

# SEGREGATION

*of*

*Persons of Japanese Ancestry*

*in Relocation Centers*



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August, 1943



## *The Segregation Program of WRA*

*(A foreword by the Director of the War Relocation Authority)*

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

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

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



therefore are eligible to move from the relocation centers to outside communities.

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

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

The decisions as to who will be segregated will be made in a spirit of fairness and justice.

While it is recognized that the segregation process will put to much trouble those persons who must move, I have no question that the national interest and the long range welfare of the thousands of loyal American citizens and law-abiding aliens justify the step to be taken.

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

DILLON S. MYER

## BASIS OF SEGREGATION

No person living in a country which is at war with his native land or with a nation to which he has close hereditary ties can escape the necessity of choosing the nation with which his interests are more closely bound, and to which he pledges his support. Those persons of Japanese ancestry now in relocation centers have had the opportunity to state their individual choices, and to back their statements by their actions.

In determining which persons will be required to transfer to the Tule Lake Center, the War Relocation Authority will consider carefully the choices which have been expressed by each individual, and all evidence which indicates whether or not his acts support his statements.

In recognition of the fact that many alien-born evacuees are prevented from being loyal American citizens by legal technicalities, and that some individuals who legally are American citizens actually are sympathetic to Japan in the present war, the process of segregation will be conducted without regard for citizenship.

One of the important sources of information which will be considered will be the answer given by each individual to Question 28 in the registration conducted in each relocation center during February and March, 1943. In this question each American citizen of Japanese ancestry was asked if he would swear loyalty to the United States and forswear loyalty to all other countries; each alien was asked if he would abide by the laws of the United States and do nothing to interfere with this nation's war effort. In this discussion of the segregation program, these alternate questions will be referred to jointly as "Question 28"



## GROUPS OF EVACUEES

For purposes of consideration for segregation the residents of the relocation centers fall into four major groups:

GROUP I. Persons who will be designated for segregation without further hearing. This group includes those persons who made formal application for repatriation or expatriation before July 1, 1943, and did not retract their applications before that date.

GROUP II. Those persons who, on the strength of their answers to Question 28 or their refusal to answer the question, would appear to be loyal to Japan rather than to the United States. Each of these persons will be asked to appear before a Board of Review for Segregation which will ascertain whether the evidence of pro-Japanese loyalty correctly represents the attitude of the individual. This group includes those who answered "No" to Question 28 and who did not change their answers to "Yes" before July 15, 1943; those who refused to register; those who registered but did not answer Question 28.

The hearings before the Board of Review will be comparatively brief. Those persons found by the Board to continue to hold to their pro-Japanese views will be designated for segregation. Those who sign a statement of loyalty to or sympathy with the United States at the hearings will be reclassified to Group III for further hearings on eligibility for leave clearance.

GROUP III. Those persons who may have stated their loyalty to or sympathy with the United States, but whose loyalty or sympathy is in doubt because of previous statements or because of other evidence. This group includes:

- a. Those reclassified from Group II.
- b. Those who answered "No" to Question 28 at the time of registration but who changed their answers to "Yes" before July 15, 1943.
- c. Those who qualified their affirmative answers to Question 28.
- d. Those who requested repatriation or expatriation but retracted their requests before July 1, 1943.
- e. Those about whom there is other information indicating lack of allegiance to the United States.
- f. Those who have been denied leave by the Director.

Persons in Group III as outlined above will be given hearings by the Leave Section at the relocation center with sufficient thoroughness to enable the Leave Section to determine the true loyalty of each individual, and to decide whether or not he should be declared eligible for leave.

GROUP IV. Those who are eligible for leave. (Not to be segregated.)

## WHO WILL GO TO TULE LAKE CENTER

The following persons will be moved to Tule Lake Center:

- a. All those in Group I.
- b. Those in Group II found by the Board of Review to be not loyal or sympathetic to the United States.



- c. Those in Group III found by the Leave Section to be not eligible for leave.
- d. Those in Group IV (eligible for leave) who express a wish to live in Tule Lake Center in order to be with members of their immediate families. Permission for such voluntary transfer to Tule Lake Center may be granted, after an interview by the Welfare Section.

#### **NOTICE OF HEARINGS**

Each person in Group II will be notified of his status in regard to segregation by letter, which will designate the time and place at which he should appear for a hearing before the Board of Review.

Likewise, each person in Group III will be notified of his status in regard to segregation by letter, which will designate the time and place at which he should appear for a hearing before a committee of the Leave Section.

Each person appearing before the Board of Review or the Leave Section will be notified in writing of the decision of the hearing body promptly after the hearing.

#### **WHO WILL REMAIN AT THE RELOCATION CENTERS**

After the segregation program has been completed all persons remaining in the Relocation Centers will be eligible for leave and the WRA will continue its efforts to assist these persons to move outside and resettle into normal American communities.

#### **PLANNING FOR TRANSFER**

Each person who is to be transferred will be referred to the Welfare Section for an interview as soon as it is determined that he is to be transferred to the Tule Lake Center. This interview will determine (1) Whether such person is able to travel, and if so, whether special traveling accommodations will be necessary; (2) What members of the immediate family wish to accompany him; and (3) What further assistance is needed by the evacuee or his family.

In some cases the head of a family signed an application for repatriation or expatriation for the whole family. Any member of such a family who has not actually signed an application will be asked to sign a simple statement requesting or declining repatriation or expatriation. This statement must be made by August 10 in order to give the project director an accurate list of those who will be among the first to go to the Tule Lake Center.

This policy of having each person, regardless of age and sex, sign his own application for repatriation or expatriation is in keeping with the WRA principle that those people going to the Tule Lake Center are going by virtue of their own acts or statements which show they are not loyal to the United States or sympathetic to the war aims of this country.

Persons too ill to travel will not be moved to the Tule Lake Center until they are sufficiently improved. Their immediate relatives will be permitted to remain with them. These and other special concessions involving illness or the necessity for special railroad accommodations will be authorized by the project medical officer.

Advance notice will be given to each person who is to be transferred to the Tule Lake Center. This will include



the date of departure and the car in which he is to ride. This notice will be given as far in advance as possible, to assure time for farewells and parting calls.

In the meantime the departing evacuee should be making all necessary arrangements for checking in, government property and packing and labeling his personal belongings which he wishes to have transferred. Only essential household items, meaning those in actual use and including what home-made furniture falls in this category, will be shipped at government expense. These belongings will be shipped as freight, and may not reach the Tule Lake Center for as long as sixty days after the owner has arrived.

For this reason it will be essential that segregants take with them sufficient clothing and necessary household effects to maintain them for that period. This will be carried as hand luggage or as checkable baggage on the transfer train. The checkable baggage may not be in excess of 150 pounds per full fare ticket, and will not be accessible during the train trip.

Hand luggage should include only such items as will be needed on the trip.

It is the responsibility of each segregant to see that his baggage and freight are ready and correctly labeled with his name, address, family number and its place of destination. Tags for this purpose will be provided. Merchandise classified as freight must be crated and ready for pickup at least 24 hours in advance of the owner's time of departure. WRA will supply the crating material free of charge. Checkable baggage must be ready for pickup at least 24 hours before the owner's time of departure.

The moving of several thousand people of all ages to the Tule Lake Center and the transferring of an almost equal number of people from the Tule Lake Center to six relocation centers will be complicated and difficult task, especially during wartime, when railroad facilities are overburdened. With the cooperation of the Army the WRA is planning this mass movement with great care in order to accomplish it with as little discomfort as possible to those who will be moved. There will be a WRA representative on each transfer train, to assist the evacuees in meeting any problems that may arise. Food will be provided in the cars, and medical and nursing care will be available, together with special formulas and facilities for the care and feeding of babies.

Aged or infirm persons will receive sleeping accommodations on board the train if the project medical director certifies that this is necessary. In general, however, travel will be by coach.

#### WHY TULE LAKE CENTER WAS CHOSEN

The Tule Lake Center in northern California was selected as the segregation center for four reasons:

1. With a capacity of over 15,000 persons it is expected to be able to accommodate all those who will be segregated.
2. The farm is well developed and will provide food and employment on a large scale for residents of the center.
3. The Tule Lake Center has more residents who will be designated for segregation, thus reducing the total



number of persons to be moved in the segregation process.

4. The center is located in the evacuated area where escort requirements have increased the cost and difficulty of outside relocation.

#### **DIRECTOR OF THE TULE LAKE CENTER**

Raymond R. Best, who became project director of the Tule Lake Center on August 1, 1943, was appointed by Director Myer with "complete confidence in his ability to make the Tule Lake Center a success."

Born near Kalamazoo, Michigan, Mr. Best has lived in the West since boyhood and for 25 years made his home in Idaho. Prior to joining the WRA in April, 1942, he was with various agencies of the Department of Agriculture for a number of years.

Mr. Best is one of the pioneers of WRA. In the early days of this agency he helped to set up and supply the centers. He spent six months at the Minidoka Relocation Center before being designated as director of the WRA isolation center, first located at Moab, Utah, and now at Leupp, Arizona. At Moab and Leupp, Mr. Best won the confidence and loyalty of the residents there, and established a reputation for considerate and just administration.

In World War I Mr. Best served with the Marine Corps. He is married and has three sons, Robert, 23, who is serving in the Army Air Corps; Jack, 14, and Raymond Jr., 10. The younger boys will live at the Tule Lake Center with their parents.

#### **OPERATION OF THE TULE LAKE CENTER**

The War Relocation Authority will have full responsibility for operation of the Tule Lake Center, as at present. While many details are yet to be determined, it is expected that the Tule Lake Center will continue to operate under the same general policies which apply to relocation centers, with two notable exceptions:

- (1) Residents of Tule Lake Center will not be eligible for leave.
- (2) Policies which provide for self-government of the community will not apply, but there will be a representative advisory council of evacuees. Otherwise, the Tule Lake Center will be similar to relocation centers.

As at relocation centers, the Army will be responsible for external security, and it is planned to have the internal security maintained by the residents themselves under the system used at present in the relocation centers.

Because the Tule Lake Center lies within the Western Defense Command, certain articles such as short-wave radios and cameras are prohibited as contraband. A complete list of contraband articles is available at Internal Security offices in relocation centers. Persons arriving at the Tule Lake Center will have their baggage examined by the Army for contraband. Censorship of mail is a matter to be decided by the Army, which has the right to censor for the security of the country during wartime.

American elementary and high schools will be provided as at relocation centers. However, parents of children will have the opportunity to decide whether they wish their chil-



dren to attend such schools. Any other schools desired by the evacuees will have to be established and operated without cost to the United States government. Children who attend the government schools will be permitted to attend other types of schools after school hours.

Adult education and vocational training classes will be provided.

There will be freedom of religion at the Tule Lake Center, but since State Shinto is not regarded by the Japanese government as a religion it will not be permitted.

There will be a hospital and an adequate health program. There will be legal services and assistance in property matters. No restraints will be placed on leisure-time functions so long as they do not interfere with the peace and security of the center.

There will be a community newspaper in Japanese or English, or both, if desired. Employment will be voluntary and at the same rates of pay, including clothing allowances, as in relocation centers. Unemployment compensation and public assistance grants will be paid and the WRA will supply work clothing for special types of workers.

The Consumer Cooperative Enterprises will continue to operate. Those being transferred to the Tule Lake Center should go to the Co-op offices in their relocation centers and make arrangements for transferring their memberships or for securing a refund so that they may join the Tule Lake Co-operative. Patronage refunds at the relocation centers will be made to those people going to Tule Lake prior to or as soon as possible after the transfer is made.

As in relocation centers, housing generally will be by families.

Residents of the Tule Lake Center may be given the right to visit sick relatives or to attend funerals outside the center, at the discretion of the Project Director. Except in unusual circumstances, such trips will be at the individual's own expenses. Such trips will be held to a minimum.

Persons outside may apply in advance to the Project Director of the Tule Lake Center for permission to visit relatives or friends there, but the Project Director is not required to grant permission if he deems such visits inadvisable.

Only in unusual circumstances will persons be permitted to transfer voluntarily to the Tule Lake Center after the segregation has been completed.

It should be kept in mind that all persons in the Tule Lake Center will be subject to all policies, rules, and regulations applicable to the center, regardless of whether they are there by direction of the War Relocation Authority or by their own choice.

#### RIGHT OF APPEAL

In order to provide means for correcting any injustices which may result from the segregation process, an Appeals Board will be established to consider cases of persons living in the Tule Lake Center after the segregation is completed. A resident of the center who feels that he was unjustly assigned to this center may make application to the Appeals Board for a hearing. At this hearing, the applicant will have an opportunity to present his case fully. The Appeals Board will have the authority to recommend that the person be permitted to transfer to a relocation center.



Persons living voluntarily in Tule Lake Center after the segregation process who wish to transfer to a relocation center also may apply to the Appeals Board for permission to do so.

### **MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION**

Citizenship of persons transferred to or voluntarily residing in the Tule Lake Center is not affected under present laws.

It is impossible to forecast when any person who has applied for repatriation or expatriation will actually be transferred to Japan. The selection of persons for exchange is determined on the basis of lists supplied by the Japanese government through the Spanish Embassy. As in the past, the persons whose names are on such a list will be notified.

It is possible that some persons assigned to Tule Lake Center for good reason but who have not applied for repatriation or expatriation may be listed for exchange by the Japanese government. The determination as to whether or not they will be required to return to Japan will be made by the State Department.

The status of American citizens who have applied for expatriation remaining in the United States after the end of the war cannot be foretold. It will depend upon post-war treaties, acts of Congress and interpretation of present law.

In the event that Selective Service should become operative for American citizens of Japanese ancestry, it is presumed that no exception would be made of American citizens living in the Tule Lake Center.



**THE SEGREGATION PROGRAM**  
**A STATEMENT FOR APPOINTED PERSONNEL**  
**IN W. R. A. CENTERS**

**WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**



## THE SEGREGATION PROGRAM OF WRA

A foreward by Director Myer

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

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

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

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

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

The decisions as to who will be segregated will be made in a spirit of fairness and justice.



While it is recognized that the segregation process will put to much trouble, those persons who must move, I have no question that the national interest and the long range welfare of the thousands of loyal American citizens and law abiding aliens justify the step to be taken.

The successful execution of the segregation program demands the full cooperation of every member of the appointed staff at each relocation center. I have confidence that the task will be completed efficiently and with considerate understanding of the problems of the evacuees.

Dillon S. Myer  
Director



## THE APPROACH TO SEGREGATION.

Segregation is the inevitable result of public reaction to the indiscriminate intermingling of evacuees who are loyal to Japan and those who are loyal to the United States. The idea of segregation has found sponsors among evacuees, the press, officials of the Federal government, and among thoughtful observers in the general public. It is a significant step in a social problem unprecedented in American history.

Segregation was decided upon because it holds promise of benefiting the evacuees, immediately and in the future. Particularly, it should benefit those who, regardless of their citizenship, have indicated that they want to be American. While the War Relocation Authority cannot and will not disregard its obligations to those evacuees who prefer to be Japanese, it would be remiss in its duty if it were to overlook any opportunity to hasten the time when those who want to be American may enjoy their full rights as citizens or law abiding aliens.

The segregation process is based primarily on the choice of the individual evacuee, as expressed in words or in acts. Some of the evacuees have said they prefer to live in Japan; others, while not expressing desire to live in Japan, have refused to pledge loyalty to the United States; still others, by their acts in the relocation centers or before evacuation, have indicated that their interests lie with Japan rather than with the United States. In one way or another, these people have made their own choices. The War Relocation Authority is assuming the grave responsibility of interpreting what those choices were.

In carrying on the segregation process it is necessary to do three major things:

1. Make certain that all evacuees have full understanding of the reasons for segregation, the basis for it, and how it is to be carried out.
2. Determine with all possible fairness and accuracy who should be assigned to the segregation center

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NOTE: This statement on the segregation program for appointed personnel is general rather than complete and detailed. Each staff member should have a copy of the pamphlet prepared for evacuees "Segregation of Persons of Japanese Ancestry". Further details will be found in Administrative Instruction No. 100, in the "Manual of Operations", and in other statements: "Special Problems In Regard To Evacuee Attitudes and the Segregation Program", and "Questions and Answers For Governing Administration And Policy of the Segregation Center." These will be available for study in the office of the Project Director.



3. Help the persons to be moved to prepare for their departure well in advance, so the actual movement may be made smoothly and on schedule.

The actual movement of non-segregants from Tule Lake and segregants from other centers to Tule Lake will be carried out by the Army, with the cooperation of the Office of Defense Transportation and the Association of American Railroads. It is expected that upwards of 20,000 persons will be transferred from one center to another.

#### EVACUEE UNDERSTANDING AND ACCEPTANCE.

The precise methods of presenting to evacuees the reasons for segregation, how it will operate, and to elicit their full cooperation will vary from center to center. In general, however, it will be necessary to conduct an extensive educational program throughout the center, through lectures, forums, and discussions of many types, as well as printed materials.

A Segregation Information Bureau probably will be found helpful, as a place to which evacuees may come for answers to their questions. This bureau should be provided with all official statements dealing with segregation, including Administrative Instruction No. 100; the Manual of Operations; the statement answering questions on the operation of the segregation center, and other informative material which may be developed.

A pamphlet on segregation, intended for distribution to every evacuee family, has been prepared in English and Japanese and will be available in each relocation center. A slightly modified version will be available for residents of Tule Lake.

The project newspaper will be utilized to provide information on segregation, especially to keep residents currently informed as the time approaches for actual movement. Official notices on bulletin boards also will be employed.

Each staff member has an implicit responsibility to become familiar with the manner in which the segregation program is to be carried out, and to know where authoritative information can be obtained. It is highly important that persons not on the Board of Review or the Leave Clearance Section refrain from speculating on reasons for any decisions of those two hearing bodies. Likewise, the Welfare Section should be the one group of staff members to discuss with evacuees their decisions as to whether family members not designated for segregation should remain with other members of the family who are to be segregated.



The details of preparing for departure will be discussed with each family or individual to move by a group of Information Consultants. There is no reason, however, why these matters should not be discussed by any well informed staff member who is questioned by an evacuee.

Each family or person concerned will receive written notices requesting him to appear before the Board of Review or the Leave Section, as the case may be, for hearings. He will be notified in writing of the decision of the Board. Those to be moved will be instructed to appear for an interview with a representative of the Welfare Section. Later, notices will be provided concerning details of preparing baggage, crating furniture and other possessions and the time of departure and the car in which the person or family will travel.

It is highly probable that during the segregation period, rumors will be extremely numerous, some of them stemming from ignorance, some from fear, and perhaps some from a desire to obstruct the program. One person, such as the Reports Officer, should be designated to head a "Rumor Clinic" and to provide information which will block their further spread once they are reported. Each staff member should be aware of the troubles that may arise from rumors which are founded on misinformation or partial information. When a rumor is encountered, the staff member should do three things: a. Supply the correct information to the person making the erroneous statement; b. Attempt to learn its source; c. Report it immediately to the Reports Officer, so an attempt may be made to spike it before it receives greater currency.

#### DETERMINING WHO SHALL BE SEGREGATED.

Administrative Instruction No. 100 provides that persons whose applications for repatriation or expatriation were in good standing as of July 1, 1943, shall be designated for segregation (or for continued residence in the case of those in Tule Lake) without hearing.

Hearings will be held for various categories of others who are considered for segregation.

A board of Review for Segregation will be appointed by the Project Director to hold hearings for those who have refused to pledge loyalty to the United States or good behavior while in this country ("No" answers, refusals to answer, or refusal to register). This will be a "streamlined" hearing, to make sure that the attitude of the evacuee concerned has not changed, and that his earlier statement, or refusal to register, reflected his true feelings. Those whose lack of loyalty to the United States is determined by the Board of Review will be designated for segregation. Those who indicate that they now desire to pledge loyalty or good behavior will be given the opportunity to do so, and then will be asked to appear before a representative or committee of the Leave Section for another hearing to determine



eligibility for leave clearance.

The Leave Section will hold hearings for all persons assigned to it by the Board of Review, for those who qualified their answers to Question 28 in the registration, those who have been denied leave clearance by the Director, those with adverse intelligence records, those who have been unfavorably passed upon by the Joint Board, those who applied for repatriation or expatriation and then withdrew their applications before July 1, 1943, those who said "No" to Question 28 and later changed their answers to "Yes", and others whose eligibility for leave is in doubt. The object of the hearings of persons in this group will be to determine those who are eligible for leave clearance. It is anticipated that the leave clearance hearings for this group may not be completed in all centers by the time the major movement of segregants is completed. Persons who are determined to be ineligible for leave as result of the leave clearance hearings will be moved to, or retained in, the Tule Lake Center, even after the principal movement is over.

Those who are declared eligible for leave may be relocated into ordinary communities at any time they see fit. Tule Lake residents declared eligible for leave will be moved to other centers (Minidoka, Central Utah, Heart Mountain, Granada, Rohwer, or Jerome) or relocate from Tule Lake before the segregation process is completed. A special effort will be made to encourage eligible evacuees in Tule Lake to relocate, rather than moving to another relocation center. A special staff will visit Tule Lake while it is still a relocation center, to encourage outside relocation of eligible people, and priority on job opportunities will be given to residents of this center, up to the time when the movement begins.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR MOVING.

Each person or family designated to move from a relocation center to Tule Lake, or from Tule Lake to another center, will be interviewed by representatives of the Welfare Section, to determine whether or not some of the persons not required to move wish to do so in order to stay with the family; whether all persons scheduled to move are able to travel; whether any special train accommodations will be necessary. These interviews will require a large staff, and certain staff members may be assigned to work as members of the Welfare Section.

The Project Medical Director may certify that certain individuals are too ill or infirm to be moved, or that special accommodations should be provided in the event that they are moved. Members of the immediate family will be permitted to remain with persons whose physical condition will not permit their being moved.



A staff of Information Consultants will be designated by the Project Director to give detailed instructions and assistance to evacuees who are to be transferred, in preparing for their departure. Personal luggage which will be needed on the trip will be taken into the coaches. Each person should take items which will be needed after arrival at the new location as checkable baggage. This includes such items as trunks, boxes with handles, duffle bags. Baggage may be checked through up to 150 pounds for each full fare ticket. It will travel on the transfer train, but will not be available during the trip. Furniture, including that which has been made at the center, household furnishings, and other necessary possessions not taken as luggage or checked as baggage, will be sent later by freight. All items should be properly crated and tagged. Tags will be provided by the Information Consultants, and the War Relocation Authority will provide materials for crating without cost.

#### POLICIES IN TULE LAKE CENTER

In most respects, Tule Lake Center will continue its operations under the same policies as in the past. A major change in policy will prohibit the granting of leave to residents of the center. It should be made clear to evacuees that this prohibition on the granting of leave applies to all persons in the center, whether they are there by assignment or whether they voluntarily live in the center in order to be with members of their family assigned to the center.

There will be no representative evacuee community council in the Tule Lake Center, and no Judicial Commission. Violators of laws or WRA regulations will be tried in the civil courts or by the Project Director.

Schools will be operated on the same basis as at relocation centers, except that parents may decide whether or not they wish to have their children attend. If other types of schools are desired by the segregants, they must be provided at their own expense.

Food, housing, medical service, legal assistance, property assistance, community enterprises, leisure time activities and freedom of worship will be provided or will be permitted by WRA as in relocation centers.

Establishment of the Tule Lake Center as a place of residence for those who are not loyal to the United States will not eliminate the Leupp Center, as a place of residence for socially maladjusted men.

#### A SUMMARY OF THE STEPS IN SEGREGATION.

Following is a summary of the steps in segregation presented in more detail in the Manual of Operations:



1. A list of repatriates and expatriates from the Washington Office will be checked against the center's records and revised. A copy of the revised list will be returned to the Washington office.

2. The Project Director will notify each repatriate or expatriate that he is to be segregated. The Welfare Section will conduct interviews to determine whether the family is to move in its entirety and to discuss further plans. All medical cases will be referred to the medical officer.

3. All persons who refused to register in February and March, or who failed to answer Question 28, or who answered "No" to Question 28 will be notified to appear before a Board of Review established by the Project Director. (More than one such board may be appointed.) After hearings, those designated for segregation will be notified of the decision, and instructed to have an interview with the Welfare Section. Those not immediately designated for segregation will be referred to the Leave Section for further hearing.

4. Persons in categories scheduled for leave clearance hearings will be notified to appear before representatives of the Leave Section. They will be given thorough hearings. Those eligible for leave clearance may remain in the center (except at Tule Lake where those eligible for leave clearance are to be transferred) or may relocate. Those declared ineligible for leave clearance will be interviewed by the Welfare Section representatives to determine family plans.

Both the Board of Review and the Leave staff will make records of its hearings. The records will be transmitted to the Project Director for final decision and notification of the persons concerned.

5. The Welfare Section will hold interviews to determine the desires of members of families, as to whether or not they wish to accompany other members of the family to Tule Lake. If the family is to be split, those members not to be segregated should discuss their plans with the Welfare Section to make sure that minor children will be cared for. The Welfare Section will make its report on a form interview sheet which will be submitted to the Project Director. A summary report on persons to be segregated will be sent to the Washington office each week.

6. An alphabetical list of all persons to be transferred will be prepared. All persons on this list will be notified that they are to be transferred. The list also will be broken down by blocks.

At Tule Lake, the Welfare Section will learn which are the preferred centers of those to be transferred. Persons interested



in relocation will be referred to the relocation staff. Names of those who elect to relocate will be deleted from the list of persons to be transferred from Tule Lake.

7. From the transfer list, train lists will be prepared indicating the persons included in each trip, and the cars in which they will ride. A monitor for each car will be designated from the appointive personnel to account for the evacuees in each car. The monitor's duties are complete at entrainment.

8. Persons to be transferred will be notified by letter of their transfer, giving the date and time of departure, place to report, and indicating members of the family who are expected to make the transfer.

9. Train and car lists will be prepared and posted in designated places within the centers. The nine relocation centers will send copies of these lists to the project director at the Tule Lake segregation center. Likewise, the project director at Tule Lake will send similar schedules to the relocation centers.

10. Information Consultants will confer with evacuees regarding prospective journeys, obtain Form WRA 156 for handling freight, hand out baggage tickets, check to see that each person knows the date, time, trip and car letter for his journey. These Consultants will complete the block check sheet and give out prepared information, making a housing census if necessary.

11. Preliminary housing assignments for transferees expected will be made in all centers except Gila River, Colorado River and Manzanar. At the same time necessary alterations in barracks quarters will be arranged for.

12. Arrangements will be made for crating and marking the evacuees household goods and freight, for its delivery to warehouses, for picking up checkable baggage and for the transportation to the railhead of the individuals and their hand luggage.

13. The project director will arrange for the WRA files, arranged by families, to be sent with each train load.

14. The project medical officer will prepare certificates of illness on WRA Form 279 for all persons who will not make the trip on account of illness. These certificates and the names of persons staying behind to care for the ill persons will be sent to the project director's office for use in making the final train and car lists.

15. Information concerning the number of persons to be transferred from each center will be reported regularly to Washington during August. On August 24, directors of all centers except Tule Lake are to report on the number of persons needing sleeping accommodations, and the director of Tule Lake is to submit this information on September 10. The Washington office will then confirm



schedules, equipment, and military escort.

16. Arrangements will be made with the train commander and the local railway agents for special foods, for special medical supplies, for rail and tourist tickets, for detailed individual instructions regarding infant and sick cases and their feeding and care.

17. Before the train arrives a check will be made of final arrangements for loading operations and entrainment. Placards with car letters and standards must be ready and motorized equipment and drivers properly informed. The Operations Division will deliver checkable baggage to the warehouse or railhead.

18. The Operations Division cooperating with the Train Director will see that special food, is delivered to the train and that special medical supplies are delivered. The Operations Division will be responsible for seeing that checkable baggage is loaded and to see that files and other records are delivered to the Director's Representative aboard the train.

19. Persons to be transferred, and their luggage will be moved to the railroad station or loading point. Here travelers will be assembled by car groups. The medical staff will check the car groups. The monitors will check off persons in car groups and report to the project director and train commander.

20. The project director will hold a final conference to check over last minute details with the Director's Representative and the military train commander. The project director will deliver route sheets to the train commander and a copy to the Director's Representative. These details completed, the train will depart.

21. The project director will then wire the project director at the center of the destination and the Director in Washington of the departure of the train.

22. Upon arrival at their destination, the newly arrived evacuees will be received and assigned to quarters. The project director will notify the Washington office and the director of the center from which the evacuees came of their arrival.



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

Memorandum to: The Director

Subject: Proposals and Procedures for Effectuating Plan "C"

The purpose of Plan "C" is to remove from as many evacuees as possible as many of the restrictions against them as it is possible to lift, while at the same time maintaining precautions against disloyal activity on the part of those evacuees whose sympathies in this war lie with Japan. In order to effectuate this program the following procedures and policies are deemed to be necessary:

- A. Establish criteria for classifying all evacuees 17 years of age and over into these groups:
1. Eligibles for relocation anywhere in the United States, including their homes on the West Coast, a group generally of citizens and law-abiding aliens against whom no unfavorable record exists or who, because of special conduct or status, merit removal of all restrictions.
  2. Eligibles who, because of their records, shall not be free to return to the West Coast Military Area, but who are eligible to accept indefinite leave from a relocation area to any part of the United States outside evacuated or restricted areas.
  3. Eligibles for continued retention in some type of war relocation center, whose records or activities disqualify them for return to the evacuated area or release without further scrutiny to other areas of the country.
- B. Develop procedures for separating the evacuees into the three groups outlined in A above.
- C. Arrange for the transfer of people between centers, to their original homes, or to new homes outside the evacuated area.
- D. Develop policies for the operation of "open" centers for those cleared under the procedures outlined in B above and for restricted centers for the group deemed not loyal to the United States.
- E. Develop a program to acquaint the evacuees with the new policies.
- F. Develop a program to gain public acceptance of new policies.





A. Criteria for classifying evacuees into groups

Group I. Eligible for unrestricted residence anywhere in the  
United States.

A. CITIZENS, who

1. Have no parents, children, brothers, or sisters now in Japan.
2. Have not attended school in Japan for longer than one year  
above the elementary level and not at all since January 1, 1940.
3. (a) Have made no visits at all to Japan since January 1, 1940.  
(b) Have made no more than two visits to Japan since birth.  
(c) Have not resided in Japan longer than a total of three  
years after reaching twelve years of age.
4. Have never been employed by the Japanese government.
5. Have not been employed by a semi-official Japanese firm  
(Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Domei) since January 1, 1940; and have  
not been employed by a semi-official Japanese firm prior to  
that date for longer than a total of one year.
6. Have never been employed as a Japanese language school  
instructor.
7. Have never been employed as a Japanese sports instructor  
(Kudo, Judo, Kendo).
8. Have not been employed since January 1, 1936, as a writer  
or correspondent for a Japanese language periodical published  
in Japan or as writer or broadcaster for Japanese radio.



9. Have never been a Shinto priest or worshiper at Emperor worship (Dai Jingu) shrine.
10. Have never been a member of a Nihonjinkai, Kenjinkai, Seinenkai, or other Japanese military, patriotic or nationalistic organization.
11. Have made no contributions to Japanese patriotic, military or nationalistic organizations in excess of a total of \$25.
12. Have no investments or property in Japan worth more than \$1,000.
13. Have never applied for expatriation.
14. Gave an unqualified affirmative answer to Question 28.
15. Have never registered children (if any) with Japanese or Spanish Consul for purpose of establishing claim to Japanese citizenship.
16. Have never sent children to Japan except when accompanying the citizen under consideration.
17. Have no adverse information against them in the files of any Intelligence Agency (F.B.I., G-2, O.N.I.). The following information is not to be considered adverse for this purpose:
  - (a) Membership in any American political, social, religious, or economic organization.
  - (b) Information pertaining to relatives other than parents, children, brothers, or sisters.
  - (c) Information pertaining to factors 1 to 16 above, if permissible by the standards indicated.
  - (d) A criminal record.

All questions of identity must be resolved before applying the criteria.



- B. ALIENS who have sons in U. S. Armed Forces or daughters in auxiliary services, or who served in U. S. Armed Forces during the first World War, and who
1. (a) Have made no visits to Japan since January 1, 1940.  
(b) Have made not more than two visits to Japan since first coming to the United States for a total period of not more than one year.
  2. Have not been employed by the Japanese government since January 1, 1936.
  3. Have not been employed by a semi-official Japanese firm (Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Domei) since January 1, 1940; and have not been employed by a semi-official Japanese firm prior to that date for longer than a total of one year.
  4. Have not been employed as a Japanese language school instructor since January 1, 1936.
  5. Have <sup>not</sup> ~~never~~ been employed as a Japanese sports instructor (Kudo, Judo, Kendo) since January 1, 1936.
  6. Have not been employed since January 1, 1936, as a writer or correspondent for a Japanese language periodical published in Japan or as a writer or broadcaster for Japanese radio.
  7. Have never been a Shinto priest or worshiper at Emperor-  
7 worship (Dai Jingu) shrine.
  8. Have not been a member of a Nihonjinkai, Kenjinkai, Seinenkai, or other Japanese military, patriotic or nationalistic organization since January 1, 1936.
  9. Have made no contributions to Japanese military, patriotic, or nationalistic organizations in excess of a total of \$100.



10. Have never applied for repatriation.
11. Gave an unqualified affirmative answer to Question 28 or alternative question for aliens.
12. Have never sent children to Japan except when accompanying the alien under consideration.
13. Have never been paroled from a detention camp or an internment camp.
14. Have no adverse information against them in the files of any Intelligence Agency (F.B.I., G-2, O.N.I.) The information listed above under A. 17 shall not be considered adverse for this purpose.

C. OTHER ALIENS, who

1. Have no parents or children now in Japan.
2. (a) Have made no visits to Japan since January 1, 1940.  
(b) Have made not more than two visits to Japan since first coming to the United States, for a total period of not longer than one year.
3. Have never been employed by the Japanese government.
4. Have not been employed by a semi-official Japanese firm (Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Domei) since January 1, 1940; and have not been employed by a semi-official Japanese firm prior to that date for longer than a total of one year.
5. Have never been employed as a Japanese language school instructor.



6. Have never been employed as a Japanese sports instructor (Kudo, Judo, Kendo).
7. Have not been employed since January 1, 1936, as writer or correspondent for a Japanese language periodical published in Japan or as a writer or broadcaster for Japanese radio.
8. Have never been a Shinto priest or worshiper at Emperor-worship (Dai Jingu) shrine.
9. Have <sup>never</sup> ~~not~~ been a member of a Nihonjinkai, Kenjinkai, Seinenkai or other Japanese military, patriotic or nationalistic organization.
10. Have made no contributions to Japanese patriotic, military or nationalistic organizations in excess of a total of \$100.
11. <sup>Have no</sup> ~~Do not have~~ investments or property in Japan worth more than \$1,000.
12. Have never applied for repatriation.
13. Gave an unqualified affirmative answer to question 28, or alternative question for aliens.
14. Have never registered children (if any) with Japanese or Spanish consul for purpose of establishing claim to Japanese citizenship.
15. Have never sent children to Japan except when accompanying the alien under consideration.
16. Have never been paroled from a detention camp or an internment camp.
17. Have no adverse information against them in the files of any Intelligence agency (F.B.I., G-2, O.N.I.). The information listed above under A.17 shall not be considered adverse for this purpose.



Group II. Eligible for residence anywhere in the United States except in evacuated areas.

This group will include all persons not classified either in Group I or Group III.

Group III. Persons to be given a hearing for the purpose of determining whether they will be detained for the duration of the war.

- A. Citizens or aliens who gave a negative or qualified answer to question 28 the first time they filled out Form DSS 304A or WRA-126, revised.
- B. Persons who have applied for repatriation or expatriation and who have not subsequently cancelled their application.
- C. Shinto priests and worshipers at Emperor-worship shrine.
- D. Persons whom the Director of W.R.A. wishes to consider for a denial of leave clearance. These persons will be determined partly on the basis of adverse Intelligence information and partly on the basis of a rating system adapted from O.N.I. procedures. A copy of the tentative rating chart is attached.



## B. Procedures for Separating Evacuees into Groups

1. There shall be established a joint board composed of representatives of G-2, O.N.I., F.B.I., and Enemy Alien Control Unit of Justice, and War Relocation Authority. The functions of this joint board should be as follows:
  - a. To devise and approve a list of criteria, such as is suggested in A above, to determine those evacuees who should be put in group I.
  - b. To approve a list of criteria to determine those evacuees who should be given a hearing to determine whether they should be detained. Those persons designated for detention would constitute Group III.
  - c. To modify criteria as experience is gained, or as the military situation may permit further relaxation.
2. There shall be established a board of Washington WRA personnel whose functions should be as follows:
  - a. Advise with the WRA representative on the joint board established in B 1 above.
  - b. Prepare instructions and supervise training of WRA personnel who will carry out program on the project.
  - c. Provide for review of doubtful cases.
3. There shall be established a board ~~for~~ at each of the projects to conduct hearings for each of those persons who fall into Group III on the basis of the separation by criteria. The hearing shall be for the purpose of determining whether the person shall remain in Group III or be graduated to the more privileged position of Group II. It is recommended that project boards be composed largely of project appointed personnel



with perhaps one representative from the Department of Justice or from among those private persons who have assisted that Department in hearing board work. It may be advantageous to use project personnel from projects other than that where the hearing is held.

4. Evacuees placed in Group II should be given a hearing only upon request and only if WRA believed the basis for the request justified a hearing. The purpose of the hearing would be to determine whether the evacuee should continue in Group II or be placed in Group I.
5. The division of the evacuees into three groups would be handled on an individual basis for all persons over 17 years of age. The classification of children under 17 years of age would be determined by that of their parents. In the event adult members of a family are placed in different groups, those placed in a less restricted group should be allowed to remain with those placed in a more restricted group if they wish. The hearing board should refer such cases to the Welfare Division.
6. When the process of dividing the evacuees into the three groups indicated above has been completed, it will be necessary to operate two types of centers. One type (Restricted) will be for those who have been placed in Group III. The other type will be for those who have been placed in Group I or Group II but who are not able for one reason or another to leave the relocation center immediately and resume their normal method of living.
7. All male evacuees, regardless of grouping, should be made subject to the Selective Service System on the same basis as all other segments of the population.



## C. Transfer of People and Personal Property

### 1. Reassignment Control Office

A Reassignment Control Office shall be established in Washington to devote full time to the problems of directing the reassignment of evacuees. It will be staffed by representatives of the Community Services Division, the Administrative Management Division, the Relocation Planning Office, the Employment Division, and the Solicitor's Office. The person assigned to head the office shall be relieved of his regular responsibilities for the period of the assignment, and may request such personnel from other divisions as may be necessary to carry out the program.

An estimate shall be made of the number of centers required for purposes of segregation, the number to be maintained as free centers, and the number to be closed. The actual centers in each of these categories shall be designated, and numerical order of establishment decided upon within each class of centers.

It shall be the responsibility of the Reassignment Control Office to set up schedules for the movement of all persons from centers scheduled to be closed, all persons in groups 1 and 2 from segregation centers, and all persons in group 3 from free centers. He will receive from the centers as a basis for his work weekly reports on space and on the requests of persons in groups 1 and 2 who ask for movement to other centers rather than for relocation. He will prepare from the information developed in the classification of evacuees, schedules for the interview and movement of persons in group 3. He will arrange for special trains or busses to make necessary movements of evacuees. He will prepare instructions to



projects authorizing the movement of evacuees in groups 1 and 2 who must be moved from segregation centers or closed centers to free centers.

2. Movement from Centers Scheduled to be Closed

As rapidly as the classification procedure permits, the evacuees in the center will be called in individually for interviews in which they will be told the purpose of the classification and the category to which they have been assigned. These interviews will be conducted under the direction of the social welfare staff. Interviews ~~will~~ shall be held first with the evacuees in group 1. Before interviews are initiated a date shall be set to allow an elapse of three months after the completion of the interview of persons in group 1.

- a. All persons in group 1 shall be told that they are free to return to their homes or to go elsewhere in the United States to establish themselves. They will be told that they have until a date two weeks prior to the scheduled closing date of the center to determine where they wish to go, but they will be encouraged to make up their minds sooner. Family heads will be offered a grant of cash equal to the railway fare to their homes for each member of the family, plus \$3.00 per person per day for meals while enroute, plus not more than \$50.00 for the head of the family and not more than \$25.00 each for a maximum of two dependents to pay subsistence expense after relocation. These funds will be given evacuees as a grant prior to their leaving the center. Their personal effects will also be transported to their new destinations in accordance with the terms of Administrative Instruction No. 78. The Authority will make a



check of the sentiment in the community to which the evacuee proposes to return or resettle, but evacuees shall not be required to defer relocation pending completion of such a check.

It will be explained to the evacuees in this category (group 1) that the Authority wishes them to relocate outside the centers but does not require it. It will be pointed out, however, that since the government must close the center, it will be necessary for them to return to their homes, relocate under the normal leave procedure, or accept a transfer to an open center which it is planned to continue. Those who choose not to relocate or to return home will be asked to indicate the order of their preference among the open centers as places to which to be transferred. It will be explained that transfers to other centers will be made on a group basis under procedures directed by the Authority, and that we cannot assure them they will be sent to the center they indicate as first preference, since we will make such assignments on the basis of priority of requests from all the centers.

- b. Evacuees in group 2 will be told in a personal interview that they are free to go to any non-restricted area in the United States, or to move to an open center, but it will be pointed out that since the Authority must close the center they will have to move somewhere before the designated day of closing. If they choose to relocate outside the center, they will be given financial assistance in accordance with the policy of the Authority, as outlined under (a) above. If they choose to go to another center they will be moved in carload or trainload groups by the Authority.
- c. Persons classified in group 3 will be interviewed last. They will be called in individually. The Reassignment Control Officer will



receive from each project a report of the number of persons to be sent to the segregation center, and the family composition. As space is released in the centers designated for segregees, the Reassignment Control Officer shall receive a report of space available by family units. From this information, movements will be controlled. Military Police escorts will be provided for those moving to a segregation center.

As in the case of evacuees in groups land 2, personal effects in amounts not to exceed 500 pounds per family, plus ticket allowance, will be moved by the Authority to the new location.

4. Movement from Centers Scheduled to be Transformed into Segregation Centers

Persons in groups 1 and 2 in these centers will be given the same treatment as persons in centers scheduled to be closed. Persons in group 3 will be interviewed last and will be told that they are to remain in the centers.

As apartments are vacated in each segregation center by the removal of persons in groups 1 and 2, the project shall redistribute the population scheduled to remain in such a way as to release entire blocks as rapidly as possible.

When a block has been released, it will be reported to Washington to the Reassignment Control Office.

5. Movement from Open Centers

Persons in group 1 will be told their status and encouraged to return to their homes, or to relocate in outside locations.



Persons in group 2 will be encouraged to relocate in locations outside the evacuated area. Group 3 will be given the same treatment as is outlined for persons in the same group in centers scheduled to be closed.

#### 6. Special Legislation

In order to insure that funds will be available to pay for these movements, the following special legislative authorization will be required:

"Provided, That any limitation placed on the amount available for travel expenses for the War Relocation Authority shall not apply to travel of evacuees and their escorts incident to transfers and relocation."

This is the language which is included in the estimates of the Authority for 1944. If Plan "C" is not initiated until after July 1, 1943, the language proposed in the estimates will be sufficient. If the Plan is to use funds at present available to the Authority, language such as that outlined above must be presented to Congress in the shortest possible time.

Contraband seized from individuals permitted to return to the coast will be held in storage at the centers so long as they are operated. If they are closed the contraband will be shipped to a warehouse maintained by the War Relocation Authority at the point most convenient to the residence of the relocated individual.

#### D. Operating Policies for Open and Restricted Centers

##### 1. Operation of Open Relocation Centers

These centers should be selected with a view to the State and public relations obtaining for centers in those regions and the ease of relocation in adjacent areas. Priority should be given Heart Mountain, Granada, Topaz, and Minidoka in preference for



open centers. Administration should be guided by modified policies set forth by WRA along the following lines:

- a. Present restrictions on movements outside the center should be eased. As soon as feasible, and after consultation among the project directors, evacuee leaders, and neighboring community leaders, the requirement of passes should be eliminated.
- b. Following an analysis of the security problem, withdrawal of the military police guard, if feasible.
- c. If military police guard is withdrawn, transfer of perimeter, watchtower, and searchlight patrol from the military to internal security police.
- d. The number of appointed staff of the projects shall be reduced to a minimum as rapidly as possible. Replacements shall be made from among the evacuees at regular evacuee wage rates.
- e. Schools, hospitals, fire protection, plant maintenance, mess, and other essential services should be provided on essentially the same standards as now obtain under WRA policies.
- f. Police and internal security shall also be governed by existing WRA standards and procedures.
- g. Liquidation of the OPEN centers should be advanced as rapidly as possible by providing every encouragement and assistance in relocation outside the center.
- h. During the first three months of the open center operation, no change shall be made in the present WRA policy prohibiting private enterprise. If at the end of that time, it appears that centers cannot be liquidated, serious consideration should be given to the reinstitution of private enterprise, including



full operation of the agricultural, industrial, and administrative plants by the evacuees on a community basis.

1. Also, if liquidation does not occur, local government will be encouraged and efforts should be made to establish the open centers as acceptable communities in the States in which they are located.

2. Operation of RESTRICTED centers

Restricted centers should probably be located at (1) Gila, and/or (2) Tule Lake. They shall operate with little change from the administration now provided by WRA at all centers except in the following respects:

- a. Local government shall not be permitted at the RESTRICTED relocation center.
- b. Law enforcement shall be solely the responsibility of the project director who, in cooperation with local authorities, shall be responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the punishment of crimes and offenses.
- c. Indefinite leaves shall not be granted to evacuees in the restricted centers.
- d. Seasonal leave shall be considered for farm work nearby after careful scrutiny of the applicants.
- e. Procedures shall be established for the transfer of worthy persons ~~from~~ from restricted centers to open centers to rectify mistakes which may have been made in the segregation program.



3. Selection of Management Personnel

When OPEN and RESTRICTED CENTERS are established, present WRA personnel at projects should be carefully evaluated from the standpoint of their qualifications for one or the other kind of center administration.



Seg

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR GOVERNING ADMINISTRATION AND  
POLICY OF THE SEGREGATION CENTER

ADMINISTRATION

1. Question: Will the War Relocation Authority be the responsible administrative agency for the segregation center?

Answer: Yes

2. Question: Will the same general type of administrative organization with the same administrative personnel continue at the segregation center?

Answer: ~~No~~ major changes in organization at the new center are anticipated.

not

APPEALS BOARD

3. Question: Will a person who voluntarily enters the segregation center be permitted to return to a relocation center or be eligible for leave?

Answer: An Appeals Board will be established. A person desiring to leave the segregation center and eligible for such leave shall make application to this Board. If the application is approved the person will then be transferred to a relocation center where leave regulations apply. However, it is to be expected that such transfer will be permitted only in exceptional cases.

4. Question: Will it be possible for a person who has been segregated to request a hearing for a change of status?

Answer: The Appeals Board will review the cases of all persons who make application for a change of status and release from the segregation center. If the application is approved the person may be transferred to a relocation center.

5. Question: May a person voluntarily enter a segregation center for residence subsequent to the original segregation?

Answer: Application may be made to the War Relocation Authority and if approved will be admitted to the center. However, it will be the policy to discourage voluntary residence of non-segregates within the center.



## VISITING

6. Question: Will segregees be given the right to visit sick relatives in other centers or for the purpose of attending funerals?

Answer: Yes, under the same conditions as apply to relocation centers.

7. Question: Will WRA pay expenses for trips on account of illness or death?

Answer: No, except in unusual circumstances, to be determined on the merits of each case.

8. Question: Will relatives and friends from relocation centers or other portions of the United States be permitted to visit within the segregation center?

Answer: A procedure will be established under conditions later to be set forth by WRA which will permit the entry of relatives, friends or other properly identified and accredited persons to visit within the segregation center.

## EDUCATION:

9. Question: Will the present educational program continue?

Answer: American elementary and high schools will be provided as at relocation centers. However, parents of children shall have opportunity to decide if they wish their children to attend such schools. Such other types of schools as may be desired by the evacuees will have to be financed, staffed, and supplied through the efforts of the evacuees, without cost to the Government. If children are sent to an American school the children will be expected to comply with all regulations governing attendance, etc.

10. Question: Will children who attend regular American type schools be permitted to attend Japanese language schools?

Answer: Yes, after school hours.

11. Question: Will there be opportunities for vocational training?

Answer: For those who are interested there will be adult education classes and other opportunities for vocational training.



GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, HEALTH, ETC.

12. Question: Will there be self-government?

Answer: Community Government as now organized under Administrative Instruction No. 34 will not apply. However, there will be established a representative advisory council. There will be no Judicial Commission.

13. Question: Will there be freedom of religion?

Answer: Yes. However, since State Shinto is not regarded by the Japanese Government as being a religion there shall be no official sanction of State Shinto practices on American soil.

14. Question: Will Consumer Cooperative Enterprises continue?

Answer: Yes.

15. Question: How ~~many~~<sup>may</sup> persons moving either to or from the segregation center secure patronage refunds due them?

Answer: Such persons should take their cash register receipts and after counting the amount turn them in to business enterprises with their name and secure receipt. Rebates will be made later by mail.

16. Question: What happens to memberships and investments in community enterprises?

Answer: Memberships will be transferred with the person. Differences in investment will be calculated by the enterprises in the projects concerned and settled later. A person who is a member at one project will be able to become a member at the project of his new residence.

17. Question: Will there be adequate legal services?

Answer: Yes.

18. Question: Will an adequate health program be provided?

Answer: Yes.

19. Question: Will there be a supervised community activities program?

Answer: Yes.

20. Question: Will there be any restriction on leisure time activities?

Answer: No restraints will be placed on leisure time activities as long as such activities do not interfere with the peace and security of the center.



GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, HEALTH, ETC. - continued

21. Question: Will there be a project newspaper?

Answer: Yes, there will be opportunity for both a Japanese and an English language newspaper, if desired.

EMPLOYMENT, COMPENSATION, PUBLIC WELFARE

22. Question: Will employment be voluntary?

Answer: Yes.

23. Question: What rates of compensation shall apply?

Answer: The same schedule of compensation for employment as in relocation centers will be used.

24. Question: Will the employment program provide for training and advancement?

Answer: Yes, insofar as possible.

25. Question: Will unemployment compensation, public assistance grants and clothing allowances be paid?

Answer: Yes, under the same policies as prescribed for relocation centers. Applicable portions of the Federal Social Security Act as they apply in relocation centers will also apply in the segregation center.

26. Question: Will the WRA continue to supply work clothing for special types of workers?

Answer: Policy shall be the same as for relocation centers.

27. Question: Will compensation be provided for injury while on the job?

Answer: Same as relocation centers.

28. Question: Will there be an agricultural program?

Answer: Present policies governing production of food stuffs for use by the residents will continue.

29. Question: Will there be an industrial enterprise program?

Answer: Insofar as possible there will be opportunity to produce items to be used within the center.



HOUSING, FOOD, PROPERTY, ETC.

30. Question: What housing provisions will be made?

Answer: Housing arrangements will be substantially the same as at all relocation centers. Families will live together.

31. Question: Will the same food policy be followed as at relocation centers in regard to quality and quantity?

Answer: Yes.

32. Question: Will WRA continue to assist persons in the segregation center with property problems?

Answer: Yes.

33. Question: Will segregees be permitted to exercise their rights of franchise?

Answer: Exercise of the right of franchise depends upon State law, See Solicitor's Opinion No. 20.

LAW & ORDER, CONTRABAND, CENSORSHIP

34. Question: Will the project director exercise disciplinary authority for offenses committed in the project?

Answer: Yes, for all offenses not handled by the civil courts.

35. Question: Will the procedure now established for sending trouble-makers to the Leupp Center continue to apply?

Answer: Yes.

36. Question: What articles will be contraband within the segregation center?

Answer: All articles defined by the Western Defense Command will be contraband within the segregation center. Short wave radios and cameras, as well as a number of other articles are listed as contraband and are prohibited.

37. Question: What security measures will be taken for segregants permitted to travel?

Answer: Any person allowed to leave the center will be accompanied by escort at least to the boundaries of the restricted area.



LAW & ORDER, CONTRABAND, CENSORSHIP - continued

38. Question: Will there be censorship of incoming and outgoing mail?

Answer: Censorship may be found to be desirable. The Army has the right to censor for security reasons.

39. Question: *Army will search for contraband on entrance to Tule.* What external security measures will be taken?

Answer: The external security of the segregation center will be in the hands of the Army. Such security measures as are taken will be the responsibility of the Army.

MISCELLANEOUS:

40. Question: When can I go to Japan?

Answer: The selection of persons for exchange is determined on the basis of lists supplied by the Japanese Government through the Spanish Embassy. As in the past, if your name is on such a list you will be notified.

41. Question: What will be the status of expatriates remaining in the United States after the end of the war?

Answer: No definite answer can be given to this question. The answer will depend upon terms of post-war treaties, acts of Congress and interpretation of present law.



ATTITUDES AND THE SEGREGATION PROGRAM

(These remarks are simply notes on a talk at the Denver meeting of July 26 and are not to be regarded as in any way a full or official report on the subject--John Embree)

ADVANTAGES IN REGARD TO THE SEGREGATION PROGRAM IN CONTRAST TO THE REGISTRATION PROGRAM

1. Segregation is something which is expected at all the centers. Most people in the centers have been expecting the move for some time, so it will not be the surprise and shock to the centers that registration was.
2. The program is a complete WRA program in contrast to registration which was a combination Army and WRA program. Complications arising out of directives from different authorities will be avoided.
3. The segregation program does not involve the filling in of any lengthy questionnaires - a sore subject with evacuees.

PROBLEMS OF SEGREGATION SIMILAR TO THOSE OF REGISTRATION

1. There is now and will exist for some time a lack of any clear understanding of the problems of segregation on the part of the evacuees. The motives of the government will be suspected. The reasons why particular people are to be segregated will be given varied interpretations.
2. The evacuees suffer from a feeling of persecution and will look on segregation as one more discriminatory measure just as they did registration.
3. There is a fear on the part of the issei in connection with the segregation program similar to that during registration that they will be forced out of the centers. Indeed, there are some repatriates now who are trying to persuade their friends to sign up for repatriation and go to Tule Lake because there they may feel secure from the pressure to relocate. Such activity may be sincere and is not to be dismissed as merely anti WRA activity.
4. As with registration, the problem of alarmist rumors will be present and is, indeed, already developing.

NEW PROBLEMS IN CONNECTION WITH SEGREGATION

1. Segregation involves the uprooting of communities. Most centers have now developed a certain community



organization and solidarity and segregation, which will dip down into the populations of almost every block of every project, will create serious problems of social readjustment.

2. There is also the problem of assimilating the people of Tule Lake into the other nine centers. Each project has a certain local pride and the resident population of a center may be rather critical of newcomers from another project.

SOME SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS:

1. In order to overcome false ideas concerning the program on the part of evacuees, clear and complete information on the subject of segregation, its aims and procedures should be made as early as possible at the project. This should include some mention of what living conditions will be like at the segregation center, emphasis on the non-punitive nature of the program, clarification of the citizen status of nisei children who go to Tule Lake.
2. A primary need for the successful overcoming of obstacles such as were met during the registration program involves a full understanding on the part of staff members as to the reasons for and the procedures of segregation. Furthermore, once such a common understanding is reached, there should be a consistency of interpretation reinforced by frequent project staff meetings. School teachers in particular should be well informed on the program. Every staff member should have copies of Administrative Instruction No. 100 and a set of Questions and Answers.
3. It should be emphasized that segregation is for the benefit of evacuees. Certainly the government has nothing to gain from it. It is not a punitive measure and so is not to be regarded as a blot on the family record to go to Tule Lake (as it is, for instance, to be sent to Leupp). Repatriates were once told that if they applied for repatriation, they would not suffer discrimination because of it. Segregation is not to be interpreted as a discriminatory measure; rather it is simply a putting together of people who wish to live as Japanese rather than as Americans.
4. It should be made clear that segregation is not a procedure for forcing relocation, and it should be pointed out that so far as we can tell now, there shall be no forcing of an individual out of a center against his will.



5. The element of choice should be emphasized. We are segregating those who have asked to be repatriated or expatriated. We are also segregating those who wish, after an interview, to maintain their "no" answer to Question 28
6. Concerning Hearing Boards: One of the first questions that comes to the mind of many evacuees is that of who will be on the Hearing Boards to interview those who answered "no" to Question 28. A careful selection of responsible and respected men who have a reputation among the evacuees for fair-mindedness may go far to alleviate this anxiety. It might even be desirable at the Hearing Board to have one or two older evacuees present as witnesses who can serve later to squelch rumors of unfairness. The interviews should, of course, be conducted in a friendly and patient manner.
7. The aid of Community leaders should be enlisted not only for information purposes but also to keep the administration abreast of problems which arise in the center in the course of the segregation program, and who can be called upon to assist in solving these problems. A leader without responsibility is scarcely more than a messenger boy and, of course, can be no more useful. In this connection leaders both from the group to be segregated and from the groups not to be segregated should be used. Such evacuee leaders should be kept abreast of developments in the program and it would be well to call them in for some staff conferences.
8. Every attempt should be made to keep a check on rumors as they develop and attempt to refute them before they do too much damage.

#### SPECIAL PROBLEMS AT TULE LAKE

In the light of our experiences with registration and the special attention to detail which is being given to the segregation program, there will probably be little serious difficulty in connection with segregation at most of the relocation centers. However, at Tule Lake there are a number of special problems to be considered and they may perhaps lead to more difficulty than will be met with at other centers. These special problems involve particularly those persons who are regarded as good Americans or as persons wishing to live in American communities.

Tule Lake is a well-organized center, being older and larger than most so that it will be more difficult for individuals and groups to pull up stakes and leave. Most of the residents retain vivid memories of some of the bitter experiences of registration and a feeling of antagonism toward anything proposed by the WRA. There



is a general feeling among some groups that those who cooperate with the WRA always lose out. There is also a feeling that WRA does not always know what it is doing or is insincere, or both.

Another problem to be faced by those to leave the center is that of loyal citizens being shipped in hot coaches under armed guards like prisoners of war. All these factors taken together could possibly lead to a general passive resistance on the part of the residents of Tule Lake.

To begin with, it would be very desirable to explain fully to all concerned just why Tule Lake was chosen. Emphasis should also be placed on the element of choice for those persons who are not to remain at Tule Lake. They have a choice for instance as to whether or not they wish to relocate on the outside. If they do not wish to relocate on the outside, they still have the choice of going to one of six different centers. (This is grasping at straws, don't count too much on it.)

There is a further complication at Tule Lake in the relocation drive which will be going on at the same time. In this connection, it is essential that all members of the Tule Lake staff, residents and visitors, segregation people and relocation people, keep in touch with one another daily in order that they may be aware of one another's problems and not be pursuing policies which are mutually contradictory.

#### DESIRABILITY OF GOOD ADMINISTRATION OF TULE LAKE

The administration of the Tule Lake Center has certain international aspects. It is the people from Tule Lake who may be expected to return to Japan after the war. We will be maintaining international relations with that country and some people for us to work in such relations might well be among the repatriates who return to Japan from Tule Lake. If they go back to Japan with respect for the American government, relations between Japan and the United States will be considerably better than if they go there with a feeling of disrespect and bitterness.



7-26-'43 - P.M. - Furguson - Adm. Dist. 100

7-26-'43 -

Limited no of Japanese - Amer-  
women to be accepted in W.A.C.

First quota 500 - not a  
separate unit 58" - 95 lbs

Selective service for men - not very  
encouraging



7-26-43

John Embree - Lessons from  
registration

### I. Advantages

- A. No surprise B. All by W. A. C.
- C. No questionnaires - do as little as possible - cause resentment

### II. Problems

- A. Understanding of reasons for
- B. Differences in families & blocks
- C. Fear of ejection
- D. Problems of assimilation

### III. Solutions

- A. Staff understanding - school especially
- B. Segregation for Evacuee benefit
- C. Not a punishment, but choice
- D. Not a blot on family to go to Zone
- E. Not discrimination

### IV. Hearing Board selection must

Should be evacuee members present  
Friendliness should prevail

- A. Issie will not be forced out even if not segregated
- D. Info on segre clear, complete, at early as possible, enlist services of pro-Americans and segregants
- E. Stop rumors



7-26-43 - Segregation Hearings - Glick

I. Who are segregants?

A. Repatriates & expatriates { Prior July 10

1. By checking records and without hearing until later.

B. Registrants -

1. Those who refused to register

2. Those who answered "No."

3. Qualified answer

4. Refused to answer 28.

a. Did he mean "No" - did he know what it meant; does he still feel that way

b. Two groups - mass of repatriates and expatriates - later cleanup of second group

C. All others:

1. Adverse intelligence reports

D. Board of Review - kind of people - sit two at a time - to sit out registrant group only - be followed by interview by welfare org.



### E. Segregation Hearing -

In small hearing room - sympathetic,  
brief if possible - tell purpose early

1. Some judgments can be at once
2. Others require careful questioning
3. Get statement from subject on views

### F. Leave Clearance Hearing

1. To determine whether resident shall have leave or be segregated

### G. Appeal Board will be set up at Tule Lake

July 15 - terminal date on  
changing answer on ques. 28.

July 1 - terminal date on retreating  
Requests for repatriation.

### 7.26.43 - Welfare Interview - Gifford

I. Only purpose to assist family members  
to make decision after is known that one  
or more other members are being segregated

A. Choices - segregation - leave - Remain

B. Family must make own decisions

C. Family may go to Capital City to join others  
there instead of Tule but not segregated

D. Welfare to arrange schedule of interviews



7-28-43 - Com. Management

I. Responsibility to Segregation <sup>functions</sup>

A. General - Carry out as human

B. Specific Duties

1. Check health dept. functions

a. Baby food on trip

b. Health examinations

very close to departure

2. Schools utilize for spreading word on program

3. Local Gov't.

4. Analysts - responsible to C. S. as to Director

Reports every wk or 10 days

5. Welfare Section - Gifford

a. Carry home business of the meeting - explain manual get necessary equipment - space for interviewing, Christal help

B. Training class for interviewers

C. Planning of interviews

D. Counselor hold staff meetings regular - keep interviewers together on answers

E. Must review records for error



F. Hold individual conferences with interviewers

G. Attend all conferences on segregation

H. Interview difficult cases

I. Use medical social worker when cases involve health problems

J. Keep records straight especially retain records of members of family remaining

6. Attitudes of Interviewers

A. Helpful B. Friendly C. Sympathetic

D. Confident E. Related F. Do not hurry G. Keep away from black interviewers

7. Segregation hearings can prepare people for welfare interview

8. Interviewers to keep personal views out of picture

9. Get records in central place - welfare station (?)

10. Establish appropriate record forms for members of repatriate families who are not segregated



11. Run a tally sheet on interviews
12. Interview heads of families first, then individuals as necessary
13. Families who wish to go to Crystal City should not go first to Aule unless they are actual segregants.
14. Problem of evasive assistance in interviewing. Aarns says don't use. Embree says appointed personnel may be prejudiced. General sentiment - use for mechanics only.
15. Ninety percent of property records should be transferred. Other 10% = urgent or nearly finished cases.

Transfer files on property and legal matters direct to attorney and property office.



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Agenda for Meeting with Project Representatives at Denver, Colorado,

July 26 and 27, 1943

General Statement on Segregation Program . . . . . *Stafford* D. S. Myer ✓  
Some Lessons to be Learned from Registration in *DeYoung* E. M. Rowalt ✓  
Conducting Segregation . . . . . John Embree ✓  
Conduct of Segregation Hearings . . . . . *Beeson* Philip Glick ✓  
Conduct of Welfare Interviews . . . . . *Sandoz* Selene Gifford ✓  
Administrative Instruction No. 100, and the *Featherston* Edwin Ferguson ✓  
Operations Handbook . . . . . Malcolm Pitts ✓  
Operating Policies at the Segregation Center . . . . . John Provinse ✓  
Relocation Program from Tule Lake . . . . . Donald Sabin ✓

Panel on Securing Evacuee Cooperation

Part I. a. Information for the Evacuees . . . . . John Baker  
b. Attitudes of Evacuees and Administrative Staff . . John Embree  
c. Participation of Community Council . . . . . John Provinse  
Part II. Project Suggestions on Securing Evacuee  
Cooperation . . . . . Lucy Adams  
Philip Schaeffer  
Charles Ernst  
*HL Stafford*  
Closing Remarks . . . . . D. S. Myer

Note: Persons listed on this program, except for those on the panel on Securing Evacuee Cooperation, will limit themselves to statements only sufficiently long to introduce the subject thoroughly for general discussion.



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OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

For Immediate Release  
Tuesday, September 14, 1943

OWI-2493

The War Relocation Authority began today to separate the people of Japanese ancestry in its ten relocation centers. Separation is on the basis of national loyalty, WRA announced. The Tule Lake Center, in northern California, has been designated as the segregation center to house all evacuees who are loyal to Japan rather than to the United States. Approximately 10,600 men, women, and children will be moved from the other nine relocation centers to the Tule Lake center during the next 30 days, making the total population of the center about 18,000.

The United States Army is cooperating with WRA in handling the actual movement of the people, but the selection of the people to be moved is made by WRA.

According to Dillon S. Myer, director of WRA, the people who will live in the Tule Lake center will include: those who have asked to be repatriated or expatriated; a group which has refused to pledge loyalty to the United States; and those who had pledged loyalty to the United States but whose behavior in relocation centers or before evacuation has indicated that they are not truly loyal.

WRA officials have been working for several weeks on the process of sorting the people in the relocation centers, utilizing information in WRA records and information supplied by intelligence agencies of the government. It is believed to be the first time that any group in the country has been sorted and segregated on the basis of national loyalty.

More than 110,000 men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from their homes in the Pacific Coast states by military authorities early in 1942, and were established in relocation centers under supervision of the War Relocation Authority. Those whose loyalty to the United States can be satisfactorily established are eligible to leave the relocation centers to take jobs in ordinary communities. To date, approximately 19,000 persons are out of the relocation centers, more than 12,000 of them on indefinite leave and the rest on seasonal leave permits. Residents of the nine relocation centers, who will number about 73,000 after the segregation movement has been completed, all will be eligible to relocate to normal American communities.



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

JUL 14 1943

To All Project Directors:

We are transmitting herewith a confidential analysis of the experiences and problems of the registration program. A new and important development in WRA policy in the form of a segregation program is soon to take place. We may be aided in solving some of the problems which will arise in connection with segregation through a study of the experiences and administrative difficulties of our last large-scale project problem.

*D. S. Myer*

Director





January 15, 1944

MEMORANDUM

To: Leave Clearance Reviewers

From: Community Analysis Section *g'*

Subject: Report on Army Registration at Relocation Centers.

This study of the circumstances of the registration of last February and of evacuee attitudes toward registration is sent to you for your information during your work on leave clearance. It is thought that the information in this report may be helpful in your review of specific cases.

The confidential nature of the report must be fully protected by due observance of the security regulations pertaining to such material.

Will you please return your copy to the Community Analysis Section at the conclusion of your work on leave clearance in Washington.

Mr. Routh, No. 70  
Mr. Lane, No. 69  
Mr. Morgan, No. 78

Mr. Fast, No. 71  
Mr. Harris, No. 52  
Mr. Keno, No. 2

✓ cc: Mr. Thurber



*noted*

[encl]

CONFIDENTIAL

ARMY AND LEAVE CLEARANCE REGISTRATION  
AT WAR RELOCATION CENTERS

#76

U.S. War Relocation Authority  
Community Analysis Section  
June 1943

*Cover for information only: see D769.8.A6.46583*

C-0281-Cover-COS-FUN-WP



June 8, 1942

To: M. S. Eisenhower

From: John H. Provinse

Before leaving Saturday Dr. Redfield prepared the attached memorandum on the Nisei-Kibei segregation problem. Though brief, I am sure it is thoughtful and responsible. I have discussed the problem with him and the analogy he uses in this problem as well as in the one concerning the fundamental basis of our detention policy is the one of "Typhoid Mary". Because of our inability to isolate certain "carriers" that are dangerous we are forced to assume quarantine control over the evacuees for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, namely protection of the public welfare and protection of the suspect group. From this premise our procedure should work toward the constant refinement of our discovery of the dangerous "carriers". The proposed Kibei segregation is an earnest step in this direction. With this I agree.

In this same connection it is pertinent to quote the following paragraph from a recently published statement of Carey McWilliams, entitled "Japanese Evacuation: Policy and Perspectives," reprinted from Common Ground, Summer, 1942, off-prints of which our Information Division should secure for distribution to our own personnel. This raises questions to which we should give early consideration in our policy discussions:

"It should also be noted that evacuation has aggravated every tension existing within the Japanese communities. It has demonstrated, in fact, what was currently charged - that there were deep currents of nationalism in many resident Japanese; it has made it possible to sort out pro-Japanese from pro-American elements in the group. In the reception centers, I am told, the two groups are dramatically and sharply divided. Those who were latently or potentially pro-Japanese carefully avoid those Nisei concerning whose attitude there is no question. The point involved is quite simple: a sound policy for the evacuation program would strengthen the position of the loyal elements and weaken that of the suspect elements. It also indicates that such a policy must embrace a general educational, morale, and Americanization program."



Everything so far has been pointed to questions of policy and objective. The administrative problem must be looked at carefully, since if it is administratively impossible to proceed with such a program it is best not to announce it. This involves questions of where, when, how selection shall take place, and where Kibei shall be settled.

1) If all could be settled in the Delta area I think this would be desirable. Such a site is removed from the section of bitterest anti-Japanese antagonism; it is removed and isolated from the loyal Nisei group; it would mean the possibility of establishing out of the Washington office a distinctly separate policy and administration that would not complicate the regional policy and administration for the other centers out of San Francisco; the demand for outside utilization of the labor would probably not be so great in the Delta since much cheap labor already exists; sufficient land is available for self-sufficiency of the project, and if desired the project could be so arranged that those who later prove their allegiance to the United States could be established on a separate area within the Delta project itself.

2) We should know immediately the magnitude of our problem, probably before decision as to separation is made. This means checking ship passenger manifests and compiling the data from the Census schedules now being obtained by WCCA on the assembly centers. I know that some questions concerning dates of departure from and arrival into the United States were on the WCCA schedule I examined in San Francisco, but whether it contains all the essential questions should be determined at once. Perhaps changes have been made in the schedule which would reduce its usefulness for this purpose. I suggest that a wire be sent to Cal Dedrick at once asking for a copy of the schedule being used and a report on its progress to date.

3) We should determine beforehand what leaders of the Japanese we are going to consult about the program. We should have clearly in mind what we are going to define as a Kibei, what choices of residence we are going to allow to Kibei's relatives, and what differential treatment we think will ensue from the separation.

4) A decision to carry out such segregation can simplify for us many of the problems we face, particularly in the community services division. It can, however, if not well executed, blow up and create great bitterness and resentment between the evacuees themselves and between ourselves and the evacuees. Com. Ringle's mature judgment is invaluable to us, as also will be Masaoka's

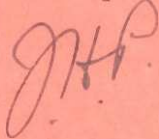


and others of the younger JACL group. As further protection, I think we should discuss it with some others who have known Japanese for a long time. Perhaps Gordon Bolles has something to contribute here since he has thought seriously about this same problem in Hawaii. Rev. Frank H. Smith, of the church group, impressed me in Chicago as a very thoughtful and understanding person, and in the early stages of the evacuation made some attempt to work out a selective evacuation. Perhaps Dom. Ringle knows of this effort.

Attachment

cc: Com. Ringle  
Dr. Redfield

JHP hp

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'JHP', is written below the typed name 'JHP hp'. The signature is stylized and cursive.



WRA Library Washington

~~WRA Library Washington~~  
WRA Library Washington

## SHOULD JAPANESE AMERICANS BE INDUCTED INTO THE U.S. ARMY?

This is a question the ultimate answer to which has a number of important implications since it involves discrimination against one group on the basis of race and so sets a precedent for treating other minority groups in time of war.

Present Situation. At present there are already <sup>about 4,000</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese Americans in the Army, mostly stationed at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the Middle West, presumably being trained for active service in the Army. Most of these soldiers were taken into the Army through the Selective Service system. Since \_\_\_\_\_ 1942 no men of Japanese ancestry have been inducted.

Reasons commonly advanced for not inducting Japanese Americans.

1. Persons of Japanese ancestry due to the fact that we are at war with Japan, might not make loyal soldiers and might commit sabotage. ¶ Most Japanese Americans are very anxious to show their loyalty to the United States by being allowed the chance to bear arms and if need be die in its defense. The usual checks of FBI and Military Intelligence indicate no great <sup>or</sup> inclination for fifth column and disloyal attitudes among American born and educated Japanese than among American born and educated Germans or Italians. The only Japanese Americans likely to be generally rejected because of questionable loyalty are those who, while born in the U.S., received most of their education in Japan and so are Japanese, not American in attitude.



2. Persons of Japanese ancestry, being Asiatics, might not stand up well under fire. Ability to stand under fire is a matter of training. While Burmese and Malaysians for various reasons have not been good fighters in the present war, the record of Japanese army conscripts has been remarkable due to their intense military training. Japanese Americans in the U.S. Army under the same training as other American soldiers may be expected to stand up as well or even better than other American soldiers.

3. Other American soldiers might object to having Japanese Americans in their ranks, thus making necessary a separate brigade. This is probably impossible due to the relatively small number of Japanese Americans of draft age available. It is reported that Japanese American soldiers at Fort Myer are getting along well with their associates and the public. Such sound relations are largely a matter for the morale and public relations officers and should present no greater problems than Spanish American, or Indian soldiers. If separate units are desired, there is a total population of 250,000 Japanese in the U.S. including Hawaii. Of this number there are probably about 18,630 American born males between 18 and 45 on the mainland, and if Hawaii is included this figure would be doubled, thus providing a sufficient body of men for a Division and for replacements.



Drafting of Japanese Americans and Psychological Warfare to South East Asia and to China.

Japan is appealing to the peoples of South East Asia to cooperate with her and create a Greater East Asia. One of her chief appeals is on the basis of race. In this connection she charges that the United States talks democracy but practices racial discrimination. The drafting of Japanese Americans along regular Selective Service lines would do much to demonstrate the falsity of such charges by Japan. Furthermore, it would reassure our Allies in China who often are doubtful of our sincerity in our talk of democracy.

Effect of Drafting of Japanese Americans on Minority Groups.

Many members of minority groups in this country are seriously concerned about the whole program of wholesale Japanese evacuation and in particular about the fact that no more Japanese Americans can join the army. This is reflected in talks and publications of Negroes, Quakers, Civil Liberties groups, and others. Where 10 to 20 percent of our population is uneasy as to their status and security as citizens, they become weak spots in our war effort. This kind of weak spots Hitler has been counting on to develop. The drafting of Japanese Americans would do much to reassure these people and so strengthen the unity and strength of the home front.



Reasons for Drafting Japanese Americans on the same basis as other Americans may be summarized as follows:

1. They would form an addition to the available manpower of this nation - a manpower at present not being used to its full effectiveness.
2. By so doing we would strengthen our psychological warfare in Asia, reassure our <sup>active</sup> allies and help win the sympathy of peoples in areas now occupied by Japanese.
3. By so doing we would strengthen our psychological warfare at home, reassure minority groups and so strengthen the whole nation's war effort.



WRA Library Washington

Oct 1942

~~US~~ US. WRA

Wash

# SHOULD JAPANESE AMERICANS BE INDUCTED INTO THE U.S. ARMY?

J. F. Embree, memorandum

This is a question the ultimate answer to which has a number of important implications since it involves discrimination against one group on the basis of race and so sets a precedent for treating other minority groups in time of war.

## Present Situation

At present there are already about 4,000 Japanese Americans in the Army, mostly stationed at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, in the Middle West, presumably being trained for active service in the Army. Most of these soldiers were taken into the Army through the Selective Service system. Since January 1942 no men of Japanese ancestry have been inducted.

tentative statements  
pending verification  
by G. 2. (expected  
today or tomorrow)

Relevant factors involved in the question:

1. Loyalty. Persons of Japanese ancestry due to the fact that we are at war with Japan, might not make loyal soldiers and so might commit sabotage.

In answer to this it should be pointed out that most Japanese Americans are very anxious to show their loyalty to the United States by being allowed the chance to bear arms and if need be die in its defense. This loyalty of Japanese Americans was shown in Hawaii on December 7 as described in Blake Clark's book "Remember Pearl Harbor" which was reprinted in the Cavalry Journal. The usual checks of FBI and Military Intelligence indicate no greater inclination for fifth column and disloyal attitudes among



American born and educated Japanese than among American born and educated Germans or Italians. (The only Japanese Americans likely to be generally rejected because of questionable loyalty are those who, while born in the U.S., received most of their education in Japan and so are Japanese, rather than American in attitude.)

2. Ability to stand under fire. The point is sometimes made that persons of Japanese ancestry, being Asiatics, might not stand up well under fire.

But ability to stand up under fire is a matter of training and education, not of race. While Burmese and Malaysians for various reasons have not been good fighters in the present war, the record of Japanese army officers and men has been remarkable due to their intense military training. Japanese Americans in the U.S. Army under the same training as other American soldiers may be expected to stand up as well as other American soldiers.

3. Racial prejudice. Other American soldiers might object to having Japanese Americans in their ranks, thus making necessary a separate division. If separate units are desired, there is a total population of 250,000 Japanese in the U.S. including Hawaii. Of this number there are, according to the 1940 census, 18,630 American born males between 18 and 45 on the mainland, and if Hawaii is included this figure would be doubled, thus providing a sufficient body of men for a Division and for replacements. (Incidentally, the Japanese American



soldiers at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin are reported to be getting on well with their associates and with the neighboring civil population.)

4. Manpower. The more available manpower to choose from the better army of young men can be assembled. Every extra division is an important addition to our fighting power.

5. Psychological Warfare to South East Asia and to China. Japan is appealing to the peoples of South East Asia to cooperate with her and create a Greater East Asia. One of her chief appeals is on the basis of race. In this connection she charges that the United States talks democracy but practices racial discrimination. The drafting of Japanese Americans along regular Selective Service lines would do much to demonstrate the falsity of such charges by Japan. Furthermore, it would reassure our Allies in China who often are doubtful of our sincerity in our talk of democracy.

6. Effects on Minority Groups. Many members of minority groups in this country are seriously concerned about the whole program of wholesale Japanese evacuation and in particular about the fact that no more Japanese Americans may join the army. This is reflected in talks and publications of Negroes, Quakers, Civil Liberties groups, and others. Where 10 to 20 percent of our population is uneasy as to their status and security as citizens, they become weak spots in our war effort, the kind of weak spots Hitler has been counting on to develop here. The drafting of



- 4 -

Japanese Americans would do much to reassure these people  
and so strengthen the unity and strength of the home front.

*✓  
D. [unclear]  
[unclear]*



L.H. 50  
Mr. John H. Provinse ✓

Mr. Edward B. Marks, Jr.

Segregation X  
June 16, 1942

In connection with the proposed segregation of the kibel and nisei, it may be of interest to examine the procedure followed by the Department of Justice in its identification program.

Early in 1942 the Department of Justice required all enemy aliens to file applications for certificates of identification. The applications contained fourteen questions to which specific replies were necessary. In addition, the registrant was given an opportunity in Question 15 of making voluntary statements in his own behalf. The following paragraph is quoted from the "Instructions as to Application for Certificate of Identification", which was issued to each registrant:

"Item 15. Additional Information - You are not obliged to write in any information under this item, and no penalty or prejudice attaches to your failure to do so. This item merely gives you an opportunity to make any voluntary, additional statement concerning yourself. These are suggested topics: (a) How you acquired your present foreign citizenship status (by birth, naturalization, decree, etc.); (b) brief history of your citizenship, whether you lost it by expatriation or decree; (c) whether you left your country of origin because of racial, religious, or political persecution or restriction, and, if so, when and under what circumstances; (d) names and addresses of not more than two persons, now living in the United States, who knew you in your country of origin or who know you here and will vouch for your loyalty. If you give any such names, however, you must accompany them with a written statement, under oath, substantially as follows: 'I have neither given anything of value nor obligated myself in any manner whatsoever to obtain permission to use the above names.' This must be so stated and must be the fact. If anyone attempts to influence you in any manner with respect to the use of his name as a reference, it should be reported to the Identification Official."

The purpose of Item 15 was to give the enemy alien an opportunity of declaring his loyalty to the United States. At the same time it provided information which the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department of Justice could use in setting up exemptions to the enemy alien category. At a meeting which I attended, Mr. Earl G. Harrison, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the Identification Program, asked repre-

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sentatives of social agencies to give whatever aid they could in advising aliens as to the most pertinent facts to include in framing their answers to Item 15.

Before the War Relocation Authority undertakes to separate out disloyal elements, it might be of value to give all evacuees the opportunity to make a voluntary statement of this kind. In such a statement, for example, the kibel would be encouraged to supply full information about their visits to Japan. It is my belief that voluntary statements of this kind would reveal many significant things--both in their content and in their omissions--and, while not in themselves conclusive, could be used by review boards in passing on furlough applications and in determining presumptive loyalty in the event of a segregation program.

The issei were, of course, included in the Department of Justice Identification Program and are already holders of certificates of identification. In cases where it seems desirable, copies of the original application form, filled out by the issei, in this connection could doubtless be obtained from the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department of Justice.

EBM/VKC