

U.S. War Relocation Authority

C-B 510:5

C-B 510

Box 37

Cozzens, R. B.

Ferguson, Edwin E.

Furth, Victor L.

Myer, D. S.

Miller, Charles F.

Mitchell, Howard T.

See also Harold I. McGrath

12 letters

+ encl.

Cozzens, R.

B.

C-B 510
CARTON

Ø 1/2

I U.S. War Relocation Authority

4 letter
2 encl.



OFFICE OF

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1946

YOUR ACTION WANTED WITHIN _____ DAYS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

KENNY PAPERS
BANCROFT LIBRARY

JAN 9 1946

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

Dear Mr. Kenny:

Whereas the War Relocation Authority is rapidly getting out of business, the relocated Japanese Americans of law abiding Japanese aliens will be, within a few months entirely on their own resources. Committees will be formed in every district in California to take some measure of guardianship over them, especially in aid to those who might be pushed around. These committees will be effective in varying degrees, but possibly not have the resources, media and avenues of obtaining immediate solutions of their problems. The job of education on the rights of persons or of dispelling recurrent outbursts of prejudices is admittedly not completed. The problem is still with us.

It has been brought to my attention that you are to talk to police chiefs of Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties at Santa Barbara on January 31. I am submitting, for your consideration, a possible insert in your talk. I believe that a mention of this subject in your talk would be of great assistance to furthering better understanding among enforcement officers.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure

The part played by law enforcement officers in the re-establishment of Americans of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast is one in which we can all be proud.

The confusion caused by some war hysteria has subsided, but the quelling of emotions was brought about by the determined stand of the great majority of our law enforcement officers in seeing to it that no person was unprotected. In the four counties represented at this meeting the record is exceptionally fine. It has laid a ground work that should make your tasks a bit easier in the future.

We cannot gauge the tragedies that might have become epidemic if an apathetic attitude had been taken toward the protection of this one racial group. This problem, once out of hand, might have spread its mischief to still other minorities.

We pegged the situation early -- that we could expect trouble only from a minute minority of potential hoodlums, and that they must be kept in check lest they get the taste for bullying. They were kept in check, and our problems have diminished because we acted firmly.

Although the record was good, there were still sections of our state where the situation got out of hand temporarily. Some sections gave a shabby exhibition to the representatives of the world who were assembled in San Francisco for the United Nations Conference charter meeting early last spring. Statements made in court, and backed up by a sectional verdict "that this is a white man's country", added to incidents of persecution which may well have injured California's chances to become the home state of the Capital of the United Nations. Restrictive Alien laws, restrictive covenants, denials of equal opportunities and the open denial of the purposes and principles of the United Nations charter -- the equality of all men -- was thrust on the consciousness of men of many colors when they met in San Francisco. And San Francisco became the victim of an illusion of race superiori-

ty.

We can't hope to arrive at a world bargaining for peace until we become economically and politically color-blind. We've conquered religious prejudices in this state and we've gone some of the way in licking racism. But we've got to go further if we hope to take out of its vacuum the expression "liberty and justice for all."

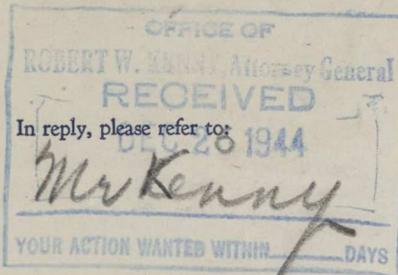
I feel confident, however, that we are started on our way to a better way of life for all.

The War Department, through numerous officers, has spoken in behalf of the loyal Japanese Americans and law abiding aliens. The Department of Justice has gone about its work of sending back to Japan those who loved Japan more than America. The War Relocation Authority is completing the job assigned to it of assisting in the relocation of these people. In each community there are groups of Caucasian friends of our constitutional rights who will work with law enforcement departments to see that this minority gets back into the full swing of the American way of life.

Added to these groups will be the returned servicemen of Japanese ancestry whose records on the field of battle is one of the bright pages in the book of loyalty. Every community will have a complement of Nisei American soldier veterans and they can be of further assistance to you and a great influence among their own.

Again let me say that the job so far has been well done -- and let us continue to make this a happier state for all peoples.

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



DEC 22 1944

[Our Jan 2, 1945]

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

Dear Mr. Kenny:

The lifting of the West Coast exclusion ban on persons of Japanese ancestry places a new responsibility on the War Relocation Authority, starting with January 2, 1945.

We will then have the duty of assisting many thousands of citizens of Japanese ancestry and aliens to return to their homes in California. The return of these people will be controlled by a program of orderly and systematic relocation with the view of avoiding any dislocations of the present industrial and agricultural economy of the state.

While the majority of communities of the state have indicated acceptance of the War Department's revocation of the ban, and have accepted the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Endo case, there are still a few communities which have indicated reluctance.

The prediction has been made in some quarters that this West Coast relocation will be met by some disorders. Our agency has no enforcement powers and also cannot prevent any individual or group movement from our centers of those who wish to return on their own resources. It is possible, then, that there may be some open objections shown to the relocatees.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a telegram sent to our Washington office by the secretary of the Imperial County United organization, and the reply of our National Director, Dillon S. Myer. I feel it our duty to call this telegram to your attention and to ask for your consideration in this problem.

Respectfully yours

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



Enclosure

December 19, 1944

To the War Relocation Authority, Washington, D. C. Date is
December 19:

"4500 citizens of this county held a mass meeting protested return of Japanese to this county. Presence here would provoke violence against them by certain elements. They will not be welcome here. For own good suggest you keep them out. We do not want them." Signed: "Charles E. Nice, Secretary, Imperial County United."

The Reply of Dillon S. Myer:

"Dear Mr. Nice: I have your telegram of December 19 protesting against the return of any persons of Japanese ancestry to Imperial County. You realize, of course, that the mass exclusion orders were originally imposed by the Military and that their revocation, which is to be effective on January 2, 1945, is entirely a military matter. In accordance with the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court on December 18, in the case of Mitsui Endo, it is quite clear that the War Relocation Authority has no legal basis whatever for preventing American citizens of Japanese ancestry who have been cleared by the War Department from settling in Imperial County or anywhere else they choose. Despite the intemperate nature of your telegram, I feel certain that good sense and American fair play will prevail in Imperial County as they have elsewhere, and that persons of Japanese ancestry cleared by the War Department as loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens will be readily accepted."

/s/ Dillon S. Myer
Director

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

December 22, 1944

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Attorney General
State Building
Civic Center
San Francisco, California

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Respectfully yours

R. B. Cozzens
Assistant Director

Enclosure

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

In reply, please refer to:

OFFICE OF
RECEIVED
JAN 19 1945
Mr Kenny
YOUR ACTION WANTED WITHIN DAY

JAN 18 1945

[Enc. Jan. 19, 1945]

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

Dear Mr. Kenny:

On the afternoon of January 12, 1945, a deputy sheriff, name unknown, of Mojave, California, apprehended and "arrested" Francis Uyematsu, a Japanese alien, as Mr. Uyematsu and his son, Francis Jr., a citizen, were returning from Los Angeles to Manzanar Relocation Center.

The deputy sheriff asked for the elder Uyematsu's papers and when they were not produced, because of some confusion, Mr. Uyematsu was taken to Bakersfield and turned over to the Sheriff. His son accompanied him to Bakersfield, where they arrived Saturday night. Mr. Uyematsu then produced his papers and as it was too late to leave for Manzanar he voluntarily stayed all night in the county jail. He arrived at Manzanar the next day.

May we have check on this situation -- especially on the authority of deputies sheriff to question all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Ralph Merritt, Project Director at Manzanar Relocation Center, reported the matter to this office.

Yours truly,

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



©-B510
vol 37

U.S. WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Office of the Solicitor
WASHINGTON

KENNY PAPERS
BANCROFT LIBRARY

W. J. H.

NOV 1 1944

Mr. Robert W. Kenny
Attorney General
State of California
Department of Justice
San Francisco 2, Calif.

Dear Mr. Kenny:

Thank you for your letter of October 20 concerning Mr. Harry G. Henderson. While there is no present vacancy on our legal staff in California, we shall be glad to keep Mr. Henderson in mind for any vacancy that may occur. Your interest is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Edwin E. Ferguson

Edwin E. Ferguson
Acting Solicitor

Furth, Victor L

C-B 510

CARTON

7/2

U.S. War Relocation Authority

1 letter
enclosures

W

In reply, please refer to:

W

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

2nd Fl. Sheldon Bldg.
461 Market St.
San Francisco 5, California

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MAR 9 1945

OFFICE OF
ROBERT W. KENNY, Attorney General
RECEIVED
MAR 10 1945
RWK
YOUR ACTION WANTED WITHIN _____ DAYS

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

Dear Mr. Kenny:

Enclosed is a copy of information received in this office relative to an alleged attempt to foster racial antagonism in this city.

It is assumed that the person distributing the "stickers" is doing so without the knowledge of the D.A.V.

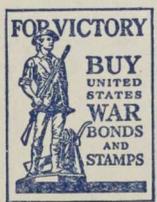
Sincerely yours,

Victor L. Futh
Victor L. Futh
Acting Assistant Director

Enclosures

*Check file
Brown on Pat
this*

look up with Pat 3-12-45



2nd Fl. Sheldon Bldg.
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

KENNY PAPERS
BANCROFT LIBRARY

MAR 9 1945

Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney
550 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

In view of the constitutional rights of American citizens of any ancestry, I believe that the enclosed information will be of interest to you.

According to this information, the D.A.V. is keeping its written record clear while persons who claim to represent the D.A.V. are conducting a discrimination campaign.

Undoubtedly this campaign is being conducted without the knowledge and sanction of the D.A.V. May I suggest they be informed and that a check be made on who is paying for the printing of the stickers.

Sincerely yours,

Pat Frayne
Information Specialist

Enclosures

cc: Atty. Gen. Kenny *PT*

COPY

KENNY PAPERS
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CONFIDENTIAL

March 8, 1945

Memo to Pat Frayne:

Charles Kikuchi's brother is married to a Filipino girl. They live at 1552 Webster Street, San Francisco. It is our understanding that his father-in-law's name is Rafael Yngojo.

In February Mr. Kikuchi noticed some stickers (see enclosed copy) advocating sending persons of Japanese ancestry to Japan. He wrote a letter to the reported source, the Disabled American Veterans, using the name of his Filipino father-in-law, requesting information. He received a reply, a copy of which we are enclosing.

The day following the receipt of the letter, a member of the Disabled American Veterans called on Mr. Kikuchi. Thinking that he was talking to a Filipino, he said, that notwithstanding the fact that they were not permitted to take official action, he was glad to be able to distribute many of the stickers and to tell all of the Filipinos he could reach of a mass meeting which was to be held (date still unannounced) calling on all Filipinos for action against the return of all persons of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast.

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DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS
Incorporated by Special Act of Congress
San Francisco Chapter No. 3, Inc.
Jerry Schubert, Adjutant

KENNY PAPERS
BANCROFT LIBRARY

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127 Veterans' Memorial Building
Telephone HEmlock 2442
San Francisco 2, California

DIRECTORS

Thomas Foley
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John L. Murphy
Martin Seid

Harry Wentworth
State Executive Committeeman

February 23, 1945

Rafael Yngojo
1552 Webster Street
San Francisco 15, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Following the Rules layed down by our
Committees and Officers, we are not voicing
any opinion in the matter pertaining to the
Japanese situation here in California

Yours very truly,

/s/ Jerry Schubert
JERRY SCHUBERT
Adjutant - Treasurer

C
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STICKER

DEMAND CONGRESS

SEND ALL JAPS
BACK
TO JAPAN

Miller, Charles F

C-B 510
CARTON 212

U.S. War Relocation Authority

7 letters

INTER-DEPARTMENT
ROUTE SLIP

To

Janet

KENNY PAPERS
BANCROFT LIBRARY

FROM

MG

DATE

8/22/45

REQUEST

This came in
this a.m.

The Judge may
like to read it.

I think some
one from our facts
office should
look-see if for
no other purpose
than to show

IF RUSH, OR SPECIAL, SO INDICATE BELOW

our co-op and
interest.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

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*Pls include
commentary
let's
Sue
man*

OFFICE OF
ROBERT W. KENNY
RECEIVED
AUG 22 1945
YOUR ACTION WANTED WITHIN _____ DAYS

August 21, 1945

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

Attention: Mr. George W. Griffin

Dear Mr. Kenny:

We are enclosing herewith copy of a report
of an incident that occurred at Winters, Calif. on
August 18, 1945.

Sincerely,

Charles F. Miller
Charles F. Miller
Relocation Supervisor

Enclosure - 1

C-13 510
vol 37

461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

August 21, 1945

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

Attention: Mr. George W. Griffin

Dear Mr. Kenny:

We are enclosing herewith copy of a report
of an incident that occurred at Winters, Calif. on
August 18, 1945.

Sincerely,

Charles F. Miller
Relocation Supervisor

Enclosure - 1

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF INCIDENT

August 20, 1945

Following was telephoned at 9:15 a.m. August 20, 1945 by Relocation Officer, Russell T. Robinson, Sacramento, California:

Mr. Robinson was called by telephone at his home on Saturday afternoon by Peter Osuga who operates hostels in Sacramento. Osuga informed Mr. Robinson that two families from Gila River center - the Matsumoto's and Kato's, consisting of seven adults had arrived and wanted to return to their farms located in Solano county, just a few miles from Winters, Yola county. Mr. Robinson advised the families to wait until Monday morning when he would attempt to make arrangements for transportation to their farms.

Sometime later he was called at home by Wayne Phelps, former WRA employee who informed him that there was a riot at Winters involving people of Japanese ancestry. Mr. Robinson immediately notified the Chief of Police at Woodland, Charles Robinson and Sheriff Forrest Monroe of Yola county who later went to Winters to check details.

Mr. Robinson learned that the two families had taken a taxi from Sacramento to Winters, arriving at 8:00 p.m. They stopped at the station to pick up some baggage and Mrs. Misao Matsumoto and daughter, first name unknown, went around the corner to Vasey's General Store to get some provisions while the other adults and the taxi driver remained in the taxi. A car came along and its occupants, noticing the people of Japanese ancestry, stopped and cursed them. Soon there were a number of other cars and a group of people including what was reported to be an Army man standing around cursing the Japanese in the taxi.

In the meantime another group had gathered outside Vasey's store and cursed the two women. At that point a Mare Island Navy bus, filled with workers returning to Winters drew up, and when the bus load saw what was happening, they began to hoot. The occupants of the taxi then became frightened and told the taxi driver to drive them to Kato's place, leaving the two women in Vasey's store. The taxi driver reported that he had been chased by several cars but had outdistanced them according to reports made to Mr. Robinson.

Sheriff Monroe, using the psychology that it would be better to go alone to the store on the assumption that if he had a car load of deputies armed with sawedoff shotguns, it would appear that he was expecting trouble and was looking for trouble, talked to the group in front of the store, informed them of the rights of the returnees, by logic made one man who was intoxicated and appeared to be one of the ring leaders of the opposition look silly, then without any trouble took the two women from the store, put them in his car and drove them out to Kato's place, although it is in Solano county, outside his jurisdiction.

According to information gathered later, the Sheriff remained at Kato's place calming the two families, then went back to Winters where he got several responsible members of the community together in Vasey's store and then over some slices of cold watermelon provided by the store told them the necessity for maintaining law and order and extending to the returnees their rights under the constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Mr. Robinson was unable to locate the Army's G2 man but was going to follow up on that today.

Members of the Kato family who returned are:

Sakujiro (Harry Kato - father)
Utai (mother)
Daughter (name unknown) age about 18
Son (name unknown) age about 17

The Kato's have three sons in the Army - Tadakazu (also known as Mike) serving in Italy, Hidetaku (known as Peter) serving in Italy and Mitsuo (known as Bud) stationed at Fort Blanding, Florida.

The Matsumoto family consists of:

Hiroshige (father)
Misao (mother)
Daughter (name unknown) age about 22

Bob Greenock
Reports Officer

U.S. War Relocation Authority

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1220

KENNY PAPERS
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SYMBOLS	
DL	= Day Letter
NL	= Night Letter
LC	= Deferred Cable
NLT	= Cable Night Letter
	Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

WF

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LD227 UZ 188 6 EXTRA LG PD GOVT

WUX SANFRANCISCO CALIF 154P DEC 11 1945

HON ROBERT KENNY

ATTORNEY GENERAL STATE BLDG SFRAN

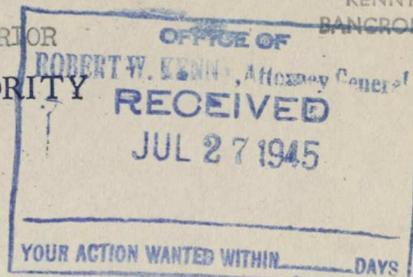
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE UNDERHEAD "NEVADA COUNTY SHERIFF CONDUCTS DRIVE TO BAR JAPANESE WORKERS" APPEARED IN THE SACRAMENTO BEE, DECEMBER 10. "GRASS VALLEY NEVADA COUNTY, DECEMBER 10. SHERIFF CARL J TOBIASSEN APPEARED BEFORE THE LUNCHEON MEETING OF THE GRASS VALLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE BRET HARTE INN AND ASKED THAT BODY TO INDICATE IN A LETTER TO THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY ITS DISAPPROVAL OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS OR JAPANESE ALIENS AS SECTION WORKERS ON THE RAILROAD OVER DONNER SUMMIT WHICH RUNS THROUGH BOTH NEVADA AND PLACER COUNTIES. THE CHAMBER REFERRED THE REQUEST TO ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR ACTION. THE SHERIFF INDICATED HE WOULD SEEK EXPRESSIONS OF DISAPPROVAL FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN NEVADA AND GRASS VALLEY." ATTEMPTS OF ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL TO PREVENT PURSUIT OF LAWFUL ENTERPRISES OR TO DEPRIVE CITIZENS OR LAW-ABIDING ALIENS OF THEIR INHERENT RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO WORK, OBVIOUSLY ARE MISUSES OF AUTHORITY AND IN MY OPINION BORDER ON MALFEASANCE. WHAT ACTION CAN BE TAKEN TO PERMIT PURSUANCE OF LAWFUL ENTERPRISE AND EXTENSION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS TO ALL PERSONS OF NEVADA COUNTY?

CHARLES F MILLER, AREA SUPERVISOR WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY 461 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIFORNIA

258P

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

513 Rosenberg Building
Santa Rosa, California



In reply, please refer to:

July 25, 1945

[Enc July 31, 1945]

Hon. Robert W. Kenny
Attorney General
Department of Justice
600 State Building
San Francisco 2, California

Dear Judge Kenny:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 21.

In compliance with your suggestion in the first paragraph of your letter, I will say that my first preference is to become attached to the State Department in Washington as a researcher, writer, and advisor on international relations. You will observe from my biographical sketch which I previously forwarded to you that I have had extensive training in political science and international relations, and have been writing in these fields since 1928.

The State Department is one of the "toughest" federal branches to crack, and it requires someone high up in the party to accomplish it. Mr. Ed Pauley will be able to do that for us if you could tap his resources. Frankly, I cannot go through Mr. Pauley because I do not know him, but since you are personally acquainted with him, and since you are the top man in California, you can go through Mr. Pauley to the State Department in my behalf, if this meets with your personal approval.

As to the second paragraph of your letter, Mr. Oliver R. Dibblee, my superior, is definitely interested in a foreign assignment, preferably Germany, with UNRRA.

After you have thought it over, you might advise me what you think in the premises.

Thank you very much for what you can do with Mr. Pauley.

Sincerely yours,

Howard T. Mitchell

Howard T. Mitchell
Relocation Officer



Myer D 5

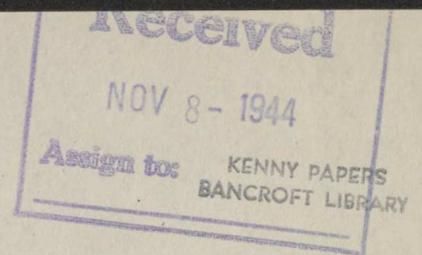
C-B 510
CARTON 8¹²

U.S. War Relocation Authority

3 letters
1 encl

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

NOV 3 1944

File

Mr. Robert W. Kenny
Attorney General
State of California
Department of Justice
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Kenny:

Thank you for your letter of October 26, giving me your views with respect to the desirability of deferring further action on escheat proceedings until the exclusion orders are lifted and the evacuees involved are free to return to the evacuated areas. As I stated in my letter of October 19, such a temporary deferral might well prevent injustices to evacuees who may have a valid defense but feel that they cannot under present circumstances afford to defend, without affecting the interests of the State adversely. However, I appreciate your frank expression of your views, and note your assurances that it is the desire of law-enforcing officers to respect fully the requirements of justice and fair play, and that full and careful consideration will be given to the granting of continuances in particular cases.

I recognize the difficulties of proof which face the law officers of the State in connection with escheat proceedings. As in the past, the War Relocation Authority stands ready to cooperate in arranging for the taking of depositions, the granting of leave to witnesses, and other matters within the scope of our authority. It must be recognized, however, that this agency has no power to compel evacuees to testify, to comply with process, or to take any other action in connection with escheat proceedings. Nor can the Authority legally detain in a relocation center a person who is otherwise eligible to leave, merely because he is a party or material witness in pending proceedings. In the case to which you refer, Mr. Suyenaga was eligible for seasonal leave, and our staff at the center had no authority to refuse to grant him leave on his request. I understand that the center personnel, who informed the inquiring law officer that leave would be granted for deposition taking purposes, were not requested to discuss the matter with Mr. Suyenaga, and it was naturally assumed that necessary arrangements had been made directly with him.



- 2 -

Had we been requested to approach Mr. Suyenaga, it is possible that the difficulty would not have arisen -- even though, of course, we could not have refused him the right to leave the center or otherwise to ignore the law officer's request if he chose to do so. Our investigation has revealed no foundation for any charge that any employee of this agency counselled or knowingly assisted Mr. Suyenaga to obtain leave for the purpose of evading questioning, or that we failed or refused to extend the cooperation that was requested of us.

I should appreciate your informing the appropriate law enforcement officers of the limitations which govern the extent of our cooperation. In the future, if any case of alleged failure on the part of representatives of this agency to cooperate within those limits should come to your attention, I should also appreciate your notifying me and giving me an opportunity to investigate the charges and take appropriate action to rectify the situation or correct misunderstandings.

Sincerely,

D. S. Meyer
Director

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

[Date: about June 15, 1945]

[Was by Kenny, June 18, 1945]

Mr. Robert W. Kenny
Attorney General of California
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Kenny:

I am enclosing a letter which was addressed to Secretary Ickes by Mr. Malcolm McClean of Beverly Hills, California, and which was referred to me by the Secretary's office.

Since Mr. McClean threatens in this letter that if he ever meets a person of Japanese descent he will "kill him without the least compunction" I believe that your office may well see fit to take some action in this matter.

Sincerely

/S/ D. S. Myer
Director

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Beverly Hills, Calif.
May 15th. 1945

Interior Secretary Ickes
Washington, D. C.

In a news item last night, you denounced, as you put it, "planned terrorism by hoodlums". These hoodlums you refer to, are a damned sight more American than you, and this country would be well rid of you. Perhaps when some of the boys come back from the Pacific area, and know of your sentiments in regards to the beasts that go by the name of Japs, you will turn up missing some morning. Have you ever read of the atrocities committed by these animals? Your excuse, that there are Japs fighting in the American army, is a poor one. Your damn right they are fighting in our army, because they know what's good for them. These United States have the best excuse now, that they ever will have to kick these devils out of the country for good. It is old doddering fools like you that is a menace to future generations in this country. I am a business man and if I ever run into one of the bastards I will kill him without the least compunction. More power to the hoodlums as you call them. They are at least trying to do more for the future generations of this country than you can ever do.

The people that have sons fighting in the Pacific, and those who have lost sons out there, must hate your guts.

/s/ Malcolm McClean

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Y

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

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YOUR ACTION WANTED WITHIN _____ DAYS

MAR 27 1946

[Our Apr 10, 1946]

*Press Any file
release?*

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

Dear Mr. Kenny:

With the closing of the Tule Lake Center on March 20, the major job of the War Relocation Authority has been completed. We expect to close the last of our field offices on May 15.

Enclosed is a copy of a press release issued by Secretary Krug, which I thought would be of interest to you. This letter, however, is for the purpose of expressing my appreciation to you for the excellent stand you have taken concerning the rights of minorities throughout the period of our program, and for your assistance in securing the kind of law enforcement during the past several months that permitted the evacuees to return to their homes in various communities without discrimination.

Thanks for all of the good things you have done and with kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

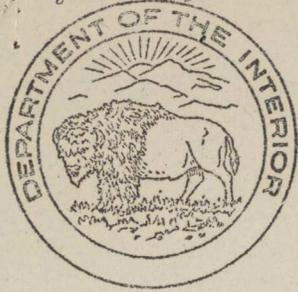
D. S. Myer
Director

Enclosure

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INFORMATION SERVICE

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

For Release to PM's OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1946.

Today's closing of the War Relocation Authority center at Tule Lake, Calif. marks the substantial completion of that agency's four-year wartime job, it was announced by Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug.

The Tule Lake center will be closed as a place of residence with the departure of a final group of detainees and their family members, who are being removed to a Department of Justice internment camp pending further review of their cases and possible deportation to Japan.

The Authority, which was created by Executive Order almost exactly four years ago, on March 18, 1942, to provide maintenance and useful employment for the people of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast military zone, has exercised jurisdiction over a total of some 120,000 individuals. The peak population of its ten centers, however, was a little less than 108,000, in February of 1943.

The ninth center was closed November 30, 1945, eleven months after the Army lifted its exclusion orders and the residents again became free to settle anywhere in the country. Certain of the WRA field relocation offices, particularly on the West Coast, will be maintained for another four to eight weeks to assist the more recent resettlers in making more permanent readjustments to life outside the centers. The Washington office of the Authority will complete its disposition of property and records and close by the end of the fiscal year.

The Secretary indicated that before construction of the ten centers was complete, the WRA had already launched its program of relocating eligible individuals from among the group of persons who were evacuated from the restricted areas.

Under that program, WRA assisted more than 109,300 individuals to leave the centers and resettle in normal American communities. This total includes 2,300 men who went directly into Army service.

The agency's records show that at the present time about 51,800 of the 109,300 relocated persons have settled away from their former homes and that 57,500 are back in the West Coast states. Approximately 12,500, the largest numbers of those who resettled eastward, are in Illinois. Other states which received substantial numbers of the evacuees include: Colorado, 5,700; Utah, 5,300; Ohio, 4,200; Idaho, 3,600; Michigan, 2,900; New York, 2,400; New Jersey, 2,300; and Minnesota, 2,000.

The original group was swelled to 120,000 by evacuees from Hawaii, persons paroled to the centers from internment, births, and persons discharged from institutions. Departures above the total of ^{109,300}~~107,000~~ who were actually relocated included persons committed to various institutions, deaths, and those who were designated by the Department of Justice as ineligible for relocation.

This latter group, greatly augmented by family members, included 3,000 persons who were transferred from WRA centers to internment camps administered by the Department of Justice, and 4,700 persons who were voluntarily repatriated to Japan directly from the centers.

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