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

January 22, 1945

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE MEMORANDUM NO. 8

TO: Western Field Office Personnel  
SUBJECT: Directory of Offices and Territory Served

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE --- SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Address: R.B. Cozzens  
Assistant Director  
Sheldon Building  
461 Market Street  
San Francisco 5, Calif.

Territory Served All of the states of California and Arizona,  
and that portion of the states of Oregon and  
Washington west of the east boundaries of the  
following counties: Oregon - Klamath,  
Deschutes, Jefferson, Wesco and Sherman.  
Washington - Benton, Yakima, Kittitas, Chelan,  
and Okanogan.

## MEMORANDUM NO. 8

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA OFFICE

Address: Paul G. Robertson  
Area Supervisor  
1031 South Broadway  
Los Angeles 5, California

Area Served All of southern California south of the north boundaries of the counties of San Luis Obispo, Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino, and all of Arizona.

## LOS ANGELES DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: G. Raymond Booth  
Relocation Officer  
1031 South Broadway  
Los Angeles 5, California

District Served The county of Los Angeles

## SANTA BARBARA DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Personnel and office not established  
Send all communications to Area Office,  
Los Angeles.

District Served The counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara  
and Ventura.

## SANTA ANA DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Personnel and office not established  
Send communications to Area Office,  
Los Angeles

District Served The counties of San Bernardino, Riverside  
and Orange

## MEMORANDUM NO. 8

## SAN DIEGO DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Personnel and office not established  
send communications to Area Office,  
Los Angeles

District  
Served The county of San Diego

## EL CENTRO DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Personnel and office not established  
Send communications to Area Office,  
Los Angeles

District  
Served The county of Imperial

## A R I Z O N A

Address: Personnel and office will not be established  
Send communications to Area Office, Los Angeles

District  
Served State of Arizona

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA OFFICE - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Address: Walter Mewing  
Acting Area Supervisor  
Room 926 DeYoung Building  
690 Market Street  
San Francisco 4, California

Area  
Served The northern part of the state of California north  
of the south boundaries of the counties of Monterey,  
Kern and Inyo.

## MEMORANDUM NO. 8

## SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Personnel and office not established  
Send all communications to Area Office, San  
Francisco

District  
Served The counties of San Francisco and San Mateo

## SACRAMENTO DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Wayne L. Phelps  
Relocation Officer  
1709 - 21st Street  
Sacramento 14, California

District  
Served All of northeastern California north of the south  
boundaries of the counties of Eldorado, Amador,  
Sacramento and Yolo and east of the west boundaries  
of the counties of Yolo, Colusa, Glenn, Tehama,  
Trinity and Siskiyou.

## SANTA ROSA DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Personnel and office not established  
Send all communications to Area Office, San Francisco

District  
Served The northwestern California, counties of Solano, Napa,  
Marin, Sonoma, Lake Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte

## OAKLAND DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: William K. Tuttle  
Relocation Officer  
(office not established. Send all communications  
to Area Office, San Francisco)

District  
Served The counties of Alameda and Contra Costa

## MEMORANDUM NO. 8

## STOCKTON DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: J. R. Robertson  
Relocation Officer  
(office not established. Send all communications  
to Area Office, San Francisco)

District  
Served The counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne,  
Stanislaus, Merced and Mariposa.

## SAN JOSE DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Personnel and office not established  
Send all communications to Area Office,  
San Francisco

District  
Served The counties of Santa Clara and San Benito.

## WATSONVILLE DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Theodore R. E. Lewis  
Relocation Officer  
Ford and Walker Streets  
Watsonville, California

District  
Served- The counties of Santa Cruz and Monterey. (This  
office is indicated on map as being at Salinas.  
It should be corrected to show Watsonville)

## FRESNO DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Paul J. Fisher  
Relocation Officer  
3208 Hamilton Ave.  
Fresno, California

District  
Served The counties of Madera and Fresno

MEMORANDUM NO. 8

VISALIA DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Personnel and office not established  
Send all communications to Area Office,  
San Francisco

District  
Served The counties of Alpine, Mono, Inyo, Tulare,  
Kings, and Kern.

MEMORANDUM NO. 8

NORTHWEST AREA OFFICE -- SEATTLE, WASH.

Address: Harold S. Fistere  
Area Supervisor  
Room 309 Walker Bldg.  
1306 2nd Avenue  
Seattle, Washington

Area Served The western half of the states of Washington and Oregon. Specifically all of Washington west of the east boundaried of the counties of Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, and Benton; all of Oregon west of the east boundaries of the counties of Sherman, Wasco, Jefferson Deschutes and Klamath.

SEATTLE PROPERTY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICE

Address Send all communications to Area Supervisor

District Served The western half of the state of Washington. Specifically all of Washington west of the east boundaries of the counties of Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, and Benton with the exception of Clark County.

SEATTLE DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Sheldon G. Hagen  
Relocation Officer  
1331 Third Avenue Building  
Seattle 1, Washington

District Served The following counties in northwestern Washington: Okanogan, Chelan, Wootcom, Skagit, Suohemish, King, San Juan, Island, Kitsop, Clallam and Jefferson.

YAKIMA DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address Murrary Stebbins  
Relocation Officer  
Room 439, Liberty Building  
416 E. Yakima Avenue  
Yakima, Washington

District Served The following counties in south-central Washington: Kittitas, Yakima, Benton and Klickitat.

TACOMA DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Personnel and office not established  
Send all communications to Area Office,  
Seattle, Wash.

District  
Served The following counties in south-west Washington:  
Grays Harbor, Mason, Thurston, Pierce, Lewis,  
Pacific, Wahkiaku, Oowlitz, Clark and Skamania,

PORTLAND PROPERTY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICE

Address: Send all communications to Area Supervisor

District  
Served All of the western half of the state of Oregon  
west of the east boundaires of the counties of  
Sherman, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, and Klamath;  
and Clark County, Washington.

PORTLAND DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Clyde Linville  
Acting Relocation Officer  
836 American Bank Building  
Portland 5, Oregon.

District  
Served All of the western half of the state of Oregon  
west of the east boundaries of the counties of  
Sherman, Wasco, Jefferson Deschutes and Klamath.

Rev. Made  
2-2-45  
R.R.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Sheldon Building  
461 Market Street  
San Francisco, California

January 29, 1945

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE MEMORANDUM NUMBER 8  
SUPPLEMENT NUMBER 1

TO: WESTERN FIELD OFFICE PERSONNEL  
SUBJECT: Directory of Offices and Territory Served

The following revisions should be made on Page 8 of  
the directory issued January 22, 1945:

NORTHWEST AREA OFFICE - SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Address: Harold S. Fistere  
Area Supervisor  
Room 309 - Walker Building  
1306 2nd Avenue  
Seattle, Washington

YAKIMA DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Murray Stebbins  
Relocation Officer  
Room 439 - Liberty Building  
416 East Yakima Avenue  
Yakima, Washington

*Victor L. Furth*  
Victor L. Furth  
Acting Assistant Director

FEB 2 1945

*Rev. made  
FEB 14 1945  
S.H.*

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

February 10, 1945

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE MEMORANDUM NUMBER 8  
SUPPLEMENT NO. 3

TO: WESTERN FIELD OFFICE PERSONNEL  
SUBJECT: Directory of Offices and Territory Served

The following revisions should be made on Page 5 of  
the directory issued January 22, 1945:

OAKLAND DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: William K. Tuttle  
Relocation Officer  
Room 206, 3283 Lakeshore Avenue  
Oakland, California

STOCKTON DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Mr. John R. Robertsen  
Relocation Officer  
Room 625, Bank of America Building  
545 East Main Street  
Stockton 5, California

*R. B. Cozzens*  
R. B. COZZENS  
Assistant Director

FEB 14 1945

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

February 21, 1945

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE MEMORANDUM NUMBER 8  
SUPPLEMENT NUMBER 4

TO: WESTERN FIELD OFFICE PERSONNEL  
SUBJECT: Directory of Offices and Territory Served

The following revisions should be made on Page 4  
of the Directory issued January 22, 1945:

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA OFFICE - San Francisco, Calif.

Address: ~~Russell Robinson~~ *CHARLES F. MILLER*  
~~Acting Area Supervisor~~ *RELOC. SUPERVISOR*  
~~War Relocation Authority~~  
~~Room 926, DeYoung Building~~  
~~690 Market Street~~ *461 MARKET STREET*  
~~San Francisco, California~~ *SHARDON BLDG.*  
*SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIF.*

SAN FRANCISCO RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: ~~Fred W. Ross~~  
~~Relocation Officer~~  
~~War Relocation Authority~~  
~~Room 926, DeYoung Building~~  
~~690 Market Street~~  
~~San Francisco, California~~

*See Northern  
Calif. Area Memo.  
4/18/45*

The following revision should be made on Page 9 of  
the Directory:

PORTLAND DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Clyde Linville  
Acting Relocation Officer  
War Relocation Authority  
715 Bedell Building  
6th & Alder Streets  
Portland, Oregon

*R. B. Cozzens*  
R. B. Cozzens  
Assistant Director

FEB 26 1945

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

March 12, 1945

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE MEMORANDUM NUMBER 8  
SUPPLEMENT NO. 5

TO: WESTERN FIELD OFFICE PERSONNEL  
SUBJECT: Directory of Offices and Territory Served

The following revisions should be made in the Directory  
issued January 22, 1945:

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Fred W. Hoss  
Relocation Officer  
War Relocation Authority  
~~Room 302 - McCloud Building~~ ROOM 926, DE YOUNG BLDG.  
~~426 Sutter Street~~  
~~San Francisco, California (4)~~ 690 MARKET ST.

SAN JOSE DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: James E. Edmiston  
Relocation Officer  
War Relocation Authority  
Room 307 - Burnell Building  
246 South 1st Street  
San Jose, California

WATSONVILLE DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: ~~Frederic H. E. Lewis~~ JAMES JENNINGS  
Relocation Officer  
War Relocation Authority  
Room 210 - Lettunich Building  
Watsonville, California

PORTLAND DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Clyde Linville  
Acting Relocation Officer  
War Relocation Authority  
713 Bedell Building  
6th & Alder Streets  
Portland, Oregon

MAR 19 1945

*Charles F. Miller*  
Charles F. Miller  
Acting Assistant Director

APR 9 Recd

*Pittsburgh*

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

April 4, 1945

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE MEMORANDUM NUMBER 8  
SUPPLEMENT NUMBER 6

TO: WESTERN FIELD OFFICE PERSONNEL

SUBJECT: Directory of Offices and Territory Served

The following revisions should be made in the Directory  
issued January 22, 1945:

SANTA BARBARA DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Eric Thomsen  
Relocation Officer  
✓ War Relocation Authority  
Room 318, Benjamin Franklin Building  
Santa Barbara, California

SANTA ANA DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Fredrick R. Van Nordeff  
Relocation Officer  
War Relocation Authority  
✓ Rooms 204 and 206  
Post Office Building  
Santa Ana, California

TACOMA DISTRICT RELOCATION OFFICE

Address: Morrill Delano  
Relocation Officer  
✓ War Relocation Authority  
1016 Fidelity Building  
Tacoma, Washington

*Charles F. Miller*  
Charles F. Miller  
Deputy Assistant Director

Rec'd  
2/16/45

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

February 12, 1945

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE MEMORANDUM NO. 12

TO: Area Supervisors

SUBJECT: Release of Army Contraband

NOTE - This memorandum applies only to articles customarily referred to as "Army Contraband" transferred from the custody of Western Defense Command to War Relocation Authority.

Owners wishing to obtain items they are eligible to possess should be advised to follow the instructions contained herein.

Previous Instructions

The memorandum of August 18, 1944 from the Evacuee Property Division, subject: "Army Contraband" is superseded by the instructions contained in this memorandum.

Effect of Civilian Restrictive Order No. 33 W.D.C.

Western Defense Command issued Civilian Restrictive Order No. 33 on January 20, 1945 which removes restrictions on the release of articles in Army Contraband storage excepting three classes of articles which may not be released to persons to whom WDC has issued individual exclusion orders.

Order No. 33 does not in any way change the effect of Presidential Proclamation 2525 (which applies exclusively to aliens) designating a list of articles as contraband when in the possession of, or operated or controlled by, enemy aliens.

Aliens

The following articles enumerated in Presidential Proclamation 2525 may not be released to any alien of Japanese ancestry nor to his representative for delivery to such alien:

- a. Firearms
- b. Weapons or implements of war, or component parts thereof
- c. Ammunition
- d. Bombs
- e. Explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives
- f. Short-wave radio receiving sets
- g. Radio transmitters or component parts thereof

- h. Signal devices
- i. Codes and ciphers
- j. Cameras
- k. Papers, documents or books in which there may be invisible writing, photograph, sketch, picture, drawing, map or graphical representation of any military or naval installation or equipment or of any arms, ammunition, implements of war, device or thing used, or intended to be used in the combat equipment of the land or naval forces of the United States or of any military or naval post, camp or location.

Numerous lots in Army Contraband storage consist of books, papers, and documents. The fact that they are included in Army Contraband gives rise to the presumption that they fall in the classification described under item "K" in the above list. In view of this presumption, books, papers and documents in Army Contraband storage may not be released to aliens of Japanese ancestry, unless the owner can furnish adequate evidence that the possession thereof is not prohibited by Presidential Proclamation 2525.

All other articles in Army Contraband storage not included in the above list may be released to the owner.

#### Citizens Individually Excluded by WDC

The following articles may not be released from Army Contraband storage to any person under an individual exclusion order of WDC, regardless of his place of residence.

- a. Military weapons, including all firearms
- b. Ammunition, bombs or explosives
- c. Radio transmitters or component parts thereof

Articles in Army Contraband storage not included in the above three classifications may be returned to any citizen excludee subject to WRA regulations pertaining to shipments to centers.

#### Citizens Not Individually Excluded by WDC

The revocation of Western Defense Proclamation No. 3 removed all restrictions on the release of articles, previously classed as contraband, to citizens of Japanese ancestry. The restrictions in Civilian Restrictive Order No. 33 apply only to individual excludees. Therefore, all articles in Army Contraband storage may be released to any citizen who is not individually excluded by WDC, regardless of place of residence, subject to WRA regulations pertaining to shipments to center.

#### Shipments to Centers

All requests for shipment to centers must show the approval of the Project Director or of his authorized representative for shipment to the center.

In the case of short wave radio receivers, the request must also bear the statement that the short-wave mechanism will be removed or rendered permanently inoperative before delivery of the receiver to the owner.

#### PROCEDURE

1. Applicants requesting release of military weapons, firearms, ammunition, bombs, explosives, radio transmitters or component parts thereof from Army Contraband storage should submit:
  - a. 2 copies Form WRA-156 Request for Transportation (except when called for personally at warehouse).
  - b. 2 copies Certification for return of personal property showing applicant is a U. S. citizen.
  - c. Original receipt issued at the time the article was surrendered. An affidavit in lieu of lost receipt may be accepted.
  - d. A statement from the Project Director or his authorized representative or from the Relocation Officer that the applicant is not under individual exclusion order of WDC.

When the status of an applicant is not definitely known verification should be obtained through the office of the Assistant Director in San Francisco.

The penalties imposed by WDC Proclamation No. 3 (now revoked) applied only to the persons subject to the restrictions. In like manner the penalties imposed by Presidential Proclamation 2525 (still in effect) also apply only to the class of persons subject to the restrictions. Civilian Restrictive Order No. 33 WDC, however, goes much further than either of these and imposes penalties not only on the individuals subject to the restrictions but also upon any individual, association, organization or corporation within the military areas of the Western Defense Command in whose custody any of the articles enumerated as prohibited to individual excludées have been placed, who returns or otherwise transfers or delivers such articles to an excludée. All personnel, therefore, should be cautioned not to release any military weapons (including all firearms and also ceremonial swords), ammunition, bombs, explosives and radio transmitters or component parts thereof, to any person until evidence has been furnished that the person is not an excludée or the representative of an excludée.

2. Applicants requesting release of short-wave radio receiving sets, signal devices, codes and ciphers, cameras and papers, documents or books of the class described in Section "K" in the list of articles prohibited to aliens from Army Contraband storage should submit:
  - a. 2 copies Form WRA-156 Request for Transportation (except when called for personally at warehouse).
  - b. 2 copies Certification for return of Personal Property showing the applicant is a U. S. citizen.

- c. Original receipt issued at the time the article was surrendered. An affidavit in lieu of lost receipt may be accepted.
3. Applicants requesting release from Army Contraband storage of articles other than those listed in Section 1 or 2 above should submit:
    - a. 2 copies Form WRA-156 Request for Transportation (except when called for personally at warehouse).
    - b. Original receipt issued at the time the article was surrendered. An affidavit in lieu of lost receipt may be accepted.

The articles falling in this group are no longer restricted in any way and may be released to the owner whether citizen or alien without regard to individual exclusion order or place of residence, subject only to regulations on shipments to centers.

#### Partial Releases

Ordinarily the applicant for release of articles from Army Contraband storage should be required to take the entire lot. Exception may be made when the applicant is not eligible to have some of the articles in the lot released to him. In such cases WRA will take up the original receipt and deliver a substitute receipt for the articles remaining in storage. If the original receipt includes items not in storage a notation should be made on the substitute receipt listing the missing articles and stating that the articles so listed were shown on the original receipt but not delivered into WRA custody.

Receipt book Form WRA-248 may be modified and used for this purpose by crossing out the inapplicable line headings.

Individuals calling personally to recover articles from Army Contraband storage must also comply with the requirements of Western Field Office Memorandum No. 7 relative to warehouse door delivery.

NOTE -- The instructions in this memorandum apply only to Army Contraband now in the custody of WRA.

There have been no changes in the requirements and procedures for releasing contraband under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice (contraband in the custody of U. S. Marshals, sheriffs, police, etc.) Requests for release of such contraband articles still require the approval of the U. S. Attorneys as in the past.

*R. B. Cozzens*  
R. B. Cozzens  
Assistant Director

*Reid  
2/16/45*

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

February 12, 1945

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE MEMORANDUM NO. 13

TO: Area Supervisors  
SUBJECT: Warehouse Zone Maps

The last paragraph of Manual Section 150.1.9B (1) provides that the evacuee shall furnish his own transportation for the movement of his personal property when the evacuee's point of relocation is within reasonable trucking distance from either WRA warehouse or place of private storage. (Ordinarily approximately 25 miles)

Attached is a set of maps of California, Oregon and Washington on which is shown, by blue circles, the area within 25 miles of each WRA warehouse within which WRA will not provide transportation of any evacuee-owned property stored in the respective warehouses.

The 25-mile distance controlling transportation of evacuee-owned property in private storage may be checked by using the scale of miles in the lower right-hand corner of each map.

Evacuees requesting assistance in the transportation of property when the distance from place of storage to destination is 25 miles or less should be informed that WRA will not provide transportation and that the evacuee must make his own arrangements for such transportation.

WRA will assist an eligible evacuee in arranging for the transportation of his property at his own expense upon receipt of properly executed Form WRA-153, Request for Assistance, certified in accordance with Manual Section 150.1.9A (2) when the evacuee cannot make his own arrangements.

*R. B. Cozzens*  
R. B. Cozzens  
Assistant Director

Attachment

**METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS**  
(According to U.S. Census Bureau)  
Los Angeles Dist. Pop. 2,773,785  
Sacramento Dist. Pop. 204,534  
San Diego Dist. Pop. 245,597  
San Francisco-Oakland Dist. Pop. 1,361,813  
San Jose Dist. Pop. 112,628

**CITIES OVER 25,000**  
(In order of size) (Township classified as urban.)  
Pop.—Thousands  
1504 Los Angeles  
635 San Francisco  
302 Oakland  
203 San Diego  
164 Long Beach  
106 Sacramento  
86 Berkeley  
83 Glendale  
82 Pasadena  
81 San Jose  
61 Fresno  
55 Stockton  
54 Santa Monica  
44 San Bernardino  
39 Alhambra  
37 Belvedere  
36 Alameda  
35 Santa Barbara  
31 Riverside  
30 Inglewood  
29 Bakersfield  
29 Huntington  
27 South Gate  
27 Beverly Hills

**PRINCIPAL CITIES**  
(\*Unincorporated; Pop. Estimated)  
Pop.—Thousands  
26 Alameda  
24 Burbank  
19 Alhambra  
11 Anaheim  
5 Antioch  
5 Arcadia  
5 Azusa  
29 Bakersfield  
8 Baldwin Park  
11 Bell  
14 Bellflower  
17 Bellmead  
16 Burlingame  
5 Calexico  
6 Central Valley  
6 Cerrito  
9 Chico  
5 Chula Vista  
5 Coalinga  
10 Colton  
16 Compton  
9 Corona  
7 Coronado  
5 Crockett  
9 Culver City  
10 Daly City  
5 Delano  
15 Downey  
8 E. Pasadena  
(Lamanda Park)  
10 El Monte  
5 El Monte  
5 Escondido  
17 Eureka  
7 Fontana  
61 Fresno  
23 Glendale  
8 Grass Valley  
8 Hanford  
8 Hawthorne  
7 Hayward  
7 Hermosa Beach  
29 Huntington Park  
30 Inglewood  
8 Lamanda Park  
(East Pasadena)  
11 Lemmon  
11 Lodi  
7 Lomita  
104 Long Beach  
1504 Los Angeles  
11 Lynwood  
5 Madera  
7 Marysville  
11 Maywood  
10 Merced  
5 Mill Valley  
16 Modesto  
13 Monrovia  
8 Montebello  
10 Monterey  
9 Monterey Park  
8 Napa  
10 National City  
302 Oakland  
5 Occidental  
14 Ontario  
8 Orange  
9 Oxnard  
6 Pacific Grove  
17 Palo Alto  
82 Pasadena  
8 Petaluma  
9 Piedmont  
10 Pittsburg  
24 Pomona  
6 Porterville  
8 Redding  
14 Redlands  
13 Redondo Beach  
(Redondo)  
12 Redwood City  
24 Richmond  
35 Riverside  
7 Roseville  
106 Sacramento  
12 Salinas  
6 San Anselmo  
44 San Bernardino  
7 San Bruno  
203 San Diego  
9 San Fernando  
635 San Francisco  
12 San Gabriel  
68 San Jose  
15 San Leandro  
9 San Luis Obispo  
19 San Mateo  
9 San Rafael  
32 Santa Ana  
35 Santa Barbara  
9 Santa Maria  
53 Santa Monica  
9 Santa Paula  
13 Santa Rosa  
27 South Gate  
14 S. Pasadena  
7 South San Francisco  
55 Stockton  
10 Torrance  
8 Tulare  
5 Turlock  
6 Upland  
20 Vallejo  
13 Ventura  
9 Visalia  
9 Watsonville  
5 Woodland  
16 Whittier  
7 Woodland  
5 Yuba City



**CALIFORNIA 58 Counties**

130,760	Orange	O 16
28,108	Placer	F 9
11,548	Plumas	E 9
105,524	Riverside	O 20
170,333	Sacramento	G 8
11,392	San Benito	J 8
161,108	San Bernardino	M 20
289,348	San Diego	F 19
634,536	San Francisco	H 5
134,207	San Joaquin	H 8
33,246	San Luis Obispo	L 10
111,782	San Mateo	I 5
70,555	Santa Barbara	M 10
174,949	Santa Clara	I 6
45,057	Santa Cruz	C 6
28,800	Shasta	C 1
3,025	Sierra	E 10
70,555	Siskiyou	B 5
49,118	Solano	G 6
69,052	Sonoma	G 3
74,866	Stanislaus	H 9
16,680	Sutter	F 7
14,316	Tehama	D 6
3,970	Trinity	D 12
107,152	Tulare	J 13
10,887	Tuolumne	H 11
69,685	Ventura	N 13
27,243	Yolo	G 6
17,034	Yuba	F 8

**6,907,387 State Total**

Las Vegas  
Boulder City

**State Population**  
6,907,387

**County Population**  
is shown in thousands with county name

**City Population**

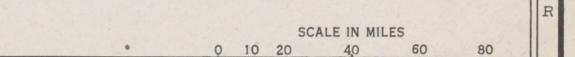
- 100,000 and over
- 25,000 to 100,000
- 5,000 to 25,000
- 1,000 to 5,000
- under 1,000

State Capital is shown with star-centered symbol

County Seat is shown with dot-centered symbol

Metropolitan Districts are enclosed by dashed lines

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
461 MARKET STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

February 10, 1945

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE MEMORANDUM NO. 14

MEMORANDUM TO: San Francisco Division Heads  
Area Supervisors  
Relocation Officers

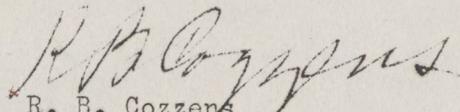
SUBJECT: Personnel Change

A request has been received from the Washington Office of the War Relocation Authority for the services of Mr. Walter Mewing, Acting Area Supervisor, of Northern California, to take over a more important position for general relocation work covering the entire United States.

Mr. Mewing's past experience in the produce field makes him exceptionally well qualified for the new position. We release him reluctantly for this important work.

Mr. Russell Robinson will take over the duties of the Northern California Area as Acting Area Supervisor on February 16, 1945.

Mr. Robinson joined the WRA in 1942 and established the Property Division. For the past two years he has been Chief of the Property and Transportation Division.

  
R. B. Cozzens  
Assistant Director

FEB 14 1945

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

March 10, 1945

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE MEMORANDUM NUMBER 15  
SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

TO: AREA SUPERVISORS

SUBJECT: District Office Cooperation Re the Resettlement of  
Dependent Persons

*We have  
no copy*

The District Relocation Officers should familiarize themselves with Western Field Office Memorandum Number 15, dated February 13, 1945, and should be prepared to work very closely with the Area Relocation Adjustment Advisor in handling problems that will arise on the local level in the return and resettlement of dependent persons.

The District Relocation Officer should take the initiative in offering the full cooperation of his office to the County Welfare Department in assisting in the resettlement of dependent persons. The District Office should particularly offer its services in the matter of arranging for housing.

The District Office will be kept advised by the Area Relocation Adjustment Advisor of each case received from the centers and referred for processing as outlined in Western Field Office Memorandum Number 15. This advice will consist of an 8x5 card summary.

The Area Relocation Adjustment Advisor will visit each of the District Offices periodically to review problems of dependency and to discuss with District Offices and welfare departments, the methods to be followed in arranging for the return of dependent persons.

*R. B. Cozzens*  
R. B. Cozzens  
Assistant Director

MAR 19 1945

*Minnesota  
Files - 7*

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

March 3, 1945

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE MEMORANDUM NO. 19

TO: AREA SUPERVISORS

SUBJECT: Change in relocation Policy

Administrative Notice No. 221, dated February 20, 1945 outlines a major change in relocation policies; particularly in the area served by the Western Field Office.

All personnel should fully acquaint themselves with the change in policy outlined in this notice, in order to expedite the relocation program.

Area Supervisors' attention is directed to the next to the last paragraph, making provision for the temporary reinstatement of the requirement of an approved relocation plan. In cases where this may be necessary, Area Supervisors are directed to make their request to this office and we will secure the necessary approval of the Director.



*R. B. Cozzens*  
R. B. Cozzens  
Assistant Director

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McLaughlin - 5

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

February 10, 1945

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 1  
WESTERN FIELD OFFICE

TO: Western Field Office Division Heads  
Area Supervisors  
Reports Officers  
District Relocation Officers

SUBJECT: Casualties Among Japanese-Americans in the Armed Forces.

(This is the first in a series of informational bulletins which will be distributed by the Western Field Office to keep WRA personnel abreast of the latest facts and figures with which to answer questions coming from outside the WRA. We suggest you keep them handy for reference.)

For your information casualty totals among Japanese-Americans serving in the armed forces of the United States as of January 25, 1945 were 486.

Following is the breakdown of this figure:

Killed	111
Wounded	359
Missing in Action	<u>16</u>
	486

It should be remembered that the total includes only Japanese-Americans who entered the armed forces from WRA relocation centers and whose next of kin at the centers have been notified.

*R. B. Cozzens*  
R. B. Cozzens  
Assistant Director

FEB 14 1945

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March 7, 1945

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 2  
WESTERN FIELD OFFICE

TO: Western Field Office Division Heads  
Area Supervisors  
Reports Officers  
District Relocation Officers

SUBJECT: Hood River Honor Roll



In order to keep the record straight:

The Hood River Sun, Feb. 23, printed full story on Pfc. Frank T. Hachiya, killed on Leyte, stating that his name had never been erased from the Hood River Honor Roll "as reported in the Oregonian" because his name had never been on the list. Hachiya, it seems, had enlisted from Portland.

We should avoid referring to him as one of those whose names were stricken from that Honor Roll.

Hachiya was born in Hood River, attended grade school at Odell in the Hood River district, was a freshman and senior at Odell High School, and spent his sophomore and junior years in Japan, having returned there with his mother whose aged mother was ill in Japan.

He attended Multnomah College one year, then transferred to the University of Oregon at Eugene, and enlisted early in 1942.

His mother is still in Japan; his father at a Relocation center.

*R. B. Cozzens*  
R. B. Cozzens  
Assistant Director

*English*

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

April 3, 1945

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 3  
WESTERN FIELD OFFICE

TO: Western Field Office Division Heads  
Area Supervisors  
Reports Officers  
District Relocation Officers

SUBJECT: Dual Citizenship

Following is a summary statement on dual citizenship, which includes points of chief importance in Solicitor's Opinion No. 55, prepared by WRA Assistant Solicitor Edgar Bernhard.

1. Dual citizenship arises not alone between the United States and Japan, but between any two countries which differ as to what the test of citizenship ought to be. There are two such tests in general use throughout the world. One is the place of birth. The other is the citizenship of the parents. The United States follows the test of birthplace. Japan follows the test of parentage. Obviously, whenever one country follows either of these theories and another country follows the other theory -- the result is dual citizenship.

2. However, it is always possible for a child to inherit and retain the nationality of his parents (even if born outside the United States, for example) if proper action is taken. Thus children born of American parents in Japan can by proper action retain their American citizenship. In fact, both Japan and the United States have statutes which provide for loss of nationality so that any one who is a dual citizen may divest himself of either nationality.

3. No problem of dual citizenship arises so far as the Issei are concerned since they are Japanese by Japanese law and by our law as well.

4. As for a Nisei who is a dual citizen, he can divest himself of American citizenship by expatriation. (A recent statute permits this action during war time.)

5. It is generally conceded that the Japanese Government does not claim as a citizen a Nisei born since December 1, 1924 who was not registered with the Japanese diplomatic representative within fourteen days of his birth.

6. Nisei born prior to December 1, 1924, or who have been registered since that date, may renounce their Japanese citizenship by filing a statement to that effect with the Japanese Minister of Interior through the Japanese Embassy, together with certain required data such as birth certificate, etc.

7. It follows that many children of Japanese parents who were born in the United States before December 1, 1924, and others who were born on or after that date and were properly registered, are in the status of dual citizens unless they have taken steps to expatriate themselves either from the United States or from Japan.

8. It should be pointed out that the effect of the Japanese statute which has presumably been operative since December 1, 1924 has been to diminish the extent of dual citizenship. That statute was an attempt on the part of the Japanese Government to conform to conditions in the United States by requiring prompt action on the part of parents wishing to preserve the Japanese citizenship of their Nisei children, and to make those children American citizens rather than dual citizens if the parents failed to take such action.

\* \* \* \* \*

(Following are excerpts taken from a memorandum on dual nationality by Professors Max Radin and John H. Boalt of the University of California, which was done on June 3, 1943.)

(over)

"Properly speaking, there is no such thing as dual nationality. The idea of nationality has come down to us from the medieval English law and is derived from the notion of the bond of allegiance which connected a prince and his subjects.

"It is quite possible for a person under the laws of two separate states to claim the nationality of either or of both, when he is in a third state. Suppose, for example, a man had a right both to Austrian and to Argentinian nationality as happened frequently enough. If he was in Brazil he might demand of the Brazilian government the right to be regarded either as an Austrian or an Argentinian. In a few countries, he might claim both nationalities. But if he was in Austria he would be regarded exclusively as an Austrian and in the Argentine as an Argentinian.

"A good deal of the difficulty is created by the conflict of two theories of international law, one of which is called ius sanguinis, and the other is called the ius soli. The countries that maintain the ius sanguinis hold that citizenship is a matter of blood and inheritance. Those that maintain the ius soli hold that it is a matter of place of birth. Some countries use, to a limited degree, both theories. The following list of countries in 1929 used only the ius sanguinis:

"1. Austria, China, Danzig, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Switzerland.

"2. Siam and Venezuela use both systems.

"The following countries use chiefly ius sanguinis but have some provisions based on ius soli:

"3. Afghanistan, Albania, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Bulgaria, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Syria and Lebanon, Turkey.

"The following countries use chiefly the ius soli but have some provisions based on ius sanguinis. It will be noted that among them are Great Britain and the United States.

"4. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Great Britain, Australia, British India, Irish Free State, Canada, Hong Kong, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Palestine, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay.

"The countries that have insisted on the ius sanguinis have not done so, as is always insisted in the case of Japan, because of any superstitious devotion to an Emperor-cult, or because they have raised the notion of patriotism to the rank of a religious dogma.

"The reason has been almost wholly economic. Those countries were in the main emigration countries, that is countries that had economic difficulties in maintaining a rapidly rising population with the result that there was a large emigration. These countries were very anxious to retain enough control of their emigrant citizens to be able to count on a certain increase in revenue by taxation and to facilitate repatriation by refusing to admit loss of citizenship. Countries that stress the ius soli were immigration countries. The qualified acceptance by the United States of the ius sanguinis doctrine on behalf of their citizens born abroad was motivated by the increase of our commercial connections abroad and our large group of citizens that travelled for pleasure in foreign countries.

"From the above, it will be seen that if it is declared that Japanese-Americans born here cannot receive the privileges of American citizenship, because the Japanese government still regards them as Japanese subjects, the same would have to be applied to the countries in lists one and three, and particularly to the children of Italian and German ancestry born in this country. Nor can the fact that a Japanese, German, Frenchman or Italian, chooses to register his infant child with the governments of those countries, when that child would be under our law be a citizen of the United States, bind the child itself. It would be proper, to be sure, to make a law which requires a person who has a right to two different nationalities, to choose between them when he becomes of age. We have no such law. On the contrary our statutes particularly state that, except as a punishment for treason or a military offense amounting to treason, no person who has American citizenship by birth can lose it, while in the United States. He can, of course, renounce his citizenship elsewhere.

(more)

"If the foregoing rules were not applied it would be possible for a foreign government by changing its law to deprive an American citizen of his citizenship. Suppose, for example, we take the case of Germany. Germany formerly acknowledged the right of expatriation. It did not claim that a citizen born in the United States of German parentage was a German. Later it adopted the ius sanguinis. The effect of that would be---if we followed the reasoning put forth against the Japanese---that all the American citizens of German parentage would lose their civil rights because Germany suddenly chose to claim them as German citizens.

"The fundamental weakness of the case against the Japanese is that it fails to realize that the United States has always refused to recognize similar claims in the case of nationals of other countries. To apply it to the Japanese alone would be obviously discriminatory."

*R. B. Cozzens*  
R. B. Cozzens  
Assistant Director