

M. 17

67/14

c

C
O
P
Y

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Region

HEART MOUNTAIN RELOCATION PROJECT
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

MEMORANDUM

August 27, 1942

TO: Lieutenant Green
FROM: C. E. Rachford
SUBJECT: Instructions

I have requested, and you have complied promptly, for a guard to be placed around the blocks occupied by Japanese residents. I have discussed with you the reasons for such a guard. It is primarily as a protection to the Japanese themselves and to prevent interference with work which a large influx of people around the Administration Buildings and elsewhere might occasion.

In accordance with our recent conference, you may instruct your guards as follows:

1. It is their duty to prevent, by any necessary means within the discretion and judgment of the Military Police, all Japanese without passes or badges from crossing the roads now marking the outside boundaries of the occupied area. The passes indicated above will be issued by an officer of the War Relocation Authority stationed in the area and will be for legitimate purposes such as reporting for work, seeking a position, answer of telephone or telegraphic calls, and other matters of a personal nature. All Japanese employed will have a green bar pinned to their sleeve. This is only a temporary device and will be changed as soon as badges are available.
2. Your guards may be instructed that they should, consistent with courtesy, refrain from all familiarity and contact by conversation or otherwise with the Japanese, excepting such contact as is necessary in the performance of duties.

3. You may instruct your guards that all Administrative personnel, and others making frequent visits to the occupied area, will have a white, oval, enameled badge with their name printed thereon. In addition to these badges, all Administrative personnel will be driving in cars with WRA stickers. Persons or cars having these identifications may be passed without further inquiry.

4. In the very near future the WRA expects to have a police force to handle all internal questions. That force will cooperate with the Military Police by circulating instructions to the fullest possible extent to the people within the area, and by breaking up groups as they gather around patrol posts.

I shall be pleased if you will issue any additional instructions you believe the circumstances justify and inform me of them.

Should you wish to have the above instructions mimeographed for your men and you do not have the facilities for doing so, I shall be glad to have it done here at this office.

C. E. Rachford
Project Director

CER:ek

Internal Security —

Heart

Novem 1942

Police ~~trouble~~ force quit at
Heart Mtn. Police duties turned
over to Civ. Council who delegated
it back to striking force.

cf. Report on Internal Sec, H. M.,

Nov. 15, 1942 -

Col. Septim Berg, ^{Inspector} ~~Inspector~~

Services of Supply
7th Air Command

Also, Nov. 1 Report, R. O. Griffen,
Chief, Int. Security

C
O
P
Y

September 14, 1942

AIR MAIL

Mr. Joseph H. Smart
Regional Director
War Relocation Authority
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Smart:

I am attaching copy of a letter just received from Colonel John J. O'Brien, Corps of Engineers, who is the Chief of the Real Estate Branch in the Washington office, relative to the status of land acquisition at Heart Mountain.

After we had received your recommendations and map relative to the method you proposed to use to acquire use of lands on the Heart Mountain area, we discussed the question further with Colonel O'Brien, and he told us that declaration of taking had already been filed previous to our notification on the three school sections and the Jacob Gloeckner tract. As you know, when declaration of taking is filed, title is transferred immediately to the United States. Also, they had accepted options on tracts 7 and 8 (their numbering), which are the other two tracts in the Southeast corner of the area along the highway and railroad. Consequently, in accordance with Colonel O'Brien's letter, he feels that the United States is committed to the acquisition of these six tracts.

The Rotter tract will not need to be purchased, since proceedings were stopped before declaration of taking had been filed. Also the Taggart tract and the Roxlena Hargreaves tract are not proposed for purchase. Considering the situation with regard to the six tracts on which we have either accepted options or filed declaration of taking, I am wondering if it would be agreeable with you to complete these transactions, and have this land available to the War Relocation Authority in fee simple? The boundary line on the Southeast corner of the area might exclude all of Section 12, Township 53 North, Range 100 West, which would not interfere particularly with the operation of the project so far as I can determine.

Colonel O'Brien felt that considerable difficulty would be involved in our proposal with regard to the Taggart tract. He suggested that since he understood the Taggarts had been

leasing the Roxlena Hargreaves tract, that both of these tracts be excluded from the area, together with a half-mile wide strip North of the Hargreaves tract. In other words, instead of giving a hundred and fifty foot right of way North to the project boundary from the Taggart tract, that both the Taggart tract and the Roxlena Hargreaves tract could be excluded, together with the approximate half section between the Hargreaves tract and the North boundary. This would permit much easier description of your exterior boundaries and would place both the Taggart and Hargreaves tracts outside of the project area.

In view of the action taken by the Real Estate Branch of the Corps of Engineers, previous to our restraining order, I would like to have your recommendation as to what further instructions should be given to Colonel O'Brien.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer

Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Heart Mountain Relocation Center
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

OPINION NO. 134-1

November 20, 1942

To: The Project Director

Attention: Mr. Joe Carroll

Subject: Applicability of leave regulations to Caucasian spouses of evacuees of Japanese ancestry residing within the Heart Mountain Relocation Area

Mr. Carroll inquires whether the Caucasian spouse of an evacuee of Japanese ancestry residing within the Heart Mountain Relocation Area must apply for leave under the regulations of the War Relocation Authority before departing from the Area for indefinite residence outside the Project.

1. Public Proclamation WD 1 of the Secretary of War issued August 13, 1942 establishes the relocation projects in the central and southern regions of the War Relocation Authority as military areas and designates them as "War Relocation Project Areas." The Proclamation further provides that,

"All persons of Japanese ancestry and all members of their families, both alien and non-alien, who now or shall hereafter be or reside, pursuant to orders and instructions of the Secretary of War, or pursuant to the orders or instructions of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, or otherwise, within the bounds of any of said War Relocation Project Areas are required to remain within the bounds of said War Relocation Project Areas at all times unless specifically authorized to leave as set forth in paragraph (c) hereof." (Underlining supplied.)

Paragraph (c) provides:

"Any person of Japanese ancestry and any member of his family, whether alien or non-alien, who shall now or hereafter be or reside within any of said War Relocation Project Areas, before leaving any of said Areas, shall obtain a written authorization executed by or pursuant to the express authority of

the Secretary of War or the Director, War Relocation Authority, setting forth the effective period of said authorization and the terms and conditions upon and purposes for which it has been granted." (Underlining supplied.)

It is clear that under the terms of the Proclamation of the Secretary of War the Caucasian spouses of an evacuee of Japanese ancestry residing within the Heart Mountain Relocation Area must have a written authorization executed by or pursuant to the authority of the Secretary of War or the Director of the War Relocation Authority before departing from the Area.

2. On August 28, 1942 the Director of the War Relocation Authority authorized project directors and assistant project directors in the Central and Southern regions "to grant written authorizations to persons to leave and to enter the particular area or areas over which they have, respectively, been authorized to exercise jurisdiction, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Public Proclamation No. WD 1 of the Secretary of War dated August 13, 1942." The delegation further provides that each such written authorization shall be in such form as may be required by applicable regulations or instructions of the War Relocation Authority.

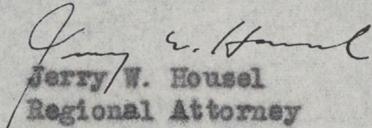
In his delegation of authority pursuant to Proclamation No. WD 1 the Director of the War Relocation Authority did not make any distinction between the Caucasian spouses of an evacuee of Japanese ancestry and other evacuees.

3. The regulations of the War Relocation Authority governing the issuance of leaves for departure from relocation areas, effective October 1, 1942, provide that,

"Application for leave. Any person residing within a relocation center who has been evacuated from a military area or who has been specifically accepted by the War Relocation Authority for residence within a center may apply for leave."
(Underlining supplied.)

No special provision is made in the leave regulations for issuance of leaves to Caucasian spouses of evacuees of Japanese ancestry residing within a relocation area.

In my opinion the Caucasian spouse of an evacuee of Japanese ancestry residing within the Heart Mountain Relocation Area is required to apply for and be granted leave in accordance with the leave regulations of the War Relocation Authority before departing from the Area.


Jerry W. Housel
Regional Attorney

C O P Y

TELEGRAM

/Relayed from Washington 1-15-43/ Denver, Colorado
January 16, 1943

Guy Robertson
Heart Mountain, Wyo.

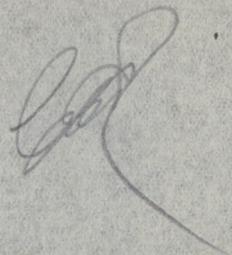
NFT reurtel regarding additional clothing allowance. It is the policy for cash clothing allowances to provide all clothing including work clothing. If allowance is insufficient, public assistance grants may be given. Therefore, do not approve supplying articles mentioned in your wire.

D. S. Myer
WRA
Washington

je
8:50 AM
1-16-43

Barber's Copy

October 21, 1942

MB


Clothing instructions:

Washington, D. C.

C. E. Rachford, Project Director

The following decisions have been reached regarding policy governing the issuance of clothing and clothing allowances to evacuees:

1. Clothing allowance provided in Administrative Instruction No. 27 shall be paid in cash rather than in script. Detailed instruction providing procedures for making payments will be issued this week with a view to initiating cash payments as of November 1.
2. Cash clothing allowances will be calculated to begin as of July 1, 1942. Allowances for July, August, and September, will be paid as of November 1. Cash allowances for this period will be made only to those employed 15 days or more during any one month. The allowances to include dependent family employee if necessary, public assistance grants may be made to supplement the cash allowance or to provide for evacuees not employed during this period. Allowances for October and November will be paid as of December 1.
3. Project Directors are authorized to issue from government stock, or purchase for direct issue, such clothing as may be necessary to prepare evacuees for winter. This authorization is not limited for clothing for evacuees who are employed but extends to all evacuees who have the immediate need for clothing. The value of clothing issued under this authorization must be deducted from cash clothing allowances when they are initiated.

Washington, D. C.

4. In determining the value of clothing issued under Paragraph 3 above, use the value indicated on Army shipping tickets when Army surplus clothing is issued; use actual cost when clothing is purchased; and, use such value as Project Director shall determine to be appropriate when no information is available concerning the cost of clothing issued.
5. Similarly, any cash or script allowances which have been issued, (except pursuant to my letter of August 25 to Regional Directors authorizing the issuance of work clothing), by any project, must be deducted from cash clothing allowances initiated under Paragraph 1, above.
6. This supersedes authority granted in my letter of August 25, and any other previous instructions on issuance of clothing or clothing allowances.
7. Administrative Instruction supplementing Paragraph VIII-F, Administrative Instruction 27, on issuance of uniforms, is in preparation. Pending its issuance uniforms shall be issued only under the terms of Paragraph 3, above. Your suggestions as to appropriate policy on issuance of uniforms are requested.

The same telegram is being sent to all projects and Regional Directors.

D. S. Myer

OWB
Payee (Please return to Mrs. Barker)
COPY

File with ad:
27

(2-20-42)
3-9-42

249 DN WAR 11-4-42 101 P

JOSEPH H SMART WRA DN

27 DL WAR 11-4-42 /TWX/

NOV. 4, 1942 1:53 pm

IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES TO MY TELEGRAM OF OCTOBER 29, REGARDING VALUES ASSIGNED TO ARMY SURPLUS CLOTHING, HAVE DECIDED THAT NO DEDUCTION IN CASH CLOTHING ALLOWANCES AUTHORIZED UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 27, SUPPLEMENT 2, NEED BE MADE FOR ANY SURPLUS ARMY CLOTHING ISSUED TO EVACUEES, WHETHER WORKERS OR NON-WORKERS, PRIOR TO OCTOBER 21. THUS, THE ONLY DEDUCTION WHICH MUST BE MADE FROM INITIAL CLOTHING ALLOWANCES PAID UNDER SUPPLEMENT 2, ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION 27, WILL BE AMOUNTS PAID AS PART OF A GENERAL PROGRAM OF SCRIP OR CASH CLOTHING ALLOWANCES INITIATED PRIOR TO OCTOBER 21. INDIVIDUAL GRANTS OF CASH TO WORKERS IN LIEU OF SURPLUS CLOTHING NEED NOT BE DEDUCTED BUT SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED AS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS. PLEASE NOTIFY ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS YOUR REGION OF THIS DETERMINATION.

D. S. MYER WRA WA

where the beverages are to be sold. Ibid., Section 59-103, 104, 105.

3. Each license issued by a city, town or county must show a description of the place in which alcoholic and/or malt beverages may be sold. No license may be sold or transferred except in case of death, "nor shall it be used for any place not described in the license at the time of issuance". Ibid., Section 59-107, 108.

4. All places within the State holding a retail liquor license

"....shall be located in one room on the ground floor of the building where located and the entrance door of that room shall open upon a main traveled street or highway. There shall be no entrance way from such room so licensed to any other room or rooms, except where such license is in the name of and conducted by the owner or keeper of a hotel or restaurant. There shall also be permitted one rear entrance which shall open upon a court or alleyway which shall bear the same restrictions as to sight obstruction as the front entrance. There shall be no display of any alcoholic or malt liquor of any kind or character in any window or door of a room licensed under a retail liquor license or limited retail liquor license and no female shall be employed in a room holding a retail liquor license, which provision does not exclude service from such room by females to connecting rooms where food is served in hotels or restaurants holding the proper license. No booths, or screened devices of any kind or character, that will permit any patron to be seated shall be permitted in such room holding a retail liquor license and no place holding any character of retail liquor license or limited retail liquor license shall permit any gambling device of any kind or character, or any gambling or any game of chance for money, tokens, checks payable in merchandise at such places shall be permitted. No business shall be engaged in or entertaining or dancing permitted in any room where liquor is sold under a retail liquor license except the sale of non-alcoholic drinks, alcoholic and malt liquors and tobacco. No lunches, meals or food of any kind or character shall be served or sold in such rooms, provided that the restriction herein enumerated as to booths, furniture, and food shall not apply to those holding a limited retail liquor license; provided however, that the restrictions of this section shall not apply to drug stores holding retail liquor licenses." Ibid., Section 59-117.

5. An excise tax of three cents (3¢) per pint or fraction thereof must be paid on fermented liquors, ten cents (10¢) per pint or fraction thereof on spirituous liquors and two cents (2¢) per gallon on malt liquors sold in the State. Ibid., Section 59-130.

6. Any person who sells any alcoholic or malt liquors without holding a license authorizing such sale is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$2,000.00 to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ten months. Ibid., Section 59-132. Any person who violates any provision in the act, which violation

does not carry with it a specific penalty shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$100.00 to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding three months. Ibid., Section 59-126. Action may be brought to revoke the license of any licensee who violates any provision of the law. Ibid., Section 59-130-131.

7. Any employee of the United States may be removed from office for a cause which will promote the efficiency of the service and for reasons given in writing. Any employee whose removal is sought shall have notice of the same and of any charges preferred against him, and shall be allowed a reasonable time for answering personally charges made against him. Civil Service Rule, XII. Pending action for removal, the employee may be suspended for a period of one week by the Project Director or ninety days by the Director. Ibid; Administrative Instruction, No. 13, Paragraph VII, K. Request for suspension in excess of one week should be made by forwarding a copy of WRA-23 together with a complete statement of facts to the Director.

Jerry W. Housel
Project Attorney

JWH/ss

HM-4

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Heart Mountain Relocation Project
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

OPINION NO. HM-4

March 18, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: The Project Director
SUBJECT: Provisions of the law for the sale of liquor

Mr. Todd tells me you are interested in knowing certain provisions of the law and regulations with reference to the retail sale of liquor.

1. The laws of Wyoming governing the marketing of alcoholic and malt liquors declare it to be the public policy of the State that traffic in such liquors should be prohibited except as provided by such laws. No sale at retail of spirituous, fermented and malt liquors may be consummated in the State except in compliance with the provisions of these laws. 1940 Supplement to Wyoming Revised Statutes, 1931 Section 59-101.

The words "sale" or "sell" include "offering for sale, trafficking in, bartering, delivering for value, exchange for goods, or in any other way than purely gratuitously, and every delivery of any alcoholic and/or malt beverage made otherwise than by gift shall constitute a sale." Ibid., Section 59-102 (c).

2. The Wyoming act governing the marketing of liquor provides that incorporated cities, towns and counties within the State "shall regulate, prohibit, or license the sale of alcoholic and/or malt beverages" within the State under the provisions of the act. Ibid., Section 59-103. Cities, towns and counties are authorized to issue specified numbers of retail liquor licenses according to the population.

Any person desiring such a license shall apply to the city or town council or to the city commissioners if it is to be sold outside an incorporate city or town. Each application must contain a description in detail of the place wherein the alcoholic or malt beverages will be sold, showing its location. The applicant must further show that he either owns the building in which such beverages will be sold or has a written lease or option for the period of the license. In the case of a lease he must show that it has been recorded and must submit a written statement from the owner of the building consenting to the granting of the license. When an application for a license is filed, the city or county clerk must publish notice of the application, showing a description of the place and/or room

March 20, 1943

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

Dear Mr. Myer:

Colonel Wilson has no doubt already told you and you have received a report from Heart Mountain in regard to their food situation.

They have at Heart Mountain, roughly speaking, a three-year supply of food. Many items are not included in the point rationing, such as dry cereals, of which they have a tremendous amount that is not moving very fast.

Mr. Lane, the Transportation and Supply Officer, advised that as nearly as he could compute it, of those items which are rationed by points, Heart Mountain had approximately 17,000,000 whereas their requirements for a year will be approximately 6,000,000. This means a five-year's supply in some items and a shorter supply in others. If you are in need of salad dressing, they 12,000 gallons. Some of the items such as salad dressing and the dried fruits may spoil. It is hoped not. If the worms and ants can be kept from the dried fruits and the dry cereals they will not spoil.

Obviously, because of the fact that many of the items are rationed, it will be virtually impossible to move them to any other center without considerable maneuvering with the OPA which, of course, might bring the matter to light for our friend, The Post down on Champa Street, and I frankly think that they would just love to get such a story.

Inquiring into the reasons for the situation, as nearly as I am able to determine, the cause is something like this:

Originally the requisitions for the rations and the initial stocks of food supplies were made up in Denver with the assistance of the Procurement Officers from both projects, Granada and Heart Mountain, who were at that time detailed in Denver. Taking the 30-day menus, sent to us from San Francisco, we developed requisitions for the various items for the initial stocks, having in mind that experience would change those requisitions as time went on and ordering took place from the centers themselves. In the early part of the project, because of the delays of rail shipment, etc., they had a hard time getting the initial stock of food supplies in and for a while it was nip and tuck whether three square meals a day were served. It was thought that some of the initial requisitions were lost and not received at Kansas City, so duplicates were sent through. Then there was a change of stewards and since he did not have any experience at Heart Mountain, he continued to use the previous requisitions for a guide until he was certain as to what was needed, so that all in all, about a quadrupling of requisitions took place and it was not until February that the situation was caught up with and corrected.

As Colonel Wilson probably told you, nearly two-thirds of the 21 warehouses are loaded with food with such narrow aisles that you have to go down them

M.E. Pitts, Mar 20, 1943

-2-

sidewise and also that there is only one isle in and not a round circuit, so that in the event of fire, a person in behind the load of goods and the fire was in the isle between him and the door, whe would be trapped completely. The warehousing condition is good and neat with the exception that there is just too much jammed into the warehouses.

Granada has some surplus items of food but I should estimate that they do not have more than a two-months supply on hand on the average. It is possible that some of the foods may be shifted from one of the projects to another but to avoid criticism definitely, a listing of the stocks should take place at Heart Mountain.

One other possible reason that excessive stocking might take place is because of the shift ~~of the~~ in organization in respect to warehousing from a project warehouse system to a divisional warehouse system.

Sincerely,

/s/ Malcolm E. Pitts
Malcolm E. Pitts
Acting Field Assistant Director

CONFIDENTIAL

April 19, 1943. memo

AIR MAIL

Mr. John H. Provinse
c/o Mr. Guy Robertson
Project Director
Heart Mountain Relocation Center
Heart Mountain, Wyoming.

Dear Mr. Provinse:

You will remember that we borrowed Lee Poole from Manzanar to do the necessary educational work at Heart Mountain. The reason for sending Lee Poole to Heart Mountain was that we were sure that no good cooperative educational work had ever been done at that project for the simple reason that they had never employed anyone in the Community Enterprises Division with experience organization cooperatives. Now the whole question of cooperatives has caused the Administrative Staff At Heart Mountain a great deal of trouble, especially because the Okamoto vocal and written tirades and the support that his point of view received with some of the more troublesome residents. I believe however, all the opposition was against the idea of cooperatives without understanding our purpose in sponsoring them. I think you will agree that our purpose was that first, we wished to see the enterprises controlled by the residents themselves. Secondly, that all profits would be distributed to the residents as dividends, rather than becoming a nice sum of money for the Administrative Staff to play with. And, third, to insure the fact that the residents would get those goods and services they wished at as low a cost as possible. As long as these three things were accomplished we would not care what they called the organization instituted to carry them out.

Lee Poole's job at Heart Mountain should be to stay there until he has helped them work out the system of patronage refunds to the customers of the enterprises in proportion to the business they did there. He should also see that the committee in charge of the enterprises whether it is called the Board of Directors or The Trustees, should be democratically elected.

The Project Director, is of course, anxious that Lee Poole does not cause anymore controversy on this subject of cooperatives and is there unwilling that he carry on a campaign for the organization of cooperatives. Poole should therefore accomplish this task with a great deal of tact and resourcefulness.

Will you please talk to Lee Poole and explain to him the importance of not offending the project staff? I have written him along these lines. Would you also please talk to the Project Director and to Todd and Taggart about the necessity of having the trustees democratically elected and the profits paid as patronage dividends after the necessary allocations have been made?

Yours very sincerely

W. Gerald Richardson, Head,
Community Enterprises Section

Gila River Project
Rivers, Arizona

Reports Office

MAR 9 1944

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. John C. Baker

Dear Mr. Myer:

We are sending you a copy of the U. S. Servicemen's list. The names included are those whose parents or close relatives reside in Rivers. Compiling of this list has been the work of a Reports Office member and has been completed after an almost house to house survey in order to insure accuracy.

These names are to be placed on the large plaque which forms part of the Servicemen's monument at the top of the hill which overlooks the Butte camp. A skillful workman from the Engineer's draftroom is to supervise the printing which will be done by members of the high school art class. The names already have been placed on a large wooden standard between the post office and the administration building and this additional recognition most likely will remain even after the more impressive monument is complete.

It is now the expectation that the Servicemen's monument, which has been erected by the Parents and Relatives of Servicemen's Association with some help from the Phalanx Society, will be dedicated on the same day that the first group of the young men are inducted into the Army. Officials from the Selective Service Board in Phoenix have informed us that the induction will be the last of March or early in April.

Very truly yours,

B. F. Runyan

B. F. Runyan
Acting Project Director

Enclosure No. 8922
cc: Mr. Cozzens

P.O.



Faint, illegible text, possibly a header or address block.

Several paragraphs of very faint, illegible text, likely the main body of a letter or report.

Additional paragraphs of faint, illegible text.

Text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature block or footer, including a date.

MAR 8 1944

COPY

W. Embree

*Heart Mt
from
Mrs. James*

In reply, please refer to:
HM:PD:GR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Heart Mountain Relocation Project
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

April 6, 1943

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

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

Dear Mr. Myer:

We had a near incident at Heart Mountain last night. Our bus going east stops at Heart Mountain at 4:50 in the afternoon. There are usually several people from Heart Mountain who board this bus and, as a result, there is usually quite a gathering of people at the gate to see these people off. This was the condition last night.

The Military Police were very busy handling incoming trucks, as our workers return to the project at 5:00 o'clock. There was considerable confusion and the guard at the gate thought that he should, for the safety of the people, request them all to stay on one side of the road. He very courteously requested the evacuees to move from the congested side over across the road so that they would not be going back and forth across the road while traffic was coming in. Most of them obeyed but one, Arthur Endo, spoke up and told the guard that he had no authority to order people around when they were inside the fence. The guard again requested the people to move and most of them did. There were several trucks waiting to come in, and, as only one of the double gates was open, he requested Mr. Endo to move so that he could open the other gate. Mr. Endo told him that he had no authority to order him around while he was inside the Center and the guard called the Sergeant and the Sergeant took Mr. Endo to the guard house.

Mrs. King called me from the gate as she was going through and advised me that the situation was a little tense and I immediately went to the guard house to see what was the matter. I found everything quiet. The crowd had disbursed and Mr. Endo was in the guard house. As Captain Green had gone to town, I left Mr. Endo in the guard house and went to town and called Captain Green and asked him to come out and see what he could do to settle the controversy.

In the meantime a crowd of young nisei, including the Block Managers, had gathered at the Administration Building and they started calling me and asking me to come out and see that Mr. Endo was immediately released from the guard house. I explained to them that the matter was being handled through Captain Green and that as soon as I had my dinner, I would be right out. I came on out and stopped at the guard house where Mr. Matsui (our Chief of Police), Captain Green, and I held

a conference and went in and talked to Mr. Endo. Captain Green thought the matter was of minor importance and immediately released Mr. Endo and Mr. Matsui returned him to the Center.

In the meantime, the crowd at the Administration Building had worked themselves up into quite an excited state. They kept calling my home and Mrs. Robertson kept telling them I was out here. They did not come to the Military Police headquarters and, as I did not want to engage in an argument with them, I went on back home and talked to Mr. Tomo, the chairman of the Block Managers, over the telephone. He was very much disappointed that I did not come up to their meeting where they would have an opportunity to release some of their pent-up feeling on someone, but I explained to him that the matter had been satisfactorily handled and they had better go on home. They did this and I have heard nothing more of the matter this morning. However, Mr. Tomo told me they were going to talk to me about the guards ordering people around inside the Center. It, of course, was not a case of the guard ordering people around inside the Center. All indications are, and Mr. Endo stated, that the guards had been very courteous and had requested that they move to facilitate the handling of traffic at the gate.

This is just an indication of the sentiment of the young nisei at Heart Mountain. During and since the registration, their attitude has been very uncooperative. In fact, it has been antagonistic, generally, to the WRA Administration. I shall try to explain why I think this feeling exists.

During registration it became necessary for me to take a very firm stand with the young nisei group. They had endeavored to stop the registration, and I explained to them that this would not be tolerated, but that it was my intention that the registration at Heart Mountain would be conducted as per instructions. After much incrimination and bitterness, we did conduct the registration peaceably. This left its marks and the resentment has not abated.

In addition to the registration, I have been trying to straighten out our project work program and this is meeting with lots of opposition. When I became Project Director I was determined that there should be some effort made to cure what I thought was an inexcusable condition on the project---the project labor situation. I found that many people were on the payroll who were reporting very irregularly for work, sometimes not for days at a time, and still being paid for 8 hours work. I found that the appointed personnel, in many cases, were responsible for some of this in that they had not planned their work and had made little or no effort to execute what few plans had been made. I spent most of the month of January in studying this situation, and, after I returned from the meeting in Denver, I called a staff meeting at which we discussed the situation and decided that there should be a concerted effort made to rectify it. This was on the 13th day of February, and it was agreed that everyone would give this immediate attention and see if we could not get something done.

It seemed hard to get hold of the situation so, at the staff meeting on February 20th, I appointed a committee, composed of Mr. Todd, Mr. Lane, Mr. Lummis, and Mr. Hartman, to make a thorough study of the conditions and report back to me. They held several meetings and submitted a report which indicated that there was general laxity within our own staff, as well as almost complete disregard of working hours by the evacuees. This condition received some study and some effort was made to correct the situation but little was accomplished. On March 13th I cancelled our regular staff meeting and sent the attached memorandum to each division chief, requesting that he have something to offer at our regular staff meeting Saturday, March 20th. At this time we went into the matter in detail again, and I tried to impress on everyone that spring was approaching, that our irrigation canal had to be built, that our agriculture program had to go forward, that our drainage in camp had to be repaired, that apparently very little was being accomplished, and that we should make a concerted effort to get this work done. Up to this time, I purposely had not gone into the evacuee labor situation with the people in the camp, hoping that the matter could be corrected by the different division chiefs and their work crews. However, on March 26th, I issued a bulletin, copy of which is enclosed, regarding the work regulations and what we would expect of the evacuee labor and of the division heads. This bulletin was circulated to every apartment in Heart Mountain, and I also instructed the employment division to start recruiting farm labor.

The response was very slow. The first objection was that tractor drivers should receive a "C" classification. I did not think this was the proper classification for tractor drivers, particularly those drivers who operated the small Fordsons. However, we were unable to recruit any tractor drivers for two days. We then held a meeting of all the foremen of the Heart Mountain Project at which Mr. Todd and I explained the necessity of their cooperation and also the necessity for adhering to wage classification. We did get some response I believe. We have recruited nine tractor drivers in the few days since the meeting. However, the boys hauling coal quit in a body. They said their foreman had not permitted them to go home after their work was finished. I investigated this and found that our coal crew of more than 60 men had been unloading between 35 and 40 cars per week, that we had reduced the number of cars coming in to about 20 cars per week, and that they were trying to keep the same crew to unload the 20 cars that was used to unload 40 cars. I explained that this could not be done, that if they should have completed unloading cars on the tracks late in the afternoon, it was perfectly all right for them to go home, if this happened only occasionally, but that we would not expect our foremen to allow a condition to exist where we had more labor than was necessary to unload the coal. This coal strike is still not broken. I have asked the coal crew to meet me at 1:30 this afternoon, and I will endeavor to persuade them to go back to work. Their attitude is bad and they are encouraged by the Block Managers who seem to think that the regulation was not written to be enforced. They point out to me that it

is not enforced on other projects. I have explained to them that I am not attempting to prescribe any work program for any other project other than Heart Mountain and that our regulations are very plain, and that we shall expect them to be complied with.

The attitude in camp, particularly with the nisei, seems to be that I have developed into a slave driver who has taken exception to their actions during registration. I am trying in every way I can to combat this, but approximately 300 or 400 nisei are determined that they will not allow the program to proceed.

This is the condition as it is today and most anything might happen but I am being very cautious and will endeavor to carry it through to a successful conclusion with the very least difficulty.

The issei are more or less indifferent but are offering their help. This help is not forthcoming in that it is not producing any results and it is my opinion that they are somewhat indifferent to the situation, although, generally, the issei are doing better work than the nisei.

At the present time we are trying to recruit 30 tractor drivers and we have 9. We are trying to recruit 150 canal workers and we have 61. We are trying to recruit 30 laborers for the agriculture program and we have 6. We are trying to recruit a complete coal crew and we have none.

Sincerely,

/s/ Guy Robertson

Guy Robertson
Project Director

Enclosure 61606
61607

COPY

In reply, please refer to:
HM:PD:GR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Heart Mountain Relocation Project
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

MEMORANDUM

March 13, 1943

TO: Division Chiefs

SUBJECT: Work Efficiency

I have before me a report of a committee appointed to survey work efficiency at the center.

It seems to me that this committee is suggesting that the greatest need for improvement is more accurate and complete planning by the division chiefs. This has been stressed at staff meetings a number of times.

The appointed personnel, as a general rule, has been selected because they have indicated some experience and training in handling labor. It may be that we have made some mistakes in our selection of appointed personnel from the standpoint of their ability to plan and execute work projects. It may, however, be true that some people who are in responsible positions are neglecting to plan and supervise work projects merely because they are not interested and are not executing their job to the best of their ability. This is not an excusable position and I am asking all department heads to investigate the efficiency of their section chiefs and work project foremen and see if it is not possible to effect a big improvement in a very short time.

The surveys indicate that we are getting very little efficiency from our help, mostly because of indifference and inefficiency on the part of our foremen or appointed personnel who are responsible for the work planning. Our busy season is here. Please call your foremen together and see that this bad condition is corrected quickly.

Please report back to me by Saturday, March 20th, the exact steps you have taken in carrying into effect these instructions.

/s/ Guy Robertson

Guy Robertson
Project Director

Attachment

POINTS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE TO BE CONSIDERED

1. Many outside crews are putting in only three or four hours per day and yet are given full eight hour credit by the time keepers. Whose responsibility?
2. Trucks leave the motor pool at 8:00 o'clock and are required to report back by 5:00 o'clock. Crews working at long distances and requiring transportation are not on the job a full eight hours. Whose responsibility?
3. It is reported that during the present registration workers have been off as much as two solid weeks and have received time from the timekeepers. Whose responsibility?
4. Office workers take many hours for personal visits, personal correspondence, etc., during the work period. Whose responsibility?
5. It is observed that considerable loss of time is caused by crews not having passes ready when applying for permit to go through the gate.

These are just a few samples of gross inefficiency. Please consult the members of this committee regarding some unified action to correct the situation. Committee members are as follows:

Douglas M. Todd
Everett Lane
Ben Lummis
Glen Hartman

/s/ Guy Robertson

Guy Robertson
Project Director

Copy

Enrolled HIT ut
Resolutions
1.18
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OF POLICY TOWARDS JAPANESE AT HEART MOUNTAIN RELOCATION CENTER PASSED AT JOINT SESSION OF MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF CODY AND THE TOWN COUNCIL OF POWELL APRIL 24TH. FORMAL NOTIFICATION RECEIVED AS FOLLOWS: WHEREAS A JOINT SESSION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL CODY AND THE TOWN COUNCIL OF POWELL WAS HELD AT TOWN HALL AT TOWN OF CODY, PURSUANT TO PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE MAYORS OF BOTH SAID TONS OF THE 24TH DAY OF APRIL, 1943 AT 8:30 P.M. WHEREAS, THE SAID JOINT SESSION, AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF THE PROBLEMS ARISING BY VIRTUE OF THE JAPANESE IN THE RELOCATION CENTER AT HEART MOUNTAIN VISITING IN THE COMMUNITIES OF POWELL AND CODY, AND WITH THE PRINCIPLE IDEA IN MIND OF AVOIDING ANY TROUBLE OR DIFFICULTY IN THE FUTURE, IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF EACH OF THESE COMMUNITIES THAT THE VISITING OF THE JAPANESE IN THE TOWNS OF POWELL AND CODY BE HELD TO AN ABSOLUTE MINIMUM: THAT NO VISITOR'S PASSES BE ISSUED EXCEPT WHEN ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY AND THAT THEY BE ACCOMPANIED BY PROPER OR AUTHORIZED ESCORTS; THAT NO PERMANENT OR SO-CALLED INDEFINITE LEAVES BE EXTENDED TO THE JAPANESE FOR VISITING OR WORKING IN THE COMMUNITIES OF POWELL OR CODY; THAT THIS REQUEST IN NO WAY INTERFERE WITH OR DISCOURAGE THOSE JAPANESE ON TEMPORARY LEAVE WHO ARE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT ESSENTIAL TO THE WAR EFFORT AND, PARTICULARLY, NECESSARY LABOR ON RANCHES AND FARMS. NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF CODY, WHOMING AT REGULAR MEETING ASSEMBLED, THAT THE VIEWS EXPRESSED AT SAID JOINT MEETING BE ENDORSED AND RATIFIED AS THE VIEWS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF CODY AND THAT A COPY OF THIS RESOLUTION BE FORWARDED TO MR. GUY ROBERTSON, DIRECTOR OF THE RELOCATION CENTER AT HEART MOUNTAIN, AND TO MEMBERS

OF CONGRESS FROM WYOMING, AND TO THE HONORABLE LESTER
HUNT, GOVERNOR OF STATE OF WYOMING.

PASSED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED THIS THIRD DAY OF MAY.

SIGNED PAUL STOCK, MAYOR.

MALCOLM E. PITTS

COPY

May 12, 1943

*Employment +
Labor Relations*
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

FROM: Ralph J. Moore, Project Attorney

SUBJECT: First Fight between Evacuee and Member of Administrative Personnel at Heart Mountain

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Lewis A. Sigler, Acting Solicitor, War Relocation Authority, Barr Building, Washington, D.C., by Jerry W. Housel, Project Attorney, Heart Mountain Relocation Project, Heart Mountain, Wyoming, under date of April 29, 1943:

"Saturday afternoon an evacuee forman of the tractor drivers, Henry Kiyomura, went over to the motor pool to see about getting the tractors serviced and obtaining the assistance of an appointed mechanic who had been or was about to be assigned to that work. The assistant chief of the motor pool, Elbern Linderman, refused to send the mechanic over to take care of the tractors and he and Kiyomura apparently had hostile words about the matter and exchanged bad names. The agricultural crew had initiated two shifts commencing Monday and because the tractors had not been serviced they began to run out of gas on the first shift an hour or so after work had started. Kiyomura, who apparently has been trying to help get the farm program rolling, went over to the motor pool to see again about getting service for the tractor. Linderman was not there at the time and Kiyomura told some of the other boys there to tell Linderman when he returned that he was a _____ and a _____. The boys reported this to Linderman but nothing further happened on Monday. Tuesday morning Kiyomura again came to the motor pool, I believe for the purpose of talking to Richey, Everett Land (Chief, Transportation Supply Division), Howard Walker, an appointed employee in the motor pool, and Linderman were all in Richey's small office discussing or working on various problems. Henry came in the office and when Linderman saw him he asked him if he meant the names he had called him Monday. Henry replied in the affirmative, he started to take off his coat, and the two squared off for a battle. Linderman struck the first blow and the fight was under way. Richey locked the door to the office, outside of which evacuee employees of the motor pool gathered when they heard the noise of the fracas. The fight progressed without any attempt on the part of the non-participants to stop it until Henry was on the bottom and

Linderman was hitting his head against the concrete floor. At this point Richey, Lane and Walker stopped the fight. However, Henry and Linderman were still going strong and they struggled loose to continue the fight, for how long nobody really seems to know, but probably from six to 18 minutes. When the boys were again on the floor, but with Linderman on the bottom getting his head pounded on the concrete, the fight was finally stopped.

Reports of the incident immediately ran through the center. The usual story was that four members of the appointed personnel had locked the door and beat up on Henry; or that when Henry was on the bottom being pounded on the concrete no effort was made to stop the fight, but when he was getting the best of it the fight was immediately stopped. Members of the agricultural department and the motor pool stopped work and held meetings Tuesday afternoon and evening and yesterday and have not yet returned to work. There was some discussion that they are going to beat up Lane, Walker, Richey and Linderman, but there has been no evidence or other suggestion of violence thus far.

Tuesday afternoon Guy called a meeting of division heads in his office to explain what had happened. After the incident had been reported to him he immediately suspended Henry and conferred with various committees from agricultural, motor pool and the Block Chairmen during the afternoon. He called another meeting of division heads yesterday afternoon to try to work out a procedure to follow in settling the matter. At that meeting there was considerable discussion of the whole problem of the relations between the evacuees and the appointed personnel. The general opinion with respect to the incident was that the two parties concerned should be asked to come to Guy's office, apologize to each other, shake hands and forget about the whole thing. Several of us thought at the time that this procedure probably would not settle the matter. For some reason or another it was not possible to get the two parties together yesterday afternoon and they were to come in this morning at 9 o'clock. However, indications this morning were that settlement of the incident between Henry and Linderman would not satisfy everybody and get the agricultural and motor pool employees back on the job. These evacuees feel that Lane as the head administrative officer present, as well as others, should have immediately stopped the fight. At a meeting of agricultural and motor pool employees this morning Lane's resignation was requested and Buy immediately rejected the request. Apparently the

feeling about the whole matter is centering around Lane, partially because there is no one else on whom to hang the blame. Guy called a meeting of the staff at 9 o'clock but other development of an investigating committee consisting of two appointed personnel and two evacuees to investigate the whole matter thoroughly and make a report to Guy with recommendations as to what should be done; pending the investigation and report all parties to resume work as ever nothing had happened. I am afraid the evacuee groups will not accept this proposal even if Guy makes it."

C
O
P
Y

C
O
P
Y

May 12, 1943

FROM: Ralph J. Moore, Project Attorney

SUBJECT: Handling of Adultery Cases at Heart Mountain

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Lewis A. Sigler, Acting Solicitor, War Relocation Authority, Barr Building, Washington, D.C., by Jerry W. Housel, Project Attorney, Heart Mountain Relocation Project, Heart Mountain, Wyoming, under date of April 29, 1943

"Virgil also raised the problem before the Board of several cases of adultery which have been brought to her attention. In the Fujinami - Kando case, which I have described to you before, you will recall that Kando agreed at the mass meeting Virgil and I held with all interested parties about a month ago to stay away from Mrs. Fujinami until she had a divorce and they could be legally joined. However Mr. Fujinami has been slow to agree to the divorce proceedings and Kando and Mrs. Fujinami apparently had been getting together from time to time. Mrs. Fujinami's cousins recently reported this fact to the police and indicated that they are going to take the law into their own hands if something isn't done about it. The Board decided that Virgil and I should call in Kando to refresh his memory as to his earlier isolation agreement. We did so this morning.

Another adultery affair is the one where the husband is in the internment center and the wife is living here with another man, by whom she recently had a baby. A third problem is one where an unmarried woman had just had a baby by an unmarried man and the two have been and are living together. The man apparently has about three other women at this center he is seeing regularly and a fourth lady in Poston, all of whom are apparently interested in him. The woman feels she is going to be able to land him at the altar and it may be that Virgil will be able to help her in this achievement. On second thought I believe this lady has not had the baby but is about to have one.

The Board formally went on record as a matter of policy to the effect that men and women who are not legally married to each other should not live together within the center. It also suggested to the council members present at the Board meeting that the council adopt a similar resolution and Virgil urged that other public spirited organizations follow the same procedure. She feels that the pressure of public opinion will be of considerable assistance to her in straightening out these difficult problems."

C
O
P
Y

C
O
P
Y

gail

May 12, 1943

FROM: Ralph J. Moore, Project Attorney

SUBJECT: Handling of Attempted Rape of Child at
Heart Mountain

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Lewis Sigler, Acting Solicitor, War Relocation Authority, Barr Building, Washington, D.C., by Jerry W. Housel, Project Attorney, Heart Mountain Relocation Project, Heart Mountain, Wyoming, under date of April 29, 1943:

"At a meeting of the Preliminary Hearing Board last week Rosie Matsui (Police Chief) presented facts indicating a possible attempted rape by a young fellow in his 20s of a little five year old girl. The evidence indicated that the boy is affected mentally. Both Rosie and Virgil Payne (Public Welfare) had made preliminary investigations with the parties concerned and it was determined at the Board meeting that some action would probably have to be taken in behalf of the boy, as other residents of the block were fearful of their daughters' safety. We therefore requested the father of the boy to appear before the Board yesterday to see whether he could assume closer supervision of his son, and if he refused or was unable to do this, to determine if the boy could be committed to an institution.

At the Board meeting yesterday the Chairman had a page long statement from the father, which apparently had been composed and written by the former chairman of the block managers, Rikio Tomo, pointing out that the father had not been charged with any offense and therefore he would not appear before the Board. Some Board members suspected that Tomo may have been trying to test the authority of the Board, as he recently has been a leader in the campaign against any form of evacuee government in the center. The Board decided merely to refer the case to Virgil Payne for further investigation and to defer consideration of the matter until Virgil reports her findings. We did not believe it was the time nor the type of case to have a show down as to whether the Board could question persons in connection with reported offenses in the center, though we may have to do it later on."

✓

Wash. Copy - 1
May 12, 1943
jms

SUBJECT: Evacuee Government at Heart Mountain

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Lewis Sigler, acting solicitor, War Relocation Authority, Barr Building, Washington, D. C., by Jerry W. Housel, Project Attorney, Heart Mountain Relocation Project, Heart Mountain, Wyoming, under date of April 29, 1943:

"Guy, M. O. Anderson (Community Services) and I talked with Doi and leading members of the present temporary council and the organization commission early this week on the problems of getting a charter approved for the center. All of the interested parties believe that the organization commission and the center residents will endorse a charter now that the restriction against the issei participation in the council has been removed. However, there is a strong lingering feeling among many evacuees that it may be better not to have a charter government in the center. Doi called a meeting of the organization commission for Friday and he believes there will be no delay in getting approval of the charter as resubmitted to the Commission by Sol Kimball and the rest of us a month or so ago. Doi, Andy and I went over it a couple of days ago to make a few minor modifications and to provide for the participation of issei in the council under the recent amendment to the instruction. I am not entirely sure that the members of the Commission will approve the charter, as there seems to be a lot of conflicting interests among the Commission members. In addition there is a small minority which apparently have made up their minds to block everything along the line of evacuee government in the center. If the organization commission fails to take action on the charter it may be that Guy will decide to dissolve it and designate a new commission. The danger with this procedure is that members of the old commission will campaign against the charter when it is submitted to the voters. If it is definitely determined in the election that the voters do not want a charter government there will be no ground for any particular group to object to whatever temporary form of government may be set up by the Project Director in assisting and administering the center."

Ralph J. Moore

RJMoore:ym

~~Spencer~~
File

JHP

JUL 18 1944

The Director
Mr. John H. Provinse

XXXX

Subject: Excerpt from July 6 report of Byron Ver Ploeg

I believe you will be interested in the following excerpt from the July 6 report of Byron Ver Ploeg, Project Attorney at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center:

"Private Tom Higa. Thomas Higa, Private First-class, wearer of the Purple Heart, 6 campaign ribbons, and the member of the famed 100th Infantry Battalion which fought so bravely at the Vulturno River in Italy, was in the Center during the past week. He made two talks which were apparently very well received. In each case, he talked over three hours, and stayed with the group as long as they had questions to ask. It seems that Private Higa has done a great deal to correct the prevalent impression that the Japanese Niseis were given 'suicide assignments' and were otherwise discriminated against in the Army. He declared there were 'no such thing as discrimination in the Army', and told stories of close comradeship between Caucasian and Nisei soldiers.

"It seems that Private Higa made an unusually favorable impression, especially among the Issei, because he told his stories in Japanese and also probably because there were no build-up on the part of the Administration prior to his arrival. The Issei apparently felt they were getting straight information, not tinted by propaganda."

Philip M. Glick

Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

CONFIDENTIAL

HM

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

May 18, 1943

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

Dear Mr. Myer:

On Friday, May 14th, a group of representatives of agencies who are more or less interested and concerned in War Relocation Authority activities were asked to come to my office for a brief explanation of my investigation at Heart Mountain. This action was deemed advisable in view of the publicity recently put out in The Denver Post and other news agencies giving the impression of an extremely unhealthy condition at Heart Mountain, particularly relating to the food situation and waste, and employment.

Representatives of the following agencies were present:

Ray Brandt, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Charles A. Parker, Jr., Office of Price Administration
A. M. Trachman, Food Distribution Administration
Capt. W. E. Maurer, Quartermaster Market Center, Denver
Colonel Lee, Quartermaster Depot, Kansas City, Mo.
Lt. Col. E. A. Fitzpatrick, Office of Military Intelligence
2nd Lt. Lew G. Sharpnack, representing Lt. Col. Jesse E. Marshall of
the Office of Military Internal Security
Ralph Radetsky, Office of War Information
Lt. Col. L. E. Fiero, Liaison Officer, WRA, Washington, D. C.
N. S. MacDonald, CAS, Denver
Joe McClelland, Granada Relocation Center
Vaughn Mechau, Heart Mountain Relocation Center
H. S. Choate, Employment Supervisor, Denver
Richard Bennetts, WRA, Denver

It was explained to the group that the purpose of the meeting was to point out briefly what the facts with regard to the food situation at Heart Mountain actually were. It was an explanation and not an alibi session. A brief background of Heart Mountain and its size; number of administrative personnel and the number of citizens in the evacuee group was given; also some material as to the actual living conditions and the number of persons (age and sex) and family relationship and how they are housed in small quarters. Some additional background as to the scanty amount of equipment provided by the Army and WRA was given.

No publicity was to be given to the meeting and each one in attendance was advised that the only purpose of calling the group together was to tell the story once, rather than several times, as it was believed that all those represented were interested.

In regard to the food situation, it was pointed out that the Heart Mountain Relocation Center did have a large warehouse stock of rationed and unrationed items on hand but the project management was definitely in control of this

stock and that as early as March 12th, negotiations were underway for the redistribution of what was surplus to Heart Mountain's needs. The ways and means whereby the large inventory on hand was developed were pointed out, namely:

1. Due to changes of personnel, and back orders on the August and September requisitions, duplicate double requisitions were submitted in October and November.
2. Back orders of August and September began to be delivered in late December and January.
3. Since requisitions were placed 45 to 50 days in advance of date of delivery, the filling of back orders was not anticipated.
4. That the Heart Mountain Center, the same as Army posts, had cooperated with the Quartermaster in providing storage space for certain amounts of canned foods, surplus to the warehouses of the Kansas City Quartermaster.
5. The fact that in January the Kansas City Quartermaster, in accordance with the Quartermaster Bulletin No. 178, which was issued as a result of the ODT request for 60,000 lb. cars, increased items requisitioned automatically to full car-load lots. This, in some instances, nearly doubled the requisitions.
6. It was pointed out that WRA did not criticize the Kansas City Quartermaster Depot for this action because a combination of the above events brought about deliveries in January and February which were not anticipated by the project nor by the Kansas City Depot.

The attention of the group was invited to the fact that no butter, ham or bacon had been bought since February 1st and that the project had been on a voluntary meat ration plan since the middle of January. The circumstances of going under formalized rationing on March 1st were pointed out.

The food costs per person per month were made known to the group and the fact pointed out that such inventories as were in the mess hall kitchens were included in the cost of $36\frac{1}{2}\%$ per person per day, so that the so-called "hoarding" in attics is actually nothing more or less than additional storage, since the small storage rooms ~~yp~~ provided in the mess halls were inadequate to take care of regularly needed supplies.

The group was advised concerning the redistribution of the food to the extent of, at the time I left Heart Mountain, seventeen carloads, plus a number of truck loads have gone to the nine relocation centers and twelve Army posts.

The group was advised that there would be no loss of food since it was all canned or properly packaged and that the amount of food on hand represented only a large warehouse stock and the evacuees were not able to obtain any and all food they desired at any time, as the paper gave the impression. It was pointed out that perishables had never been overstocked and that all items of fruits and vegetables were ordered on the basis of information in periodic bulletins released by the Quartermaster Market Center.

The need for large quantities was mentioned and it was pointed out that an item such 4,000 pounds of bananas represented only sufficient for one meal at one banana per person, or if used in cooking, two meals at about $\frac{1}{2}$ banana per person.

It was pointed out that the WRA and the Heart Mountain project had been working on the reduction of the large inventory for nearly a month before The Post reporter, Mr. Carberry arrived at Heart Mountain. The exact date of the first circularization of the projects was March 12th.

D. S. Myer, May 18, 1943

-3-

The group was advised that there was a small amount of waste in regard to bread, fish and coal but the percentage in regard to the total operation was negligible. The lack of coal aprons or individual coal boxes was reviewed, citing the turn-down by WPB of the requests for Tule Lake and Minidoka for concrete bunkers and that the project had deemed it inadvisable to attempt to obtain sufficient lumber to build 3600 individual coal bins. The important factor is the slackage of the coal, which is of a very soft quality, and this was pointed out. However, the total coal waste in regard to the total year's operation would not be more than 2½ to 3%.

Some explanation was made of the canal work and the agricultural work including the brushing of the land and the extensive tractor operation necessary before seeding could take place since this was raw land.

The close proximity of about three miles, to where the canal work is being done, to the Shoshone Dam, was pointed out, whereas the distance of the sawmill and the camp proper is over five times that many miles.

Some discussion in regard to the number of the disloyal group and the registration was made. The group was advised that the FBI, the Army, the Navy and WRA have been working on plans for segregation for some time and that as soon as they were definitely decided upon at the Washington level, the field would be advised. Until then, we have no authority with which to act.

Figures regarding the number of persons who were on leave, both indefinite and seasonal, were mentioned and the types of work that is being done.

A brief explanation regarding the motor pool work stoppage was made and some discussion as to the source, type and condition of the equipment with which we have to work was had.

At a later date the same material was reviewed with Lt. Clark of the Office of Naval Intelligence and with Barron Beshoar of the War Manpower Commission. This action was deemed advisable in lieu of a news release. The OWI here does not feel that a news release, containing facts, will be at all efficacious as their feeling is that The Post campaign is a "hate" campaign and, therefore, the least possible ammunition provided The Post, the better off we shall be. In my discussion with Barron Beshoar, the minorities group of the War Manpower Commission, he advised that when the articles first started to appear in The Post, he became quite incensed. He went to considerable length to endeavor to stop them, the details of which I will discuss with you at some later time. After a conference himself with The Post, he came to the same conclusion as the Office of War Information, that it is a "hate" campaign and will continue with the least provocation.

This is for your information and files.

Sincerely,

/s/ Malcolm E. Pitts
Malcolm E. Pitts

Acting Field Assistant Director

HM

Heart Mountain Relocation Center
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

January 20, 1945

Mr. John Clear
Finance and Supply Officer
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clear:

We arrived at Cody, Wyoming, 6:00 PM, January 16, 1945. Government vehicle, WRA-3, was put at our disposal for transportation to and from Cody.

Upon arriving at Heart Mountain the morning of January 17, 1945, Messrs. Ryan and Main introduced us to the various staff members, after which a meeting of the property control and mess warehouse administrative personnel was held, outlining the reasons for Mr. Girardo and myself being here. The balance of the day was spent in the company of Mr. Main, making a tour of the camp, and acquainting ourselves with the various warehouses, sub-warehouses, and personnel, and in general, the manner in which the program is operated at this Center. The balance of the week was spent in determining how documents affecting property are prepared, routed, and disposed of.

In general it can be said that the Heart Mountain project is following the procedures outlined in the Property Control Handbook. A check of documents was found to reflect the following:

1. WRA-7, "Request for Supplies and Equipment", is prepared by the requisitioning office (activity), when items are not available from warehouse stock. However, it is the responsibility of the activity head to pre-determine that items listed on WRA-7 are not on hand in any of the warehouses. (In other words, the Property Control Officer is contacted before any requests for property items are made.)

2. When needed items are on hand a memorandum is forwarded to the Property Control Officer, who upon receipt prepares WRA-96, "Material Delivery Ticket", and effects delivery.

3. If Form WRA-7 is utilized as the media for obtaining items, the requisition, after being checked and numbered by the Property Control Officer, is forwarded to the Supply Officer, and in turn to the Finance Section for obligation, and the Procurement Officer for purchase.

4. At present purchase orders are not being posted to the stock record cards until actual receipt of the requisitioned items. However, as soon as it has been determined that all stock record cards have been reconciled and reflect true inventories, purchase orders will be posted upon receipt in the Property Control office.

5. All items received or leaving the project are cleared through a central warehouse (Warehouse No. 2).

- a. Copies of all purchase orders for major or minor equipment are maintained in the above warehouse, where a crew of four evacuees are constantly on duty and are responsible for the preparation of tally-ins and tally-outs.
- b. Purchase orders for expendable items are also maintained, and tally-ins and tally-outs are prepared as indicated above, except for the following units:
 1. Mess Warehouse
 2. Plumbing Shop
 3. Motor Pool
 4. Hospital
 5. Education
 6. Electric Shop

Purchase orders for the above listed units are maintained by Caucasian personnel who are directly or indirectly responsible to the Property Control Officer. However, one of the crew from Warehouse No. 2 accompanies each shipment to the above units and assists in the checking and preparation of tally-ins.

Forms WRA-105, "Stores Record Card", are prepared and maintained at the above listed sub-warehouses under the supervision of the Caucasian personnel.

- c. To avoid unnecessary duplication, the Property Control Officer does not maintain an alphabetical set of Forms WRA-105 for the above listed sub-warehouses, but a control card showing monetary value is maintained and posted currently. These control cards were established by obtaining the total monetary value from the first complete physical inventory of units 1 through 6 under Paragraph B. All documents evidencing original receipt, disposal, and returns for credit have been posted and are current at present with the exception of the Motor Pool and Plumbing sub-warehouses, and the records are substantially accurate.

6. A check of documents indicated that Forms WRA-7, 96, 189, and 189a when used, and 382 are filed in numerical sequence, also Forms OEM 188 and 727. The following forms are attached to the appropriate WRA-7: OEM-680, QMC-489, WRA-357 (or OEM-42), and when necessary OEM 445.

7. Although the procedure requires that Forms 96, and 188 be filed in individual folders (whether debits or credits) this Project has prepared a 3x5 card (WRA-HM-40, "Location Card", see Exhibit I) for all minor equipment. This card is filed alphabetically by nomenclature by activity, and is used in lieu of the individual file folder by activity of Forms WRA-96, ~~as it was felt that the filing of Forms 188 by activity would be an unnecessary duplication and would not permit the use of this form for cross reference purposes.~~ Forms WRA-346 are filed in alphabetical nomenclature sequence permitting the Property Officer to locate at a glance the total quantity of any type of equipment.

8. WRA Forms 105 are also filed in alphabetical nomenclature sequence by activity or warehouse with the exception of the sub-warehouses listed under Paragraph B, 1 to 6. The aforementioned monetary value cards are maintained by the Property Control Officer.

9. Property record cards, WRA-345 and 346, and 105, have been prepared and are current for the following activities: Warehouse, Division heads, apartments and administrative quarters, and are maintained by the Property Control Officer.

Mess Warehouse inventories for major and minor equipment as well as expendable stores are current. It is noted that Form WRA-96 is not used for stores issues, in that the following procedure was adopted some time ago, and from indications is operating smoothly and satisfactorily.

Evacuee stewards prepare menus three days in advance which are forwarded to the Project Steward, who in turn lists on Form C-WRA-49, (See Exhibit II attached) subsistence supplies and materials to be delivered to the various mess halls. These requisitions are numbered by the Steward and distributed in the following manner:

1. Original to Truck driver.
2. First copy to appropriate warehouse.
3. Second copy retained in file.

mess hall
The truck driver obtains signatures for delivery to each ~~warehouse~~ where delivery is to be effected as indicated on Form C-WRA-49, and returns it to the Project Steward, where it is compared with the retained tickler copy and filed. The first copy is used by the appropriate warehouse in obtaining the signature of the truck driver as items listed for each of the mess halls are loaded on the truck. Later a recapitulation is made for stock items on separate forms WRA-HM-37, "Storekeepers Daily Recapitulation", (See Exhibit III) in duplicate. The copy being attached to the appropriate Forms C- WRA-49, and filed in the warehouse, the original forwarded to the Project Steward, and posted to WRA-191.

All requisition forms WRA-7 are numbered and coded by objective classification by the Property Control Officer.

When expendable items (other than subsistence) for immediate consumption are received and receiving reports have been prepared, postings to WRA-105 are not made unless a card for the particular item received is in the activity file. Procedure for handling items of this nature is as follows:

Form WRA-96 is prepared from the receiving report and the following notation is made on the face:

#These items are for immediate consumption as outlined on Job Order WRA164a, No. _____, and have not been posted to WRA-105#

Property record cards WRA Form 345, 346, and 105 have been prepared and are current for the following activities, warehouses, division heads, apartments, and administrative quarters, and are maintained by the Property Control Officers:

Date of Reconciled Physical Inventory	Unit	105	345	346
7-26-44	Whse. 1	X	X	X
8-3-44	Whse. 2 (Storage of surplus property.)	X	X	X
Current	Whse. 3 (Evacuee Property)	All property tagged and Forms WRA 223 on file.		
8-9-44	Whse. 4	x	(No major equipment.)	
Current	Whse. 5	(Same as warehouse 3)		
8-11-44	Whse. 6	X	X	X
11-4-44	Whse. 7	X	(No major or minor equipment)	
11-25-44	Whse. 8	(Same as above)		
Physical inventory to be started immediately.	Whse. 9	X (Current, but are not current)		
1-10-45	Whse. 10	X (No major or minor equipment)		
Current	Whse. 11 through 15, and 17 through 19, inclusive.	(Are used for storage of commissary items, Forms WRA 105 are accurate and current)		
Current	Whse. 16	(No expendable items)	X	X
Current	Whse. 20	X (Surplus clothing)		
12-7-44.	Whse. 21	X (No major or minor equipment)		
Current	Whse 29 through 32, inclusive.	X	X	X

Bin cards are prepared and maintained currently in all of the above warehouses. A spot check indicated totals shown on bin cards were true except in the motor pool and plumbing sub-warehouses.

9-29-44	Bull pen	X	X	X
8-18-44	3 CCC Bldgs. in Motor Pool	(No major or minor equipment)		
Current	Whse. for live stock feed.	(No major or minor equipment)		

Forms WRA 345 and 346 are on file and current in the Property Control Office for the following listed offices, individuals, and activities:

Engineering

- Construction and Maintenance
- Sawmill
- Electric Shop
- Maintenance Foreman
- Plumbing Shop

~~Agriculture~~

Fire Department

Community Management

- Community Activities
- Housing
- Community Analysis
- Hospital **
- Welfare

Office Services

- Personnel
- Community Enterprises
- Evacuee Property

Reports Division

- Project Director's Office
- Assistant Project Director - Operations
 - Block Managers
- Project Attorney
- Project Warehouse (Office)
- Motor Pool
- Statistics
- Internal Security
- Property Control
- Procurement
- Finance
- Administrative Personnel Quarters.

** Forms WRA 108, was completed January 19, 1945 and all major, as well as a considerable amount of light minor equipment has been numbered and listed. Forms WRA 345 will be typed and proof read during the coming week. Forms WRA 105 are complete and current for this activity.

It is anticipated that our work will be completed here approximately February 7, 1945.

Any suggestions or recommendations that you have to offer will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Leo P. Stewart

Angelo Girardo

Victor J. Ryan