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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

July 2, 1943

Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Attention: John Rademaker - Community Analyst

Mr. Lindley:

In connection with a possible segregation program, we should like to know something of the effects of such a movement of people on the center. By segregation is meant the removal from the centers of those individuals and eligible members of their families who have indicated their desire to be identified with Japan rather than the United States.

How would such a program affect life in the center?

Would many split families result?

How would it affect families, members of which have relocated?

How would it affect the relocation program in general?

How would non-repatriates of various classes react?

Are the people of the center now expecting such a move?

In assessing reactions, attention to various sex, age and neighborhood groupings where the information is available would help this office in gaining an accurate picture of the situation.

A brief report on the subject within a week would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ John H. Provinse
John H. Provinse
Chief, Community Management

SEGREGATION PROGRAM

The segregation program is a problem difficult to solve in just a few words. Let me express the views I received from interviewing about twenty-five issei and nisei.

Life in this center will go on uninterrupted just as before because there will not be so many people affected by this program. The views most of the people expressed are, "many of the repatriates and expatriates signed their names to the papers with full intention of being segregated eventually." Here is another point that has to be taken into consideration, this program has to be carried out with full justice accorded to everyone involved. One cannot be released from being segregated because he knows someone of importance who can pull strings for him. People who signed expatriation and repatriation papers do not necessarily mean that they are disloyal to this country. I know of one case where a nineteen years old boy signed expatriation papers because of his parents' desire to return to Japan. This fellow was one of the most outstanding student in his class. He took part in school activities and was very active in various sports. He has an outstanding record for scholarship and citizenship. This is just an example to show that a person well assimilated in American society and who has shown his loyalty can take out expatriation papers because of his parents' desire to return to Japan. One repatriate expressed and stressed this point to me thoroughly, "I have been in this country for over forty years. During that time I have never been suspected of being disloyal to this country. In fact, I know this country for over forty years and I know it better than my original birthplace. Due to evacuation I lost everything I had saved and built up. I am too old and unable to start anew again. Therefore, I am planning to return to my birthplace and die there amongst my relatives. Yet, I am happy in this camp. If I am given a chance to stay in this camp I wouldn't ask for more because I am near my friends. I have never been known to be non-cooperative." One person cautioned me on the point that the segregation program may have good ideals but you can't blame the people involved too much if they become embittered and non-cooperative. Japanese people have a somewhat different psychology, if they are forced to do something unpleasant they will fight just for spite.

Families who applied for expatriation or repatriation with members of their family outside will not be affected very seriously. Most of the people who went out for employment went out with the intention of sticking to it at least for the duration. Though some members of their family may return to Japan, most of the resettled persons expect to stay in this country. I know specifically of a certain family in this situation. The mother and father are expecting repatriation anyday now, though their sons are set on staying in this country. I might add that one of the boys is now serving his country in the U.S. army. I think this is a good example for the problem just stated above.

The segregation program may hinder the relocation program in some ways. People interviewed did not specifically state their opinions on this subject. But the reaction I got from talking to them was that they are watching cautiously the outcome of the various W.R.A. policies. In some way many people are linking the segregation and the relocation program. At the present time, the segregation program is to remove people who have indicated their desire to return to Japan into different camps. Next perhaps the openly disloyal will be segregated. After that the agitators and the non-cooperatives may be segregated. Then perhaps the radicals and law-violators may be removed, and so on down the line. In this way some people think and believe that there will be no limit in this segregation program once it is in full swing. Of course at the present time perhaps only those persons who applied for their expatriation and repatriation papers are affected by this new ruling. What next?

Since this subject is somewhat of a touchy nature, I did not press or try too hard in having them answer or express their opinions. The majority of the non-repatriates saw that this segregation program was imminent. Though most of them expressed the fact that they wanted this thing done justly, afterall, it is their friends that are being involved in this move.

Here is an all together a different angle on this subject. This angle was suggested to me by a person who thought this segregation program was looked upon from the wrong perspective. He thought it would be more efficient and systematically done if the government put it on a voluntary basis. He added that it would have been better if the program read this way.

"SINCE THE PERSONS WHO TOOK OUT EXPATRIATION AND REPATRIATION PAPERS EXPECT TO MAKE THEIR HOME IN JAPAN, IT WOULD BE WISE FOR THESE PERSONS TO MOVE INTO CAMP*****LOCATED AT*****BY***** 1943. THIS IS MERELY FOR YOUR OWN BENEFIT AND CONVENIENCE, SO WE EXPECT YOUR FULLEST COOPERATION IN THIS PROGRAM. ANY REPATRIATES OR EXPATRIATES WHO ARE NOT PLANNING TO MOVE AT THE PRESENT TIME AND WHO DO NOT PROVE THEIR UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES WILL BE REMOVED INTO THE SEGREGATION CAMP LATER." If the program was presented in the above fashion, this person thinks the people will cooperate willfully and thankfully immediately.

Laundryman

Male Nisei

25 years old

Even 10 years before the war broke out between Japan and U.S., San Pedro was looked as dangerous spot because several hundred Japanese fisherman lived there. There, no one was found to be a dangerous person, even after a year and a half of evacuation. Today we are still kept in the camp in helpless condition without any real cause for it. Now our families are threatened to be segregated with the idea that there are disloyal ones in camps. Japanese people are buying Government bonds and stamps to help the U. S. The only reason is racial prejudice. If nisei of German or Italian extraction are evacuated or segregated like we are, there surely is trouble plenty. They are not treated like us because of Caucasian race. Because of this racial difference though President Roosevelt declared that citizenship is not of race, color, or creed as loud as he could, we are threatened to be segregated from our families. If segregation has to be carried out let each individual, as long as we are citizens of the U.S. be fully heard and examined before the hearing board and then act accordingly.

Hardware Storekeeper

Male Issei

Age 65: Wife: 50

This couple lived in Hawaii many years ago before coming to the mainland. This man is a proprietor of hardware store in Los Angeles. Their oldest son lived with the parents in Los Angeles for 15 years. While in Los Angeles, this boy graduated from High School and then returned to Hawaii. He married and lived there when the war broke out between Japan and the United States. He volunteered as any other American citizen and enlisted in the United States Army, willing to die for the defense of his motherland.

Having received military education, he was one of those combat team which came to the mainland to join with nisei combat team. ~~First he went to~~ Savage. There, for the first time he noticed the difference in idea in regard to loyalty between Hawaii and mainland niseis. After studying it I found that in Hawaii, though first attacked by Japan, niseis are not isolated but treated in equal terms with any other American citizens.

Japanese as a whole, though citizen or non-citizen were trusted and treated equally with any other citizens. Thereby, generally, whole Japanese population in Island are imbued with the spirit of democracy and multiplied in spirit of loyalty and willing to enlist in army. Issei and nisei both equally show their color of loyalty and unified in one spirit. But the Japanese in mainland both issei and nisei are looked upon with suspicion and treated as such by the authorities without any evidence. From racial hatred even the citizenship of nisei are at stake. There are 2 animals, one is treated wisely and other unwisely, the

rebus

result is very clear. Such was the conclusion this young man reached after studying the situation.

This was the synopsis of the letter sent to his father from this young Hawaiian soldier of Uncle Sam. Therefore, I believe segregation is the destroyer of sanctity of home and thereby will bring very bad result. Treat a man like Mr. Lindley, this center director, does and peace prevails.

Embroidery Store Properties Male Issai Age 42

In fact there are no one who possesses a dangerous idea. But, upon presumption, there are certain dangerous elements. If they are isolated, it will bring certain uneasiness and ultimately there arises a fear of disperse among families.

Journalist Male Issai Age 60
Wife 57

Apparently an American statesman treated Japanese what they have done to Indians. What we issai could never be loyal citizens because the right of citizenship are denied in the constitution. Yet, we have lived so long in the United States and have strong obligation and sentiment of loyalty to the United States equal to any other citizens.

Segregation will destroy family union and bring bad influence. If segregation must take place then only the disloyal or bad elements should be removed.

Taken for granted that there are some disloyal ones in the center what could they do---nothing.

Merchant Female Nisei Age: 37

All things whatever happen on our pathway we must have strong determination to accept them because they are of God. We should not worry about ourselves as we are because everything going on today is work of a satan.

Trade Male Nisei Age: 32

I don't believe it is fair and just to treat those who made themselves known to go back to Japan and those who signed no in No. 28 questionnaire are classed as disloyal. Because where race prejudice prevail and away the public to believe themselves as doing right and just things we have hardly a possibility and hope of making a living in future in America. Nisei, who signed no in No. 28 and who are treated as children of enemy alien, have done so from the spur of a moment because of unfair treatment and not from correct thinking. Thus I sincerely hope and believe

they should be given a hearing before the Hearing Board before an actual segregation will take place, because fair and just treatment will bring much changes. The segregation will arouse the bad and everlasting feeling and oppression will end in failure. This you may easily take notice in different relocation center. A generous treatment is a key note to bring peace in any center.

Farmer

Male Nisei

Age: 30 yrs.

Before Japan and American war when European war started Japanese issei and nisei living in America stood up as one unit and was ready to fight. Nisei volunteered before any other racial group. But after Japan and American war started nisei soldiers who have attained to sergeant was dropped to a private and were discharged and thrown in with evacuees and treated as alien--4C classification and made them as if they are disloyal elements. Thus this treatment made them sign no to No. 28 of questionnaire and became themselves as man without a country. On the other hand their parents who spent best years of their lives for 30 years were deprived of their livelihood as there is nothing left but to go back to their country of their birth. If the United States guaranteed treated Japanese as the other races within the country accordingly to democracy principle, Japanese will never be disloyal to the United States ever here after. But on account of propaganda of those cheap politician who think of themselves and who arouse the public to gain their own end, what good will come out from this segregation? None other than racial prejudice what necessity could you find to make this segregation a reality?

1
Student

Female Nisei

Age...18 years

Resettlement: My desire, at the present, is to attend the summer classes of shorthand and typing at Amache High School. Before I relocate, I want to be prepared for my job. I either want to become a secretary or a stenographer. My intentions are the following:

- a. I want to attend a business college before I undertake any position in the commercial field.
- b. When attending school, I would like to have a job such as a typist so that it won't interfere too much with my studies. This work will also give me good practice.

SEGREGATION: In my opinion, segregation will be confusing and will disturb the residents here, when the government makes its first move. The people who want to go back to Japan will be affected in a big way. The residents here would be affected also for their friends will be leaving, when segregation does occur. Many families will naturally split up...the second generation will remain in camp while the first generation would be segregated. No, I don't think that it would occur for a while.

2

Manager of a Canning Co.

Male Issei

Age: 60 years

Resettlement: It is my desire to resettle. But my poor health and the lack of money are the reasons which keeps me in this center. With the little money I have, I don't want to take the chance. If legal restrictions and Army regulations could be removed, I would return to California and continue working in the Canning Company. During war time it is quite difficult trying to start a new business in a new locality.

SEGREGATION: I am definitely not in favor of segregation. It's an unhuman thing to do. Many families will face unhappiness for when it occurs it would definitely upset their family life. Families should be kept together and not be separated in any way. A family life is the true happiness for most married men. No, I am not expecting such a move for it is quite unreasonable. The most important thing to consider is the breaking up of homes. But if the government puts this into effect what can we do but obey.

I am a citizen of Japan; I cannot become a citizen of the United States. For many years the first generation lived here obeying and staying within the laws of the U.S. government,

living like other Americans, having the things which results to a happy normal life. All of us want to have the families together. Segregation will only break up the family life and will not accomplish much.

3

Housewife and Mother

Female Nisei

Age 26 years.

Resettlement: My husband and my three children would like to live outside if possible. Because of our children I don't want to take the chance of making a livelihood in a new locality unless my husband finds a job which will support all of us so that we may live comfortably. During war time it would be quite difficult for my husband to find a job which will support all of us. We have been trying, ever since we got here, to find a job which is suitable for him.

SEGREGATION: Segregation is all right providing that the right people are segregated. But before this happens each individual should have a hearing. In many cases the young niseis will have to go with their parents to the other camp; they are not the disloyal ones....then what will happen to them? If they are segregated, it will be quite unfair. Then, too, if they remain in camp the family will be separated. During war time I think the family should stick together. I know that I wouldn't want to have my children separated from me.

4

Student

Female Nisei

Age....18 years

Resettlement: I would like very much to settle outside. I realize that this life in here is not the normal life that a girl of high school age should live. I am a nisei---an American---I want to live a life same as any other American does with the same disadvantages and privileges, therefore I should like to resettle on the outside.

Segregation: I do not believe in segregation. Family group is considered most ideal in this country. Breaking and separating families seems to be a thing only Axis countries think of doing.

Housewife and Mother

Female Issei

Age: 38

My husband is interned in the Detention camp in Santa Fe, New Mexico. I and my 4 children are all in camp. My oldest son is 18 years old now out of school working in this center. My second son is working in the mess hall as a dishwasher. My third child is a girl attending school. The last and third son is about 10 years old.. My husband has been interned since the war began.. We haven't seen him since then.. although my oldest son went to visit him recently. Soon I shall go, to.....

All of us have signed for repatriation....but recently because my son became 18 years of age, he put in his declination. But the rest of my children are on the expatriation list. All of us would much rather stay in this country but had to sign the repatriation application for we want to be with my husband. If only the government will let us be together... then maybe there will be no need for us to go to Japan. It's quite true that when the children gets to be a certain age, they will be on their own and go their own way but I wouldn't want it this way. However, during war time, We expect that... what I can't understand is why put them in an internment camp?

If segregation occurs, we will probably be segregated. Still away from my husband.. My son will probably not go with us. That will mean that 2 from our family will be gone. My younger children will have to go with me because of their age. Will our family ever be together again....? Maybe I'm selfish but as a mother I want our family to be together if it were only for a week or two.

Before my husband was taken he always use to say that our family can never make a livelihood in Japan and live happily for our children are Americans. They will be foreigners there; they will not be familiar with the people and their customs. But after the war, when he was interned I was surprised to hear of his signing for repatriation. His desire was that we do the same. I thought of this, I knew that the children didn't want to go to an unknown land and live there with the unknown people. Yes, it's true that they will look like them..... but they will not act or think like them. Will they be happy in a place as Japan?....I don't think so.

I was wondering what made my husband change his mind. It must have been because he was interned....also his business taken; his assets frozen; his family put into a camp.

He was probably thinking of the future....after this war is over he doesn't want his children discriminated and when the depression, which is bound to come in the near future, hits the American people it would be twice as hard. It would be a difficult problem to start anew in a place where one is not wanted....but all of us must face this problem which isn't

easy. It is going to be a difficult task to fight the prejudice, towards us Japanese. It would be especially difficult for us to start a business because of the hatred of the Caucasian--- we lost everything when the war began. From Dec. 7th 1941 we had no income. My husband's assets were frozen so for 5 months, we were living on my money. I don't think its possible for us to make a living here.....

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

July 12, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: James G. Lindley
FROM: John A. Rademaker
RE: Segregation Hearings

A letter which I received from Mr. Provinse, Chief of the WRA Community Management Division, asked me to look into several matters concerning the segregation program. Because of that specific request, as well as my regular duties as Community Analyst, I attended the hearings held last Saturday. In the hope that we may avert considerable difficulty with public opinion in the Center later, I venture the following suggestions.

In the way the hearings were conducted, there is considerable danger that some fellow whom the committee decides to segregate will be convinced that he did not get a fair deal, and he will spread his own version of the hearing among his friends, who will get a one-sided account. Any refutation offered by the committee or its members will also be treated as one-sided, and moreover, will not have the same advantages of dissemination that the subject of the hearing will have. A good way to avoid this difficulty would be to ask two evacuees--or three-- of known integrity who are recognized as leaders by the community to attend the hearings so that impartial witnesses whose word will be accepted as dependable will be at hand to defend the action of the committee when it needs defending in the mind of the community at large. It would rouse considerable apposition and resentment in the community if the idea got abroad that anyone was being railroaded unjustly; but if care is taken to avoid the appearance of such a condition (and eliminate the possibility of the situation being described thus), there should be no difficulty at all about the whole segregation process.

In the minds of some of the committee members, as well as in my own, there was a decided question as to the adequacy of the evidence considered. There also appeared to be some confusion as to the exact basis for segregation. This is understandable, but regrettable, since there will be some shift in the standards applied from case to case as the hearings proceed. The basis for segregation should be clarified. Should the degree of Americanization be considered? Should the family as a whole be considered to determine the probable attitude of the examinee? Should a "No" answer to question 28, unchanged until the time of the hearing, and then changed, with a logical explanation given, be still held to call for segregation, even though practically all answers were considered and found correct and proper to indicate loyalty to the United States? Should docility and failure to raise questions be considered evidence of loyalty to the democratic American form of government? Should efforts to work through difficulties by amicable but determined discussion of moot points be interpreted as obstreperousness and disloyalty, or as belief in and mastery of the practice of the principles of democratic American government? These are some of the questions that need clarification.

John A. Rademaker
Community Analyst

July 14, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Attention: Mr. John H. Provinse, Chief Community Management Division

Dear Mr. Myer:

I received your letter of July 2 just one week ago, and am submitting a reply as you requested. In order to secure adequate and reliable information on the topic of segregation, my staff and I have conducted a considerable number of informal interviews, as described below, and have searched the records of the Public Welfare Section for information concerning your second question, on the number of families which would be split up by the process. The 71 interviews held were distributed as follows, with regard to sex, nationality, age, and residence before occupation, of the interviewee:

NUMBER OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

	Total		Under 18		18--44		45 & over		Urban		Rural	
	Issei	Nisei	I.	N.	I.	N.	I.	N.	I.	N.	I.	N.
Males	30	21	0	0	3	21	27	0	20	13	11	8
Females	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	36	35	0	2	4	33	32	0	25	20	12	14

We had some difficulty in getting some of the nisei to discuss the topic, since many of them feel that segregation will become or has been made a settled policy, that it will not affect them particularly, and that it does not require much attention. There are some nisei who are affected, of course, and some whose families are affected, and these were quite interested in the subject.

In general it may be said that the issei do not like segregation. They regard it as something that has to be done if such orders are

issued, but they do not look forward with pleasure or agreement to the prospect. Some say, "We are already segregated. What need is there of more?" Others regard such a program with suspicion as the beginning of a lengthy process of discrimination. "First," they say, "they will take the expatriates and the repatriates. Then they will take those who are considered disloyal. Next they will try to weed out the agitators and non-cooperatives. Then they will try to get the radicals and the law-violators. No one knows where they will stop, for such a process is limitless." (Documents 4 RT, 12 N M 36 J) Therefore they are inclined to look upon the segregation process with fear, resentment, and hostility. The great majority believe that any attempt to select disloyal persons will be unsuccessful, except for those who have openly and honestly avowed their desire to repatriate or expatriate, or who have answered "no" to question 28 and maintain that answer. Those who have declared themselves are considered honest, holding staunchly to high principles, regardless of the cost to themselves. Those who are "snakes in the grass" will not be caught by attempts to select the disloyal from those suspected by administrative officials of subversive behavior, because those who are really subversive take care to give little or no outward symptoms of such an attitude where the appointed personnel will hear of it. Only those who have the guts to stand up to their administrative superiors and staunchly dispute erroneous policies and practices, in accord with the American traditions of democracy, are suspected by the administrators. The real subversives are careful not to get into such arguments, but go about "dishing out the dirt behind the administrations' backs." Besides, say the issei, there are few subversives among the nihonjin anyway, and those few are being brought around to the American point of view much faster and more efficiently than they are influencing anyone in the opposite direction. Leave them alone and they'll soon all be American in philosophy and loyalty. (Document 8EM45L) We raised the question of the large numbers of so-called segregatees at Tule Lake, Manzanar, etc. The response was that they know about that situation through letters and visitors and transfers. They seem convinced that those persons are not disloyal to the United States, but opposed to the stupid and totalitarian administrators in those centers, who rouse resentment and hostility through their own acts, and that this resentment and hostility is expressed partly in the answers to question 28, and partly in resistance to the project administration and to the WRA program. They argue, "At Merced Assembly Center and here we have administrators who are human, who are willing to talk with us personally and listen to our requests, who treat us like human beings. As a result everything is peaceful and friendly here and at Merced."

At Santa Anita it was quite otherwise, and people were resentful, hostile, and disorderly. The same is true of the poor administration as Tule Lake, Manzanar, Poston, etc. Those nihonjin are just like us. The only difference is in the administration. It isn't disloyalty to the United States. It's just poor administration." (The difference in number of issei bachelors between this and other centers is admitted to be an additional factor.) (Documents P 4NM40L, 4IM60F)

The two major divisions of attitudes described above, on the basis of nationality, provided the major classification of opinion. A minor classification is based upon age, which is important chiefly in the case of nisei expatriates who are legally or who feel morally bound to follow their parents' wishes for repatriation. Those who are under 18 usually follow the parents without open objection, but with manifest dislike for expatriation. Those who have just become 18 have ordinarily hastened to file requests to be excused from expatriation, as have most of those over 18. Some few of these, however, remain faithful to the family integrity, in a few cases in accordance with their own real preferences, but in most cases in accord with their parents' decisions to repatriate. It is clear in talking with several of them that the request for expatriation arises relatively seldom from disloyalty to the United States, and relatively often from the conviction that they will find greater happiness by staying with the rest of their families than by going out alone into a lonely world. Many of these children who are affected by requests for repatriation by their parents are not sure that their parents' decision is wise, but have little opportunity or aggressiveness to challenge it. One said, "They think they're too old to start here, and that they can take up the estate which they should inherit in Japan. But they forget that in Japan the estate may be ashes, the money gone and the cities leveled when we get back there." (Document C9, W, T, Y.)

Little difference based on sex can be discerned in attitudes of the nisei, but among the issei the women are still pretty thoroughly dominated by the opinions of their husbands. Some who are on their own because their husbands are interned or missing, have expressed a desire to stay here, and sometimes have expressed bewilderment and disagreement with requests of interned husbands for repatriation of the whole family. They tend to follow the pattern of mothers in general--the desire to protect their children, and to do what they think will benefit the children. Sometimes this manifests itself in desire to help the children relocate, but sometimes the feeling of insecurity in the United States is great enough to prompt them to feel that the only secure future for the children is in Japan. In such cases repatriation requests have little to do with disloyalty, but much to do with judgment concerning the future economic and social welfare of the children, and with the insecurity born of the evacuation process.

Neighborhood groupings appear to have little influence--much less influence than have the block manager's leadership. The split between the Merced and Santa Anita residents appears in the reaction of each to such terms as "hearing board." The Merced people are not particularly averse to the idea, but the Santa Anitans recall at once the "hearing boards" of Los Angeles, San Francisco, etc. which partook more of the nature of inquisitions than judicial tribunals. They warn that there will be a strong reaction against hearing boards, and that the latter will not be trusted by the nihonjin. They

urge a system of voluntary segregation as far as possible, based upon an appeal to everyone who is a repatriate, expatriate, or who maintains a "no" answer to question 28, or who wishes to do so to move voluntarily so that they can all be together in their convictions and be given educational and other programs in keeping with their sympathies and needs. Then hearing boards can deal with those who fail to move, and which others who are suspected of disloyalty, and segregate any who must be segregated involuntarily, if such there be. This will save much time and effort in hearings, and will have the advantage of enlisting the assistance instead of the resistance of the evacuees who want to be segregated, will save their feelings and "face" and be helpful all around. (Documents 4Rt, 8I9m45L)

Another suggestion of considerable merit is that the hearing boards should be composed of persons outside the WRA staff. If segregation is in response to outside pressure, the outside groups will be better convinced that a good job has been done if the FBI or some other neutral agency does it than if the WRA does it. If it is done at the request of the WRA project directors and administrators, the evacuees will be much more easily persuaded that justice will be done if the administrators (the accusers) do not sit on the judicial bench. They would also be more amenable to the idea if at least one of the functionaries could understand the Japanese language and Japanese psychology and speak directly with the subject of the hearing in that language. They have found that interpretation does not answer their needs satisfactorily at times. They agreed that the available personnel would be heard to fit into the picture, however, since the possible candidates would be former consular officials, missionaries or mission teachers, doctors, tradespersons, or university professors. The consular officials might be prejudiced by recent experiences in Japan, but would be acceptable, if well selected. Dies would object to the second, and tradespeople would seldom have a real understanding of the situation, and seldom of the language. Benninghof, Edwin Reischauer, and Willis LaMotte of Philadelphia would all be capable, efficient, and hard to fool, and thus excellent for the purpose if their services can be secured. The use of FBI or any neutral agency would have the advantage that the present hard-won working arrangements and confidence of WRA officials and evacuees in each other would not be disrupted by accusations, charges, countercharges, and suspicions. (Documents 8IM45L, C9 B.S.T, 5IM55T.)

Rural people are usually less well Americanized, retain more of the Japanese culture, and are less well informed about the respective merits and defects of American democracy and Axis types of government. They are more docile, and easily led, open to suggestion, and education will have great effect upon their views. Urbanites are more inclined to resent infringements upon their rights, to protest against regulations and policies which to them appear to be incorrect. They are usually better Americanized, but still cling to some of the Japanese customs. They have a better command of the English language, are more tactful, diplomatic and sophisticated than rural people. I doubt that there is any significant difference in loyalty between the two groups. One farmer expressed the hope that he could start producing food for victory again and regretted that he had no money with which to get started farming in a new locality and couldn't get back to California to work there either. He would like to take his large family out and get them to work farming. (He is himself impaired in health, but would be able to supervise such a venture.)

With this general introduction explaining the influence of the factors you inquired about, we shall try to answer your questions in order:

How would such a program affect life in the center?

1. Life in the center here would not be influenced very much, because of the small number of families and individuals concerned (about 200 as a maximum). Most people expect segregation to take place within a few months, though not immediately, and say it is O.K. to segregate the repatriates and expatriates and "no-no" persons-- "What else did they expect?" But the others deserve and must have fair hearings. Otherwise there will be resentment and bitterness, with grave effects for the entire center and everyone in it. Justice and accuracy in distinguishing loyal from disloyal evacuees, and a segregation program based upon this, and not upon grudges or favoritism, are the sine-qua-non of peaceful life in the centers. In connection with this, emphasis is laid upon the conviction that it is very difficult to determine all the disloyal Nihonjin, and some are bound to be missed, but that injustice to loyal persons will have grave repercussions. Evidence of disloyalty (i.e., What are the symptoms of disloyalty?) is a moot point. A great majority of interviewees--almost a unanimity--agreed that "No" to questions 27 and 28 does not necessarily indicate disloyalty to the United States, because this answer was frequently given in a fit of anger at the "take it or leave it" curt manner of the Army officers, or because others had done so, or because they were afraid that they would incur their parents' or neighbors' censure for volunteering or for giving up their Japanese nationality in case they were all

shipped to Japan. Neither is a request for repatriation a sure standard, because some people feel obligated to repay their former employers' assistance by standing by them in the crisis, and hence request a chance to continue their service to the Japanese Company which has long employed them; others anticipated at first very cruel treatment if they remained in the United States, and asked for repatriation in the belief that that would be the fastest way of getting out; others wanted to be repatriated to avoid a long internment, and believed that they would be sent back to Japan after the war anyway and thought it would be better to go gracefully; and finally many asked to be repatriated, because they could not see any hope for the future in the United States--no money nor property left, prejudice preventing them from getting a new job and making a new start, hard work facing them in their old age if they did manage to land a menial position, disenfranchisement threatening the children, a new and bigger depression to be met and no savings left to meet it with, public attitudes of hostility ready to deny them public assistance at the slightest pretext, led to surrender of their dreams of a successful life and comfort for their children in free America, and reversion to the hope (well known by most to be largely illusory) that they might live out their declining years in the land of their birth, aided by the relatives who still live there, or find jobs of some sort for the children cast off by the U.S. Many of course asked for repatriation because they expected Japan to win the war, and anticipated that there would be many good jobs in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, and would welcome repatriation as one way of getting a free ride to the scene of action. Others were resentful at the infringement of their civil rights, at the violation of the civil rights of their citizen children, and have soured pretty thoroughly on American democracy and the American way of life. These last two are certainly proper subjects for segregation, but there are enough of the others to make an application for repatriation or expatriation far from conclusive evidence of disloyalty. It would seem advisable for the hearing boards to examine carefully each candidate to find what the significance and meaning of the behavior is, as far as possible, and to determine whether it actually is symptomatic of disloyalty or of something else. (Document 5RNM55T)

2. Would many split families result?

In all at least 99 families will be involved if by family we mean one or more parents with or without children, and persons with siblings, or with one or more parents. These 99 families include 57 families one or more of whose members appear in the list of nisei who originally answered "no" to question 28. Only 7 of these 57 families have representatives on the list of nisei who still say "no" at present, and one family not included among the 57 is represented on the "still no" list. Twenty-one other families have one or more members on the list of 44 persons whose leaves have been stopped by WRA Washington orders, and 20 more families are

represented among the repatriates and expatriates.

Among the repatriates and expatriates five families will certainly be divided, since the children have not accepted expatriation offers. Seven other families with children will probably move as units without breakage, five couples will evidently move together while the other three couples will be separated by segregation. Sixteen single persons are included in this group. The number of children involved is shown in the table below.

The list of 44 "stop leaves" persons includes 21 families one of which is already accounted for among the repatriates and expatriates. Among the other 20, 19 will be broken, 13 of these including children. Twelve single persons are included in this group.

The nisei who still say "no" to question 28 represent 7 families, one of these is a repatriate family which will not be broken by segregation, while 6 are pretty sure to be cracked, five of these include children. Four single persons are included in this group.

One-hundred seven originally answered "no" to question 28 including members of 57 families. Seven of these families have already been counted in the paragraph above. Of the other 50 families, 2 are repatriate families which will not be broken by segregation. Six others are included in those whose leaves are stopped. The remaining 42 families, will be broken if original "no" answers are taken as a basis for segregation. 40 of these include children.

In summary, at least 75 out of 91 unduplicated families will be broken if the original no is taken as a basis of segregation. If present "no" is used, and not original "no", then 33 out of 47 unduplicated families will be broken.

The number of children involved in each group is shown below.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN, SPOUSES, AND PARENTS IN FAMILIES ONE OR MORE OF
MEMBERS OF WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF POSSIBLE
SEGREGATEES, GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER, JULY 14, 1943

Category	Children Under 18 & 18 over		Wife in Center	Husband in Center	Mother & Father in Center	Mother only in Center	Father only in Center
Original "no" Answer to Ques. 28	73	52	13	0	28	3	8
Still "No" to 28	2	0	1	0	0	0	2
Stop Leave List	18	14	11	4	1	0	0
Repatriates and Expatriates	23	20	9	2	0	2	0
Total	116	86	34	6	29	5	10

In addition to these lists, the Department of Internal Security may have a list of persons suspected of subversive behavior, of unknown size and content.

The effect of the process of segregation on one of these families was studied thoroughly, and Document 3NF included herewith presents the picture accurately. It is well worth some study. On the basis of this and other families studied, it would seem that (1) parents should be given family counseling service in deciding whether to ask for repatriation or not (providing that a change in their request for repatriation at this time would be interpreted as a careful reappraisal of the situation, and not as an attempt to sneak out from under which should be punished by segregating them regardless), (2) children under 18 should be given an opportunity to remain with some other family or guardians here when their parents leave for segregation center, or be permitted to relocate from or leave the segregation center to return to an ordinary center if they are inclined to throw in their lot with the United States when they reach the age of 18. At least three and probably all six of the families with children both under and over 18 would benefit by such an arrangement, and so would the United States. The younger children especially are well Americanized through the school and church experiences, and few are prepared to or desirous of trying to adjust to Japanese culture, but thoroughly desirous of becoming fully Americanized citizens. Such promising enthusiasm for democracy should not be squelched through rule-of-thumb segregation treatment. Several of these students have already slumped in their school work since the possibility of a segregation program for repatriates and expatriates has been announced. (Documents 2SR, C9, B,S,Y,)

3. How would the program affect families, members of which have relocated?

Probably not very much. The members of such families are already well reconciled to separation and anticipate further and continued separation. The only aspect of importance is the families in which the older children have gone out and the younger, but also ambitious and well Americanized children have remained with the parents. This is one aspect of the problem already covered in 2.

4. How would it affect the relocation program in general? If well done, it will not disturb it greatly; if poorly done, it can upset it thoroughly, and create a lot of confusion in the operation of the centers as well. Many evacuees are still a bit leary of the whole situation in which they find themselves, as a result of their assembly center experiences, newspaper publicity against them, and the fact that WRA has been forced to yield to such pressure rather continuously. They are watching the process of administration of the centers with a tongue-in-cheek attitude. They feel rather strongly about the need for objectivity and justice in segregating

people, if they are to be segregated. They associate the relocation program with WRA administration in general, and with the WRA administrators with whom they regularly have to deal, and if administrators are keyed in with the segregation program, all three will be well wrapped up together, and will in part stand or fall together. Partiality or unfairness in the segregation program, or the appearance thereof, will cause a considerable loss of trust and confidence on the part of the evacuees in the project administration, in the WRA administration, and in the WRA relocation program. That program has slowed down considerably here (anent which another report will reach Mr. Embree later on), but resentment at the way segregation is carried on, and perhaps at the segregation policy itself, will certainly not help the relocation program. If not correctly done segregation will probably injure the relocation program considerably. (Documents 2RT,13NM36J,21NM38T.)

5. How would non-repatriates of various classes react? The classes of evacuees and their reactions have been discussed in the introduction above.

6. Are the people of the center now expecting such a move?

Yes they are. The repatriates and expatriates are certainly expecting it and those who answered "no" to question 28 and still stand by that answer. The people are expecting that these three groups of persons (numbering 24 males and 17 females, repatriates, 19 males and 14 females expatriates, and 14 males who still maintain "no" as their answer to question 28, or 88 in all) will be segregated sooner or later. They anticipate, however, that those who changed their answers from "no" to "yes", and that those who have had some disagreements with the administrators of the project, will be either left undisturbed or else given a fair and impartial hearing before a judicial tribunal before being segregated. They regard segregation as the first step to being sent back to Japan. They also think that enough and too many persons are now "segregated" in internment camps, that few if any dangerous people are left in the centers, and that segregation is being undertaken chiefly as an appeasement to the Dies Committee, Denver Post, and company, and as an easy "out" for administrators who have made a mess of handling certain problems in the centers--problems which they were not big enough and human enough to handle. They say, "If that is the order, we will have to live up to it, but it isn't right, and it must be done fairly or there will be trouble." (Documents 8IM45L, 5IM55T,6IM6OF) (This reaction was to the news that Mr. Myer had announced that some sort of segregation program would be ready to launch by Sept. 1.) Several point out the like-

lihood that if administrators do the job, they are too likely to interpret the activities of the go-between as that of the chronic objector and obstructionist. The role of the go-between is neither well understood nor accepted by some administrators. The fact that it is socially impossible for a respected leader of the community to refuse the request of a friend or group of friends to act as their spokesman or arbitrator, and that such leaders are frequently called upon to present requests and complaints makes it easy for the administrator who is faced with these requests and complaints to assume that such a leader is thinking up objections and refusing to cooperate with the administrator, and hence to dub the leader as subversive and a likely subject for segregation. On the other hand, the go-between leader returns to his group of friends with the arguments and theories and requests of the administrator, which doesn't help his standing there either, and it sometimes leaves him high and dry under attack from both sides and thanks by none for his efforts to smooth out the differences and keep the peace. Such activities should be recognized for what they are, and not as subversiveness and obstructionism. Of course, chronic objections and failure to cooperate may be symptoms of disloyalty, and therefore should be investigated thoroughly to determine whether they are or not. If charges of such a nature are made against an evacuee, they should be made in detail, and he should have a chance to answer the charges, to bring witnesses to support his testimony, and to have counsel to prepare a defense.

Apropos of the latter point, it would be an invaluable safeguard against unwarranted charges against a hearing board if two or three evacuees who are looked upon by both administration and evacuees are thoroughly reliable were present at all hearing to observe that the hearings were conducted impartially. Then if a subject of a hearing started to spread stories about being unfairly treated, there would be evacuee testimony of a trustworthy nature to spike such stories if they were untrue. The protests of fairness by the board or its members would of course be treated as ex parte, but the statements of the evacuee observers would not. They should not, of course, be given voting power on the board because that would be putting them distinctly and unpleasantly on the spot, and because that would immediately draw the fire of the Dies Committee type of mind.

I hope that the above report, and the documents enclosed with it, will help you in getting a clear picture of attitudes in the center here concerning the problem of segregation. I shall be glad to provide further information if desired. All the documents cited and quoted have not yet been presentably typed, but I am enclosing the most important of them. The whole staff has worked diligently in securing the information. Incidentally, two of my staff are on the list of expatriates who have just reached the age of eighteen and who are filing requests not to be expatriated. They are both conscientious and good workers and loyal American citizens.

-11-

John A. Rademaker
Community Analyst

Granada

July 23, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Attention: Mr. John H. Provinse, Head of Community Management Division

Dear Mr. Myer:

I omitted reference to one problem concerning segregation in my reply to your letter of July 2, namely that of families divided by internment. In several cases that have come to our attention, a father who has been interned has drawn the conclusion that he must expect deportation to Japan sooner or later. This conclusion, as we know, is not valid as a generalization applicable to all cases. The fathers of several families resident in Granada Center seem to be convinced of its applicability to them, and have requested repatriation for their wives and expatriation for their children in order to avoid being separated from them when they are deported. As Miss Gifford pointed out on her recent visit, there will probably be more fathers sent here after their cases are reheard than there will be deportations for some time to come, so it seems a bit misguided at best to have the families segregated solely because the father is interned. The solution may be hearings at the segregation center for such families if and when the fathers are released or paroled, or a better solution may be doing some counseling with the families here to review with them the implications of such a request for repatriation. In accordance with our instructions, the Employment and Leave Office have carefully refrained from exercising any influence whatsoever upon the persons who inquired about repatriation or expatriation or about declinations thereof. There would seem to be some advantage in talking the matter over with them to be sure that they understand the implications of their requests for repatriation and expatriation where these are related to the situation of an interned father. Many of the children in these families are well Americanized and will make good citizens. If the father should be released (or if he should not be deported for any reason), so that

there would not be a need for repatriation and expatriation to keep the family together, I am sure that some of them would prefer to stay in the United States, and would be acceptable citizens. I suggest that some adjustment for such cases be provided in the segregation process or prior to it. About families and children would be affected in this Center.

James G. Lindley
Project Director

JAR:vht

SEGREGATION PROGRAM

*Part 2
Granada H 7*

The segregation program is a problem difficult to solve in just a few words. Let me express the views I received from interviewing about twenty-five issei and nisei.

Life in this center will go on uninterrupted just as before because there will not be so many people affected by this program. The views most of the people expressed are, "many of the repatriates and expatriates signed their names to the papers with full intention of being segregated eventually." Here is another point that has to be taken into consideration, this program has to be carried out with full justice accorded to everyone involved. One cannot be released from being segregated because he knows someone of importance who can pull strings for him. People who signed expatriation and repatriation papers do not necessarily mean that they are disloyal to this country. I know of one case where a nineteen years old boy signed expatriation papers because of his parents' desire to return to Japan. This fellow was one of the most outstanding student in his class. He took part in school activities and was very active in various sports. He has an outstanding record for scholarship and citizenship. This is just an example to show that a person well assimilated in American society and who has shown his loyalty can take out expatriation papers because of his parents' desire to return to Japan. One repatriate expressed and stressed this point to me thoroughly. "I have been in this country for over forty years. During that time I have never been suspected of being disloyal to this country. In fact, I know this country for over forty years and I know it better than my original birthplace. Due to evacuation I lost everything I had saved and built up. I am too old and unable to start anew again. Therefore, I am planning to return to my birthplace and die there amongst my relatives. Yet, I am happy in this camp. If I am given a chance to stay in this camp I wouldn't ask for more because I am near my friends. I have never been known to be non-cooperative." One person cautioned me on the point that the segregation program may have good ideals but you can't blame the people involved too much if they become embittered and non-cooperative. Japanese people have a somewhat different psychology, if they are forced to do something unpleasant they will fight just for spite.

Families who applied for expatriation or repatriation with members of their family outside will not be affected very seriously. Most of the people who went out for employment went out with the intention of sticking to it at least for the duration. Though some members of their family may return to Japan, most of the resettled persons expect to stay in this country. I know specifically of a certain family in this situation. The mother and father are expecting repatriation anyday now, though their sons are set on staying in this country. I might add that one of the boys is now serving his country in the U.S. army. I think this is a good example for the problem just stated above.

The segregation program may hinder the relocation program in some ways. People interviewed did not specifically state their opinions on this subject. But the reaction I got from talking to them was that they are watching cautiously the outcome of the various W.R.A. policies. In some way many people are linking the segregation and the relocation program. At the present time, the segregation program is to remove people who have indicated their desire to return to Japan into different camps. Next perhaps the openly disloyal will be segregated. After that the agitators and the non-cooperatives may be segregated. Then perhaps the radicals and law-violators may be removed, and so on down the line. In this way some people think and believe that there will be no limit in this segregation program once it is in full swing. Of course at the present time perhaps only those persons who applied for their expatriation and repatriation papers are affected by this new ruling. What next?

Since this subject is somewhat of a touchy nature, I did not press or try too hard in having them answer or express their opinions. The majority of the non-repatriates saw that this segregation program was imminent. Though most of them expressed the fact that they wanted this thing done justly, afterall, it is their friends that are being involved in this move.

Here is an all together a different angle on this subject. This angle was suggested to me by a person who thought this segregation program was looked upon from the wrong perspective. He thought it would be more efficient and systematically done if the government put it on a voluntary basis. He added that it would have been better if the program read this way.

"SINCE THE PERSONS WHO TOOK OUT EXPATRIATION AND REPATRIATION PAPERS EXPECT TO MAKE THEIR HOME IN JAPAN, IT WOULD BE WISE FOR THESE PERSONS TO MOVE INTO CAMP*****LOCATED AT*****BY***** 1943. THIS IS MERELY FOR YOUR OWN BENEFIT AND CONVENIENCE, SO WE EXPECT YOUR FULLEST COOPERATION IN THIS PROGRAM. ANY REPATRIATES OR EXPATRIATES WHO ARE NOT PLANNING TO MOVE AT THE PRESENT TIME AND WHO DO NOT PROVE THEIR UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES WILL BE REMOVED INTO THE SEGREGATION CAMP LATER." If the program was presented in the above fashion, this person thinks the people will cooperate willfully and thankfully immediately.

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

THINGS TO DO AND REMEMBER IN PREPARING

FOR YOUR TRAIN TRIP TO TULE LAKE

In getting ready for your train trip, there are a number of things that need to be done in preparation for that trip that you, and only you, can do. In general, you will be expected to arrange for and pack all items of personal belongings and household goods that belong to you or your family. You will be informed as to the train trip, number, time, and the car that you and members of your family will expect to take to your destination at the Tule Lake center. It is important that you have all the necessary packing done, and all arrangements completed before you depart on your trip. Listed below are just a few suggestions that you should keep in mind, and possibly check every once in a while, to see that the major items are taken care of:

The items of personal goods that you have at this relocation center will be transported, under certain conditions, to the Tule Lake center at government expense. According to the manner in which these items are packed, they will come under one of the three following groups: 1. Hand luggage; 2. Checkable baggage; and 3. Freight. Hand luggage consists of those items such as suitcases, coats, pillows, and other things which you carry on the train with you. Checkable baggage consists of those items which are normally shipped in a trunk, a box with handles, a luggage carrier, or a dunnage bag. Checkable baggage is that baggage which is limited to 150 pounds per full fare ticket, is checked on the railroad ticket and goes in the baggage car of the train on which you travel. All checkable baggage must be securely fastened or tied, the name of the owner and the destination clearly marked on tags or labels securely fastened to the baggage. Checkable baggage does not include household goods or items classified as freight.

The items of personal goods which come under the heading of freight are household goods such as beds, chairs, chests -- those things which you have been using in the barracks apartments, and those things which were shipped to the center from a former place of residence and are now in storage in the warehouses at this center. You will be permitted to take with you those items of furniture that you have fabricated at this center and are now using in your barrack apartment. All other items that you have made will remain at this center. Objects of personal work and knick-knacks of bulk and weight that you have made will be shipped to the other center only at your expense.

Shipments of freight to the other centers from this center will not be made immediately. You should make arrangements to see that between your hand luggage and the checkable baggage, you have sufficient clothing and personal necessities for you and your family for the next sixty days.

All freight shipments must be specifically requested. This is done on Form WRA 156. You should arrange to see an information consultant when he is in your block and fill out the necessary forms requesting the transportation of your freight. If you are unable to see him, go to see the Evacuee Property Officer, room #5, North Administration Building.

All, or almost all, freight must be crated. The center will furnish the crating materials that you require. You should see Mr. Mark Radcliffe at Room #5, North Administration Building, to make arrangements for getting the crating materials that you will need. You will be permitted to use government tools to do the crating work, but must return them as soon as the crating work is completed. Crates must be sturdy and securely fastened.

All crating of freight should be completed, on those items in your present barrack apartment and of the goods belonging to you that are in the warehouses, not later than forty-eight hours before you are scheduled to depart. All freight must be delivered to the warehouses forty-eight hours before your departure. All freight must be clearly marked in two places as to the owner or person to whom it is going, by whom sent, and the place to which it is going. These identifications and directions should be clearly marked on plain shipping tags securely tacked or fastened to the crate, or should be neatly painted on the sides of the crate. Notify your block manager when your freight is ready to be picked up and delivered to the warehouse. He will see that trucks come and get it.

Checkable baggage must be ready 24 hours before your departure. When the baggage is ready, notify your block manager and he will see that the baggage is picked up. Checkable baggage will be picked up 24 hours before train departure.

Baggage checks for each piece of checkable baggage that you will have will be fastened on each piece of checkable baggage that you have. The stub of each baggage check will be given to you. Keep these baggage check stubs until you get to the other center at your destination. You will need the stubs to identify your baggage. You will not be able to get to the checkable baggage enroute.

As you are going into the area under the Western Defense Command, you will not be permitted to take any camera or kodak with you. You may either turn it in at the Project Director's office to be retained for you until after the war, or you may make arrangements to leave it in the custodianship of some person who is going to remain at this center. Do not possess items of contraband. Your luggage will be inspected at destination.

You will be advised of the date and the time that your train will depart. It is expected that you and all members of your family who are going with you will be ready. Your block manager will inform you of the approximate time that the trucks or other conveyances will come to get you and your family and your hand luggage to go to the train.

When you arrive at the train, you will find some standards with letters on them that represent the letters of the cars on the train. Find the standard with the letter on it that is the same as the letter of the car that you are going to be in. Line up behind the standard and wait until your Monitor gives you the word to board the train in the car that has the same letter on it as was on the standard behind which you were standing.

You will be on the train for several days, and should plan to have in your hand luggage such items as you will need during that time. Take as little hand luggage as you can, but take sufficient personal supplies and clothing for you and your family for the time enroute. You will probably want some outside wraps, or maybe a pillow. If you have children, prepare for their needs.

Do not take beds or blankets or other government property from this center. Such items will be available at the center of your destination.

Food will be served in the coaches in which you ride; there will be no diner. The utensils needed at meal time will be provided on the train. A small piece of cardboard may come in handy as a lap table.

There will be a doctor and nurse on the train who will be available for assistance if needed. They are equipped with simple drugs, laxatives, and first-aid equipment.

During the trip you may be asked to assist in the train operations. If so, it is requested that you cooperate and make the trip as pleasant as possible. Women without children may be asked to assist with children and babies in their car. Some men will be needed to assist the Army personnel in food preparation and distribution.

There will be a representative of the War Relocation Authority on the train. If you have questions or any problems, these should be made known to him or the Train Commander. Insofar as possible, he will assist you in making the trip a pleasant one.

Officers and men of the Army of the United States will be in complete charge of the train while in route. They will announce to you the regulations regarding the trip movement. These will be reasonable. Generally speaking, you will not be permitted to leave the train after departure until you have reached your destination. You will be asked to remain in your own seat as much as possible. You probably will not be permitted to go from one car to another.

*G. Smalls
Segregation*

STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING SEGREGATION

by Dillon S. Myer

The War Relocation Authority is responsible for the welfare of all the people of Japanese ancestry who live in relocation centers. The execution of this responsibility is made more difficult by the fact that some of the relocation center residents have indicated that they are neither loyal to this country nor sympathetic to its war aims, while the great majority have indicated that they wish to be American. The War Relocation Authority has an obligation to each of these groups, and it also has an obligation to safeguard the further national interest.

After long and serious deliberation, the decision has been made that the responsibilities of the War Relocation Authority can best be fulfilled if a segregation is made between those who wish to follow the American way of life, and those whose interests are not in harmony with those of the United States.

Accordingly, procedures for a program of segregation have been developed. All relocation center residents found not to be loyal or sympathetic to the United States will be moved to the Tule Lake center, and those Tule Lake residents found to be American in their loyalties or sympathies will be moved to other centers or, preferably, given permission to relocate outside. The population of the relocation centers after segregation will be composed of those whose interests are bound with the welfare of the United States and who therefore are eligible to move from the relocation centers to outside communities.

The program of segregation is not being undertaken in any sense as a measure of punishment or penalty for those who will be moved to the Tule Lake center. The War Relocation Authority recognizes the integrity of those persons of Japanese ancestry who frankly have declared their sympathy for Japan or their lack of allegiance to the United States. While the privilege of leave will be denied to those assigned to the Tule Lake center, this privilege would not have been available to them had they remained in their present center.

Segregation offers promise of giving to those evacuees who want to be American the opportunity to live as Americans and to express their Americanism without interference. It should result in increased assurance of harmony in the relocation centers. It should increase public acceptance of those granted leave clearance, and thus aid in the relocation of these people.

The decisions as to who will be segregated will be made in a spirit of fairness and justice. While it is recognized that the segregation process will put to much trouble those persons who must move, I have no question but that the national interest and the long-range welfare of the thousands of loyal American citizens and law-abiding aliens justify the step to be taken.

I urge every resident of a relocation center to make himself familiar with the objectives of the segregation program and with the procedures for carrying it out, so that the adjustment may be made with the least possible difficulty to everyone concerned.

D. S. Myer
Dillon S. Myer
Director

隔離收容方針に關する聲明

戰時轉住當局は全轉住所内に居住する日系人の安寧に対し絶体的責任あるものであるが大多数の居住民は米國に対し忠誠を表示してゐるにも拘らず一部不忠分子の存在の爲當局として其の職務遂に多大なる困難を生じてゐるのは事實である。

戰時轉住局は之等の部類に対しても責任あると同時に國策保護の大なる責任も有するものである。

故に當局としても慎重なる長期に亘る討究の結果若し此處に忠誠不忠誠を分離し收容したるれば、戰時轉住局の義務は容易に遂行し得るが決論に達しに。

現に隔離收容方針は進捗中である。各轉住所居住民にして不忠誠と認められし者はツールレーキ隔離收容所に輸送され又ツールレーキ居住民にして忠誠と認められし者は他の轉住所に夫れづゝ分割輸送されるか出未得れば永久的許可の下に外部移住を望むものである。而して不忠誠

誠隔離收容完了後の各轉住所の居住民は絶体米國に忠誠であり外部移住に際しても其處に何等の支障なく出所出来得る者でなくてはならない。

之の隔離收容の目的は断じて懲罰を意味するものでなく、日本國家忠誠者の、実直性を認めツールレーキに隔離されるもて收容後の外出は絶体に許容されないものであるが之は現在居住中のセンターに於て之等部類に対し外出の特権がないと同様である。

之の不忠誠隔離に依り今後居住民は支障なく米國式に順化し得るのみならず公然と米國に忠誠を表示し得る機會が与へられるものである。更にセンター内の調和は計られ外部移住に際しても米人社会の好感を得、進んでは再轉住方針の促進を援助する事になるのである。

「唯が隔離されるか」は公平正當主義の精神の下に断行されるものであつて隔離されるものにとつては面倒此の上なき事であるが、幾多の忠誠市民及び善良なる外人の爲、正義を重んじ断行を余儀なくされたものである。全住民は須く之の隔離方針根本精神を尊重し以て隔離遂行円滑化に援助あらん事を希望するものである。

轉住局長

デロン エス マイヤー

August 16, 1943

NOTICE

This Center has been notified that we will receive an additional 1000 people in the near future. We must do everything possible to create sufficient space to meet these new conditions. Effective AT ONCE and until further notice is given, no person will be permitted to move from one place to another within a block or from one block to another. The "no move" order will remain in effect only until your Block Manager has had sufficient time to survey the entire block and to chart possible moves whereby more space can be acquired.

Your Block Manager will talk to you concerning possible moves within your block. Inasmuch as we must create a certain number of vacancies within each block, you are urged to talk to your Block Manager concerning a move by which you may help create more space.

Persons who will be asked to move will probably be:

- (1) bachelors who occupy a room by themselves;
- (2) small families who are occupying a large unit;
- (3) families who were originally large families but where some members have left the Center on Indefinite leave.

The Housing Department will not request persons to move until a thorough survey has been made by the Block Managers, and each Block situation discussed with the Housing Department. Only when all moves within a block have been decided upon will the ACTUAL MOVING take place.

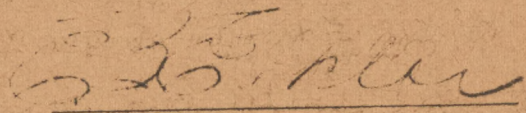
Persons expected to move will receive written instructions from the Housing Department.

It should be clearly understood that the block managers are acting under instructions from the Housing Department and that the Housing Department is solely responsible for the proposals outlined.

The Block Managers are not to be held responsible in connection with requests to move. Requests to move will be made by the Housing Department only after all factors have been considered.

We realize that this move will necessitate inconveniences on the part of Center residents. We should also be aware that the incoming group will have greatly inconvenienced.

We request your utmost cooperation in making space available and in welcoming the newcomers.


E.B. Eaklor
Housing Superintendent

EBE/sk

◎ 告 示 ◎

近々當センターに約千名の新来者が到着する事になつてゐる。之に対し我々は協力の精神を以て之を迎へると同時に居室を毎へなければならぬのである。

其で今後の住宅変更は當局より発表ある迄一時凍結される事となつた。即ち同区内での移動又は他の区に移住する事を一時的禁示されるのである。

この移動凍結は各区支配人の区内調査完了次第解除されるものであるが区内での移動に就ては各区支配人が其の任に當り奔走中であつて、今回の如き多数の居室を必要とする場合、宜敷しく区支配人と協調し、れん事を望むものである。今回の移動は大体左に該當する者のみに限られてゐる。

一、独身者にして單獨住居してゐる場合。

二、小家族にして大室に住居してゐる場合。

三、最初大家族なりしも其の中幾人か無期限外出してゐる場合。家屋部に於ては区支配人の区内調査完了を待ち而して家屋部と其の調査結果の討議終了までは移動令は発せられないものであつて、右兩者の完了と共に移動は直に開始されるものである。

居住民にして移動を要する者は家屋部に依り其の訓令が書面を以て發送されるものであつて、区支配人は單に家屋部の訓令に基き義務の遂行に任じてゐるもので、其の絶体責任は家屋部にあるものである。而して各区支配人の区民に対する移動要求ある共、其は家屋部で各家庭事情調査後の要求であつて、区支配人としては、此處に何等の責任は負ふものである。

當局としても今回の移動は幾多居住民に可成り不便を感じしめる事を認めてゐるが、其と同時に新来者に対する不便も考慮しなければならぬのである。

此處に一般居住民の協調を切望する次第である。

家屋部長

EBエクラフ