entire matter with you. Problem is of ~~xxx~~ such importance that if you so desire I shall be glad to come to New York for discussion at your convenience.

Abe Fortas
Acting Secretary of the Interior

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THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Washington

PRS 9064

CONFIDENTIAL

APR 22 1944

My dear Fiorello:

After talking with you on the telephone from Chicago on April 11 and reading your letter of the same date, concerning the relocation of Japanese-Americans in New York, I am left with the definite impression that you have not been fully advised regarding the status of those people, the issues at stake in the War Relocation Authority program, and the impact which that program is likely to have on New York City.

The people of Japanese ancestry who are being relocated throughout the eastern, midwestern, and Rocky Mountain States are not inmates of concentration camps. They are a dislocated group of people whose only "fault" is that they are of Japanese descent and that they happened to be living in a highly sensitive military area shortly after the outbreak of war. They were moved into relocation centers under jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority not because they were suspected of disloyalty but because temporary homes had to be provided while procedures for relocating them in normal communities were being developed. Nevertheless, all those being relocated have been investigated by the War Relocation Authority which has made use of information from the files of Federal Intelligence agencies and from many other sources in determining their eligibility for relocation. Those found eligible are people whose records contain no evidence of disloyalty. The majority are American citizens by right of birth, and there can be no question regarding their citizenship. The remainder are law-abiding aliens who have lived in the United States for 20 years or longer.

Since the relocation program was initiated in the summer of 1942, a total of approximately 21,000 people have left the War Relocation Authority centers to establish new homes in hundreds of communities all the way from Spokane to Boston. In the overwhelming majority of cases, they have been making a real contribution to war production--a much more immediate contribution than they could ever make in government-operated centers--and they have fitted into the normal community life without difficulty. Situations such as the one which recently developed in Warren County, New Jersey, are most decidedly the exception rather than the rule.

Of the 21,000 people who have been relocated, only 600 are now living in New York City. This is much less than the number received in several midwestern cities and, in proportion to the total population of New York, seems an insignificant number. The largest monthly movement into New York took place in March of this

If we should attempt now to cut off all relocation into New York City, the number of people thus prevented from relocation would be comparatively small. But the repercussions of such a move would almost certainly be tremendous. In view of the national prominence of New York and particularly in view of your own great reputation as an opponent of racial discrimination, the action would be certain to attract nationwide and even international attention. In this country it would probably set a precedent that might be disastrous to the whole relocation program, and it would come as a distinct shock to the church groups, labor organizations, and other groups which have been vigorously supporting that program. In Japan it might be seized by the military as a pretext for further maltreatment of American citizens and would ~~xxx~~ almost surely be used as a propaganda device in convincing other Oriental nations that the United States is conducting a racial war. Among peoples of the other United Nations it might be interpreted as evidence of a serious flaw in American democracy.

Actually, however, we have no more legal authority to keep evacuees from relocating in New York City than we have to prevent any other group of American citizens or law-abiding aliens from moving there. The evacuees who leave the centers are free to move at will outside the evacuated West Coast area. If an individual evacuee wanted to move to New York and insisted on his right to do so, any action we might take to stop him would certainly be ineffective and highly untenable from a legal standpoint.

To give you a further idea of my views on this question, I am attaching a copy of a statement which I recently released to the press in San Francisco.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia,
Mayor of New York City,
New York, New York.

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 Rewritten, 4/17/44, MMT:zhier:mh

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington

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February 13, 1942

ORDER NO. 1650

All correspondence, with the exceptions noted below, addressed to persons or organizations outside of the Department of the Interior, including that addressed to other governmental agencies, which is concerned with rates of pay, hours of labor, wage claims, or relationships with labor organizations, shall be referred to the Special Adviser on Labor Relations prior to signature, for review as to labor policy. This order shall not apply to correspondence originating in the Division of Personnel Supervision and Management or the Classification Division.

It is understood, of course, that officials of the Department and its bureaus will consult with the Special Adviser on Labor Relations on all matters involving labor policy within the Department.

Harold Z. Ickes

Secretary of the Interior.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

ORDER NO. 1668

March 26, 1942

As a corollary to the Property Accounting Regulations, prescribed October 16, 1941, the principles of administrative management relating to automotive equipment contained in the attached manual are hereby prescribed for the bureaus and offices of the Department.

In view of the restrictive requirements of the present emergency period, the basic control and record procedures, preventive maintenance practices, principles of shop accounting, regulations with respect to governors, and the instruction, examination, and control of automotive equipment operators are to be adopted with the least possible delay. Further restrictive policies and equipment conservation practices will be promulgated and will be based upon the system and principles herein prescribed. The bureaus and offices will submit proposed applications of the system to the Departmental Property Committee for review and approval before installation.

Those bureaus having Supervisors of Automotive Equipment will establish and maintain the system under their control. The Administrative Inspectors attached to the offices of the heads of the bureaus will be required to report upon the equipment and the application of the system herein prescribed.

During the emergency, one consolidated Group Automotive Equipment Report (Exhibit No. 3 attached to the Manual) will be required by the Department from each bureau and office having automotive equipment for (1) all passenger cars, and (2) all trucks. These reports will be submitted to the Departmental Property Committee for such use as the Secretary shall direct every 90 days, i.e., July 1, October 1, December 1, April 1.

All questions relative to the adoption of the Automotive Equipment Management System should be submitted to the Departmental Property Committee, Room 7354, Interior Building, Phone Branch 776.

Harold Z. Gehl
Secretary of the Interior.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

March 25, 1942

TO THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
FROM THE CHIEF, FIELD OFFICE

RE: [Illegible text]

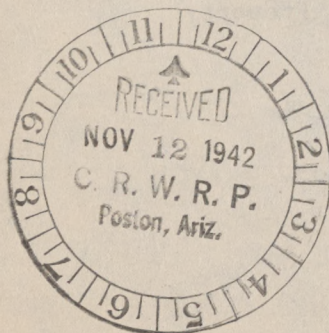
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington

March 26, 1942

ORDER NO. 1669

The new conditions brought about by the war demand an immediate and drastic curtailment in the use of all automotive equipment by retiring from active use a considerable portion of such equipment, and a more judicious use and intensive conservation of the units which remain in service.

To accomplish these objectives for the Department of the Interior, the following directions must be complied with by all bureaus, agencies and offices of the Department and their field offices:

1. All automotive vehicles which are not absolutely essential must be removed from active service immediately.
2. A system of rigid control of the use of all equipment remaining in service must be established.
3. The most effective utilization of the vehicles remaining in service must be made.
4. A system of preventive maintenance must be established and carried out. If funds are not available to carry on such a maintenance program, then the use of the equipment affected must be stopped rather than devalue the equipment by improper and insufficient care.
5. Other means of transportation should be substituted for automotive equipment in all cases where possible.
6. Department-wide pooling of repair and maintenance facilities will be necessary. The immediate extension of shop facilities to all bureaus, agencies, and offices, by those who have shops is therefore mandatory.
7. When possible, all automotive equipment requiring repairs must be put in good operating condition notwithstanding the fact that it may be held in reserve or stored. No automotive equipment,

or supplies, are to be sold as scrap until after all material and parts which would be useful in the operation, maintenance, or repair of other automotive equipment have been removed.

8. Administrative attention should be directed immediately toward the possibility of decentralizing as much of the field work as possible, delegating authority to responsible field employees in remote sections of the country, and revamping operation procedures in order to eliminate some of the need of motor vehicles as a means of transportation.

The above eight cardinal requirements will insure a substantial continuation of our activities and aid in achieving the essential program objectives of the bureaus and offices of the Department.

Questions with respect to procedures and requirements of this order are to be referred to the Office of the Under Secretary of this Department. Complete instructions for carrying the provisions of the order into effect will be promulgated. Any constructive suggestions you may have on these problems will be appreciated.

Harold L. Fikes

Secretary of the Interior.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington

September 29, 1943

ORDER NO. 1741

It is a foregone conclusion that the majority of our travel by automobile and other use of automotive equipment will have to be accomplished with the supply of tires now in the possession of the Department. As a result of a recent survey of this rubber stock, it is apparent that our supply of tires is being consumed at an alarming rate. Obviously, we can not allow any unnecessary consumption of our tire supply to hamper essential operations of the Department without first doing all in our power to prevent it.

I therefore direct that each bureau and office of the Department re-examine every program that depends upon the use of automotive equipment. The Bureaus' total supply of tires should then be allocated among its various activities so that the available supply can be made to last, if possible, two years. The relative importance of various programs of course must be considered in making these allocations. Immediate steps should then be taken to curtail the use of all automotive equipment to whatever extent is required to keep tire consumption within the amounts thus allocated. Generally, a reduction in the use of automotive equipment of 50 percent will be required. Future revisions in the amount of rubber allocated, and consequently in equipment use permissible, will depend upon the amount of rubber made available to the Department from outside sources. At present this is impossible to predict and must not be relied upon.

Each bureau and office will report the progress and status of this program to the Departmental Property Committee, Room 7354 Interior Building, as soon as possible. In addition, those bureaus and offices which have not as yet instituted the record system prescribed by Order No. 16668 will submit the information indicated on the attached form to the same Committee at the close of each month.

I can not state too strongly the seriousness of the responsibility which rests upon the bureaus and offices of the Department in connection with the conservation of our tires and automotive equipment.

(Sgd. Harold L. Ickes)
Secretary of the Interior

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington

November 16, 1942

ORDER NO. 1761

Order No. 1716 established a system for identification of motor vehicles operated by the Department of the Interior as a substitute for the system prescribed by Order No. 1597, both orders having been issued in accordance with instructions issued by the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget now advises in Circular 403 that the War Production Board has released sheet steel (the use of which for other purposes is precluded by its size) for the continued manufacture of standard Federal identification tags to replace agency tags, provided the latter are turned in as scrap. The following instructions are issued for the Department of the Interior:

(1) The provisions of Order No. 1716 permitting the carrying of Department or bureau tags and the use of decalcomania facsimiles on motor vehicles and trailers are rescinded as of December 1, 1942, or as soon thereafter as the Federal tags are available.

(2) The Federal tags shall be procured as single tags, to be mounted on the rear of vehicles. Tags secured from the District of Columbia Government may be transferred only to another Government vehicle operating in the District, and then only when authorized by the District of Columbia Government.

(3) All Department or bureau tags removed from vehicles or in stock when the Federal tags are received shall be defaced and disposed of as scrap metal in accordance with Circulars 638 and 659 of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. New tags will be procured from the Procurement Division through the Purchasing Office for the Department.

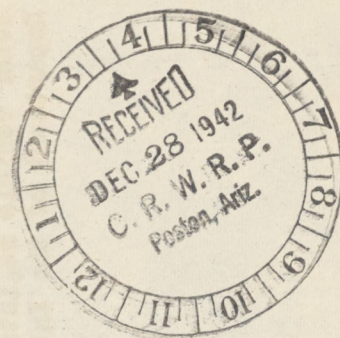
(4) Leased vehicles shall not carry Federal tags or shields unless they are leased for more than six months, are housed by the leasing agency and are operated by Government personnel.

(5) Vehicles shall be registered with State or District of Columbia motor vehicle registration agencies as follows: "United States Government, Department of the Interior, (Name of bureau or office)".

(SGD) ABE FORTAS

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

CHIEF ADM. OFFICER		
REC'D	DEC 28	'42
NOTED		
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FW'D		



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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington

Order No. 1763

November 17, 1942

Inventions by Employees of the Department of the Interior.

1. Purpose. This order is issued under the authority of section 161 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. sec. 22) in order to (a) secure for the people of the United States the full benefits of Government research and investigation in the Department of the Interior, (b) make definite the rights and obligations of employees with respect to any inventions made by them during employment in the Interior Department, (c) establish a uniform procedure by which these rights and obligations may be equitably determined in each case, and (d) encourage and recognize individual and cooperative achievement in research and investigation.

2. Relative rights of Government and employee. (a) The Government, as the employer and as the representative of the people of the United States, should have the ownership and control of any invention developed in the course of its governmental activities. Each employee of this Department is, therefore, required to assign to the United States, represented for this purpose by the Secretary of the Interior, all rights to any invention made by the employee within the general scope of his governmental duties. An invention will be considered within the general scope of the governmental duties of an employee (1) whenever his duties include research or investigation, or the supervision of research or investigation, and the invention arose in the course of such research or investigation and is relevant to the general field of an inquiry to which the employee was assigned, or (2) whenever the invention was in substantial degree made or developed through the use of Government facilities or financing, or on Government time, or through the aid of Government information not available to the public.

(b) The employee will be considered entitled to all rights resulting from any invention which was not made by him within the general scope of his governmental duties as defined above, and also, unless the Secretary should determine that private ownership of such rights would be contrary to public policy, to the foreign rights resulting from any invention made within the general scope of his governmental duties.

(c) If the Secretary finds that any invention of an employee of the Department, which was not made within the general scope of his governmental duties, is used or liable to be used in the public interest, the employee may if he chooses obtain under the act of March 3, 1883, as amended (35 U. S. C. sec. 45), a United States patent for such an invention without the payment of any fee, with the reservation that the invention may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes without the payment of any royalty thereon.

(d) The requirement of subdivision (a) as to the assignment of all rights to the United States may be waived by the Secretary of the Interior in the case of any invention as to which the Secretary finds, upon grounds to be specified by him, that the interests of the United States do not require full assignment of the patent rights involved. Whether in such instances the employee may or shall be

CHIEF ADM. OFFICER	
REC'D	JAN 21 '43
NOTED	
	JAN 23 '43

CHIEF COST ACCOUNTANT	
REC'D	JAN 26 '43
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FW'D	

CHIEF ACCT. SECTION	
REC'D	JAN 27 '43
NOTED	
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FW'D	JAN 30 '43

SUPPLY & TRANSP. OFFICER	
REC'D	FEB 1 1943
NOTED	
POSTED	
FW'D	FEB 1 1943

PAYROLL & PERS. OFFICE	
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FW'D	2-2-43

quired to proceed pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (c) will be determined by the Secretary.

3. Report of inventions. (a) Every invention made by an employee of the Department, and considered by him to be patentable, must be reported by such employee to the head of his bureau. The report shall describe the nature and operation of the invention, shall set forth the circumstances relevant to section 2 of this Order under which the invention was made, and shall state the opinion of the employee as to the relative rights of the Government and the employee under section 2 of this Order. If section 2 (c) of this Order may be applicable, the employee shall state whether he wishes to take advantage of the act of 1833, as amended.

(b) The head of the bureau shall examine the nature and circumstances of the invention as set forth in the employee's report and, after securing any supplemental information which he may consider necessary, shall forward the report to the Secretary of the Interior, together with his comments thereon and his conclusion as to the relative rights of the Government and the employee under section 2 of this Order. All such reports will be referred to the Solicitor for an opinion as to the relative rights of the Government and the employee under section 2 of this Order.

(c) Upon decision by the Secretary as to such rights, the Solicitor shall promptly take such steps as may be necessary to assure the submission of appropriate patent applications to the Patent Office, and the execution of any appropriate assignment or license, in any case where the invention falls within section 2(a) or is to be filed under section 2(c) of this Order.

4. Policy as to inventions. The Department undertakes to do all within its power under existing restrictions appropriately to reward its employees who through their inventive achievements advance the technological and scientific knowledge of the Nation, and will propose such legislation to the Congress as may be necessary more readily to permit this reward. The Department also will give energetic consideration to the establishment of machinery through which to further the use by industry and the public of the inventions conceived in this Department and assigned to the Government as here provided.

5. Application of Order. This Order shall be a condition of employment of all employees of the Department of the Interior and shall be effective as to all inventions made during the period of such employment after this date. It shall also be effective without regard to any existing or future contract to the contrary entered into by any employee of this Department with any party other than the Government. It shall also operate as an assignment of all rights to any invention made by any employee of this Department within the general scope of his governmental duties, as defined in section 2(a) of this Order, which has not been reported to the Department, as required by section 3(a) of this Order, but which may later be the subject of a patent application by the employee or any assignee.

(Sgd) Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior.

PROCUREMENT OFFICE

FEB 1 - 1943

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533

9721

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington

December 14, 1942.

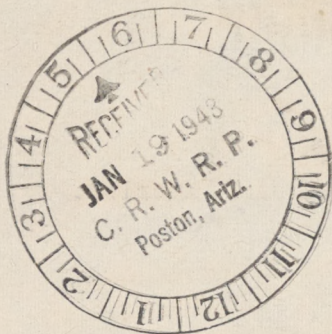
ORDER NO. 1771.

Paragraph No. (5) of Order No. 1761, dated November 16, 1942, dealing with the identification of motor vehicles operated by the Department of the Interior, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(5) Vehicles registered with a state motor vehicle registration agency or with the District of Columbia shall be registered as follows: "United States Government, Department of the Interior, (Name of bureau or office)".

Abe Fortas
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

CHIEF ADM. OFFICER	
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FW'D	JAN 23 43



*Head ✓
Belvin ✓
Empire
Zimmerman
Smith*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1943

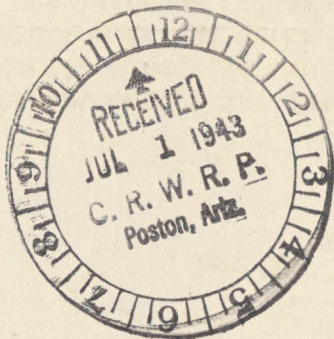
ORDER NO. 1831

All bureaus, offices and agencies of the Department of the Interior shall take notice of and comply with the President's Executive Order No. 9346 of May 27, 1943 (8 Fed. Reg. 7183), by including in all contracts hereafter negotiated or renegotiated by them a provision as follows:

The contractor shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or natural origin, and shall require an identical provision to be included in all subcontracts hereunder.

Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior

CHIEF ADM. OFFICER	
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FILED	2800



Handwritten: H. H. H. Empire

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington

CHIEF ADM. OFFICER	
REC'D	OCT 7 '43
NOTED	
FORWARDED	
OCT 7 '43	

Handwritten signature: C. G.

September 7, 1943

ORDER NO. 1871

PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING INVENTIONS BY EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR

Section 3 of Order No. 1763 of November 17, 1942, requires every invention made subsequent to its date by an employee of the Department and considered by him to be patentable to be reported by such employee to the head of his bureau and by the head of the bureau to the Secretary of the Interior. This reporting shall be accomplished in accordance with the following procedure.

1. Report to Secretary and Attorney General. Inventions by employees which they consider to have been made within the scope of their governmental duties and inventions for which employees seek to have patent applications prosecuted without the payment of any fee under the act of March 3, 1883, as amended (35 U. S. C. sec. 45), shall be submitted to the Secretary's Office by means of a letter to the Attorney General transmitting the following documents: (a) an invention report, and (b) a certificate of the public interest in the use of the invention. The forms for the transmittal letter, the invention report, and the certificate which have been prepared in the Solicitor's Office should be used. The transmittal letter shall be prepared for the signature of the First Assistant Secretary and copies of the letter and its enclosures shall be designated as follows: one for the Secretary's Office, one for the Solicitor's Office, one for the employee-inventor, and others for such persons in the bureau or office as it may designate. The transmittal letter shall include the name and location of the person in the bureau or office with whom the attorney in the Department of Justice handling the case may thereafter communicate.

If the employee believes the invention was not made by him within the scope of his governmental duties and if he does not desire a patent application to be prosecuted under the act of 1883, he shall nevertheless prepare an invention report and submit it to the head of his bureau for transmission to the Secretary.

2. Occasion for Invention Reports. An invention report shall be prepared by the employee-inventor for each invention and submitted through his supervisor to the head of the Bureau or office. If the invention is the result of group work the report shall be made by the supervisor. An invention report shall be promptly made whenever an employee or supervisor believes that a process or device has been discovered which is novel in its field. It is not necessary to wait until the

process or device is completely reduced to practice nor to report as soon as the idea is conceived, unless for some special reason immediate report is considered necessary to protect the interests of the United States. The employee is not obligated to check the literature of the art or otherwise to make certain the device or practice is technically "an invention" or is patentable.

3. Contents of Invention Reports. An invention report shall contain the following information; the title of the invention; the name, address and office of the inventor or inventors; a statement of the evidence of the invention available, any information concerning publication of the invention, the problems involved, the objects, advantages and use, and a description of the invention. Unless the invention report requests an opinion of the Solicitor as to the relative rights of the Government and the employee under section 2 of Order No. 1763, it will be assumed that the invention was made subsequent to the date of the order and within the scope of the governmental duties of the employee and will, accordingly, be assigned to the United States under that order. If an employee considers that the invention is not one required to be assigned to the United States, he shall in the invention report request a Solicitor's opinion of his rights and present the following information: the circumstances under which the invention was made and developed, his official duties as given on his job sheet or otherwise at the time of making the invention, and his conclusion as to his rights in the invention.

4. Action by the Head of the Bureau. The head of the bureau shall make certain that the invention report is as complete as circumstances permit. If in the report the employee requests a Solicitor's opinion as to his rights in the invention, the head of the bureau shall state his conclusions with respect to such rights.

If in the opinion of the head of the Bureau the facts justify the execution of a certificate to the effect that the invention is liable to be used in the public interest, he shall see that information supporting that conclusion is presented to the Secretary's Office. If the employee's invention report does not contain sufficient information on that score, such information should be added by the bureau or office. When an invention has been produced in the course of the activities of the bureau or office, no special justification of its liability for use in the public interest is needed.

5. Action by the Solicitor. In any cases where the employee requests an opinion of the Solicitor under Order No. 1763, the Solicitor shall prepare an opinion and submit it to the Secretary. In accordance with the decision of the Secretary in such cases, or in other cases in accordance with the decision of the employee to assign the invention to the United States, the Solicitor shall take such steps as may be necessary to assure the execution of an appropriate assignment or license to accompany the submission of a patent application by the Department of Justice to the Patent Office.

Section 3 of Order No. 1763 is hereby amended in so far as it is inconsistent with this order.

s/ Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior.

SECRETARY ICKES' MESSAGE TO CENTER RESIDENTS

December 29, 1944

Secretary Ickes has just issued the following statement for residents of all WRA centers.

"To the great majority of you have been, or soon will be restored the full personal privileges which were yours before military necessity demanded the evacuation. My own reaction to the lifting of the mass exclusion orders is one of deep satisfaction. I am proud that our nation during the progress of a devastating world conflict, can concern itself with the restoration of complete civil liberties to a minority segment of our population.

"I congratulate you upon the recognition you have received as a group and I want to express my heartfelt appreciation of the patience and understanding which the great majority of you have displayed as cooperative and law-abiding residents of relocation centers. Few groups in the population, outside of those in uniform, have made a greater personal sacrifice than you have during the past three years.

"The one-third of your original group who have left the centers have proved to you that opportunity, acceptance and personal satisfaction may be yours in states other than those which were your former homes. More important to you, however, is the fact that these 33,000 men, women, and children have proved to the Nation that they, and you, may be quiet, law-abiding and useful members of a free society when given the opportunity. Still more important to you and to your future is the almost incredible record that your sons and husbands have made fighting for this country on every battlefield of the war. Every thinking man and woman in the United States shares my pride and thankfulness for their bravery and their unstinting sacrifice to home and country.

"The announcement that the centers will of necessity be closed within one year should not be alarming to you, for many reasons. The facilities of the War Relocation Authority and the Department of the Interior will continue to be available to you for that period, and every assistance will be directed toward helping each of you to make a satisfactory resettlement in the community of your choice.

"I hope that the great majority of families in the centers will find it possible to work out acceptable relocation plans during the next few months. I think that your best opportunity will be found while war production activities and employment needs still remain at existing levels. It is my considered judgment that a wider opportunity, for most of you, lies in states east of the Sierra Nevadas, where your friends, and in many instances members of your families, are establishing new and successful homes. But, regardless of where you finally decide to relocate, all of you who leave the centers during the next several months can be assured that the War Relocation Authority will make every reasonable effort to facilitate your transition back to private life"

WAA - DI

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington

March 24, 1944

ORDER NO. 1936

Subject: Provisions applicable to the War Relocation Authority in the exercise of delegated authority.

In performing the functions delegated to him in Order No. 1922, the Director of the War Relocation Authority shall observe the following provisions:

1. After June 30, 1944, all budget and finance transactions shall be handled by the War Relocation Authority in accordance with the provisions of Order No. 1920. For the remainder of the fiscal year 1944, the War Relocation Authority is authorized to utilize the facilities of the Division of Central Administrative Services, Office for Emergency Management, in the maintenance of accounts and the provision of other financial services now being furnished to the War Relocation Authority.

2. (a) All personnel actions taken by the Director of the War Relocation Authority, or his designated representative in Washington or in the field service, shall be consistent with the personnel standards and policies of the Department of the Interior.

(b) Transfers of official station and the shipment, at government expense, of household goods incident to such transfers shall be approved in advance by the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) Personnel actions, including the allocation of vacancies, involving positions in Grades CAF-12 and P-5 and above, and all positions not subject to Civil Service laws, shall be submitted to the Secretary for prior approval.

(d) Requests for draft deferment for War Relocation Authority employees shall be submitted for review by the Committee on Deferment of Government Employees of the Department.

(e) Wage rate schedules for hourly rate employees shall be submitted for approval by the Secretary.

(f) Personnel reports to the Bureau of the Budget, the Civil Service Commission, and other agencies outside the Department of the Interior, shall be submitted by the War Relocation Authority to the Office of the Secretary for inclusion in Departmental reports.

ORDER NO. 1936

3. The facilities of the Departmental Purchasing Office are available to the War Relocation Authority, and shall be utilized whenever practicable by the War Relocation Authority. The provisions of Secretary's Order No. 1423, prescribing limitations upon the contracting authority delegated to bureau heads, shall not, until further order, apply to the operations of the War Relocation Authority.

4. Until July 1, 1944, the War Relocation Authority is authorized to procure office supplies and arrange for space, communications and other services through the Office for Emergency Management, but shall investigate as soon as possible the practicability of securing from Department of the Interior sources those administrative services for which reimbursement is now being made by the War Relocation Authority to the Office for Emergency Management. After June 30, 1944, the War Relocation Authority shall make provision for the administrative services required by the staff of the Authority.

5. Policies and programs dealing with issuance of information to the public shall be approved by the Department's Division of Information before they are put into effect. News releases from the national office of the War Relocation Authority shall be approved by the Division of Information before issuance and shall be released through the Division of Information.

/s/ Abe Fortes
Acting Secretary of the Interior

117
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

September 6, 1944

WAGE FIXING PROCEDURES, FIELD EMPLOYEES
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For the purpose of determining the prevailing rate of wages to be paid certain classes of field employees of the War Relocation Authority and to enable the payment to such employees of time and one-half for work in excess of 40 hours per week, the following procedure is established:

I

Wage Board

A Wage Board, composed of three representatives of the Department, is hereby established to determine prevailing wages for similar work in the locality of their employment for persons employed by the Government in the various trades and occupations excluding employees whose wages are fixed on an annual basis pursuant to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and to make recommendations with respect to such wages to the Secretary of the Interior.

II

Procedure to be Followed by Board

In determining the prevailing wages of various trades and occupations being considered by the Board, the Board shall procure evidence of the wages and compensation being paid to and prerequisites received by those employed in these trades and occupations from local contractors, Federal agencies (including wage scales currently being paid pursuant to minima established pursuant to the Davis-Bacon Act), private industrial employers, and others employing labor in the locality, whether pursuant to union agreements or otherwise. Hearings for the purpose of adducing evidence of wages paid in the locality may be held when, in the judgment of the Board, this is required in order to determine the prevailing rates of wages.

Based on the evidence procured as to prevailing wages and the prerequisites of employment in the locality in the classifications under consideration by the Wage Board, the Board shall make its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior as to the rates of wages to be paid to the Government employees of the classes above specified. The wages recommended shall become effective upon approval by the Secretary unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may direct the Board to reconsider any recommendation in whole or in part when, in his judgment, the recommended wage does not accord with the evidence procured as to the prevailing wage in the locality or when there is insufficient evidence to support the wage recommended.

III

Effective Period of Approved Wage Determinations

Any wage rate fixed in the manner above provided shall remain in effect until that rate has been supplanted by a different rate determined by the Wage Board with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Unless directed by the Secretary of the Interior to do so at other intervals, the Wage Board shall review wage rates at twelve-month intervals, beginning with the effective date of the first schedule of wages made in accordance with the procedure herein provided: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may direct a review at any other time when, in his judgment, this is desirable.

Unless otherwise ordered, the Board shall be composed of these departmental representatives:

Ervin J. Utz, who shall act as Chairman of the Board; Earl D. Brooks, Member of the Board, selected from the War Relocation Authority; and Francis J. Olsen, Member, selected from the Office of the Secretary of the Interior.

C. H. Powers, alternate Chairman of the Board; and Meyer Weinger, alternate Member, and Elizabeth Nicholson, secretary to the Board, selected from the War Relocation Authority.

Harold L. Pehs

Secretary of the Interior.

Personnel - 5
Operations - 5
Rawlins
operations 1
Nichols
Adm. Mgt. 1
Kellerman
Comm. Mgt. 1
Barrett
Legal 1
Stappard
Reports 1
Benson
Reboe 1

Files - 1



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

The War Relocation Authority, which since early 1942 has been concerned with the general welfare and relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast area under military order, is scheduled for complete liquidation on or before June 30, 1946. As a part of the liquidation procedure the agency's Publications Section and Distribution Unit were closed January 1.

For this reason we are unable to fill your request.

A set of our record material is scheduled for deposit with National Archives in Washington, where it will be made available for reference. National Archives also will accept a complete set of WRA photographs, together with the original negatives of this documentary material. I understand that prints will be available from these negatives.

Surplus copies of WRA publications and record material have been turned over to the University of California Library, Berkeley 4, California. After this library has had time to sort and classify such material, it will fill individual requests from any existing surplus of the various items. The library also will receive a complete WRA photograph collection, and a considerable quantity of surplus prints.

We are returning your request with the suggestion that you seek assistance directly where the above information indicates your needs can best be filled.

In addition to the above sources, it is probable that certain information concerning America's persons of Japanese ancestry may be obtainable from the files of various organizations which will continue to operate. Notable among these are the Japanese American Citizens League, Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, and the American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Sincerely,

M. M. Tozier

M. M. Tozier
Chief, Reports Division

*We are able to fill this request, but will not our reg.
not be able to fill any more in the future.*

OM-3789

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File
attaches

484 SF PBA 5-17-45 243P

6 SF WAR 5-17-45 355P

T E FRAYNE WRA SF

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED IN THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER ON MAY 15, 1945---

→ "TERROR ON THE WEST COAST" ✓

"NOT EVEN THE NORMALLY VEHEMENT HAROLD L ICKES CAN FIND WORDS SUFFICIENTLY STRONG FOR THE DENUNCIATION OF THOSE IRRESPONSIBLE HOODLUMS ON THE WEST COAST WHO, WITHOUT A THOUGHT OF THE PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH YOUNG AMERICANS HAVE BEEN GIVING ~~ENR77~~ THEIR LIVES ALL OVER THE GLOBE, HAVE BEEN TERRORIZING OTHER LOYAL AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WHOSE ONLY DESIRE IS TO RETURN TO THE HOMES FROM WHICH THEY WERE SO RUDELY EVICTED AFTER PEARL HARBOR.

"AS SECRETARY ICKES POINTS OUT THWI JUSTIFIED, RIGHTEOUS ~~6~~ ANGER, MANY OF THE NISEI HOMES INTO WHICH SHOTS HAVE BEEN FIRED HAVE AMERICANS SERVICE FLAG STARS IN THEIR WINDOWS. MANY OF THEIR SONS FOUGHT BRAVELY IN EUROPE, CONTRIBUTING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ONCE MIGHTY NAZI MENACE WHICH WAS FOUNDED IN ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ RACIAL HATERED. OTHERS ARE ~~FIGHT~~ FIGHTING AND DYING IN THE PACIFIC TO HELP PERVENT THE LAND OF THEIR ANCESTORS FROM EVER AGAIN THREATENING THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF AMERICA.

"WE HAVE BEEN PROUD IN THE UNITED STATES THAT WE DID NOT REPEAT OUR BEHAVIOR OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, WHEN THOUSANDS OF LOYAL AMERICAN GERMANS WERE HARRASSED AND TERRORIZED BY OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL PERSECUTORS. IT WILL PROVE TO HAVE BEEN A FALSE PRIDE IF WE DO NOT AS A NATION RISE UP IN PROTEST AGAINST SIMILAR TREATMENT OF THE JAPANESE AMERICANS.

"IF WE ARE TO RETAIN OUR SELF-RESPECT THE PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON AND OREGON ESPECIALLY MUST ACT VIGOROUSLY TO END THIS TERRORISM AND GIVE THE NISEI THE PROTECTION WHICH IS THEIR RIGHT AS UN-OFFENDING RESIDENTS OR CITIZENS OF A FREE COUNTRY."

M M TOZIER WRA WA

DM 40 3P



489 WRA SF PBA 5-17-45 1249P

4 SF WAR 5-17-45 3P

~~T E FRAYNE WRA SF~~

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED IN THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD ON MAY 17, 1945--

"WEST COAST STORM TROOPERS"

"AMONG GLORIOUS PAGES OF THE AMERICAN WAR RECORD IS ONE SHAME.

"IT WILL RECOUNT THE INJUSTICE, HOODLUMISM AND NATIVE TERRORISM PRACTICED UPON NATIVE AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY.

"ONCE AGAIN GOING TO BAT FOR A RACIAL MINORITY, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ICKES HAS DENOUNCED THE "NAZI STORM-TROOPER TACTICS" OF LAWLESS ELEMENTS ON THE WEST COAST.

"THERE HAVE BEEN 24 INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION IN THE LAST FOUR MONTHS AGAINST JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO HAVE RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA FROM RELOCATION CENTERS. THAT IS BAD ENOUGH, BUT MOST FRIGHTENING IS ICKES REPORT THAT NO SUSPECTS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN ANY OF 15 "SHOOTING ATTEMPTS" IN RURAL CALIFORNIA AREAS.

"STATE AND COUNTY ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE EITHER CONNIVING WITH THE TERRORISTS OR CONDONING THEIR VICIOUS BEHAVIOR.

"TWO-THIRDS OF THE 110,000 JAPANESE AMERICANS IN THIS COUNTRY WERE BORN HERE. THEY HAVE THE RIGHTS OF ANY OTHER AMERICAN UNDER LAW. JAPANESE AMERICANS HAVE FOUGHT VALINTLY IN OUR ARMED FORCES. THEY HAVE A SPLENDID BOND BUYING RECORD. THEY HAVE GIVEN THEIR BLOOD TO THE RED CROSS.

"NOW THEY ARE GOING HOME--ONLY TO BE CONFRONTED WITH THE NIGHT RIDERS TORCH, BULLETS FROM AMBUSH, CURSES AND THREATS. BEFORE THE EYES OF THE VISITING DIPLOMATS OF THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD AT SAN FRANCISCO THIS CONSTITUTES A NATIONAL DISGRACE. WE BELIEVE WITH ICKES THE WEST COAST TERRORISM IS THE WORK OF A SMALL MINORITY BUT IT'S ABOUT TIME THAT THE DECENT HUMANE MAJORITY PUT AN END TO THIS PRESECUTION."

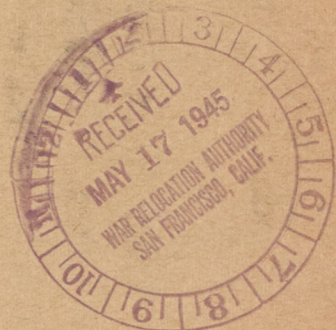
~~M M TOZIER WRA WA~~

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END



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T E FRAYNE WRA SF

Date ans.

No reply nec.

To file
(NAME)

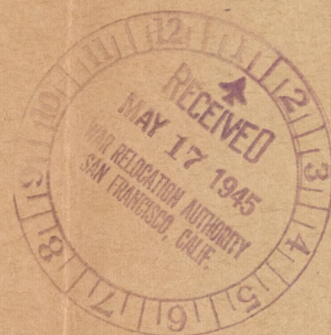
THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED IN THE WASHINGTON POST ~~TODAY~~ ^{May 17} ----

"PLANNED TERRORISM"

"SECRETARY ICKES HABIT OF CALLING A SPADE BY ITS COMMONLY ACCEPTED NAME WAS NEVER PUT TO BETTER USE THAN IN HIS CHARACTERIZATION OF THE RECENT WEST COAST ATTACKS ON AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY. THESE CONSTITUTE, HE SAID, "A PATTERN OF PLANNED TERRORISM BY HOODLUMS." HE ALSO POINTED HIS FINGER SQUARELY AT THEIR UGLY PURPOSE--TO SET UP "AN ECONOMIC BEACHHEAD ON THE PROPERTY OF THE EVACUEES." THIS IS PRECISELY WHAT ALL THE RECENT ^{ED} ^{EN} FRENZY, ALL THE TALK ABOUT SPIES AND SABOTEURS, BOILS DOWN TO. SOME PEOPLE WHO WANT TO TAKE OVER FARMLAND OWNED BY THE EVACUEES HAVE HIRED GUNMEN AND PLUG-UGLIES TO FRIGHTEN THESE CITIZENS AWAY FROM THEIR HOMES. THE TECHNIQUE DIFFERS IN NO ESSENTIAL RESPECT FROM THAT EMPLOYED IN GERMANY BY THOSE WHO ~~VONV~~ COVETED THE PROPERTY OF THE JEWS.

"MR. ICKES IS QUITE RIGHT, TOO, IN HIS ASSERTION THAT THESE ~~"NIST"~~ STORM-TROPPER TACTICS ARE "A MATTER OF NATIONAL CONCERN." HOODLUMISM IS NEVER MORE CONTAGIOUS THAN WHEN IT IS PRACTICED AGAINST A RACIAL MINORITY. LET THE TACTICS SUCCEED IN CALIFORNIA ~~BN~~ AND THEY WILL FIND IMITATORS ELSEWHERE. THEIR ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ SUCCESS IN GERMANY LED INEVITABLY FIRST TO THE OBLITERATION OF ALL MINORITY ELEMENTS AND THEN TO THE ENSLAVEMENT OF THE ENTIRE NATION. THAT THEY HAVE BEEN PURSUED IN CALIFORNIA IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT THEIR PRACTITIONERS HAVE MASKED THEIR REAL MOTIVES BY APPEALING TO THE PREJUDICES OF UNTHINKING PEOPLE. THIS TOO, WAS THE PATTERN IN GERMANY.

"THE REMEDY IS FORTHRIGHT EXPOSURE OF THE SORT MR. ICKES HAS INITIATED. HE SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF CALIFORNIA MORE



REFER TO

WHO UNDERSTAND ~~QUOTE~~ QUOTE ~~77~~ " QUITE WELL AS HE DOES THE NATURE OF THIS SINISTER RACKET. AND THOSE PUBLIC OFFICIALS SHOULD HAVE THE VIGOROUS BACKING OF ALL RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS OF THE STATE WHO CARE ABOUT PRESERVATION OF THE ~~DECT~~ DEMOCRATIC PROCESS. TERRORISM IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH A FREE SOCIETY."

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES ON MAY 16---

"RIDERS IN THE NIGHT

" IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR, WHEN INVASION WAS A HAUNTING FEAR, THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES DECIDED UPON ~~WHOS~~ WHOLESAL^E REMOVAL OF JAPANESE AMERICANS FROM THE WEST COAST. MORE THAN 100,000 OF THEM, MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WERE PLACED IN EIGHT RELOCATION CENTERS AND HELD FOR THIRTY MONTHS. DURING THEIR EXILE OTHER JAPANESE AMERICANS OF MILITARY AGE WHO HAD GONE INTO THE ARMY VOLUNTARILY OR BY INDUCTION PROVED THEIR VALOR ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF ITALY, WINNING THE COMMENDATION OF GENERAL CLARK. OTHERS DIED AS AMERICANS FIGHTING JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC. MEANTIME, THE DANGER OF INVASION PASSED, AND LAST DECEMBER PERMISSION WAS GIVEN TO LOYAL JAPANESE AMERICANS TO RETURN. ABOUT ONE-THIRD HEADED EAST. THE OTHERS GRADUALLY ~~WES~~ WENT BACK TO THEIR HOMES ON THE WEST COAST.

"FOR MONTHS NOW RIDERS IN THE NIGHT IN CALIFORNIA HAVE BEEN SPRAD^ENG TERROR AND APPLYING THE TORCH TO THE HOMES OF MANY WHO ~~WES~~ WENT BACK AT THE REQUEST OF THEIR GOVERNMENT AND IN ABIDING FAITH THAT THEY WOULD BE LEFT ALONE TO WORK THEIR LAND FOR MOST WERE FARMERS. NO FEWER THAN TWENTY-FOUR INSTANCES OF "VIOLENCE OR OPEN INTIMIDATION" HAVE BEEN RECORDED BY THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, AND SECRETARY ICKES CHARGES THAT IN NOT ONE OF THE ~~SHITZ~~ SHOOTING CASES HAS A SUSPECT BEEN PUT ON TRIAL. YET THERE HAVE BEN FIFTEEN SUCH CASES, IN ADDITION TO THREE ARSON CASES, FIVE THREATENING VISITS AND ONE ATTEMPT AT DYNAMITING. OBVIOUSLY, OUR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE MAKING NO EFFORT TO ENFORCE THE LAW. THAT POLICY WILL MERELY ENCOURAGE EXCESSES THAT SHOULD BE STOPPED."

M M TOZIER WRA WA

DM 350P

AL 200P END

REFER TO

Date ans.



18 WRA SF PBA 5-19-45 840A

30 SE WAR 5-19-45 11A

T E R FRAYNE WRA SF

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED IN THE CHICAGO SUN, MAY 15, 1945---

✓PROTECT THE NISEI'S RIGHTS <

✓TO THE "24 INCIDENTS" CITED BY SECRETARY ICKES IN CHARGING ORGANIZED TERRORISM AGAINST RELOCATED JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN CALIFORNIA, TWO OTHERS HAVE BEEN ADDED.

✓THREE REVOLVER SHOTS WERE FIRED INTO THE HOME OF SETSUGO SAKAMOTO, WHOSE ADOPTED SON IS NOW ^{FIGHTING} FIGHTING WITH THE AMERICAN PHILIPPINES ARMIES AND WHOSE SON-IN-LAW ALSO IS IN THE SERVICES. A GIRL, MARY MASUDA, IS STAYING WITH A CAUCASIAN FAMILY. ONE OF HER BROTHERS WAS KILLED AT CASSINO, ANOTHER WOUNDED FIGHTING TO RESCUE A ^{U.S.} UNIT TRAPPED IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS. MISS MASUDA TWO WEEKS AGO WAS CALLED UPON BY A THREATENING GROUP AND WARNED TO "GET OUT".

✓GOV. WARREN AND ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNY OF CALIFORNIA HAVE BEEN DILIGENT, ACCORDING TO ALL REPORTS, IN ATTEMPTING TO SUPPRESS ANTI-NISEI HOODLUMISM. BUT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ALSO HAS AN OBLIGATION TO PROTECT ALL ITS CITIZENS AGAINST ORGANIZED VIOLATION OF THEIR RIGHTS. AN FBI INQUIRY AND FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTMENTS PROBABLY COULD HALT THE SHOOTINGS, THE ARSON AND THE DYNAMITINGS BY PUTTING SOME OF THE THUGS AND NIGHT RIDERS INTO FEDERAL PRISON. ✓

~~MORE~~

~~7TH LINE 6TH WD FIGHTING~~



PAGE /2/ OF OUR 30 SF WAR

(THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED IN THE PHILADELPHIS BULLETIN, MAY 15, 1945----

JA BLAST AT INTOLERANCE C

SECRETARY ICKES DENUNCIATION OF THE PLANNED TERRORISM AGAINST PERSONS OF JAPANESE DESCENT IN WEST COAST STATES IS VERY MUCH IN ORDER. ~~MUCH~~ MUCH AS THE SECRETARY IS GIVEN TO POPPING OFF, THIS IS ONCE WHEN NOBODY WHO THINKS TWICE CAN DISPUTE WITH HIM.

THE OUTRAGES AGAINST RETURNING EVACUEES ARE CONTRARY TO EVERY CHERISHED AMERICAN PRINCIPLE. THE VICTIMS ARE LOYAL CITIZENS, ENTITLED BY EVERY RIGHT TO THE SAME PROTECTION THE LAW AFFORDS THEIR NEIGHBORS. NOT ONE OF THE HOODLUMS HAS YET BEEN CAUGHT.

IT DOESN'T SEEM REASONABLE THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES COULD ACCIDENTALLY BE THAT BLIND. BUT IF THERE IS SYMPATHY FOR THE HOODLUMS ON THE PART OF CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES, IT IS TIME A ~~NIGHTLY~~ HIGHER POWER STEPPED IN TO SHOW THEM THAT THERE IS NO ROOM ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THE PHILOSOPHY THIS TERRORISM REFLECTS.

THERE WAS A TIME WHEN EVERY PERSON OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WAS SUSPECT. BUT THAT TIME HAS PASSED. THOSE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY INVESTIGATED AND GIVEN A CLEAN BILL OF PATRIOTIC HEALTH. BIG AS THIS COUNTRY IS, IT ISN'T LARGE ENOUGH TO FIGHT A WAR AGAINST TYRANNY AND OPPRESSION AND TOLERATE THEM AT HOME.

M M TOZIER WRA WA

DM 1120PA

TG 912A



66 WRA SF PBA 5-23-45 125P

60 SF WAR 5-23-45 4P

T E FRAYNE WRA SF

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED IN THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL MAY 17

"TERRORISM IN AMERICA

"EVEN THE STINGING PHRASES OF CURMUDGEON ICKES ARE INADEQUATE TO A PROPER CONDEMNATION OF THE LAWLESS ATTACKS ON THE PROPERTY AND PERSONS OF AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT WHO HAVE RETURNED TO HOME AND FARMS ON THE WEST COAST. IT IS SHOCKING AND SCANDALOUS THAT THESE AMERICANS SHOULD NOW BE SUBJECTED TO ABUSE AND TERRORISM WHEN THEY ATTEMPT TO RESUME THEIR PRE-WAR OCCUPATIONS IN THEIR HOME COMMUNITIES. THEIR KIN HAVE BEEN AMONG THE BRAVEST TO WEAR THEIR COUNTRY-S UNIFORM. THEY THEMSELVES HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO DISLOCATION AND LOSS BECAUSE OF WAR CONDITIONS AND WAR PREJUDICES ENTIRELY BEYOND THEIR CONTROL.

SECRETARY ICKES BERATES LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR FAILING TO GIVE PROPER PROTECTION TO THESE AMERICANS, BUT HE NEGLECTS TO ADD THAT AUTHORITIES WOULD CERTAINLY ACT MORE VIGOROUSLY AND EFFECTIVELY IF THERE WERE A GENERAL POPULAR DESIRE FOR SUCH ACTION.

"THE HOODLUMS WHO PREPETRATE SUCH "PLANNED TERROISM" ARE A LAWLESS MINORITY, AS SECRETARY ICKES SAYS. IT IS PROBABLY TRUE THAT SUCH ACTIONS ARE CONDEMNED BY "THE DECENT CITIZENS WHO MAKE UP THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY." BUT THE FACT SEEMS TO BE THAT, WHILE THE METHOD WOULD HARDLY BE CONDONED BY THESE DECENT CITIZENS, RACIAL PREJUDICE IS SO STRONG AND SO GENERAL THAT THERE IS LITTLE INCLINATION TO EXPOSE AND PUNISH THOSE WHO RESORT TO VIOLENCE IN AN EFFORT TO EXPEL THESE NISEI.

MORE/



PAGE /2/ OF OUR 60 SF WAR

IN OTHER WORDS, THE WEST COAST HOODLUMS ARE FROM THE SAME MOLD AS THE LYNCHING MOBS THAT WHIPPED AND BURNED AND TERRIFID SOUTHERN NEGROES, AND PRESENT LAWLESSNESS GOES LARGELY UNPUNISHED FOR THE SAME REASON.

THE ROOTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST OUTBREAKS GO DEEP INTO THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE RICHLY PRODUCTIVE ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS AND TRUCK GARDENS OF THE FAR WEST. TO A LESSER DEGREE, THERE ARE ALSO SOCIAL ASPECTS TO THE PROBLEM. BUT BASICALLY, THE NISEI IS UNWANTED BECAUSE HIS FEATURES AND HIS COLOR, AND SOMETIMES AN ACCENT, IDENTIFY HIM AS ONE OF A RACE, SOME MEMBERS OF WHICH HAVE UNDERSOLD AND OUT-PRODUCED WHITE AMERICAN NEIGHBORS.

SECRETARY ICKES BLAST IS GOOD ENOUGH AS A METHOD OF FOCUSING ATTENTION OF THE REST OF THE COUNTRY ON THE RANK RACIAL DISCRIMINATION OF SOME OF THESE WESTERN COMMUNITIES. IT IS MUCH TO BE HOPED THAT THE WESTERN STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, TO UPHOLD THEIR OWN GOOD NAME, WILL PUT AN END TO SUCH PERSECUTION OF A RACIAL MINORITY. FURTHER, THE SITUATION SHOULD SERVE TO EMPHASIZE THE EXTENT TO WHICH RACIAL DISCRIMINATION STILL EXISTS IN FAIR AMERICA AND THE EXTREMES TO WHICH IT LEADS.

AS AMERICANS, OF EVERY RACIAL BACKGROUND, SIDE BY SIDE, LAY DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR DEMOCRACY ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF THE WORLD, AS AMERICANS PRAY THAT DEMOCRACY SHALL BE EXTENDED TO THE BENIGHTED AND THE OPRESSED NATIONS OF ALL THE WORLD, LET US GIVE THOUGHT TO BRINGING THE FULL BLESSINGS AND FULL JUSTICE OF DEMOCRACY TO ALL AMERICANS, IN ALL AMERICA.

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MAGE /3/ OF OUR 60 SF WAR

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED IN THE WILMINGTON, DEL. NEWS,
MAY 15

A SHAMEFUL RECORD

EVERY DECENT AMERICAN WILL JOIN SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ICKES IN DEPLORING THE CONTINUING CAMPAIGN OF TERRORISM AGAINST CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY ON THE WEST COAST. THIS LAWLESS INTOLERANCE, THIS RELENTLESS PRESECUTION OF A SMALL AND HELPLESS MINORITY HAVE NO PLACE ON AMERICAN SOIL.

WE TAKE A SPECIAL PRIDE IN BEING FAIR. THERE IS NO FAIRNESS IN THE RECEPTION GIVEN MEN AND WOMEN OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WHO HAVE RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA FROM WAR LOCATION CENTERS DURING THE PAST FOUR MONTHS. IN THAT TIME, ACCORDING TO SECRETARY ICKES, THERE HAVE BEEN 24 INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION INCLUDING 15 SHOOTING ATTACKS, ONE DYNAMITING AND FIVE THREATENING VISITS.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO SHRUG OFF THIS CAMPAIGN OF TERROISM AS THE WORK OF A SMALL, LAWLESS MINORITY WHOSE ACTIONS ARE CONDEMNED BY THE MAJORITY OF LAWABIDING CITIZENS. THE FACT REMAINS THAT NOT A SINGLE SUSPECT HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN ANY OF THE 15 SHOOTING INCIDENTS. THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY SHARES THE BLAME BY ITS FAILURE TO INSIST UPON THE SORT OF VIGOROUS LAW ENFORCEMENT WHICH WOULD SWIFTLY PUT AN END TO TERRORISM.

THE SAFEGUARDS OF THE CONSTITUTION ARE NOT THE PROPERTY OF ANY SPECIAL CLASS. THEY APPLY WITH EQUAL FORCE TO EVERY CITIZEN, TO LOYAL JAPANESE AMERICANS AS WELL AS TO AMERICANS OF EVERY OTHER ANCESTRY AND BACKGROUND. WE ARE WEAKENING THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR MOST CHERISHED INSTITUTIONS WHEN WE FAIL TO GIVE THEIR LIVES AND POSSESSIONS THE FULL PROTECTION THAT IS THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT.

M M TOZIER WRA WA

M 415P



425 WRA SF PBA 5-12-45 1100A

466 SF WAR 5-12-45 1145A

CHARLES F MILLER WRA SF

ATTN PAT FRAYNE

FOLLOWING IS FIRST HALF OF WRA RELEASE ON WEST COAST TERRORISM INCIDENTS, QUOTING SECRETARY ICKES, ISSUED BY OWI TODAY FOR PUBLICATION IN MONDAY AM-S. IF PAPERS YOUR AREA REQUEST LOCAL FILL-IN, PLEASE AVOID ANY POLICY QUOTES IN VIEW OF SECRETARY-S STATEMENTS. NOTE THAT THIS STORY BASED ON TABULATION LIMITED TO VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM. ANY NEW INCIDENTS OF THESE TYPES, OCCURRING SINCE MAY 1 AND AS LATE AS MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 14, SHOULD BE REPORTED TO FRAYNE WHO WILL TELEPHONE THEM TO WASHINGTON. WE WILL RELEASE THEM FROM HERE AS FOLOS TO MONDAY AM STORY.

"TWENTY-FOUR INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE OR OPEN INTIMIDATION DIRECTED AGAINST PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WHO HAVE RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING 15 SHOOTING ATTACKS, ONE ATTEMPTED DYNAMITING, THREE ARSON CASES AND FIVE THREATENING VISITS HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE PAST FOUR MONTHS, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR HAROLD L ICKES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

/MORE/

PAGE 2

"THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY REPORTED TO THE SECRETARY THAT ITS RECORDS FROM JANUARY THROUGH APRIL SHOWED NO SUSPECTS BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN ANY OF THE 15 INCIDENTS CLASSIFIED AS SHOOTING ATTEMPTS, ALL OF THEM OCCURRING IN RURAL AREAS OF CALIFORNIA.

"IN THE ABSENCE OF VIGOROUS LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, A PATTERN OF PLANNED TERRORISM BY HOODLUMS HAS DEVELOPED," SECRETARY ICKES SAID. "IT IS A MATTER OF NATIONAL CONCERN BECAUSE THIS LAWLESS MINORITY, WHOSE ACTIONS ARE CONDEMNED BY THE DECENT CITIZENS WHO MAKE UP AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF WEST COAST RESIDENTS, SEEMS DETERMINED TO EMPLOY ITS NAZI STORM TROOPER TACTICS AGAINST LOYAL JAPANESE AMERICANS AND LAW-ABIDING JAPANESE ALIENS IN SPITE OF THE STATE LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS DESIGNED TO PROTECT THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY.

"WITH V-E DAY ACHIEVED AND THE NATION TURNING ITS FULL STRENGTH TO THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN, WEST COAST LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS MUST BE ON THEIR GUARD TO SEE THAT TERRORISTS, CLOAKING THEMSELVES IN FALSE PATRIOTISM, DO NOT ATTEMPT NEW OUTRAGES AGAINST LOYAL AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY. MANY OF THE EVACUEES NISEI SONS ARE FIGHTING THE JAPANESE ENEMY IN THE PHILIPPINES, AT OKINAWA AND IN THE OTHER PACIFIC COMBAT AREAS. THEY ARE FAR MORE IN THE AMERICAN TRADITION THAN THE RACE-BAITERS FIGHTING A PRIVATE WAR SAFELY AT HOME"

"THE FACT THAT NONE OF THE EVACUEES HAS BEEN HIT OR SUFFERED PHYSICAL INJURY IN ANY OF THE INCIDENTS, THE SECRETARY SAID, PROVES THAT "TERROR IS THE MOTIVE IN THESE CRIMES."

"HE ADDED THAT IN SOME CASES SHOTS HAD BEEN FIRED INTO THE HOMES OF FARM FAMILIES WITH AMERICAN SERVICE FLAG STARS IN THE WINDOWS.

"THE HOODLUMS GROW MORE DESPERATE IN THEIR LAWLESSNESS", HE SAID, "AS SOME OF THEM SEE THAT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ESTABLISH AN ECONOMIC BEACHHEAD ON THE PROPERTY OF THE EVACUEES THEY VAINLY HOPED WOULD SELL OUT OR RUN OUT. IN THE PAST FOUR WEEKS ABOUT 900 INDIVIDUALS LEFT WAR RELOCATION CENTERS TO RETURN TO THE WEST COAST WHILE SOME 1200 RELOCATED EASTWARD. PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY ELIGIBLE TO GO BACK TO PACIFIC STATES WHO HAVE HOMES, FARMS AND OTHER LEGITIMATE REASONS TO RETURN, WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO AND MUST BE PROTECTED.

MORE/

PAGE 3

"THE SHAMEFUL SPECTACLE OF THESE INCIDENTS OF TERRORISM TAKING PLACE AT THE BACK DOOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, NOW IN SESSION TO DEVELOP MEANS BY WHICH MEN OF ALL RACES CAN LIVE TOGETHER IN PEACE, MUST BE ENDED ONCE AND FOR ALL. I BELIEVE THAT AROUSED NATIONAL OPINION ROOTED IN THE INDIGNATION OF FAIR MINDED AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY¹₂ WILL BE A POWERFUL AID TO WEST COAST STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH BRINGING VIGILANTE CRIMINALS TO JUSTICE."

THE ONLY INSTANCE IN WHICH ARRESTS WERE MADE AND A TRIAL HELD WAS IN THE CASE LISTED BY WRA AS A DYNAMITING ATTEMPT. ON JANUARY 18, SHOTS WERE FIRED AT SUMIO DOI AND HIS FAMILY AT MEWCASTLE IN PLACER COUNTY, CALIF., AND ONE OF THEIR FARM BUILDINGS WAS SET ON FIRE BY MEN WHO ALSO TRIED VAINLY TO EXPLODE NINE STICKS OF DYNAMITE THAT HAD BEEN PLACED IN A NEARBY SHED. FOUR SUSPECTS WERE ARRESTED AND THREE TRIED ON CHARGES OF ILLEGAL USE OF EXPLOSIVES AND ARSON. THE THREE DEFENDANTS WERE ACQUITTED BY A PLACER COUNTY JURY ON APRIL 25 AFTER THE DEFENSE COUNSEL PLEADED, "THIS IS A WHITE MAN-S COUNTRY." THE FOURTH MAN IS AWAITING TRIAL.

"THE WRA REPORT COVERING THE PERIOD SINCE JAN 2 WHEN THE ARMY ENDED MASS EXCLUSION OF THE EVACUEES, WAS LIMITED TO FORMS OF VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM AND DID NOT INCLUDE OREGON, WASHINGTON AND CALIFORNIA INSTANCES OF ECONOMIC BOYCOTTS AND ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS CONDUCTED AGAINST JAPANESE AMERICANS, OR VANDLISM AND THEFT OF THEIR PROPERTY."

RAMAINING DOZEN PARAGRAPHS DESCRIBED EXAMPLES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF TERRORISM EMPLOYED.

M M TOZIER WRA SF

XX WA

LD 1143A

