

2:3

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

MISCELLANEOUS

1946-1947

18/177

C

Fulton Lewis Jr.

Washington 6, D.C.

January 23, 1946

Wayne M. Collins, Esq.,
Mills Tower,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Collins:

I have just learned from Mr. Ernest Besig that it was from your office that Garner Anthony called me on January 10th.

I told Garner to let me know what the charges were on that call, and that I would have them reversed. The local telephone strike then blew up in our faces, and until now, I've been unable to find out from what point the call originated and what the charges on it were.

Would you please, therefore, let me know what these charges were, so I can have them switched from your bill to mine? Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Fulton Lewis Jr.
Fulton Lewis, jr.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

January 25, 1946

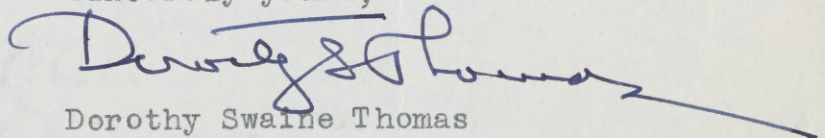
Mr. Wayne Collins
Mills Tower Building
Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

I am deeply appreciative of your kindness in making the material in your files available to the Study, and in permitting my assistants to work in your office.

Thanking you for your cooperation and courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Dorothy Swaine Thomas", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

6902-A
Newell, Calif.
Feb. 6, 1946

Mr. Wayne Collins
1721 Mills Lower
220 Bush St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Collins:

I am the person who I met you before in Lull Lake Center, and I asked you about my case of divorce or annulment. I would be grateful if you could give me the following information.

I would like to know that when I have you handle my case do I have to live in San Francisco three months, or instead could I live in other city and still have you handle my case? I am expecting your reply soon.

Yours very truly,
Chiyeko Sako

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1218

February 8, 1946.

Miss Chiyeko Sako,
6902-A,
Tule Lake Center,
Newell, California.

Dear Miss Sako:

When you have resided in any county in the state of California for three months provided you have lived in California for one year, a divorce proceeding may be filed on your behalf. It does not make any difference in what county you live so long as you live there for a period of three months.

When you are released and have lived in any county in the state for approximately three months you may communicate with me and I will see that you obtain your divorce or annulment.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cnw

Mr. Collins - Attorney
Civil Liberties Union
San Francisco, California

FEB 22 1946

Dear Sir: -

I understand that you
are handling cases, fighting
deportation to Japan.

I have just received a
letter from my sister
stating that she is now
awaiting deportation
under orders of the
Dept. of Justice. Is it too
late ~~to~~ for their names
to be added to your list
of those who wish to
stay in this country?

My brother-in-law -
Eddie Toshio is interned
at Santa Fe Internment
Camp, therefore he could

not file suit as those
in Lake Lake did. If
it is possible in anyway
to add their names
please let me know at
your earliest convenience
and your fee of \$100 in
money order will be sent
to you upon receipt of
your letter. If this is
not possible, can you
please advise me of the
necessary step to take
in delaying the deportation.
I wish to do everything
in my power to assist
them in any way
possible so that they
might remain in this
country.

My brother Goshin Kaku
has told us of your

marvelous work in
fighting for the American
Japanese, so therefore
I am writing to you
in order to ask for
your assistance in
this matter.

Please advise me
at your earliest
convenience on this
matter. I wish to
take every step necessary
in keeping my sister.
We have very little
savings, but if you
can assist them, we
will, in some way, get
the necessary \$100 to you
right away.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Jane
Sakamoto

3814 So Ellis Ave
Chicago 15 Ill.



*Special Delivery
Air Mail*

Mr. Collins, Lawyer
Civil Liberties

246 Bond

Union Office

VIA AIR MAIL
Special Delivery

San Francisco

California

Please forward



February 22, 1946.

Mrs. Jane Sakamoto,
3814 So. Ellis Ave.,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

Dear Mrs. Sakamoto:

We are just in receipt of your Special Delivery letter, and Mr. Collins has requested me to answer it for him.

It is not too late for your sister and her husband to add their names to those who have filed suit. The list not only includes those at Tule Lake, but persons at Bismarck and Santa Fe, and more persons are coming into the suit all the time.

It is not clear from your letter as to where your sister is located. Insofar as Eddie Toshio is concerned, write or wire him to get in touch with Kazuto Kenneth Takeuchi, Barrack 10, Santa Fe, to secure the necessary questionnaire. After he has filled it out, it should be sent to Wayne M. Collins, 1721 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4, Calif.

Is your sister at Tule Lake?, or is she at Crystal City?

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Besig, Director.

Brother in Law Eddie Toshio

Record

Feb. 25, 1946

Wayne M. Collins
1721 Mills Tower
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you in the hopes that you will be able to give us some advice as to what our chances are.

My husband and I are renouncees, and we wanted to join your case, but because we did not have the money, we were unable to join.

I received my release a few days ago, but my husband is on the list to be interned. My husband, Jack Yoshinori, does not understand the English language very well so he asked for an interpreter during the hearing, but the hearing officer refused to give him one.

As he did not understand the meaning of some of the questions, he had to guess at them, and therefore could not express himself freely.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter I sent to Hon. Tom Clark. Anything that you might be able to do for us, any advice you may be able to give us will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Etsuko Kurokawa

Feb. 22, 1946

Hon. Tom Clark
c/o Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you in the hopes that you will be able to help us. I am a renouncee, but I received my release a few days ago. I am married, and have a 17 months old son who is an American Citizen.

My husband, Jack Yoshinori, is also a renouncee, but we would never have renounced our citizenship if we were not forced into camp. My husband has not done anything wrong while in or outside of camp, nor joined any organizations which the W.R.A. opposed, but he is on the list to be interned.

When they had the hearings for renouncees who desired to remain in the U.S. we also had ours, but my husband who does not understand the English language very well, asked for an interpreter during the hearing, but the hearing officer refused to give him one. As he was not able to understand the meaning of some of the questions it was all guess work. Therefore, please give my husband a re-hearing with an interpreter so that he can express himself freely.

An answer will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Yukiko Kurokawa

CC--Wayne M Collins
CC--Ernest Besig

Civil Liberty Union
Civil Liberty Union

February 27, 1946.

Mrs. Yukiko Kurokawa,
5014-C,
Tule Lake Center,
Newell, California.

Dear Mrs. Kurokawa:

In reply to your letter of February 25th, please be informed that the fact that you and your husband are without money does not prevent you from being joined in the court cases if you both so wish. If you and your husband will go immediately to Mr. Larry Kataoka, Block 603-D, he will fill out the questionnaire forms for you and have letters sent to the Attorney General on your behalf and will forward the questionnaires for both of you to me so that you will be included in the court cases.

The fact that your husband is on the unfavorable recommendation list does not mean that he is going to be deported and the reviewing board in Washington may yet review his case and release him. If it does not release him and he is protected by the court cases, he will not be in any danger of deportation at the present time, and the most that can happen to him temporarily is that he may be transferred to the Santa Fe internment camp, but such a transfer does not mean that he will be deported, but that he will be kept there until the court cases are decided.

The letter which you sent Tom Clark on February 22nd was a proper type of letter to address to him and I believe that the review board in Washington may reconsider your husband's case.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cnw

March 7, 1946

Dear Mr. Collins,

I am in your case and I wish to ask you a question.

I want to lease a land for farming but I have renounced my citizenship. We received an alien card before we left Tule Lake, so does that mean that I cannot lease a land? I wish to make a contract for tomatoes, so could you please let me know the answer as soon as possible. I thank you very much.

yours sincerely,
Henry K. Yokoi

C
O
P
Y

March 8, 1946.

Mr. Henry K. Yokoi,
Rt. 3, Box 756,
Stockton, California.

Dear Mr. Yokoi:

The problem that you presented to me concerning a lease of land for farming purposes is a most interesting one. I have presented the problem to the Attorney General of California for a ruling and for a declaration of the State's policy on the question.

If the court rules that your renunciation is void or invalid your citizenship will be restored and you could safely purchase real property. If, however, the court rules that you have become an alien ineligible to citizenship, there will be very grave doubt that you could hold agricultural land or a lease hold interest under the Alien Property Initiative Act of 1917 as amended. Until such time therefore as the Attorney General of California has made a ruling thereon or the court passes on the question of your citizenship status the matter will remain in doubt. I shall advise you of the Attorney General's decision so soon as he informs me thereon.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cnw

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Los Angeles (12), March 13, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 9, 1946 in which you ask Mr. Mattoon for his opinion as to whether certain Japanese released from detention, who now reside in California, may hold and acquire title to real property to be used for agricultural purposes and whether they may acquire leasehold interests therein without violating the provisions of the Alien Property Initiative Act of 1917, as amended.

Mr. Mattoon is out of the office for a few days, having been called east by a death in his family. As soon as he returns, this matter will be brought to his attention for answer.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT W. KENNY
Attorney General

By

J. M. Clark

J. M. CLARK

March 9, 1946.

Hon. Robert W. Kenny,
Attorney General of California,
State Building,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Kenny:

A considerable number of native-born American citizens of Japanese ancestry, while confined in the Tule Lake Center, Modoc County, California, in the year 1945, filed applications for renunciation of U.S. nationality pursuant to the provisions of Title 801, U.S.C.A. Sec. 801 (1), and the Attorney General of the United States thereafter approved those applications thereunder.

In November, 1945, and thereafter, approximately 1500 such persons filed suits in equity, in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco, to cancel their renunciations because they were executed while they were laboring under duress. In addition they assert the renunciation statute is unconstitutional for various legal reasons as well as being invalid on other legal grounds. Since the filing of said suits the Attorney General of the United States has released in excess of 2,000 such persons from detention and they have been relocated in the United States.

No ruling has been made by the court as to the status such persons occupy. It is possible that the question of their status may yet have to be determined by the U.S. Supreme Court. Any of the following rulings seem to be possible, viz; (1) that the renunciations are void and each is still a U.S. citizen; (2) that the renunciations are valid and that the renunciants are resident natives of this country, domiciled and entitled to remain here but without being citizens; or (3) that the renunciants are aliens entitled to remain here only by grace. In any event their status probably will remain in doubt until finally decided by the highest court in the land.

The question has been presented to me from a number of such persons who have been released from that detention and who reside in California as to whether or not they may hold and acquire title to real property to be used for agricultural purposes and whether they may acquire leasehold interests therein without violating the provisions of the Alien Property Initiative Act of 1917, as amended.

I will be grateful were you to render me an opinion on the above questions so soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

April 19, 1946
1721 Mills Tower
San Francisco, California

Mr. Hiroyuki Taketaya
P.O.Box 151
Pleasanton, California

Dear Mr. Taketaya;

Have received your letter of April 14, 1946 I was very glad to hear from you. I hope that everything is well in your home. I was very sorry that you could not visit me when you relocated from Tule. I had hopes of seeing you before you were settled. However I know that it is for the best that you are now settled and when you find time please come over for a visit, as I know that you are anxious to meet everyone here.

In regards to the addresses of the people you have mentioned I will try to give you their address. Mr. Ayao Nishiyama, Mr. Atsuyuki Ota and Mr. Kenichi Nakashioya are now at Crystal City, Texas. The address is Alien Internment Camp, P.O.Box 788, Crystal City, Texas. I hope that when you write to these people you will be so kind as to keep them cheered up, I know that their moral are weakening and it will do a lot of good if you would be writing to them.

Mr. Collins and Tex Nakamura and Mr. Olshausen just came back from their visit over in Crystal City and Santa Fe. I think that the visit to Crystal City and Santa Fe has made every one there feel a little better and I know that when some one writes to them they will feel more secure. Please write to any one that you know there in Crystal City.

As you may have undoubtedly heard that the fellows from Santa Fe are being moved to Crystal City on April 18, 1946. I expect them to be in Crystal City by Saturday morning. If you know any one from that group please write to them too, as I know that they will appreciate any and all letters that are written to them.

I will be waiting for your answer soon and Mr. Collins, Tex Mr. Tamba and Myself send you all our best regards.

Yours very truly

Signed Eddie Masuoka

May 16, 1946.

Hon. Everett W. Mattoon,
Calif. Dept. of Justice,
600 State Building,
Los Angeles 12, California.

Dear Mr. Mattoon:

On March 9th I addressed a letter to Hon. Robert W. Kenny asking for a ruling on whether or not citizens who renounced nationality at Tule Lake were eligible to purchase real property and lease hold interests therein for agricultural as well as for residential purposes. Mr. J. M. Clark of your office on March 13th responded to my letter and informed me that the matter would be directed to your attention.

I also requested of you a ruling on whether or not a renunciant may acquire title to real property to be used simply for residential purposes.

I would be obliged were you to inform me of what ruling your office will make on the questions propounded in my letter of March 9th.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

W. MARK DURLEY
JOHN H. TODD
PETER FOX

DURLEY, TODD & FOX
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SYNDICATE BLDG
P. O. BOX 312
OXNARD, CALIFORNIA

June 28, 1946

Mr. Wayne Collins, Attorney-at-Law
Mills Tower
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

Mr. Mattoon of the Attorney-General's office referred me to you for some information.

I am trying to clear up title to some real property here in the County of Ventura. An American citizen of Japanese ancestry, whom I shall call "A", conveyed real property to my client, an American-born Japanese, whom I shall call "B".

While A was in a concentration camp at Tule Lake, she renounced her citizenship. Subsequently she conveyed the property to B. A has since been deported to Japan.

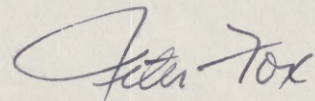
The Title Insurance & Trust Co, refuses to issue a policy of title insurance to B, and thus B has no merchantable title. The Title company bases its refusal on the fact that they do not know the effect of A's renunciation of citizenship on her title, under the Alien Land Law.

I have tried to get an opinion from the California Attorney General. He seems to feel that if it were possible for A to reinstate herself as a citizen (whether she does so or not is immaterial) then no escheat will occur. He advises me that you are handling several proceedings to reinstate to citizenship some of these Japanese persons who renounced their citizenship. I wonder if you would be kind enough to advise me as to the outcome of these proceedings.

Yours very truly,

DURLEY, TODD & FOX

By



PF/ebb

July 1, 1946.

Durley, Todd & Fox,
Attorneys at Law,
Syndicate Building,
P.O. Box 312,
Oxnard, California.

Attention: Peter Fox, Esquire.

Gentlemen:

Mass class actions in habeas corpus and also in equity are pending before the U.S. District Court here to set aside renunciations of citizenship and to obtain the release from detention of the remaining renunciants who are confined by order of the Attorney General of the United States. It is doubtful if a decision on the merits will be had in these cases for a period of two months at least and it is anticipated that appeals probably will be taken by the losing side, whichever one that may be, to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and thereafter to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Mattoon has informed me that the State of California does not wish to make a ruling as to whether or not real property held by a renunciant at the present time has escheated to the State or to rule whether or not a renunciant may acquire title to real property for agricultural, commercial or residential purposes, although he is of the opinion that such would violate the Alien Property Initiative Act of 1917. He informed me that the State probably would await a final decision in my cases before it makes rulings on these matters.

The only suggestion that I can make to you at the present time is that you might withhold any quiet title action until such time as the District Court here makes its decision in my cases.

If the purchaser in your case received title without knowledge of any possible defect it would seem to me that your client's position is strengthened.

In my cases there are several possibilities: (1) that a renunciation of citizenship is void, (2) that renunciation converts a citizen into a mere non-citizen inhabitant of this country, or (3) that it converts a citizen into an alien who may or may not be barred by the provisions of the Alien Property Initiative Act of 1917 from holding or acquiring real property for agricultural, commercial or residential purposes.

Very truly yours,

July 11, 1946.

Federal Housing Authority,
Richmond,
California.

Gentlemen:

Edward Masuoka, a young man who is the head of a family consisting of his spouse and two minor children, is in my employ.

He and his family require housing facilities and I would be grateful were you to provide him and his family with such space as may be available.

Very truly yours,

WMC/W

2730 Montgomery Way
Sacramento 17, California
July 15, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins, Trustee
1721 Mills Tower
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

There is a very good friend of mine in the internment camp in Crystal City, Texas, and I am very anxious to help him get his release as quickly as possible. He is not married but he is very nice and a fine fellow. Is there any way I could do to help him get his release from the camp.

Please may I have your advice and suggestions. Your kind attention will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Emiko Yamashiro

(Miss) Emiko Yamashiro

July 16, 1946.

Miss Emiko Yamashiro,
2730 Montgomery Way,
Sacramento 17, California.

Dear Miss Yamashiro:

In reply to your letter of July 15th, please be advised that if your friend in Crystal City is a renunciant that he is in no danger of deportation while the renunciation cases are pending in court.

In the meantime releases are being received by renunciants from day to day although those releases are being issued at a slower rate than heretofore.

The best thing that can be done on behalf of your friend is for you to send letters to Hon. Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the U.S., Department of Justice Building, Washington 25, D.C., on his behalf testifying to the hardship the internment works upon him and testifying to his loyalty and devotion to this country. Similar letters sent to Mr. Clark by other friends, preferably Caucasian friends, will do much toward obtaining a speedy release for him. In the event that he is not released by the Attorney General, it is my opinion that the court will order the release of all renunciants within a reasonable period of time.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

Nov. 16, 1946.

Mr. W. M. Collins
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, Calif.

My dear Mr. Collins:

How are you, Sir? I am fine as usual and my family is continue to be in the best of health.

I saw Mr. Tex Nakamura, operating a market in L. A., while I was down there for a little vacation. Consequently, I was informed of Mr. Weir's activities, apparently supported by the J. A. C. L. He, Mr. Weir, is getting ^{an} unjustifiable publicity in the Rapa Shingo, L. A. Jap. paper. Tex has a lot to attend both protecting us and getting his own business going at the same time.

By the way I am going to look for a job in L. A. area soon. Mr. M. Sasaki,
(cont.)

Mr. Collins - p. 2 -

Nov. 16, '46

who is the one really got as started to
bring ^{me} court action, told me that he will
help [^] best he can.

Please find here with a publication by the
W.R.A. issued in S. H., which was recieved
by us in the Stockton Assembly Center,
May 1942. I hope it will help you in a
small way.

As soon as I am settled in L. A. I
will notify you of my address. Until
then, I am,

Yours truly,

Shingeki Takayan

CIVIL RIGHTS DEFENSE UNION
of Northern California

2031 Bush Street * Room 5

SAN FRANCISCO 15, CALIFORNIA

♦♦

WEst 6645

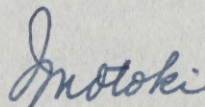
September 30, 1947

Mr. Wayne Collins
Mills Tower
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

The original article was written by Mr. Tomiye Yamada for the comment section, The Rafu Shimpo of Los Angeles dated September 12, 1947. The article was an excellent expression of thought concerning the recent renounce-~~ment~~ case. I do not know whether my translation is good enough to reflect the author's mind. Yet I did it as I wanted to convey that fine message of Mr. Yamada to you. I am the man to get blame if there is any thing that invites your unpleasant thought on this undertaking.

Sincerely,



I. Motoki

IM:ik

Question 47: May I obtain cash advances if I do not enlist in the War Relocation Work Corps?

Answer: No.

Question 48: It is to our interest, then, to do all we can to keep down costs and to increase the income of the project?

Answer: Yes.

Question 49: Will evacuees be permitted to do the bookkeeping, stenographic, and related work?

Answer: Yes.

Question 50: Will the administrative cost of the War Relocation Authority be charged against each project?

Answer: No.

Question 51: If the project fails to make money, will we be indebted to the Government for the advances made to us?

Answer: No.

Question 52: What other benefits will I get by enlisting in the Work Corps?

Answer: The War Relocation Authority has pledged that not only will enlistment permit your participation in project activities, but it will also serve as evidence of your loyalty to America.

BUSINESS MATTERS

Question 53: Can I receive rents, profits, dividends or royalties from businesses or property I own outside the project?

Answer: Yes.

Question 54: Can I make investments in securities, mortgages and war bonds?

Answer: Yes.

Question 55: Can I continue business negotiations with banks, businesses or individuals outside the Relocation Center?

Answer: Yes.

HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Question 56: Will physicians and nurses be available?

Answer: Yes.

Question 57: Will a hospital be available at the Relocation Center?

Answer: Yes, basic hospital facilities will be available. However, one of the first jobs of the Work Corps will be to improve these facilities according to the desires of the community.

Question 58: What vaccinations are necessary when I settle at a Relocation Center?

Answer: To protect the health of the community it is necessary for all evacuees to be vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against typhoid fever.

DEPARTURE FROM THE RELOCATION CENTER

Question 59: Can I obtain temporary leave of absence from the Relocation Center?

Answer: Short furloughs may be granted by the Project Director and the Military Authorities on matters of necessity concerning legal, business, or medical problems. Special leaves or absence may be granted to enlistees for purposes of private employment, under appropriate safeguards, and to university students to attend colleges and universities where satisfactory arrangements can be made with such institutions. A non-government committee has been set up to attempt to work out a program which may enable American citizen Japanese students to attend colleges and universities outside the prohibited military zones.

Question 60: Can I leave the Center to obtain a job in the vicinity?

Answer: Furloughs may be granted enlistees in the Work Corps to accept private employment, under the following conditions:

1. That the State and local communities involved provide adequate protection and guarantee the safety of evacuees and communities.
2. That recruitment is on a voluntary basis.
3. That workers are assured of receiving prevailing wages.
4. That employers provide, without cost to the Government, transportation from Centers to the work location and return.
5. That employers provide suitable housing for evacuees at work locations.

MISCELLANEOUS

Question 61: Will families be kept together?

Answer: Yes, wherever members of the family so desire.

Question 62: May I be moved from one Relocation Center to another?

Answer: Yes, if this appears necessary for the public welfare. However, the Authority wants your communities to be as stable as possible, and you may be assured that enlistees will not be transferred from one Center to another unless absolutely necessary.

Question 63: Can I get married while in the Center?

Answer: Yes.

Question 64: Can I be divorced while in the Center?

Answer: Yes.

Question 65: Can I sue or be sued?

Answer: Yes.

Question 66: Can I defend myself in a suit brought outside the project?

Answer: Yes.

Question 67: Will there be religious freedom?

Answer: Yes.

Question 68: Am I liable to draft for service in the Army like any other American through the Selective Service System?

Answer: Yes.

Question 69: Will communities at Relocation Centers be permitted to establish their own community governments?

Answer: Yes. It will be up to each community to plan its design of community life within the broad basic policies determined by the Authority for over-all administration of Relocation Areas. Eligible voters will nominate and elect officers and officials and organize institutions necessary for the efficient conduct of a typical community. The community government will draft ordinances and regulations and provide for their enforcement, subject to such restrictions as military necessity may impose on the over-all supervision of the Relocation Areas.

Question 70: What provisions will be made to keep law and order?

Answer: The Army has the responsibility of maintaining external protection and of controlling ingress and egress. Internal protection will be maintained by the community and the War Relocation Authority.

Question 71: Will visitors be allowed at the Center?

Answer: Yes, subject to such reasonable limitations as may be necessary for good administration of the area.

KEEP THESE DEFINITIONS IN MIND

Assembly Center—A convenient gathering point, within the military area, where evacuees live temporarily while awaiting the opportunity for orderly, planned movement to a Relocation Center outside of the military area.

Relocation Center—A pioneer community, with basic housing and protective services provided by the Federal Government, for occupancy by evacuees for the duration of the war.

Relocation Area—The entire area surrounding a Relocation Center, under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority. The relocation lands are Federally owned, are designated as military areas, and are protected by military police.

Work Project—Work projects, such as development of irrigated land, manufacturing enterprises, and farming, undertaken by the War Relocation Work Corps.

Enlistee—A person who enlists in the War Relocation Work Corps. Enlistment is for the duration of the war.

Questions and Answers for Evacuees

Information Regarding the Relocation Program

Issued by

THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Regional Office

San Francisco, California

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PREPARING FOR RELOCATION

Question 1: When I am evacuated, where will I go?

Answer: You will, most likely, first go to an Assembly Center, a temporary stopping place where you and your family will be provided with food, shelter, medical care, and protection until you leave for a Relocation Center, at which there will be permanent housing, work opportunities, educational facilities, and other essentials of a normal community. (In some areas evacuees will go directly from their homes to Relocation Centers.)

Question 2: Before I leave for an Assembly Center should I sell or store my household goods?

Answer: Keep in mind that you will be going to a war-duration Relocation Center after you leave the Assembly Center, and that many of your household goods will be needed in your new home at the Relocation Center. So do not needlessly dispose of or sacrifice things you may need. During the evacuation, at the time you receive instructions at your local civil control office, you will be informed that your household goods may be stored for you free of charge while you are at the Assembly Center, provided you box and crate these goods suitably. As soon as you move to your war-duration home at a Relocation Center the War Relocation Authority will have these goods brought to you.

Question 3: What kind of household goods should I store, keeping in mind that they will be brought to me later at a Relocation Center?

Answer: At least the essential household equipment and personal belongings for your family—except refrigerators and stoves, which will not be needed. We suggest that you keep your chairs, tables, beds, rugs, etc. We particularly recommend that you keep your sewing machines, hand tools, games, books and musical instruments.

Question 4: What kind of clothes should I take with me when I am evacuated?

Answer: Be prepared for the Relocation Center, which is a pioneer community. So bring clothes suited to pioneer life and in keeping with the climate or climates likely to be involved. Bring work clothes, boots, slacks, and work shirts, rather than business suits or street dresses. Bring warm clothing even if you are

going to a southern area, because the temperatures may range from freezing in winter to 115° during some periods of the summer. Although you won't want to take many extra clothes to the Assembly Center, be sure to save and store all of the extra clothing that may be needed later at the Relocation Area.

Question 5: Should I bring any food? Any cooking devices?

Answer: Non-perishable foods may be stored to be brought to you with your household goods, as for example, canned goods, tea, coffee, etc. Meals will be served at central mess halls. You may install supplemental cooking devices, such as electrical cooking devices in your own quarters **only if the fire hazard is negligible and if the fire regulations of your own community council so permit.**

Question 6: Shall I bring towels, dish cloths, curtains, sheets, pillow cases, small rugs?

Answer: Yes, these all will be useful.

Question 7: Shall I pack blankets and bedding to be brought to the Relocation Center?

Answer: Yes, by all means.

Question 8: Shall I bring tools, gardening equipment, etc.?

Answer: These will be needed at Relocation Centers. If you have stored them, the War Relocation Authority will ship them to your Relocation Center.

Question 9: Shall I bring toys, athletic equipment and books?

Answer: Yes, but they should be placed in storage to be shipped to you later.

Question 10: Will there be a place for pianos and other large musical instruments?

Answer: Yes, at recreation halls at the Centers.

Question 11: What cannot be brought?

Answer: Short-wave radios, cameras, weapons, any other contraband material, and alcoholic beverages.

WHAT FACILITIES AT RELOCATION CENTERS

Question 12: Will food, shelter and medical attention be provided?

Answer: Yes.

Question 13: Will educational facilities be provided?

Answer: Yes. One of the first jobs of the War Relocation Work Corps will be to build schools and school equipment at Relocation Centers. Nursery schools, elementary schools, and high schools will be maintained. Plans are being considered whereby university students may be able to attend midwestern colleges and universities.

Question 14: Will stores be available?

Answer: Yes.

Question 15: What can I purchase at project stores?

Answer: Provisions will be made for purchase of necessary commodities.

Question 16: Will there be a post office?

Answer: Yes.

Question 17: Can I receive mail, magazines, newspapers, books and merchandise by mail?

Answer: Yes.

Question 18: Can I send mail from camp?

Answer: Yes.

Question 19: Will banking facilities be available?

Answer: Yes, limited banking facilities will be provided, but the exact method for supplying these facilities has not yet been worked out.

Question 20: Can I bring a long-wave radio or listen to one in camp?

Answer: Yes.

Question 21: Can I bring a short-wave radio?

Answer: No.

Question 22: Will there be storage facilities at the Relocation Centers?

Answer: Yes, storage facilities will be available for household goods which cannot be immediately used in your living quarters. Goods in such storage will be accessible to owners.

Question 23: What living quarters will be provided for me and my family?

Answer: The living quarters for a family of five consist of an apartment approximately 20 x 25 feet.

Question 24: How will this apartment be furnished?

Answer: When you first arrive at a Relocation Center your living quarters will be furnished with army cots and mattresses; also an oil heater, when necessary, and electric lights. As soon as your own household effects are brought to you at the Center, including your own beds and bedding, the issued cots and mattresses will be withdrawn.

Question 25: May I install partitions in my living quarters or make my own furniture?

Answer: Yes, simple materials will be provided for these purposes, if available.

Question 26: May we improve the quarters by using wall board, plywood, shelving, curtains, etc.?

Answer: Yes, if you can supply materials yourself or if funds available permit the War Relocation Authority to provide them.

Question 27: Are bathing, toilet, and laundry facilities available?

Answer: Separate buildings are provided containing bathing, toilet, and laundry facilities.

Question 28: Will there be street lighting at night?

Answer: Yes.

Question 29: Will families be permitted to cook their own meals at Relocation Centers?

Answer: No. Complete kitchen equipment cannot be obtained for individual kitchens. Further, the fire hazard would be too great if there were extensive cooking facilities operated in each apartment.

Question 30: How will meals be obtained?

Answer: All regular meals will be cooked and served at community dining halls.

Question 31: Will this be "American-style" or "Japanese-style" food?

Answer: Both.

Question 32: Will special food be available for babies and small children?

Answer: Yes.

Question 33: Will special food be available for nursing mothers or patients under care of a physician?

Answer: Yes, on request of the physician.

Question 34: Can food be obtained elsewhere?

Answer: You may buy some foods at the project canteen.

WORK

Question 35: Who may enlist in the Work Corps?

Answer: Any able-bodied man or woman above the age of 16.

Question 36: Do I have to be a citizen of the United States to enlist?

Answer: No.

Question 37: Is enlistment compulsory?

Answer: No. It is entirely voluntary.

Question 38: Where may I enlist?

Answer: At an Assembly Center or Relocation Center.

Question 39: How long will enlistment last?

Answer: Until 14 days after the end of the war.

Question 40: What types of work will be available to enlistees in the Work Corps?

Answer: Practically all types, especially those concerned with agriculture, irrigation, manufacturing, small businesses, medicine, education, and camp administration. The tentative plan is to have each Relocation Project function as a type of cooperative.

Question 41: How will I obtain cash to pay for newspapers, tooth paste, tobacco, and so on?

Answer: Monthly cash advances will be made to all enlistees who work.

Question 42: Will my earnings depend on the type of work I perform?

Answer: Yes. Types of work will be classified and earnings will be apportioned on the basis of these classifications.

Question 43: If several members of the same family enlist in the Corps, will each receive the monthly cash advances?

Answer: Yes.

Question 44: Just what is meant by "cash advances"?

Answer: This term is used instead of the term "wages" for this reason: Each Relocation Project will maintain a set of books in which will be kept all costs and all income. Among the costs recorded will be those for food, heat, light, medical care, clothing, and "cash advances." If the project makes a profit over and above all costs, including the "cash advances", you will be entitled to a share in proportion to the amount and character of work you have performed; the profits may come to you in the form of increased monthly "cash advances."

Question 45: If we raise food which we use in the mess halls, will we receive credit for it?

Answer: Yes. Decidedly so. Food raised on the project will reduce project costs, which in turn will enhance the opportunity for profit.

Question 46: How much will the cash advances amount to each month?

Answer: This will be announced soon. The only official statement on this subject is that under present conditions the maximum cash advance will not exceed the minimum cash pay of the American private soldier.

DEERFIELD PACKING CORPORATION

CANNED, FROSTED AND DEHYDRATED FOODS

BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY

PHONE 1880

October 7, 1947.

Mr. Wayne Collins,
1303 Mills Tower,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Collins:

Some of the young men who have been paroled to you undoubtedly have failed to furnish you with their new addresses. For your information, I am enclosing a list of persons who have left our employ along with their forwarding addresses which they gave to us. I am sure this information will be of value to you.

Will you please give my regards to Mr. Olshausen.

Very truly yours,

DEERFIELD PACKING CORPORATION

Harold S. Fistere

Harold S. Fistere
Personnel Director

HSF:mbh

Enc. 1

December 17, 1947

Mr. Homer C. Price,
Alcatraz, California.

Dear Mr. Price:

Enclosed find copy of the respondent's
brief which Solicitor General Philip B.
Perlman forwarded to me inasmuch as I had
filed a brief amicus curiae in your behalf.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

Enc.

December 31, 1947

Miscellaneous

Mr. I. Taniguchi,
Rt. 2, Box 277-B,
Brentwood, California.

Dear Mr. Taniguchi:

In reply to your letter of December 29th,
please be informed that we have no record or
information concerning your cousin, Suke George
Sakaguchi.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw