WRA MATERIALS

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WRA COMMENTS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ALL CENTER CONFERENCE

Recommendation No. 1: That special governmental agencies or units be established solely for providing assistance to evacuees who might require funds in reestablishing themselves.

a. Resettlement aid (grants).
b. Loans.

Comments: We recognize that many of the evacuees now residing in the centers will not be able to provide completely for their own support on the outside and that others will need loans to reestablish themselves in business or farming enterprises. It should be realized, however, that the practical problem of securing legislation and funds for a special agency is a very real one and, even if desirable, would require much time to accomplish. It seems highly unlikely that Congressional approval could be secured for such a proposal, or that a special agency is actually needed. As far as grants are concerned, both public and private welfare agencies throughout the country now have the lowest number of clients they have had in years and are in excellent position to furnish help for relocating evacuees who need public assistance. Moreover, the WRA has made special arrangements to transfer funds as needed to the Social Security Board for the Resettlement Assistance Program which is designed specifically to meet the needs of people (such as evacuees) who have been affected by restrictive governmental action. Aid under this program is available to both citizen and alien evacuees in all parts of the country regardless of previous residence. WRA will make every possible effort, through its field offices and in other ways, to see that adequate assistance is promptly provided for handicapped resettlers who need grants or other special kinds of help. Fuller comment on loans is provided under No. 3 below.

Recommendation No. 2: That the present relocation grant be increased. It should be given to every relocatee. The penalty clause on the present form should be deleted. We further recommend that federal aid be granted according to every individual's particular needs until such time as he is reestablished.

Comment: Relocation grants are now made available on the basis of need and will continue to be. To provide each resettler with a grant regardless of his cash resources would be an unwarranted use of the taxpayers' money. The grants should be regarded not as a compensation or reward for relocating but as a form of assistance for those who temporarily lack sufficient cash resources to reestablish themselves in private life.

The so-called "penalty clause" is included on the form merely for the information of evacuees and is standard on all government forms of this type. It is intended to warn the applicant against giving false information on the application. The penalties for providing false information will apply whether the clause is included on the form or not. In view of the recommendation of the conferees, however, the WRA has decided to delete this clause from all future printings of the form.

In cases where the relocation grant provided by the WRA is not sufficient to cover an individual's needs until such time as he reestablishes himself, supplementary assistance should be sought under the Resettlement Assistance Program from the appropriate local welfare agency. In view of the increased tempo of relocation, Congress has been asked to increase the amount which may be transferred to the Social Security Board for the Resettlement Assistance Program between now and June 30, 1945, and is being asked to appropriate additional funds for this program to cover the period through June 30, 1946.

Recommendation No. 3: That long term loans at a low rate of interest be made available, without security, to aid the residents in reestablishing themselves as near as possible to their former status in private enterprises, such as business, agriculture, fisheries, etc.

Comment: WRA is now exploring every potential source of loans--both governmental and private--for relocating evacuees. Because of the current inflation of values, we believe that evacuees would be ill advised to secure long-term loans for land purchase at this particular time. Comparatively short-term loans for the restocking of business enterprises, the purchase of agricultural equipment and supplies, or other similar purposes, however, are definitely needed by many evacuee businessmen and farmers. WRA will bend every effort to see that such loans are made available from some source to those wishing to reestablish themselves in their pre-evacuation line of endeavor. Evacuees at the centers will be advised as further progress is made in locating potential credit sources.

Recommendation No. 4: That the W.R.A. use their good offices so that consideration may be given on priority by O.P.A. Because of evacuation, residents were forced to dispose of their equipment, trucks, cars and etc., many of which at present require the approval of an O.P.A. Board. These equipments are essential to many residents in order to reestablish themselves in former enterprises.

Comment: WRA will render every possible assistance through the field relocation offices to evacuees who need help

in obtaining agricultural equipment. Since priorities are no longer necessary to obtain such equipment (except for crawler-type tractors), the field offices will be concerned primarily with locating dealers or individuals who have equipment and who will sell to evacuee operators. Evacuees, however, should not expect preferential treatment or the granting of priorities which are not available to other persons.

Recommendation No. 5: That the W.R.A. make every effort to obtain a return of properties, for evacuees who, due to evacuation and consequent inability to maintain installment payments, have lost the same; further, in order to prevent loss of property, to obtain some definite arrangement for the granting of governmental aid, as may be necessary, to evacuees unable, as a result of evacuation, to maintain installment payments.

Comment: There are undoubtedly a considerable number of evacuees who have lost their properties or who are on the verge of losing them because of inability to maintain installment payments. Although WRA is not in position to take any direct action in such cases, it will assist evacuees, through its field offices, in trying to secure necessary refinancing from public or private lending institutions.

Recommendation No. 6: That the W.R.A. give financial aid to residents with definite plans, for the purposes of defraying the expenses of investigating specific relocation possibilities.

Comment: Assistance of this type is now available to evacuee representatives designated by the Relocation Planning Commission for the exploration of group relocation opportunities anywhere outside the West Coast area. This gives evacuees at the centers an opportunity to acquire first-hand information from their own representatives about sections of the country with which they are not familiar and provides a factual basis for evaluating relocation prospects.

On the West Coast, however, there is not the same need for <u>exploratory</u> trips of this type that there is in other sections of the country. The evacuees, after all, have a first-hand knowledge of the coastal region--its agriculture, climate, and economic opportunities. We believe that any investigative trips center residents may wish to make in that region should be at their own expense.

Recommendation No. 7: That the W.R.A. establish adequately staffed offices in important areas and employ persons of Japanese ancestry since they understand Japanese psychology; and also establish in these field offices, legal advisory and employment departments.

Comment: Area relocation offices have now been established covering the entire United States. In the Pacific Coast section, there are three area offices--San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle--and 12 district relocation offices in active operation. Other offices are being established so that we shall soon have a field office in each section of the West Coast states where there was an important concentration of Japanese people before evacuation.

A number of Nisei are already employed at several of the field offices both on the West Coast and elsewhere. In view of the problem suggested by the confereers, however, we are also planning in the near future to add one Issei to the staff at a number of the principal field offices. These persons will be chosen because of their knowledge of the Japanese language as well as their general ability as interviewers and negotiators.

When?

At each of the area relocation offices on the West Coast--San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle--WRA plans to have an attorney on the staff who will render legal advice and counsel to the returning evacuees. WRA is not in position to represent evacuee clients in court cases but will help evacuees to obtain necessary private counsel through the legal aid program which is already in operation.

Assistance in securing employment is available to the evacuees through the United States Employment Service and the various private groups which are cooperating in the relocation program. WRA field offices are supplementing this service, wherever necessary, and will continue to do so.

Recommendation No. 8: That the W.R.A. continue the operation of evacuee property offices for the duration, to fulfill the needs of relocatees.

Comment: WRA plans to continue operation of the evacuee property offices on the West Coast until April 2, 1946--or virtually up until the time when the agency itself will go out of existence. All relocating or returning evacuees are given a 60-day period (after leaving the center) within which to remove their property from WRA warehouses. In emergency cases, application may be made to the appropriate field office for extension of this time limit but in no case beyond April 2, 1946.

Recommendation No. 9: That the W.R.A. accept for reinduction into centers those who relocate and who find themselves unable to make satisfactory adjustments.

Comment: The policy governing visits to the relocation centers has now been modified in such a way that all relocated evacuees are permitted two visits to the centers, totaling a maximum of not more than 30 days, without the necessity of securing advance approval. We believe this new policy will largely alleviate the problem suggested by the conferees. We are not prepared, however, to reinduct as regular center residents those persons who have left the centers on indefinite leave or terminal departure. The Resettlement Assistance Program is organized and has funds to relieve the problems of those who meet adverse circumstances. Through one means or another, we believe that reasonably satisfactory adjustments can be worked out in all cases, and that reinduction to the center would only postpone rather than solve the adjustment problem which eventually must be faced.

OK if true

weak

Recommendation No. 10: That the W.R.A. arrange for the establishing of hostels and other facilities in various areas; and furthermore, build new housing through the F.H.A., with W.R.A. assistance.

Comment: WRA is encouraging church groups and other private organizations to establish evacuee hostels wherever needed and wherever appropriate facilities can be located. Hostels are now operating in Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, Brooklyn, Cincinnatic, Des Moines, Philadelphia, Washington, Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Jose. Every effort is being made to encourage the establishment of additional hostels in all the major cities of the West Coast area. As part of this effort, we have recently completed arrangements under which equipment such as cots, mattresses and kitchen utensils surplus to the needs of relocation centers can be made available on a loan basis to approved hostels in the West Coast states. One such loan has already been made.

In addition, WRA is constantly working on the housing problem from a number of other angles.

Weak

Recommendation No. 11: That the W.R.A. provide transportation of evacuee property door to door.

Comment: Careful consideration has been given to the feasibility of providing this type of service. However, because of the large number of deliveries that would be involved

and the limited number of WRA personnel available to work on property transportation, it was feared that provision of door-to-door transportation service might become a serious bottle-neck in the relocation program and an inconvenience to evacuee resettlers. We believe that the whole program will move more rapidly and satisfactorily if evacuees make their own arrangements for picking up property at the nearest railhead and having it delivered to their homes. In cases where an evacuee needs money to pay for the trucking service, application should be made to the appropriate welfare agency for a special grant to cover this item.

OK

Recommendation No. 12: That the W.R.A. negotiate for the establishing of old people's homes exclusively for person of Japanese ancestry.

Comment: The WRA is now exploring with a number of public and private agencies the problem of providing adequate care for the older evacuees who have no means of support. We believe that it will be possible, through old age assistance and other types of public assistance, to work this problem out without the necessity for establishing an old peoples' home exclusively for those of Japanese descent.

OK

Recommendation No. 13: That the W.R.A. make negotiations to arrange (1) so that evacuees formerly civil service employees will be reinstated and (2) so that persons of Japanese ancestry will be able to secure business licenses as formerly.

Comment: Evacuees who are seeking reinstatement on former State or local civil service jobs in the evacuated area and those who wish to obtain business licenses should simply apply to the appropriate State or local agency. If any undue difficulties are experienced, the case should be reported in detail to the nearest WRA field office which will make every effort to work but a satisfactory solution.

Not satisfactory

Recommendation No. 14: That short term leave regulations be changed to permit an absence of two months with one month extension privileges. Also, that the evacuee investigating relocation possibilities be permitted to become employed, without change of status.

Comment: This, of course, would be tantamount to reinstituting the seasonal leave program under another name. Our experiences with seasonal leave have convinced us that it

would not be feasible at this late stage in the WRA program. Adjustment of evacuees to private life will be far easier if the wage earners in the group start turning their thoughts away from the centers and begin making arrangements as soon as possible to bring their dependents out to normal communities.

It is our policy to grant an additional 30-day short term leave in cases where it has been established that more time is needed. It should also be understood that if an individual on short-term leave wishes to take employment while on short-term leave that he may do so without losing any of the financial or other assistance which WRA provides for him or his family. If employment is taken, the individual would of course automatically enter the status of terminal departure.

Recommendation No. 15: That when an evacuee relocates or returns to his former business or home, W.R.A. should make every effort to release frozen assets (blocked accounts), both in cases of individuals or organizations.

Comment: Those evacuees who have been cleared by the War Department for return to their former homes stand an excellent chance of regaining their frozen assets of blocked accounts. WRA has already been negotiating with the Treasury Department on this problem and will soon announce procedures for presenting applications to the proper officials for consideration. It is suggested that the Community Councils inform those whose funds are frozen or blocked to take their problems to the Project Attorney and secure his assistance in preparing applications for clearance and his advice on clearance and licensing procedures.

OK if true

Recommendation No. 16: That the W.R.A. negotiate for the concluding of arrangements whereunder alien parents may be able to operate of manage properties with powers of attorney issued by their children, particularly by sons in the United States Armed Forces.

not adequate

Comment: We are investigating this matter and will provide further information at a later date.

Recommendation No. 17: That the W.R.A. arrange to secure outright releases for parolees who relocate.

Comment: Parolees who have relocated and desire to be released from parole restrictions should apply to the Enemy Alien Control Unit of the Department of Justice. Persons making such application should submit any factual

information they may have bearing upon their loyalty to the United States and their willingness to cooperate in the war effort. This would include: (a) names and designations of any sons and daughters who are serving in the armed forces with their approval, (b) statements from friends, acquaintances or colleagues, and (c) any additional information they may have bearing on the continuation of their parolee status. WRA will be glad, upon the request of an individual parolee, to submit any information it may have regarding his character and loyalty, to the Department of Justice.

Recommendation No. 18: That the W.R.A. obtain the establishment of some avenue of governmental indemnities for relocatees who may become victims of anti-Japanese violence in terms of personal injuries or property damage.

Comment: The law-enforcement agencies of the West Coast States and the United States Department of Justice have given every possible assurance that returning evacuees will be protected, and these agencies have taken positive and rapid action in the isolated cases that have thus far arisen. It is our considered opinion that the opposition to the return of evacuees now being voiced on the West Coast by certain small cliques is largely bluffing. While there have been several cases of attempted violence, every effort has been made to bring the culprits to justice, and this procedure will be continued.

If evacuees should suffer any damage or injury, they have the same rights as any other person to seek compensation in the courts from the persons causing the loss. If the evacuees need additional money protection, there is insurance to cover almost any kind of risk. WRA will assist center residents upon request in obtaining insurance for themselves and for their property to cover any risks of damage that they think might occur after relocation. We are entirely confident that coverage can be obtained.

Federal legislation would be necessary to provide indemnities of the sort suggested by Recommendation No. 18. We know of no similar Federal legislation that has been passed by Congress. In view of the fact that no similar special consideration has been given to other persons or groups, the presumed adequacy of local law-enforcement agencies to handle any problem, and the other avenues available to evacuees to seek compensation or protect themselves in advance, it seems extremely doubtful that Congress would give favorable consideration to the proposal.

Recommendation No. 19: That the W.R.A. arrange for adequate government compensation against losses to evacuee property by fire, theft, etc. while in government or private storage or while in transit.

Comment: WRA has not been given authority by Congress to pay claims of this sort. In one type of case--where property has been lost, destroyed, or damaged as a result of the negligence of government employees--claims can be filed against the government up to $1,000 under the Small Claims Act of 1922. Through well established channels WRA may submit such claims to the Congress for consideration. The Evacuee Property Officers and the Project Attorneys at the relocation centers can give evacuees complete information with respect to the filing of claims under this law.

Where property has been damaged while in transit, claims can and should be filed in every case against the transportation company. The accountability of railroads and other carriers for property which they transport is very strict and most claims involving damage to evacuee property while in transit would likely be paid by the carriers involved.

We realize, of course, that these two remedies cover only part of the problem. In the case of acts of vandalism against evacuee property in private storage it has not been possible in most cases to identify the vandals, despite the thorough investigation that is required by WRA procedures. It must be pointed out, however, that all evacuees were given the option of storing their property with the government free of charge where it would be appropriately guarded. Since the evacuees had this option Congress might well regard any loss to be a risk that the evacuees knowingly assumed. There may also be other types of cases in which loss has been sustained through no fault of the evacuees which may not be recoverable either as a legal or practical matter. WRA is now issuing instructions requiring all field offices to make full investigations and reports on cases involving damage or loss to evacuee property so that the facts will be of record in government files.

Recommendation No. 20: That the W.R.A. arrange to provide students of Japanese ancestry with adequate protection in case of need, and opportunities equal to those enjoyed by Caucasian students.

Comment: Since the school systems at all centers (except Tule Lake) are fully accredited in the States where the

centers are located, we anticipate no difficulty concerning credits in connection with the transfer of evacuee students to the ordinary public schools outside the centers. In the West Coast area special efforts have been made to see that the transition of evacuee students back to the public schools is a smooth and satisfactory one. The Superintendents of Public Instruction in all three of the Pacific Coast States have assured us that they will do everything possible to assist in satisfactory adjustment of the returning evacuee students. Information kits, explaining fully the school program at relocation centers and the status of returning evacuees, have been placed in the hands of all local school superintendents in California and will probably be distributed in the near future to similar officials in Washington and Oregon. Should any returning evacuee students experience undue difficulties, the WRA field offices will render every possible assistance in working out a satisfactory adjustment.

Recommendation No. 21: That the W.R.A. make every effort to secure work opportunities for returnees and relocatees on equal basis with Caucasian citizens, particularly in reference to admittance into labor unions.

Comment: We have already been working on this problem through the field offices and will intensify our efforts. Of course, the best argument we have in convincing employers or union officials that equal treatment should be accorded the evacuees is the general attitude and work record of the evacuees themselves. No preferential treatment should be expected, but equal treatment will be the goal of all our negotiations.

COPY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

APR 12 1945

Mr. Masaru Narahara
Chairman of All-Center Conference
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Narahara:

The all-center conference in Salt Lake City of delegates from seven of the relocation centers was, to me, a highly significant event. The fact that representatives of 60,000 people still living in relocation centers, who were evacuated from the West Coast as a result of war, came together to discuss the common problem of their future in the United States, is testimony to their good faith and confidence. Although it is always difficult to measure the immediate benefits from such a meeting, it is my feeling that the accomplishments of the conference are a cause for congratulation.

I have given careful study to your letter, its accompanying "Statement of Facts", and the "Recommendations." In the attached statement, I have discussed point by point the recommendations. My comments have been made in the same spirit as that which I found at my meeting with you--the basic need for the W.R.A. and the evacuees to understand and work with each other.

More than ever before the W.R.A. and its employees have a service function to perform. There are several places in my comments where I urged that persons with special problems bring them to the Project Attorney, the Welfare Section, or other project office. We are prepared to assist those whose funds are frozen, who are paroled, who have financial or legal questions, or other problems, to try to find answers and solutions. One of the steps which you recommended and which we are prepared to take is the employment of responsible Japanese speaking assistants at several of our field offices. These new employees should be of material assistance to you and to us in meeting individual problems.

It is important for the delegates and the people at the center to know that we are continuing to work with and seek the cooperation of other public and private agencies for solving problems of housing, employment, finance, and security. As we make further progress, we shall keep you informed of the new developments.

I know that new problems will arise. I hope that the organization established at Salt Lake will continue to inform me of these difficulties with your recommendations. You may feel certain that they will receive my careful consideration.

Your communication to the President of the United States and the Secretary of Interior have been referred to us for our attention and reply. You may be assured that the Secretary, and the White House, have been informed of your problems and that the understanding cooperation from high government officials has been invaluable in seeking solutions.

There is one final point I want to make, and I address myself to those parents who have children of school age. With you, I am anxious that your children have the type of education in the kind of community that will make them good citizens of whom their parents are proud. The school people of the West Coast and of other parts of the country have pledged cooperation that your children will be received in the true spirit of American democracy.

Enclosed is one copy of "WRA Comments on Recommendations of the All-Center Conference." You will receive an additional nine copies by regular mail. I am sending a copy to each of the other signers of the All-Center Conference, together with a copy of this letter, by airmail. They too will receive nine additional copies by regular mail.

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director

Enclosure

B34 Grove

COPY

2710 Garber

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

All Center Conference
Headquarter
June 18, 1945

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, National Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
910 17th Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

The All Center Conference was held in Salt Lake City from February 18th to the 24th and our several recommendations were agreed upon and submitted to your office.

On April 18th, we received your comments to our various recommendations and see little or no change as compared to the original plans of the W.R.A. relocation program. We see no improvements or acquiescence to any of our recommendations.

The U.S. Government ordered this mass evacuation on the year of 1942 considering it a military necessity. No separate consideration was given to Japanese Nationals or the Niseis, citizens of the United States of America at this time. Realizing that military necessity came first--all Japanese (including the citizen niseis) complied to this overall order and lost almost everything which they possessed and worked for over the past half a century. Now for three years, we have been passing our time within military enclosures thinking that decent justice would be granted us.

An announcement was then made by the W.R.A. that all centers would be closed not later than January 2nd, 1946. The U.S. Government and W.R.A. have been making efforts to prepare the Pacific coast states for the return of the Japanese. Despite all their preparation for safe-guarding our return, numerous incidents have been occurring quite regularly to those who have already returned. The results of the local courts reveal that these terrorists, few that were apprehended, have been given little or no punishment for their gun play, premeditated arson, attempted dynamiting, etc.

Now that relocation is definitely nearing its end and approaching the last months before the centers are to be officially closed, the paramount issues on hand are the problems of finance and housing. Those now remaining in these centers are the very young; big families with little or no income; the sick; the individuals on the stop and restricted

lists; and the aged and the infirmed. Many families have the able-bodied youths serving the armed forces of this country and in no position to help with relocation of their family members. Reports from those already on the coast are chiefly concerned with the very acute shortage of housing and the poor inadequate assistance of WRA and its associated agencies.

With no criticism to the present WRA plans which were drawn up merely at the desk, the re-establishment of these people back to normalcy is something not readily understood by these so-called "desk planners". The attitude of the neighbors and workers; the acute shortage of housing; and inadequate financial aid, are poor assurances to those in the centers for their voluntary relocation. Because of the hurried plans for mass evacuation, almost all of the people lost most of their belongings; sold out to others at impossibly cheap rates; and were uprooted from the country where they had spent most of their lives.

The following are few points of discussion we would like to have you review:

COMMENT #1, in regards to financial loans to the evacuees, comment has been made that various loan agencies, public and private, are available to furnish help for relocating evacuees. Most agencies stipulate that one must be a resident of that locality or demand some sort of security for their loan advancements. Those who know will realize that the evacuees have little or no property and securities to meet the various conditions required by these agencies. Before the more gullible evacuees take WRA policies at face value and relocate, the better move is to have definite plans made prior to their leaving camp. After relocating, many problems and restrictions will arise and the money that they may have had will soon be depleted to mere nothing. Those with large families will be in dire straits too long before the WRA and other government machinery with all their respective red tape could be managed and financial aid secured.

The $25.00 relocation is just a mere teaser in these times. Those who do not understand the plight of the majority of evacuees think that all we need is travel expense back to the coast or elsewhere and that we had just been away over the week-end. Three years of incarceration in these centers where the "top wages" is $19.00 a month plus $3.75 monthly clothing allowance is something akin to that of a high school boy's allowance. All businesses or trades for private profit were prohibited by the WRA since the beginning of these centers and violations were punishable. You must understand that these people here had whatever resources gradually drained, and not of their own accord but by necessity.

COMMENT #6, speaking of WRA defraying the expenses of investigating specific relocation probabilities, comments have been made that those going back to the coast need no aid and that they should make these trips at their own expense. Comments have also been made that the various representatives from certain sections of the country would help.

Any one with common sense and understanding will readily know that pre-war and present conditions are entirely different. Cost of living and eating has been triple and quadrupled and yet evacuees with little or no resources have been firmly advised to relocate before camps close. Instead of making things a little pleasant with needed aid, the trend in these relocations offices is to almost force relocation. The evacuees have felt unpleasantness with army force evacuation and now, instead of sympathetic and deserved help from the WRA, the people are experiencing just routine policies of relocation.

COMMENT #8, is that the Evacuee Property Control Office will close not later than April 2nd, 1946. If all the people have homes to return to, or are able to rent any houses, this policy can fit in. However, WRA agencies as well as anyone who had been outside know that housing is very acute. Many have not been able to find places for months and months. With prejudice still wild and rampant, the evacuees have a greater difficulty to obtain permanent addresses than fellow caucasians. Most of the people relocating to the Mid-West and East have temporary quarters and paying high rents. Their apartments are small and only temporary. These people will not be able to accommodate the furniture and other household articles which they had used in larger houses and apartments of pre-war days. We would recommend that the Property Control Offices be kept open until such times that we can all be able to accommodate the stored articles or at least until the war is ended.

COMMENT #10, the problem of hostels and housing have been approached by WRA with numerous attempts to provide for the relocatee. Granted that hostels are very temporary means to aid the relocatees, but the families with large number of children and the aged do not fit into the picture. To encourage a more rapid relocation program for the evacuees, we suggest that WRA and the U.S. government make definite plans to establish apartment houses and building at low rates to those relocating. Small apartments such as those built for shipyard workers will even do rather than buildings near-condemned in the slums.

COMMENT #11, your comment states that delivery expense should be paid by evacuees from station head to the door, in cases where an evacuee needs money to pay for the trucking service, application should be made to the appropriate welfare agency for a special grant to cover this item. Delivery expense for personal belongings of evacuees who are returning to the West Coast or elsewhere, should be paid by WRA, whether they have money or not.

COMMENT #18, deals with the assurances given by the WRA that law enforcement agencies as well as the U.S. Department of Justice would give every possible protection for the returned evacuees. To date numerous incidences have occurred involving premeditated vandalism, arson, gun play, attempted dynamiting, and boycotting of fruit and truck garden products produced by Japanese-American citizens. The few culprits who have been caught with evidence have been taken to the court and then released as if they were mischievous, boyish pranksters. Many of the members of the judicial courts have been known to be influenced by the rabble-rousing friends and community citizens which have made these judges interpret the law of the land somewhat carelessly, and provide penalty depending upon their heat of the moment.

Several incidents have occurred in Placer County in which fruits produced by citizens of Japanese ancestry have been refused in the Fruit Produce Companies because of pressure from the neighbors and their own workers. These citizen-niseis have brothers serving the armed forces overseas, or released by the army command so their loyalty is without question. However, all this have been totally ignored by these so-called democratic Americans in that particular locale and in other areas. Specific names for the above are as follows: Sumio Doi of Auburn; Sanji Sugazawa and David Takagishi of Loomis.

Hirabaras, father and son, relocated to Salinas from the Rohwer Center and raised 100 acres of good lettuce. A buyer contracted the entire crop for $200. an acre. For some unfortunate reason, arrangements did not include the cutting of lettuce or its hauling, and the Hirabaras were not able to obtain the workers or the cooperation of the buyers. This buyer advised the Hirabaras to stay in some San Jose hotel until he could make negotiations with a group of laborers to do the cutting and hauling of their lettuce. This is another episode which is difficult for center evacuees to hear and bear. The WRA answer to this bitter pill would be that such minor occurrences are beyond their control especially due to the prejudices and rank discriminations of the local people.

We are assuming that relocation is forced upon those with children still in the primary and secondary school ages. The edict has been made that there will be no schooling from now on. WRA then intends to force these families to go out in desperation so that their children may continue the school work. This seems like an underhanded method employed to oust people from their respective centers. If such methods are to

be tolerated, we can then expect to have WRA appropriations cut further to decrease even our "daily bread" as has happened in the Prisoners of War camps.

According to history the people that migrated to this United States of America, came here to flee from prejudice, class distinction, religious persecutions, suppressions, etc. They came dreaming of freedoms which has now been printed in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States of America. These great articles have been the bulwark of this democracy for the past two and a half centuries or more, and for which we are now relentlessly waging this bitter war to end any anti-democratic ideals of other warring nations.

For the first time in our history of this glorious country, an occasion had arisen to force mass evacuation of a certain group of people including the nationals as well as the citizens from a particular part of the country. We, of Japanese ancestry complied with the best of our means and cooperation. We are now at the beginning of dissemination and re-distribution. As we stated before, we need better understanding and cooperation from the WRA and the U.S. Government in order to go back to normal livelihood. Thus far, we see no special attempt made to make things easier for those relocated. Numbers of incidences have been occurring in which relocation has been discouraged even by the use of gun play and fire. No special policies or provisions have been advocated to right the wrong committed three years ago. To those of us still in these centers, such incidences and poor legal justice meted out do not enhance in any way our attempts to relocate.

We submit herewith this plea asking for fair play, better cooperation, and financial aid in sufficient amount to overcome those barriers which we can see so plainly today.

In conclusion the above mentioned recommendation and suggestions are actual condition and sincere feeling of all center residents.

We, therefore, would like to call your attention to study our first document, statement of fact and recommendation now in your hands, which was resolved at the All Center Conference. Will you please review this together with the first document.

Please remember, we are your cooperative organization always acting in good understanding and mutual friendship.

Respectively submitted,

ALL CENTER CONFERENCE HEADQUARTER

S. Hideshima

S. Hideshima, Acting Chairman

I. Sugiyama

I. Sugiyama, Secretary

Katayama
- Gardner

War Relocation Authority

Washington, D. C.

REFERENCE SERVICE

April 5, 1944 No. 4

SURVEY OF EVACUEE ATTITUDES TOWARD RELOCATION

In a series of favorable articles in the San Francisco Chronicle, writer William Flynn reports his findings on visits to relocation centers. Of special interest is his report on the results of a survey conducted to ascertain evacuee attitudes toward relocation and return to the West Coast.

1. A minimum of 50 per cent, according to conservative estimates of leaders and expression of intention by individuals, intend to make new homes in States outside the exclusion area regardless of any decision military authorities might make that would permit them to return to the Pacific Coast.

2. Forty per cent are undecided at the present time what to do. They would "like" to return to their former homes but they realize that re-establishment there will be a practical impossibility for a number of years because of the attitude they know waits to envelop them.

3. Only 10 per cent of them, according to qualified estimates, are "courageous enough" to return to their former homes.

4. The Japanese Americans are being accepted by the communities in which they relocate with the only opposition being curtailed by governmental leaders who recognize their rights as citizens combatting racial and economic prejudice.

San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 27, 1944.

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CALIFORNIA LEGION LEADER RECOGNIZES LOYAL JAPANESE AMERICANS

The American Legion advocates that when this war has been brought to a victorious conclusion every person of Japanese ancestry found to be disloyal to this country, shall be deported.

The American Legion has pledged its confidence in and its full support of our army and navy. Numerous persons of Japanese ancestry are now serving with the armed forces of our country on the battle fronts, and according to all reports, are serving valiantly and well.

We salute all men and women who love this country enough to fight and, if needs be, die for it. Every person good enough to fight for us is entitled to our respect and equal protection under the Constitution.

The California Legionnaire, Feb. 15, 1944.

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KALTENBORN PRAISES NISEI SOLDIERS IN PACIFIC AREA

The following letter was written by radio commentator H. V. Kaltenborn to Miss Adalia K. Fisher, of the Committee for Work with Japanese American Evacuees, St. Louis, Mo., and published in The Colorado Times, March 23, 1944.

Dear Miss Fisher:

I have just returned from a comprehensive, although brief tour of our Pacific fighting areas.

On the basis of first-hand information, I can tell you that American citizens of Japanese ancestry are performing some of the most valuable work that is being done by our Armed Forces in the Pacific. These American citizens of Japanese ancestry have not only proved their loyalty, but in many cases they have voluntarily risked their lives in order to perform important frontline services.

With rare exceptions they are the only competent Japanese translators available to our Armed Forces. Those that have been given the privilege of taking up arms in the Italian war theater have also distinguished themselves. The number of medals which they have earned for outstanding service is large in proportion to their numbers.

In talking with General Richardson, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army in the Central Pacific, with headquarters at Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands, he informed me that there has not been a single case of active disloyalty proved against a single one of the 150,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans in the Hawaiian Islands. As he put it, "We have no Japanese problem."

I have just given an interview to the press in San Francisco, in which I stated that there must be something wrong with the way the Japanese problem has been handled in Continental United States.

I expect to comment on this matter in my broadcasts as the news may suggest. But you are at liberty to use the statements I have made in this letter in any way that will

further the cause of decent treatment for American citizens, whose only crime is that they were born of Japanese parents.

Sincerely yours,

H. V. Kaltenborn

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NISEI VETERAN OF TARAWA VISITS POSTON

After seeing action with the Second Division in the Solomons, at Gavatu, Guadalcanal, and Tarawa, Marine Sergeant Manuel Hiroshi Hirata, 20, is visiting family and friends, according to the Feb. 12 issue of the Poston Chronicle.

As a result of a wound received in the knee at Tarawa, Sgt. Hirata was returned to Balboa Park hospital in San Diego to recuperate. He possesses four ribbons. They are: Purple Heart, Presidential unit citation with one star, American theater campaign medal and Asiatic-Pacific campaign medal with three stars.

After three weeks furlough, Sgt. Hirata will return to San Diego.

Utah Nippo, March 8, 1944

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NISEI SERGEANT RESCUES MAJOR

Story by A. P. War Correspondent Lynn Heinzerling, with the 5th Army at Cassino, Italy.

March 4: The major was lying in the rain on a rocky hillside between Cassino and the Abbey of Mount Cassino.

Everyone knew he was badly hurt, but the nearest man to him had to cross 18 yards of open ground in the face of German snipers and a German tank which was on the road to the abbey.

The nearest man happened to be Sergt. Gary Hisaoka, an American of Japanese descent from Hilo, Hawaii, who came into the Army directly from the University of Hawaii.

Sergt. Hisaoka was almost beside himself with rage at the Germans, according to the story told today by Lt. Paul Froning of New Bremen, Ohio. Every time he would raise his head to look out at the major a sniper would chip away a rock a few inches from his head.

The major had gone forward with one of the most advanced units attacking the castle above Cassino and had gone too far over the lip of a gully. Snipers pinned him down there. His head and the upper part of his body were protected by a little rock shelter he had piled up, but his legs protruded and he was

hit several times on his legs so that he was helpless -- unable even to try a desperate dash to safety.

"Hisaoka began to dig a shallow trench toward the major, hoping that he would be able to slide through it and drag the major to safety," Lt. Froning related.

Sergt. Hisaoka had a trench about eight yards long when he suddenly threw down his shovel. There was still ten yards to go.

"Hell, I'm going now," the sergeant said. "I'm tired of shoveling. It's getting late and I won't get there till night at this rate."

Hisaoka crouched down, slid out to the end of his trench, then sprinted across the ten yards intervening to the officer.

"Major," he said, "I'm going to have to drag you in."

"That's all right, boy," the major replied. "Get me back any old way."

Sergt. Hisaoka then grabbed him by the arms and dragged him across the open space to a litter. The major is going to be all right after a spell in the hospital. Sergt. Hisaoka is all right, too. He was away on a short leave today.

Sergt. Hisaoka is getting to be a sort of a legend in this unit of Americans from Hawaii.

On another occasion a small number of doughboys on a long road leading into Cassino were caught in a terrific artillery barrage by the enemy.

One soldier was in a makeshift dugout when a shell exploded immediately behind it and buried him in the debris. It was Sergt. Hisaoka who went over under fire, dug him out and sent him along to a hospital.

"They always count on Hisaoka when they get into trouble," Lt. Froning exclaimed.

Washington Evening Star, Mar. 4, 1944.

C O P Y

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington, D. C.

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JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN RELOCATION CENTERS

Of the 127,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, nearly 110,000 have lived or are living in ten relocation centers under supervision of the War Relocation Authority. Roughly two-thirds are American citizens, almost all of whom are under 40 years of age, and the remainder are aliens, most of whom have been in the United States since 1924, when the Exclusion Act went into effect. The population includes about 19,000 citizen men between the ages of 18 and 37.

The people now living in relocation centers were residents of strategic military areas on the West Coast, which were evacuated last spring and summer, by order of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command. The evacuated area includes the entire state of California, the western half of Washington and Oregon, and the southern third of Arizona. The evacuation was announced and at first was placed on a voluntary basis. People of Japanese ancestry were instructed to move out of the region, but might go anywhere they liked. With Japanese invasion not unlikely and infiltration of Japanese agents always a threat, their presence in the coastal and border areas constituted a danger to the national security, but away from those areas it was considered that the evacuees need not be restricted. Several thousand moved out but many of them encountered difficulties of many kinds growing out of suspicion and general public antagonism. When it became evident that voluntary movement would not be sufficiently rapid, voluntary evacuation was halted, on March 29, 1942, and after that date, evacuation was carried out by military authorities on a planned and ordered basis, area by area.

The War Relocation Authority was established by Presidential Executive Order 9102 on March 18, 1942, to aid the military authorities in evacuation of any persons or groups from any designated areas and to relocate evacuated persons. Its immediate task was the relocation of the people of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast areas.

As soon as it was determined that voluntary evacuation was not effective, and that public sentiment was opposed to large scale relocation in ordinary communities, the War Relocation Authority, in cooperation with the Army, began looking for locations for temporary communities where the evacuees might be maintained under protection until opportunities in private employment could be found. In the meantime, the Army hurriedly built 15 temporary "assembly centers" inside the evacuated area, at race tracks and fair grounds, where the evacuees could be housed until the relocation centers were ready.

Ten sites were chosen for relocation centers, to be supervised by the War Relocation Authority. Each one had enough land suited to agricultural development so the evacuees might produce much of their own food. The centers, their location, and their approximate populations are as follows:

Center	State	Population
Manzanar	California	10,000
Tule Lake	California	15,000
Colorado River	Arizona	17,000
Gila River	Arizona	14,000
Central Utah	Utah	8,000
Minidoka	Idaho	9,000
Heart Mountain	Wyoming	11,000
Granada	Colorado	7,000
Rohwer	Arkansas	8,000
Jerome	Arkansas	8,000
		107,000

The evacuation from homes to assembly centers progressed from April until August, 1942, and the second movement, from assembly centers to relocation centers, took place from May to early November.

Under the supervision of the Army Engineer Corps, barrack type buildings were put up to accommodate the evacuees. These are of frame construction, usually covered with tar paper, and lined with wallboard. Each building is 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, and is divided into four, five or six compartments; housing assignments are figured on the basis of about 100 square feet of floor space per person.

Twelve barrack buildings usually are grouped into a "block", and each block has a bath house and latrine, a mess hall, a recreation hall, and a laundry room. The blocks are separated by "fire breaks" of 200 feet.

Standard equipment for living includes a cot, mattress, and blankets for each person and a heating stove for each compartment. Each family is permitted to use its own furniture if it so desires, but most families did not receive their furniture from storage for some time and contrived homemade furniture out of scrap lumber.

Feeding is done in mess halls, located in each block. Menus include both American and Japanese type food. Evacuees are subject to the same rationing restrictions as other civilians, and a maximum of 45 cents per person per day is allowed for food. Actual food cost has been about 40 cents per person per day.

Medical care is provided without charge to evacuees, and a hospital was included in the basic construction provided by the Army in each relocation center. Evacuee doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dentists make up most of the staff of each hospital and health service, although the head physician and head nurse usually are non-Japanese. Housing is such that most cases of illness must be cared for in the hospital rather than in the home.

Schools of elementary and high school grades are provided for children of school age. Lack of materials for the construction of school buildings has made it necessary to hold classes in barrack buildings and recreation halls, in most instances using homemade seats and generally improvised equipment. The curriculum is planned to meet the requirements of the state in which the center is located. It is expected that schools will operate the year around, with emphasis on work experience in the summer months. Evacuee teachers are employed to the extent that they are available, but since their number is insufficient, about half the teaching staff is composed of non-Japanese teachers.

The foregoing items: Housing, food, medical care and education through the high school level, make up the basic items which the War Relocation Authority provides to the evacuees. In addition, the evacuees are given the opportunity to earn cash compensation by performing the necessary work of the community, and by engaging in production of some of the commodities needed by the evacuees themselves.

The largest single group of workers is engaged in handling food; warehousemen, truck drivers, chefs, cooks, servers, etc. There is a considerable amount of clerical work in connection with the administration of the project, and it is done by evacuees. Each administrative division, responsible for schools, construction, agriculture, etc., headed by a Civil Service employee, has a staff of evacuees, which carries on not only the laboring jobs but also some of the "white collar" work as well. Evacuees who work at regularly assigned jobs are paid wages of $12, $16, or $19 per month, depending on the type of work and the skill of the worker. Clothing, too, is regarded as a part of compensation, and cash allowances for clothing are paid to each worker, based upon the number of dependents he has. The maximum is $3.75 per month for an adult, with allowances scaled down for children.

Inside the center evacuees are accorded about the same freedoms they would have outside. They speak in English or Japanese, operate their own newspapers, and worship as they choose. They operate their own stores, barber shops, shoe repair shops and other service enterprises on a non-profit cooperative basis. With limited resources and facilities they have developed extensive programs of recreation, including sports of many kinds, arts, crafts and hobbies.

Policies Governing Indefinite Leave

In accordance with the directives in the Presidential Executive Order which created the agency, the War Relocation Authority has developed procedures which are aimed at bringing about the relocation into normal communities of the largest possible number of the evacuated people consistent with the national security.

Any resident of a relocation center may apply for permission to leave the center. Permission is granted only if the following conditions are met:

a. There is nothing in the record of the person to indicate that he would be dangerous to society or to the national security.

b. He has a place to go and means of supporting himself.

c. There is evidence that his presence in the community to which he proposes to go would not cause a disturbance.

d. The evacuee agrees to keep the War Relocation Authority informed of his address at all times.

The War Relocation Authority has basic records on every evacuee 17 years of age and over who is eligible for consideration for leave. These records provide information on the evacuee's education, affiliations, foreign travel, employment, religion, and other pertinent facts, in addition to his own statement on the matter of allegiance to the United States. These records are carefully checked when the evacuee applies for a permit to leave. If there is any question about the desirability of granting the permit, the records, if any, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence agencies are secured before a determination is made.

Leave permits are not being issued to persons who have applied for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, those who have not pledged unqualified loyalty to the United States, or any others whose records indicate reason to question the advisability of their living outside the centers in normal communities during the war. Provision is made when requested for review of cases in which leave permits are denied. This is regarded as being necessary in fairness to those who, because of mistakes, misinformation, misunderstanding or because of pressure from family or associates, may have given negative or qualified answers on questions of loyalty.

The leave procedures of the War Relocation Authority were checked with the Department of Justice and with the War Department before they were instituted.

It is the policy of the agency to consider each individual case carefully, and if there is reason to believe an evacuee would endanger national safety if released, no leave permit is granted.

The leave regulations of the War Relocation Authority apply only to persons of Japanese ancestry who were living in California, a coastal area in Oregon and Washington, and the southern third of Arizona on a certain date in the spring of 1942. Only those persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated and subsequently provided emergency places of residence in relocation centers. Some 20,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were living in other parts of the United States in the spring of 1942 and have never been in relocation centers. Japanese aliens, like other aliens of enemy nationality, considered to be of potential danger to internal security are apprehended by the Department of Justice and confined in internment camps which are not under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

June, 1943

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

[May 1943

Washington

A STATEMENT OF POLICY OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY IN PROVIDING FOOD FOR RELOCATION CENTERS

In recognition of a widespread public interest in the subject of food provided by the government to evacuees in relocation centers, the War Relocation Authority has prepared the following statement of its problems and policies in this field of its responsibilities.

The Nature of the Population

The Japanese-American evacuees now in relocation centers number approximately 107,000. With the exception of a few hundred from Hawaii, all are former residents of the States of Washington, Oregon, California, and Arizona. All were evacuated by military action in connection with which the government undertook to maintain the evacuees, if necessary, for the duration of the war. Approximately two-thirds of the population are citizens; one-fourth are children of school age. Almost all of the alien portion of the population consists of men and women over 45 years of age who are not eligible for naturalization under the laws of the United States.

The General Policy on Food

In relocation centers evacuees are all fed in mess halls operated by the Authority with the use of evacuee labor. It is the policy of the Authority to provide the evacuees good substantial food of a quality and quantity comparable to that available to the general public. Food is purchased for the centers through the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps under specifications established by the Army. It is issued to mess halls under circumstances which provide strict control over the kind and quantity of food used. All rationing regulations and recommendations applicable to the civilian population of the United States are applied in the operation of mess halls in relocation centers. If regulations governing the population are modified, corresponding modifications will be made in the feeding program of the relocation centers.

Current Restrictions on the Use of Food

At the present time the following restrictions are in effect in relocation centers:

1. War Relocation Centers are registered with the Office of Price Administration as institutional users. They are allotted sugar, coffee, and ration points for processed foods and meats, fats, and oils in accordance with the regulations governing all civilian institutions in this country. Rationing restrictions are applied in the issue of food from storerooms to mess halls.

2. In centers which do not produce their own milk and which are required to purchase in markets where the demand is already excessive, fresh milk shall be provided only to infants, nursing mothers, pregnant women, and other persons who, by medical direction, require a special diet.

3. Food costs must not exceed 45¢ per person per day.

Food Production in Centers

It is the policy of the Authority to provide facilities which will enable the evacuees to produce as much as possible of the food required for their own subsistence. On all centers substantial amounts of agricultural land will be available this year. Vegetable production to meet all the requirements of the center during the production season is planned at the centers. Production programs allow for shipment from center to center; for example, vegetables produced in the winter at Arizona centers are shipped to centers in Idaho and Wyoming, which in exchange will ship summer-produced foods to Arizona centers. Swine and poultry projects will be established on all centers during the present crop year. In a few centers having the necessary grazing land, beef cattle will be produced. In centers where the necessary minimum milk supply outlined above cannot otherwise be provided without serious competition with the general public, dairies will be established. It is estimated that during the current crop year food equal to one-third of the total cost of the ration will be produced by the centers for their own consumption.

Contribution of the Evacuees to the National Food-for-Freedom Program

During the agricultural season of 1942, nearly 10,000 evacuees were engaged in agricultural labor, chiefly in sugar beet production. Their contribution to the nation's sugar supply was substantial, estimated at a year's ration for 10,000,000 people. It is contemplated that in addition to producing a large amount of their own food, the evacuees will continue to be available for work outside the centers in agriculture and in other occupations contributing to the war effort.

May 7, 1943

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

COMMENT ON CHARGES MADE BY
THE DENVER POST IN THE ISSUE OF APRIL 23

The Denver Post in a series of articles, the first of which appeared in the issue of April 23, charged that excess stocks of food were being "hoarded" at the Heart Mountain relocation center near Cody, Wyoming, and that the people of Japanese ancestry living at the center were being "feasted" on foods which were not obtainable by the American public generally.

In making these allegations, the Post ignored three basic facts:

1. Residents of Heart Mountain are complying with the same food rationing regulations that apply to the rest of the civilian population. The War Relocation Authority has since March been registered with the Office of Price Administration as an "institutional user", subject to all the restrictions imposed on such consumers. Even before rationing became mandatory, the quotas suggested by the Office of Price Administration were adhered to on a voluntary basis.
2. At no time has the cost of food supplied to evacuees at Heart Mountain exceeded 46¢ per person per day. For the month of March the cost of food supplied to evacuees was 36½¢ per person per day.
3. Although it is true that stocks of certain rationed processed foods were excessive, the total dollar value of food on hand on April 16 was $246,000, or the equivalent in dollar value of a 60-days' supply.

A general statement of the policies of the War Relocation Authority in providing food for relocation centers is attached.

The detailed charges made by the Post in its April 23 issue are quoted below, followed by comments by officials of the War Relocation Authority.

"JAPS PETTED AND FEASTED IN U.S. WHILE AMERICANS IN NIPPON ARE TORTURED"

"I visited and checked warehouses filled to their eaves with every type of rationed food, much of which cannot be purchased for love nor money by the American people ..."

"I saw a carload of the finest oranges and another carload of choice grapefruit being unloaded and stored ..."

"I discovered canned vegetables -- tomatoes, beets, beans, peas, spinach, pumpkin, corn, and sauerkraut, and fruits including pears, peaches, cherries, and blackberries with a total point value of 20,017,222. This checked against the camp population of 10, 300 -- equals a supply of these rationed foods for 3 years, 7 months, and 14 days."

"In the warehouses I found 86,480 cans of fruit -- 81,860 of these are the No. 10 or six and one-half pound can. I found 268,293 cans of rationed vegetables, 114,885 of these are the No. 10 cans and 153,408 No. 2 cans. I discovered 141,405 packages of cereals ... Stacked to the eaves in the warehouses and on pantry shelves in the mess halls were 61,914 jars of jellies and jam ... There were 58,840 pounds of macaroni, spaghetti and noodles, and 10,320 pounds of dry beans and split peas. There were 3,070 of these tiny (four-ounce) cans of cinnamon, 1,229 of cloves, 2,168 of mustard, and 6,247 of pepper, plus a 100-lb. barrel of pepper. I found 6,853 gallons of mayonnaise -- and just before I arrived, according to Robertson (Project Director), some 4,000 gallons had been shipped out to other camps."

The relocation center at Heart Mountain with a population of more than 10,000 people is the fifth largest city in Wyoming. The center has been in existence less than a year and must depend almost entirely for its food supply on sources outside the state of Wyoming. Its location, remote from large distributing centers, makes it necessary to carry a considerable stock of food, particularly during the winter months.

Food for the Heart Mountain center is purchased through the Army Quartermaster Corps, which may, in compliance with regulations of the Office of Defense Transportation, ship certain foods in carload lots even though the center has ordered in lesser quantity. In January, for example, the following quantities of food were shipped to Heart Mountain over and above what was actually ordered: 3,156 cans of beets; 3,846 cans of string beans; 3,156 cans of peas; 3,024 cans of spinach, all in No. 10 ($6\frac{1}{2}$-lb) size cans; 14,000 pounds of flour; 10,524 jars of jams; 7,608 jars of jelly; and 37,896 cans of corn in No. 2 size cans in place of 4,800 No. 10-size cans ordered. At an earlier date, at the request of the Quartermaster Corps, three carloads of canned peas were shipped to Heart Mountain warehouses for storage, in order to dispose of an Army surplus in this commodity.

The figure quoted in the article on ration points (20,017,222) is from the inventory of February 28. The actual point value of rationed processed foods on hand at the center at the time of the Post writer's visit was slightly less than fifteen million points.

Of the four major categories of rationed foods -- meats and fats, sugar, coffee, and processed foods -- the center had a surplus only in the one category -- processed foods. All rationed processed foods at Heart Mountain were ordered by the center before rationing became effective. None has been ordered since February. The inauguration of point rationing of processed foods in March greatly reduced the rate at which these foods could be used in feeding at the center, and thereby created a condition in which supplies of certain items became greater than the center's requirements for a reasonable period. All inventories of such foods were properly declared to the Office of Price Administration, and the War Relocation Authority is

charged by that agency with the orderly liquidation of the excess stocks.

On March 11, 1943, on a tour of inspection representing the Director of WRA, Colonel Erle M. Wilson visited the Heart Mountain center and conferred with project officials in regard to the overstock in foods. He returned to Washington March 15, and, based on the information which he and others had obtained, WRA officials took action to bring about a reduction in the inventory to approximately three months' supply of staples.

Two proposals were advanced for accomplishing this: first, transfer of certain food items to other relocation centers operated by the Authority; and second, transfers to nearby Army camps and other military establishments.

The Authority at that time was engaged in establishing new procedures for operating under OPA rationing regulations, and transfers to other relocation centers were delayed until proper procedures could be decided upon.

Early in April, the program of the Authority to bring about a reduction in processed foods in storage at Heart Mountain became effective. Other relocation centers were instructed to make their requisitions for certain foods direct to the Heart Mountain center, rather than through the Quartermaster Corps.

The Army Quartermaster Corps has agreed to take all remaining surpluses for distribution to military establishments in the area.

> "Kitchens everywhere were filled with canned foods of every type and description -- food purchased not in the gallon size can, but in the convenient No. 2 and 2½ size can ..."

This statement is contradicted later in the article when the writer asserts that, "In the warehouses I found 86,480 cans of fruit -- 81,860 of which were the No. 10 or 6½ pound can." Canned fruits

and vegetables are always ordered in the No. 10 size can in accordance with standard Army practice, but smaller sizes are sometimes shipped when the No. 10 size is not available. Spices which are used in substantial quantities are always ordered in the larger size containers.

> "There were five babies in the camp hospital and in the camp warehouse I found a full carload -- $12,000 worth of prepared baby foods -- such as strained juices, spinach, carrots, and other similar baby foods."

The five babies in the hospital do not use these commercially prepared baby foods. Residents of the center eat at community mess halls, necessitating the establishment of a special formula kitchen from which babies at the center are fed. The number of babies under two years of age who are fed at the formula kitchen has varied from 425 to 740. There were, on April 26, 381 babies at the center on a diet of strained and chopped foods, with 44 others on special formulas.

> "It was interesting that the very first kitchen I asked to inspect was Number 17-27 .. where I asked the Japanese cook in charge 'where are the rest of your supplies'. I asked to see his attic. In this attic -- the very first one I entered -- I found secreted under the eaves 10 cases of corn flakes and 10 cases of fruits and shrimp."

Because of a lack of storage space in the warehouses, it was common practice until a few months ago to store certain non-perishable foods in the space above mess hall kitchens. At the time of the December inventory, for example, most of the mess hall attics had food stored in them. The lack of storage space was particularly acute in December and January, but late in January the process of reducing attic stocks was started, and the practice of storing food in available space above the kitchens has been discontinued. The Post

writer inspected only one of these attics, and upon finding a small quantity of food stored there based his general charge that evacuees were hoarding food on a wholesale scale.

Project officials subsequently made a check of each of the 40 mess hall attics at the center and in only five of them was food still being stored. What at first appeared to be food in many of the others proved to be empty boxes and cartons.

> "I watched meat trucks driving in from Billings, Montana, delivering pork loins, lard, pig sausages, and beef quarters -- 29,300 lbs. of this butchered meat last week."

There were 27,929 pounds of meat delivered in this particular shipment, 5,702 pounds of pork loin, 8,511 pounds of beef, 4,000 pounds of sausage, 5,716 pounds of pork butts, and 4,000 pounds of frankfurters. This was a supply for the more than 10,000 people at the center for a period of eight and one-third days.

Meat for center menus is allocated under strict rationing regulations, allowing sixteen points per week per person of which thirteen points are for meats and the remainder for canned fish, cheese, fats and oils. The center went on a voluntary program of rationing meats and other foods in January, prior to the time the point rationing system went into effect.

> "The Army had nothing to do with twenty new Fordson tractors which arrived just before I reached camp, or with 120 sets of mule harness and 100 tobacco carts which got there somewhat earlier. There is not a mule, or a horse on Heart Mountain ..... The Fordson tractors and several new diesels, including a gigantic bull-dozer, are being used to plow up 1,900 acres of nearby land ..."

The Ford tractors were purchased through the Army, and are the only new tractors bought for use at the center in subjugating nearly 2,000 acres of raw agricultural land for food production.

All other tractors at the center are second-hand and have been acquired by the War Relocation Authority principally from surplus stocks of other Federal agencies. There are no new diesel tractors at the center. Most of the used equipment was secured by WRA through Army channels from the surplus stocks of the Civilian Conservation Corps following the liquidation of the latter agency. Other equipment is on loan from the Farm Security Administration.

This equipment is being used to bring hitherto undeveloped land into intensive agricultural production of vegetable and feed crops whereby the center will produce the bulk of its own food supply. In addition to clearing the land, an irrigation system is being built to give the development a permanent value after the war.

The 120 sets of mule harness and the tobacco carts referred to were also obtained from surplus stocks of another Federal agency and and were shipped to Heart Mountain by mistake. The shipment was intended for the Arkansas projects where mules are used, and was transferred to those projects in February. There were eight tobacco carts; not 100 as stated in the article.

> "Lying in the weather are 100 or more wood heater stoves. Piled about to rust are radiators which were to have been placed in two elementary school buildings which were never constructed. Fire brick, which was to have been used in these buildings, lies broken and scattered, and compo-board, its wrappings ripped away by the winds, stands in piles awaiting the first rains and ruin."

The bulk of the building materials referred to are the property of the contractor, not of the War Relocation Authority. Construction of two elementary school buildings was halted by order of the War Production Board after some of the building materials had already reached the project.

The wood heater stoves were acquired as part of a surplus stock taken over from another Federal agency. They were not in usable condition and are to be salvaged for scrap. The radiators and fire-brick are the property of the contractor. The "compo-board" is weather-proof sheathing intended for outside use. Building materials will be stored at the center as soon as warehouse space is available unless otherwise disposed of by the contractor.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington, D. C.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY ARE PERMITTED TO LEAVE RELOCATION CENTERS

--oOo--

Any person of Japanese ancestry evacuated from a military area in the West and now living at a relocation center may receive permission to leave such a center and take up residence elsewhere upon meeting requirements prescribed by the War Relocation Authority, the federal agency in charge of the relocation program.

Such leaves for indefinite residence outside a relocation center are granted after review and approval by the Director of WRA in Washington. These are the requirements the applicant must meet to be eligible:

1. There must be no evidence of disloyalty to the United States.
2. He must have an offer of employment or some other means of support.
3. There must be reasonable assurance that the attitude of the community to which he is going will not endanger the individual, cause a public disturbance, or jeopardize the relocation program.
4. The applicant must agree to advise the War Relocation Authority of any change of employer or place of residence.

The person requesting leave makes application to the Director of the center in which he lives. After interviewing the applicant, the center director or leave officer may make such further investigation as may be necessary, and the application form and any other information is then submitted to the Director in Washington, with the recommendation of these project officials.

Officials of the WRA in Washington review the application, the project director's findings, letters from persons given as references, and check the applicant's name against the records of FBI and other federal intelligence agencies. If satisfied from this investigation that the applicant meets the requirements, the Director authorizes the granting of indefinite leave. If the application is denied, specific reasons must be given, and the applicant has the right to ask for a rehearing of the case if he has additional information to present.

Where the wife, or children over the age of 17 years, expects to accompany the applicant outside a center if indefinite leave is granted, separate applications must be filed for each member of such

family. Indefinite leaves will not be granted to go back into an evacuated area. Applications from persons wishing to take jobs or reside in places within the Eastern Defense Command or the Gulf States will be submitted for the time being to the War Department for review.

It is expected that evacuees will be employed at prevailing wages and WRA will advise each worker as to whether or not prevailing wages are offered. The evacuee may accept or reject any offer of employment, and after being employed will have the same status as other wage-earners and may be discharged or may take another job.

Residents of relocation centers may be granted advance leave clearance, which establishes their eligibility to take outside employment when offered. When the Authority and agencies cooperating with it are able to find employment for such persons, a leave permit can be authorized immediately by the Director if the job is satisfactory and the attitude of the community not antagonistic.

Both citizens and alien residents of relocation centers are eligible for indefinite leave. In case such leave is granted to aliens, notification is sent to the U. S. District Attorney of the area in which the alien will reside, and the latter must have the permission of the District Attorney before he may travel or change his place of residence. Leave permits may be revoked by the Director of WRA at any time.

Another purpose for which indefinite leave may be granted is enrollment at a college or university. In general, the student must meet the requirements previously cited but his enrollment must be at one of nearly 300 colleges which have been approved for attendance by evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

In addition to indefinite leave, there are two other types of leave, both granted by the director of the relocation center: The temporary leave (30 days) to attend to business or personal matters away from the project but not in the evacuated area; and the group-work leave which permits the applicants to be recruited in groups to work outside the center in approved areas for a stated period of time.

December 3, 1942.

H. Kingman

RELOCATING JAPANESE-AMERICAN EVACUEES

- 0 -

The program of the War Relocation Authority for the relocation of more than 100,000 Japanese aliens and American citizens of Japanese ancestry now being evacuated from Pacific Coast military areas.

- 0 -

The War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

WRA - Info. 2 (Preliminary)

RELOCATING JAPANESE-AMERICAN EVACUEES

Chronology:

February 19, 1942 -- President Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 9066, empowering the Secretary of War or designated military commanders to prescribe military areas and to exclude any or all persons from such areas.

March 2, 1942 -- Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, issued Proclamation No. 1, defining military areas No. 1 and 2, on western frontier. It was announced that future exclusion orders to cover all of Area No. 1, and certain zones of No. 2, would affect Japanese aliens, American-born persons of Japanese ancestry, and certain other aliens.

March 15, 1942 -- The Wartime Civil Control Administration was established under the direct and immediate supervision of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army to supervise the evacuation and to coordinate the assistance of civilian Federal agencies.

March 18, 1942 -- President Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 9102 establishing the War Relocation Authority to formulate and carry out a program for the planned relocation of persons evacuated from military areas. Within the Authority was established a War Relocation Work Corps in which evacuees may enlist for duration of the war to undertake useful work contributing to the Nation's all-out productive effort.

March 23, 1942 -- First 1,000 evacuees - volunteers from Los Angeles - move to Manzanar Relocation Center, Owens Valley, California, to assist in preparing the new community for its ultimate population of 10,000. By May 15 the Center was filled to capacity.

March 24, 1942 -- Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt issued Civilian Exclusion Order No. 1, directing all persons of Japanese lineage, aliens and citizens alike, to evacuate Bainbridge Island, Washington State, on or before March 30.

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March 27, 1942 -- Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt announced that effective at midnight, March 29, voluntary evacuation from the military area would cease, and after that date all evacuation would be on a planned, orderly basis to War Relocation Authority Relocation Centers.

March 27 to date -- Additional evacuation orders issued by Lieut. Gen. DeWitt, applying first to the most sensitive and critical zones within the military area, evacuees being assembled at Assembly Centers throughout the military area to await completion of Relocation Centers, where they will be settled for the duration of the war.

DEFINITIONS

ASSEMBLY CENTER -- A convenient gathering point, within the military area, where evacuees live temporarily while awaiting transfer to a Relocation Center outside of the military area.

RELOCATION CENTER - A new community, established on Federally-controlled land, with basic housing and protective services supplied by the Federal Government, for occupancy by evacuees for the duration of the war.

RELOCATION AREA -- The entire area under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority, surrounding a Relocation Center. The lands are Federally owned or leased, are designated as a military area, and are under the protection of military police.

WAR RELOCATION WORK CORPS -- An organization within the War Relocation Authority for the mobilization of the employable evacuees for various kinds of useful work. Any evacuee, more than 16 years of age, may enlist voluntarily in the Corps. Enlistment is for the duration of the war.

ENLISTEE -- A person who enlists in the War Relocation Work Corps.

WORK PROJECTS -- Projects, such as the development of irrigated land, agricultural production, or manufacturing, undertaken by the War Relocation Work Corps.

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THE RELOCATION PROGRAM

Two Federal agencies are sharing the principal responsibility in planning and carrying out the evacuation and relocation program -- the Wartime Civil Control Administration and the War Relocation Authority.

The WCCA

The Wartime Civil Control Administration is a staff organization of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and has direct supervision of the evacuation of military areas on the West Coast. Government agencies have been called in to help the WCCA with the multitude of problems involved in suddenly cutting off the normal business, social, and economic relationships of the evacuees. The Department of Justice, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the Federal Security Agency, the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury Department, the Alien Property Custodian, and others are working with the WCCA on this task.

The first step in the evacuation process is providing potential evacuees with information and assistance in closing up their affairs. A chain of 64 service offices has been established throughout Area No. 1 at which "teams" of Federal agency representatives are stationed to provide various services. For example, the U. S. Employment Service registers evacuees and provides welfare service; the U. S. Health Service examines and inoculates them; the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, acting as fiscal agent for the Treasury Department, assists evacuees in the sale, lease, or management of their property; the Farm Security Administration arranges to

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military considerations cannot permit the risk of putting an unassimilated or partly assimilated people to an unpredictable test during an invasion by an army of their own race.

3. Once the Japanese group is removed to the interior, the elements of danger in this situation are considerably reduced.

The evacuation of Japanese from military areas is not to be confused with the Alien Enemy Control program of the Department of Justice, under which enemy aliens suspected of acts or intentions against the national security are interned. The fact that an individual, whether citizen or alien, has been evacuated from a military area does not mean that such a person is, as an individual, suspected of disloyalty to the United States.

THE PROBLEM

The exclusion of certain aliens and citizens from West Coast strategic areas -- the sudden uprooting of a whole segment of the population -- arises from stern military necessity, and poses a difficult problem that this country has not had to face before. It has been determined that this problem shall be handled in a thoroughly democratic, American way. Toward this end, both the military and the civilian agencies of the Federal Government are cooperating to enable this mass migration to proceed in a planned, orderly, and decent manner.

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The People

The problem encompasses the lives and associations of nearly 120,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry who have been living in Military Area No. 1. The group is not preponderantly alien, as commonly supposed. Of those migrating, about 63 percent are American-born citizens; only 37 percent are aliens of Japanese birth. The aliens, "Issei", are largely an older group who came to this country as laborers and farm workers. Their average age is around 58 to 60. The citizens, "Nisei", are largely a young group, most of them educated or being educated in American schools. Their average age is around 22. More than one-fourth of the entire population is made up of second and third generation children under 15 years of age.

The Japanese group on the West Coast has not been an isolated entity. During the years the lives and work of these people have become intermeshed with the whole gamut of social and economic relationships of the area in which they lived. In 1940, nearly 50,000 of them, age 14 and over, were employed in California, Oregon, and Washington. (This does not include the thousands of unpaid family workers who have helped to operate family stores and farms.) About 45 percent of the paid workers were engaged in agriculture. These were not just farm laborers, but ranged from highly-skilled managers, owners, renters, and irrigation experts, down to "stoop" laborers who hand-tended the intensive vegetable and fruit crops. About 24 percent of the workers were engaged in wholesale and retail trade, and this group

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is particularly conspicuous in the marketing of farm produce. About 17 percent were in personal service -- house servants, gardeners, maids, and so on. About 4 percent were in manufacturing, and 10 percent were engaged in other industries and commerce.

About 3 percent of the Japanese population -- some 3,100 -- are professional people, including doctors, lawyers, architects, nurses, airplane designers, artists, ministers. More than 1,000 of the young people have been attending colleges or universities each year.

The Federal Government is attempting to handle the evacuation and relocation of this group with the smallest possible economic and social loss to the areas being evacuated and to the evacuees themselves. Provision must be made to replace evacuees in the factories, stores, farms, and market places. They have many skills and abilities that are immediately needed in the national production effort. As swiftly as possible, they must be given an opportunity to make use of these for the welfare of the Nation and their new communities. And not the least part of the job is the physical task of moving such a large number of families in a short time and relocating them in suitable areas.

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provide new operators for evacuated farms so that a change-over can be made with minimum loss of agricultural production.

Assembly Centers

As zones to be evacuated are determined, a civil control station, under Army direction, is established within each zone, where the head of each evacuee family may report for complete instruction on how to arrange for movement, how to prepare his household goods for storage, and when to be ready for transfer to an Assembly Center. Civil control stations are conveniently located throughout the military area.

An Assembly Center is merely a way-station to a war-duration Relocation Area. It is a temporary collecting place where evacuees are provided with food, shelter, medical care, and protection while Relocation Centers are being selected and constructed. Each Assembly Center is organized and managed by a trained staff, and the rations are the equivalent of those served in the Army. Because Assembly Centers are only temporary residences, not many evacuees can be provided with jobs while there, although some evacuee personnel does help to operate the Center's services.

As Assembly Centers are emptied, there will be additional work for picked crews of evacuees in salvaging the temporary Assembly Center buildings for later construction of schools and school equipment and other community facilities at the Relocation Centers.

The War Relocation Authority

The War Relocation Authority was established by President Roosevelt by Executive Order No. 9102 of March 18, 1942, which directed this agency to cooperate with the War Department in evacuating, relocating and providing work opportunities for all persons who are evacuated from military areas.

Within the Authority was established the War Relocation Work Corps as a means for organizing and apportioning opportunities for work and income in the work program at Relocation Areas.

The Executive Order also directed the Departments of War and Justice to provide necessary protective, police and investigational services to the Authority.

Relocation Areas

The first and one of the most important operations in resettlement of evacuees is the selection of desirable Relocation Areas. The lands of the West are plentiful. They are productive -- if water is available. But water is scarce. Consequently, since its establishment the War Relocation Authority has had many experts who know the West's natural resources thoroughly, searching out the most feasible Relocation Areas.

In the course of this work these men have combed the country from the border of Military Area No. 1 to the Mississippi River. In their search they have kept in mind that they are selecting the home communities for a large number of evacuees for the duration of the war. Furthermore, certain military considerations must be applied

to each potential area. In brief, each Relocation Area must meet the following standards:

1. Work Opportunities

The area must provide work opportunities throughout most of the year for the population to be relocated there. Such opportunities may consist of the following classes or combinations of classes of work:

Public Works -- Such as development of land for irrigation, conservation of soil resources, flood control operations, and range improvement.

Agricultural Production -- First, for foodstuffs required by the relocated community, and second, to aid in the Food for Freedom Program.

Manufacturing -- Such as the manufacture of goods requiring a great deal of skilled hand labor, including products needed by relocated communities, and in the national production program. Some possibilities are wood products, clothing, ceramics, netting, woven and knitted materials.

2. Transportation - Power - Land - Water

Each Relocation Area must have transportation and power facilities adequate for the new community; it must have a sufficient acreage of good quality soil and a dependable supply of water for irrigation.

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The climate must be satisfactory for crops and for people; the domestic and industrial water supply must be suitable in quality and quantity.

3. Minimum Population

Each area must be able to support a population of 5,000 persons. The Army cannot provide protective services for communities of smaller population. Moreover, efficient administration of the program and the effective development of community services such as schools, hospitals and fire-control facilities require that communities be at least this size.

4. Public Land

Each area must be on public land, owned or leased by the Federal Government, to assure that improvements made at public expense will become public, not private assets. Any land purchased for Relocation Areas will remain in public ownership.

5. Military Requirements

Each area must meet certain specifications of the Army. Each Relocation Area will be a military area, under protection of military police.

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Relocation Centers

After a Relocation Area has been approved jointly by the Army and the War Relocation Authority, a Relocation Center is immediately constructed to house the new community.

Had canvas been available for tent cities, it would have been used. Tents would have been pitched and evacuees would have gone to work to build their new wartime homes. However, canvas was not available. So, before evacuees come to Relocation Centers, group houses are built, streets are laid out, wells are drilled, and electric power lines are brought in. This construction proceeds rapidly. Houses for several thousand families have been built in the matter of several weeks at the Manzanar, California, and the Parker, Arizona, Relocation Areas.

The initial housing is "basic." That is, the structures are soundly constructed and provide the minimum essentials for decent living. As evacuees move in they will have an opportunity to improve their quarters by their own work.

Family Life, Self-Government at Relocation Centers

At Relocation Centers, as at Assembly Centers, families will be kept together, if they so wish. There is no reason whatever for interfering with normal family arrangements, and the Authority has no intention of doing so.

As evacuees settle in the Relocation Centers, it will be up to them to plan the design of their community life within the broad

basic policies determined by the Authority for over-all administration of such Centers. They will establish and manage their own community government, electing their own officials. It will be largely up to them to maintain a community police force, a fire-fighting force, recreational facilities, and many other essentials.

Health and Education

Each Relocation Center will have basic hospitals and hospital equipment in accordance with standards of the U. S. Health Service. Doctors and nurses from among the settlers will operate the hospitals. These facilities may be improved as the community sees fit to do so by its own labor.

Elementary schools and high schools will be maintained by the Authority, in cooperation with the States and the U. S. Office of Education.

The War Relocation Work Corps

The Work Corps is a device for mobilizing the energies, skills and abilities of employable evacuees to undertake programs of constructive work on Relocation Areas. It is the purpose of the Work Corps to assign individuals to the work for which they are most fitted by training and experience. It will provide additional training to adapt old skills to new jobs and to develop new techniques. It will provide the reservoir of workers from which personnel for community and administrative services will be recruited at Relocation Centers.

Enlistment in the Corps

Eligibility

All evacuees who are employable and more than 16 years of age, both men and women, may apply for enlistment in the Work Corps. Enlistment is entirely voluntary.

Obligations of Enlistees

Enlistment gives evacuees an opportunity to demonstrate in a very concrete way their loyalty and willingness to serve their country and their community. The enlistee assumes certain definite obligations:

1. He agrees to serve in the War Relocation Work Corps for the duration of the war and for 14 days after the end of the war.

2. He swears or affirms that he will be loyal to the United States; that he will faithfully perform all tasks assigned him by the Authority; that he will accept in full payment for his services such cash and other allowances as may be provided by law or by regulations of the Authority.

Obligations to Enlistees

The War Relocation Authority accepts an obligation to provide the enlistee with an opportunity to work so that he may earn a living for himself and his family, and also may contribute to needed national production of agricultural and industrial goods. The Authority also accepts an obligation to provide the enlistee and his family with housing, food, clothing, education, and health services.

Income for Enlistees

The incomes earned on Relocation Areas by enlistees will depend to a great extent on the success that relocated communities have in organizing and operating their various productive enterprises. The precise methods of keeping costs, making monthly cash advances to enlistees, and computing benefits earned by enlistees, have not yet been exactly determined. However, it has been determined that in no event will the maximum monthly cash advances to enlistees exceed the basic minimum wage of the American soldier -- $21 a month. Cash advances will vary according to the character of

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work performed by enlistees. Furthermore, the amounts to be advanced monthly may be changed from time to time, especially if the projects are operating successfully.

Types of Work

There will be work for all able hands at Relocation Areas. The range of work will be such that an enlistee generally will have the opportunity to continue at the type of work he has been performing in private life, or if such work is not available, or if he can better use his capabilities at different types of work, he will be given an opportunity to undertake training for more useful occupations.

One of the first jobs for enlistees at Relocation Centers will be the construction of schools and equipment so that children may continue their education. Another job will be the construction of additional hospitals, meeting halls, and general improvement of buildings and grounds.

It is highly important that agricultural production be started on each Relocation Area as rapidly as possible. All enlistees with agricultural experience and all others with experience adaptable to agricultural work will be employed immediately in preparing land for cultivation, constructing irrigation canals, and planting, cultivating, harvesting, and processing of crops. It is hoped that all relocated communities will become self-sufficient in food production within the turn of a season, and that they will be producing additional

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needed crops for the Food for Freedom Program in the very near future.

The major undertaking at each Relocation Center will be the manufacture of many kinds of articles needed by the community and by the Nation. Simple factories utilizing a large amount of hand labor, simple machinery, and readily available materials will be established on the relocation projects wherever feasible to turn out such things as clothing, wood products, ceramics, netting, woven and knitted materials, and leather goods.

The types of work mentioned above cover only a few of the broader fields of activity in which the enlistees may be engaged. The range of types of their employment will be very similar to that in a normal community with an agricultural and industrial base. There will be much work for clerks, stenographers, machinists, nurses, reporters, accountants, doctors, lawyers.

Private Employment

Furloughs may be granted for specific periods of time to enlistees who wish to accept employment opportunities outside Relocation Areas, under the following conditions:

1. Since the Army cannot provide protective services for groups or communities of less than 5,000, each State and local community where enlistees on furlough are to work must give assurance that they are in a position to maintain law and order.

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2. Recruitment will be voluntary and must be handled by the U. S. Employment Service.
3. Transportation to the place of private employment and return must be arranged without cost to the Federal Government.
4. Employers must of course pay prevailing wages to enlistees without displacing other labor and must provide suitable living accommodations.
5. For the time enlistees are privately employed, they will pay the Government for expenses incurred in behalf of their dependents who may remain at Relocation Centers.

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APPROVED RELOCATION AREAS

The following Relocation Areas have been jointly approved by the War Department and the War Relocation Authority and are examples of the type of area in which Relocation Centers will be established. These areas will provide for approximately 60,000 evacuees. An additional number of areas, perhaps 10, are now being selected to provide for the relocation of an additional 60,000 evacuees.

Manzanar

The Manzanar Relocation Area is located in the Owens River Valley in east central California. The Relocation Center at Manzanar will accommodate a total of 10,000 residents, most of whom are already relocated there.

The area affords limited opportunities for agricultural development, with three or four thousand acres suitable for irrigation. At present several small work projects are under way on the land, such as the production of guayule seedlings.

It is likely that this Center will depend largely on industrial opportunities and public works to provide useful work for its population. The equable climate is conducive to outdoor work, and an early project to be undertaken is the garnishing of camouflage nets.

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Parker

The Parker Relocation Area is situated on the Colorado River Indian Reservation in southwestern Arizona, on a tract of land made available for irrigation by the erection of the Parker Dam. The area has an excellent potential agricultural base -- some 80,000 acres of raw land that can be developed for production of a variety of crops. There will be plenty of worthwhile work for everyone. The bringing of the land into cultivation will require construction of laterals and ditches, clearing and levelling of the land. Considerable acreage will be made ready immediately for cultivation and production of subsistence food crops. Then, as a public works program, additional acreage will be prepared for cultivation.

The Parker Relocation Area is designed to take care of 20,000 evacuees. This population will be divided among three centers, for which the basic housing is now practically completed. These three centers are: Number one, 17 miles south of Parker, with a capacity for 10,000; number two, 20 miles south of Parker, with facilities for 5,000; and number three, 23 miles south of Parker, capacity 5,000.

Gila

The Gila River Relocation Area is situated on the Pima Indian Reservation in southern Arizona, about 40 miles from Phoenix. The Relocation Center now being constructed there will accommodate 10,000 evacuees -- divided into two communities of 5,000 each. There will

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be plentiful opportunities for agricultural and public work on the area. There is also opportunity for private employment.

At present about 7,000 acres of the land on the area are in alfalfa and in excellent condition to be converted immediately to vegetables and other specialty crops. An additional 8,000 acres of raw land can be subjugated for agricultural production, involving the construction of canals and ditches, and clearing and levelling the land.

The growing season is 270 days, and the climate and soil are generally favorable for a wide variety of agricultural production.

Tulelake

The Tulelake Relocation Area in northern California comprises 30,000 acres of land owned by the Federal Bureau of Reclamation. A Relocation Center is now being constructed there to house 10,000 evacuees.

Considerable work will have to be done to bring the land into intensive cultivation. Water is available.

The climate and soil are favorable for production of potatoes, field peas, small grains, and some other crops, as demonstrated by the type of agriculture carried on adjacent to the Relocation Area. Other possible work opportunities include the production of forest products, and the possible establishment of canning or dehydrating plants.

Minidoka

The Minidoka Relocation Area in southern Idaho, near Eden, consists of 17,000 acres owned by the Federal Bureau of Reclamation. Construction of housing for 10,000 evacuees is now under way.

A constructive public works project will be the lining of the main canal now serving the region. The canal now loses enormous quantities of its water through seepage.

The land is suitable for intensive production of sugar beets, potatoes, beans, onions, and possibly some other crops. Construction during the first year of the necessary laterals and levelling of the land should bring about 5,000 acres into production by 1943.

Climatic conditions generally are favorable. There is a growing season of 138 days and annual rainfall is 8 to 10 inches.

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

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M. S. Eisenhower, Director
Colonel E. F. Cress, Deputy Director
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1355 - 31

PERTINENT FACTS
ABOUT RELOCATION CENTERS
AND
AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

14TH AMENDMENT: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside.

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

* * * * *

WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID

"....Whatever power the War Relocation Authority may have to detain other classes of citizens, it has not authority to subject citizens who are concededly loyal to its leave procedure.....A citizen who is concededly loyal presents no problem of espionage or sabotage. Loyalty is a matter of the heart and mind and not of race, creed or color. He who is loyal is by definition not a spy or a saboteur. When the power to detain is derived from the power to protect the war effort against espionage and sabotage, detention which has no relationship to the objective is unauthorized." (From the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Mitsuye Endo case, handed down December 18, 1944.)

* * * * *

MR. JUSTICE MURPHY

"To infer that examples of individual disloyalty prove group disloyalty and justify discriminatory action against the entire group is to deny that under our system of law individual guilt is the sole basis for deprivation of rights." (From Justice Murphy's dissenting opinion U.S. Supreme Court opinion in the Fred Korematsu case, handed down December 18, 1944.)

* * * * *

AMERICAN LEGION

"If there be any among you who would bring shame and disgrace on the American Legion by violating the principles of the Legion by denying to a citizen the rights which are his, then you forfeit your right to be considered a good Legionnaire." (From statement issued by California Department of the American Legion in support of Gov. Earl Warren's position on the rescission of the order banning all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast.)

(more)

LEGION HEAD SPEAKS

"There is no room in the American Legion for racial hatreds or animosities..... The American Legion has gone on record concerning the Japanese removal from coastal areas because of military necessity. It opposed the return of these Japanese until the war with Japan was finished but, like every other law-abiding organization, the American Legion is pledged to serve both God and country and see that under our Constitution the rights of every individual citizen is preserved..... (Edward N. Scheiberling, National Commander of the American Legion.)

* * * * *

CALIFORNIA'S GOVERNOR

"It is the most important function of citizenship as well as government to protect constitutional rights and to maintain order.....We must cooperate to the fullest extent with the military order and carry out the edict in a loyal manner." (Gov. Earl Warren of California.)

* * * * *

LABOR (AFL)

"We have laws to take care of any citizens who are disloyal to our country, and we should not violate our Constitution by denying privileges given by it to any group, regardless of race, creed or color." (From the AFL Oregon Labor Press, Portland, Ore.)

* * * * *

AFL CONVENTION

".....WHEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this 64th convention of the American Federation of Labor in session in New Orleans, in reaffirmation of our great tradition of struggle against intolerance and oppression, strongly condemns the unwarranted persecution and discrimination against American citizens of Japanese ancestry."

* * * * *

CIO BACKS BAN RESCISSION

Among other unions and union councils who hailed the rescission of the ban were the San Diego CIO Council, the National Maritime Union and the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. A spokesman for the latter group said:

"Our brother Americans of Japanese descent have shown their patriotism the hard way as evidenced by our members on the battlefronts. It has been their unfortunate lot to have to prove themselves by doing an even better job, on the home front and on the battlefront, than anybody else. The order is to be welcomed as proof that America will not accept either the Nazi or Japanese imperialist theories of superior race."

(more)

LABOR (CIO)

"We insist that all the rights and privileges due the Japanese Americans as citizens be religiously adhered to and we shall oppose all attempts to infringe on these rights.....It would be well for these people who advocate these anti-Christian and unAmerican ideas to show some of the patriotism exhibited by the Japanese Americans fighting for the democracy these people are ignorantly trying to destroy." (Stanley Earl, secretary of the Oregon State CIO Council.)

* * * * *

DETAINEES

Any person of Japanese ancestry, citizen or alien, whose loyalty is unquestioned is free to relocate to any part of the country he desires. Those whose loyalty is questioned are detained, either by order of the Army or Department of Justice, under individual exclusion order or through incarceration in a Department of Justice Camp.

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LEGIONNAIRES

Several American Legion posts, including Hollywood Post No. 591 which is composed entirely of World War II veterans, have welcomed Nisei veterans into membership and other posts have offered membership at the end of the war.

* * * * *

SMALL SEGMENT

Persons of Japanese ancestry living in the United States in 1940 numbered 126,947, less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total population of the U. S. Of that number 112,353 lived on the Pacific Coast, 93,717 in California, 14,565 in Washington and 4,071 in Oregon.

* * * * *

IN AGRICULTURE

In 1940, prior to evacuation, 45 per cent of the Japanese workers in the three West Coast states were employed in agriculture. Their agricultural activities included the operation, as farm owners, tenants, and managers, of 6,116 farms, consisting of 258,074 acres of farm land. These farms represented 2.2 per cent of the number and value of all farms in the three states, only 0.4 per cent of all land in farms and only 1.5 per cent of all croplands harvested.

* * * * *

TWO-THIRDS ARE CITIZENS

Two-thirds of the people of Japanese descent who were evacuated to relocation centers were American citizens -- 72,000 citizens in all.

(more)

MAJORITY NEVER VISITED JAPAN

Approximately 72 per cent of the American citizens in relocation centers have never visited Japan.

* * * * *

NOT CONCENTRATION CAMPS

The relocation centers are NOT concentration or internment camps. Residents of the centers are NOT internees. They are dislocated people charged with no crime, but detained temporarily because of the necessities of war.

* * * * *

RATIONING RESTRICTIONS

Relocation center residents are subject to the same rationing restrictions which apply to other civilians. Meatless days are observed twice a week. Actual cost of food has averaged less than 40¢ per person per day.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

Such typically American organizations as the USO, the Red Cross, the PTA, the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, YMCA, YWCA and others are carried over into relocation centers by the evacuees.

* * * * *

FEW SHINTOISTS

While half of the alien residents of relocation centers are Buddhists almost one half of their American-born children belong to various Christian churches. A survey disclosed that 55 per cent of the centers' populations are Buddhists, 30 per cent Christian, and 4-10ths of 1 per cent are Shinto. The remaining percentage declined to state any religious faith. There are Protestant and Catholic churches in each center.

* * * * *

HOME FRONT ACTIVITIES

War Bond, Red Cross, War Chest and similar drives are carried on by residents of relocation centers. In many cases the centers have greatly exceeded the established quotas. Japanese-American soldiers at Camp Shelby bought $100,000 in war bonds in two days after the announcement of the execution of American flyers in Japan.

* * * * *

BOY SCOUTS PRAISED

Stanley Harris, the National Director of Interracial Activities, Boy Scouts of America, stated: "Probably the best Boy Scout work in the entire country is being done at Heart Mountain Relocation Center".

(more)

EAST OF THE WEST COAST

Shortly after the creation of the War Relocation Authority, the policy was established of permanently resettling loyal American citizens and law abiding aliens outside the Western Military area. Since then, more than 33,000 residents of relocation centers have been resettled into normal American communities, where their manpower has contributed to the war effort in agriculture and industry.

* * * * *

CROPS HARVESTED

Nearly 10,000 residents of Relocation centers volunteered to help harvest the sugar beet crop in the fall of 1942. They harvested enough beets to produce a year's sugar allowance for 10,000,000 people. Last year more than 5,000 from Relocation Centers assisted in harvesting crops throughout the midwest

* * * * *

THEY ALSO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY

There are approximately 13,000 young men of Japanese ancestry -- roughly half of them volunteers -- serving in the United States Army. More than half of these are now serving on foreign soil. Nearly half have parents, wives and children, or other close relatives in relocation centers.

* * * * *

FIGHTING NISEI

The 100th Infantry Battalion, composed entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry, has fought throughout the Italian campaign. It is one of the most decorated units in the United States Army. This unit, made up of a total of 1315 men, has received the following decorations:

Over 1,000 Purple Hearts
11 Distinguished Service Crosses
44 Silver Stars
31 Bronze Stars
3 Legion of Merit Decorations
1 War Department Unit Citation for Outstanding Service in Battle

* * * * *

FAMED COMBAT TEAM

Since June 26, 1944, the 100th Infantry Battalion has been incorporated into the 442nd Combat Team, made up entirely of Japanese Americans who received their training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. The 442nd was organized in the spring of 1943 with volunteers from Hawaii and the continental United States, including approximately 1,200 war relocation centers. The two together now compose a regiment, complete with engineers and artillery and are fighting on the Italian front. By October 1, this new regiment had received 400 Purple Hearts, had liberated 11 towns, and were the first to penetrate into the pivotal city of Pisa.

(more)

MANY CASUALTIES

As of January 25, 1945, Japanese-American servicemen who entered the Army from WRA relocation centers had suffered 486 casualties, including 111 killed, 359 wounded and 16 missing in action. The 486 included only those whose next of kin at the centers had been notified. WRA Director Dillon S. Myer said the actual total of battle losses among Japanese-Americans is larger than the casualty notices would indicate since about one-third of the original evacuees have left the relocation camps and several thousand persons of Japanese descent never were in the center.

* * * * *

PACIFIC VICTORIES

Because of their knowledge of Japanese language, Nisei soldiers have played vital and dramatic roles in our succession of victories over the Japanese in the Pacific theater of operations.

* * * * *

MERRILL'S MARAUDERS

Fourteen Nisei soldiers are now serving with Merrill's Marauders in Burma.

* * * * *

NISEI ON SAIPAN

Six Nisei soldiers, four of them from Northern California, were cited for meritorious service in Saipan.

* * * * *

PRESIDENTIAL CITATION

In presenting the 100th with the Presidential citation on behalf of President Roosevelt, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commanding the Fifth Army, stated:

"The 100th Infantry Battalion is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action on June 26 and 27, 1944, in the vicinity of Belvedere and Sassetta, Italy..... Assigned the mission of neutralizing a strongly defended German center of resistance, the battalion maneuvered to a point where a large and determined force of German infantry and field artillery, including self-propelled guns and tanks was encountered.. ...All three companies went into action, boldly facing murderous fire from all types of weapons and tanks and at times fighting without artillery support. Doggedly the members of the 100th Infantry Battalion fought their way into the strongly defended positions. The stubborn desire of the men to close with a numerically superior enemy enabled the 100th Infantry Battalion to destroy completely the right flank positions of a German army, killing at least 178 Germans, wounding approximately 20, capturing 73 and forcing surrender approximately of 10 kilometers of ground...

"The fortitude and intrepidity displayed by the officers and men of the 100th Infantry Battalion reflect the finest traditions of the Army of the United States."

(more)

NISEI RESCUED "LOST BATTALION"

Clinton B. Conger, United Press Staff Writer with the Seventh Army in France on November 6 (1944) reported:

"A combat unit made up of Japanese-American fighting men who already had distinguished themselves in the bitter Italian campaign was disclosed today to have led the drive which resulted in the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" behind the German lines in France.

"These Japanese-Americans, members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, had been in action in the central area of the Seventh Army front for only three weeks when they launched an attack on October 15 through a forest three miles west of Bruyers where the "Lost Battalion"---270 infantrymen of the 36th (Texas) Division---had been trapped for more than a week. For five days the Texans had been without food until rations and medical supplies were dropped by low-flying Thunderbolts, and they had all but given up hope when the 442nd unit and other American groups broke through Nazi lines to capture Bruyere and reach the encircled infantrymen."

One rescued lieutenant said to Conger later: "After seven days of isolation, one of our outposts sighted the first American to reach them---Pfc. Mutt Sakumoto---the rest of the 442nd behind him. These Japanese-Americans had been hauled from a rest area to effect the rescue but they seemed as happy over the rescue as our men. I bet that was the gladdest any Americans ever were to see some Japs. They came working through the brush so quiet! They sure cleaned out the undergrowth as they went and boy, oh boy, how those guys can fight!"

Conger reported that the lieutenant's sentiments were echoed by Germans with whom the 442nd came in contact during the fighting in Italy.

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BIRTH RATE NOT HIGH

The birth rate of Americans of Japanese ancestry in 1940 was at the same level as the birth rate throughout the country. In California, the census shows that the number of births to Japanese parents dropped from the high of 5,275 in 1921, to 2,220 in 1930 and to 1,479 in 1940. Concerning their birth rate the Tolan Committee's report says:

"Contrary to alarmist predictions about the reproductive tendencies of the American Japanese, their birth rate during the past decade has been insufficient to balance mortality and emigration."

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NO SABOTAGE IN HAWAII

There was not a single act of sabotage by Hawaiian residents of Japanese ancestry at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack and all reports to the contrary have been officially denied by W. A. Gabrielson, Honolulu chief of police, Colonel Fielder, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, Central Pacific area, the late Secretary of the Navy, Frank C. Knox, Secretary of War Stimson, and Director Hoover of F.B.I.

(more)

DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Best estimate is that not more than 20 per cent of the Japanese-Americans today are dual citizens. The decline in dual citizenship has been so sharp that it has been estimated dual citizenship will be entirely wiped out in another generation. Dual citizenship was established only when parents made application within two weeks of the birth of their children. Hundreds who were thus listed are wearing the United States Army uniform and are fighting for this country.

* * * * *

EDUCATORS SPEAK

"We don't control, nor do we attempt to control the attitudes of people. When the Japanese are returned to the West Coast, those desiring to study at the University will be accepted as students in accordance with the regulations governing the admission of any students." (Pres. L. P. Sieg of the University of Washington on December 19, 1944.)

"Students of Japanese ancestry who have been properly certified by Federal authorities will be received by the University (of California) in a friendly and cooperative manner." (Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President.)

At a recent conference of State educators, Dr. Walter F. Dexter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, reminded school officials that they are pledged to support the Constitution and that both the Federal and state constitutions require them to admit children of any ancestry to classes.

San Francisco's superintendent of schools, Dr. Curtis Warren, at a later conference told educators he expected tolerance from San Franciscans.

"We judge people by words and deeds and so we must judge the Japanese. It was not so long ago the West Coast was demanding the Chinese must go...They had lived here for years. They had become Americans in spirit." (Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, Vice President of the University of California.)

* * * * *

STUDENTS, TOO

Students at several West Coast schools have passed resolutions like the one adopted by the executive committee of the University of California student body which, by one vote short of making it unanimous, extended a welcome to Japanese-American students. The resolution reaffirmed the proposition that "individuals should be judged by personal merits."

* * * * *

AND A NISEI SAID

"I am a Japanese by ancestry and by physical features; but my heart, mind and spirit are with America because this is my home. There is no love of Japan in me, no spiritual, no mental ties. I can feel a oneness with other Americans of foreign ancestry---German, Irish, Swedish, Italian, Chinese, or Greek Americans---in saying that my blood will never flow for the land of my ancestors." (From "I, TOO, AM AN AMERICAN," written by Kiyoko Kasai, a senior student at Sequoia High School, Redwood City, Calif., who was one of those uprooted by the evacuation order.)

-oOo-

PERTINENT FACTS

ABOUT RELOCATION CENTERS AND JAPANESE-AMERICANS

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington, D. C.

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* * *

There are more than 9,000 young men of Japanese ancestry -- roughly half of them volunteers -- serving in the United States Army.

* * *

The first Japanese Imperial Army soldier taken prisoner by our forces was captured by an American soldier of Japanese descent the day of the Pearl Harbor attack.

* * *

Three American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have been decorated for bravery in action.

* * *

The relocation centers are NOT concentration or internment camps. Residents of the centers are NOT internees.

* * *

People from the relocation centers who have been resettled in private employment are NOT paroled. They are free men and women with no stigma on their records.

* * *

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* * *

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* * *

Nearly 10,000 residents of relocation centers volunteered to help harvest the sugar beet crop in the fall of 1942. They harvested enough beets to produce a year's sugar allowance for 10,000,000 people.

* * *

Red Cross quotas were exceeded in all of the relocation centers in the recent drive.

* * *

Postoffices at all of the relocation centers have been selling war bonds and stamps to residents.

* * *

Japanese-American soldiers at Camp Shelby bought $100,000 in war bonds in two days after the announcement of the execution of American fliers in Japan.

* * *

Approximately 72 percent of the American citizens in relocation centers have never even visited Japan.

Department of the Interior
War Relocation Authority
202 Sheldon Building
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

PERTINENT FACTS

ABOUT RELOCATION CENTERS

AND

AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

14TH AMENDMENT: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside.

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

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EVIDENCES THAT JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN RELOCATION CENTERS ARE CONTINUING IN THE AMERICAN WAY.

CENTERS SWELL "MARCH OF DIMES" FUNDS.

Solicitation of funds for the infantile paralysis campaign was under way in all centers in January. Various forms of entertainment were devised to raise funds for contribution to the "March of Dimes" feature of the campaign. Dances and balls celebrating the birthday of President Roosevelt were in evidence on all projects.

Other features were poster and essay contests in all the schools and by Girl Reserves, Young Buddhists Associations, Girls Athletic Associations, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and other organizations.

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER (COLORADO)

Future Farmers of America at Granada produced 1,693 tons of farm products during past season; evacuee boys set production record equal to almost any school of FFA.

Four Japanese-American boys are listed among the 45 young people awarded certificates of merit by the Greeley, Colorado, Chamber of Commerce for their outstanding work in the Future Farmers of America and 4-H Club activities. Greeley (Colo.) Journal, 3/3/44.

MINIDOKA (IDAHO) RELOCATION CENTER

...in addition to the $1,000 turned in by the Japanese-American residents of the Hunt Center in the recent War Fund drive, many find donations were received from folks of the same nationality living outside of Hunt. Jerome, Idaho, Northside News, 12/2/43.

ROHWER (ARKANSAS) RELOCATION CENTER

National Honor Society members at Rohwer High School serve as sponsors for three week war bond drive which netted $3,506, the cost of three jeeps. Arkansas Gazette, 12/13/43.

HEART MOUNTAIN (WYOMING) RELOCATION CENTER

The Heart Mountain Boy Scout Organization will hold its fourth district Court of Honor 7:00 p.m. Friday at the high school auditorium. An informal assembly will precede the ceremony, featuring songs and yells lead by Jimmie Akiya, Scoutmaster, and a concert by the drum and bugle corps.

Troops, parents of the scouts and special guests will be present. Meritorious badges will be awarded to second, first and star class scouts. Heart Mountain Sentinel, 1/29/44.

Copies

June 9, 1943

POLICY OF WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY GOVERNING INDEFINITE LEAVE

In accordance with the directive in the Presidential Executive Order which created the Agency, the War Relocation Authority has developed procedures which are aimed at bringing about the relocation into normal communities of the largest possible number of the evacuated people consistent with the national security.

Any resident of a relocation center may apply for permission to leave the center. Permission is granted only if the following conditions are met: (a) There is nothing in the record of the person to indicate that he would be dangerous to society or to the national security. (b) He has a place to go and means of supporting himself. (c) There is evidence that his presence in the community to which he proposes to go would not cause a disturbance. (d) The evacuee agrees to keep the War Relocation Authority informed of his address at all times.

The War Relocation Authority has basic records on every evacuee 17 years of age and over who is eligible for consideration for leave. These records provide information on the evacuee's education, affiliations, foreign travel, employment, religion, and other pertinent facts, in addition to his own statements on the matter of allegiance to the United States. Both records are carefully checked when the evacuee applies for a permit to leave. If there is any question about the desirability of granting a permit, the records, if any, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence agencies are secured before a determination is made.

Leave permits are not being issued to persons who have applied for repatriation or expatriation, to Japan, those who have not pledged unqualified loyalty to the United States, or any others whose record indicates reason to question the advisability of their living outside the centers in normal communities during the War. Provision is made when requested for review of cases in which leave permits are denied. This is regarded as being necessary in fairness to those who may, because of mistakes, misinformation, misunderstanding or because of pressure from family or associates, have given negative or qualified answers on questions of loyalty.

The leave procedures of the War Relocation Authority were checked with the Department of Justice and with the War Department before they were executed. It is the policy of the Agency to consider each individual case carefully and if there is any reason to believe an evacuee would en-

danger national safety if released, no leave permit is granted.

The leave regulations of the War Relocation Authority apply only to persons of Japanese ancestry who were living in California, or Coastal areas in Oregon and Washington, and the southern third of Arizona on a certain date in the spring of 1942. Only these persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated and subsequently provided emergency places of residence in relocation centers. Some 20,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were living in other parts of the United States in the spring of 1942 and have never been in relocation centers. Japanese aliens, like other aliens of enemy nationality, considered to be of potential danger to internal security, are apprehended by the Department of Justice and confined in internment camps which are not under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

Signed D. S. Myer
Director

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Challenge to Democracy

Grandfather and grandchild awaiting evacuation bus. The grandfather conducted a dyeing and cleaning business. The family unit is preserved during evacuation and at War Relocation Authority centers where evacuees of Japanese ancestry were housed for the emergency.

PUBLISHED BY WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
[DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR]

73

Challenge to Democracy

"CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACY"

In Color and Sound

16 Millimeter Film

What has become of the 110,000 Japanese-American citizens and Japanese aliens who formerly lived on the Pacific Coast?

Some are waiting out the war and war hysteria in eight centers of the War Relocation Authority. Many thousands more are relocating in other parts of the United States.

The WRA has prepared a color and sound film of their story — the largest mass hegira in history — giving many cross sections of the evacuation from the West Coast, settling in camps, readjustment of lives of men, women and children, relocation in other sections of the country and the training of Japanese-American soldiers, many of whom have already given their lives for our country.

This film is available to any group of 50 or more persons, clubs, church groups, fraternal, business and labor organizations.

The running time of the film is 17 minutes, and has a sound commentary explaining the various phases of the "Challenge to Democracy."

There is no charge for this feature. In some cases a sound projector with operator will be available. *Because of the limited number of copies of the film, we would appreciate several tentative dates being furnished us.*

If your organization is interested, write for this film to

ROBERT B. COZZENS, *Assistant Director*
Department of the Interior · War Relocation Authority
227 Sheldon Building, San Francisco 5, California

Centerville, Calif., 1942—This girl, who worked as a strawberry picker on an Alameda County farm, awaits evacuation bus to take her to an assembly center.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

Nearly 12,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry are in the armed forces of the United States?

Out of the 1400 Japanese-Americans in the 100th Battalion in Italy, 900 have been awarded the Purple Heart honor for being wounded in battle; 36 have been honored with the Silver Star; 21 have won Bronze Stars; three wear the Distinguished Service Cross? according to an Associated Press dispatch from the front.

One Relocation Center has a Japanese-American War Mothers Club of 155 mothers whose sons are in the service and that one of these mothers has five sons in United States Army uniforms? At some camps American Legionnaires of World War I hold regular meetings?

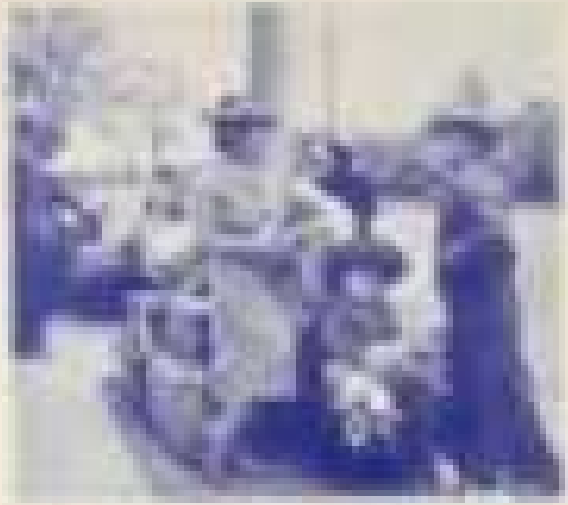
More than 24,000 Japanese-Americans have been resettled in other states of the Union?

"The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, February 1, 1943, in endorsing the formation of the combat team of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Hayward, Calif., 1942—With baggage on sidewalks, evacuees of Japanese ancestry awaited transportation from their homes to assembly centers.

STREET SCENE — HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA
MAY 8, 1942

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Secretary of War, after consultation with the commanding General of the Western Defense Command, as well as other officials and agencies of the Government, authorized the evacuation of citizens and aliens of Japanese descent from the West Coast areas. The objective was to evacuate the entire Japanese population from the sensitive and threatened military area. It was a precautionary measure and carried no implications of individual disloyalty.



SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON ON DEPORTING
JAPANESE AMERICANS

Seattle, Washington
June 9, 1943

E B MACNAUGHTON, PRESIDENT
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND
PORTLAND, OREGON

I HAVE YOUR TELEGRAM OF JUNE 8TH IN WHICH YOU REFER TO A PROPOSAL TO MEMORIALIZE CONGRESS IN FAVOR OF DEPORTATION OF ALL JAPANESE AMERICANS IRRESPECTIVE OF CITIZENSHIP. THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS RECOGNIZED THE LOYALTY OF MANY JAPANESE AMERICANS AND HAS INCORPORATED A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF JAPANESE AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS IN THE ARMY. THE RECORD OF JAPANESE AMERICAN UNITS IN THE ARMY HAS BEEN EXCELLENT INDEED, A CERTAIN NUMBER HAVE RENDERED SERVICE AGAINST THE JAPANESE EMPIRE FOR WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN DECORATED. I FEEL THAT ANY PROPOSITION TO DEPORT ALL JAPANESE AMERICANS IRRESPECTIVE OF CITIZENSHIP OR LOYALTY WOULD NOT ONLY BE INAPPROPRIATE BUT CONTRARY TO OUR EXPERIENCE AND TRADITION AS A NATION. DEPORTATION OF DISLOYAL ELEMENT IS OF COURSE DESIRABLE BUT THE WAR DEPARTMENT DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT ANY SUCH SWEEPING PROPOSAL AS YOU REFER TO IS JUSTIFIED IN MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS.

(FILED WASHINGTON D C JUNE 9)

Henry L. Stimson

(over)

[illegible]

War Department Disagrees with Resolution
Passed by San Diego Board of Supervisors
(as reported in the San Diego Union)

Taking sharp issue with the county supervisors for their recent action in adopting a resolution urging that Japanese be kept in relocation centers until victory, the war department yesterday disclosed its views in a letter received by the supervisors and signed by Col. William P. Scobey, a general staff executive. The letter said:

"The Secretary of War is in receipt of your letter of May 12 transmitting a copy of a resolution adopted by the San Diego board of supervisors on the subject of Japanese in America.

Cites Cost of Centers

"The War Department does not subscribe to the view stated in the resolution. The War Department feels that retention of 100,000 people in relocation centers at the expense of the government in time of war is not only unjust to those who can establish their loyalty but it is an unnecessary expense.

"The War Department policy in this matter is to make a determination of those who are loyal and release them from the centers to be employed in gainful occupations in support of the war effort or serve in the army. Also the war department is in accord with the view that all disloyal or suspected disloyal Japanese, whether citizens or aliens, should be retained under close supervision and denied the privileges that are given to loyal people.

Cites FDR Stand

"This policy is in accord with expressions of the president, the recommendations made by Sen. Chandler, chairman of the senate sub-committee for military affairs, and it appears to be in accord with democratic American views.

"To condemn the Japanese in this country as a whole for the actions of the Japanese militarists does not seem to be just or appropriate. Undoubtedly you are aware that the War Department and the army have the responsibility of protecting the west coast as well as all other coasts, and it does not propose to relax any of the restrictions which jeopardize this security.

Hold Privileges

"However it must be recognized that United States soldiers of Japanese extraction who have been taken into the army have the rights of soldiers and they have the authority to visit on the west coast. The privileges afforded these soldiers must be respected."

The Christmas Committee wants to share with you some of the responses which have come from various relocation centers. Please see that this sheet reaches your interested groups.

From Heart Mountain, Wyoming:

"All of us were looking toward a lonely Christmas this year but when Mrs. Watanabe brought us these lovely gifts it made us happy with tears."

"The Christmas Spirit really means something in times like these. Giving a gift to someone you know is commonplace; giving to someone you don't know is from the spirit of giving; a real Christmas Spirit of sharing with others. It's something that really brings a lump in the throat; I know that you must know what I mean, and I mean it from the heart.
"Another thing is the fact that reading the newspapers and reading articles by jingoists makes us feel very sad. It makes us feel as if we were without friends on the outside. It's a very lonesome feeling. We look on all sides of us and see barbed wire fence..... I know you can appreciate our feelings. Yet, we are trying to keep up our morale. When something like you and your friends have done comes so close to home, it does something to us. It bucks us up. It makes us say we have friends we don't know about and have never seen, yet they are thinking of us. When I read your letter telling me about the truck going to Gila River with those packages my mother had tears in her eyes."

From McGehee, Arkansas:

"I cannot write how much we appreciated the presents and to know some people thought about us."

"From the bottom of our hearts we thank you for thinking of us on this beautiful Christmas Day. We couldn't begin to tell how deeply we felt when we received the nice packages."

From Rivers, Arizona:

"With Christmas now a very pleasant memory, I want to thank you all. I know you will understand when I say thank you from the bottom of my heart. Our people are grateful for the kindness of all those friends back home."

"It's a very wonderful feeling to know that we have so many friends on the outside who are concerned with our welfare. We believe that the receipt of the gifts bolstered the morale of the people more than anything else in that it not only meant joy to our children, but that it was a sign that we still have many friends back home."

"I want to thank you all, but a thank you put down like this seems so inane and inadequate. This that you have done has struck deep into our hearts and I know that we shall try our hardest to deserve the trust and friendship which you have so generously given."

"Through the generosity and kindness of our many Caucasian friends of Pasadena and vicinity, we were able to have a very joyous Yuletide party. I wish you could have seen the happiness on the hundreds of children's faces Christmas Eve at our block party. The Mess Hall where it was held was gayly decorated with crepe paper streamers, lighted tree and wreaths made of desert greens. After refreshments, the gifts wrapped in colorful paper and ribbons were distributed to the children under fifteen by Santa (block councilman). Some of the younger ones were sleeping in their mothers' arms, but were wide awake when Santa started calling the names. I am sure this Christmas will never be forgotten by the hundreds of children whose dreams came true and who were not forgotten by their Pasadena friends."

THE CHRISTMAS COMMITTEE
1360 West Colorado St.,

SYCAMORE 2- 4387

Americans

— by birth — by choice — by loyalty

Americans

– By birth – By choice – By acquisition

The CIO NEWS

MAY 21, 1945

Reprinted by
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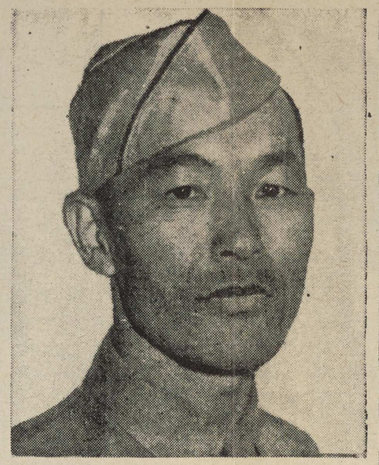
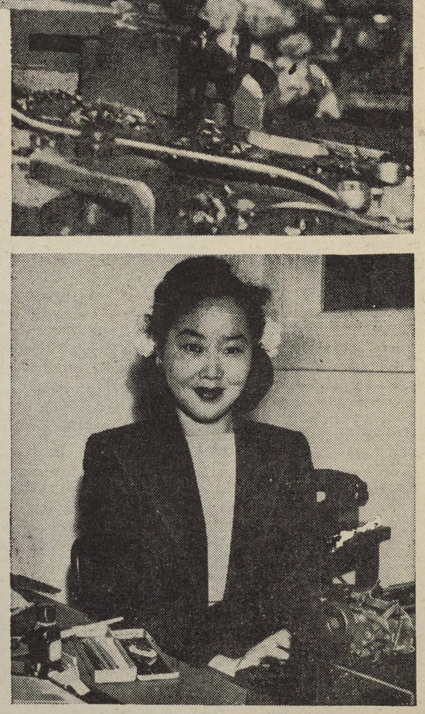
The DO NOTS

Dec. 31, 1911



4 Sgt. Karl G. Yoneda, member of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, is believed to be the first Nisei soldier of this war to become a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

5 Imagine the surprise of these German storm troopers when upon surrendering after a deadly exchange of fire in the Orciano area in Italy to find that their captors were Japanese Americans. These Yanks were members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, consisting of Nisei, which won a Presidential citation for "outstanding duty in action" during the Italian campaign. "The fortitude and intrepidity displayed by the officers and men of the 100th Infantry Battalion reflect the finest traditions of the Army of the United States," the citation declared. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army commander, himself presented the Presidential citation to the battalion. In some of the action in Italy the 442nd Combat Team, also composed of Nisei, helped the 100th Battalion and acquitted itself proudly.



1 Helping to win the war by working on the production front is Shiro Ebihara, CIO United Auto Worker employed in a Cleveland plant, where his employer says he is one of the most valuable men. His son, Henry, pictured below, was the first Japanese alien to enlist in the U. S. Army, after the ban was lifted.

2 Born in Tokyo, Henry Ebihara, right, of Cleveland, wrote President Roosevelt: "I only ask that I be given a chance to fight." Under a War Dept. ruling lifting the enlistment ban against Japanese aliens, Ebihara, a CIO Auto Worker, was the first of this group in this country to enlist in the U. S. Army. With him is Roy Shiba, also a CIO Auto Worker, second to enlist. Shiba also lived in Cleveland.

3 As living proof of its policy of welcoming back Nisei, the California CIO Council at San Francisco has employed as a secretary Miss Alice Takeuchi. She returned to San Francisco from Columbus, Ohio, where she had lived for a time following her release from the Jerome, Ark., relocation center. Council executive committee condemned "those who are attempting to split the American people by arousing racial prejudice for their own partisan ends."

Americans — by birth — by choice — by loyalty

By FRED ROSS

IN Placer County, California, a jury acquitted three men charged with planting a dynamite bomb on the farm of Sumio Doi. Sumio Doi was a loyal American of Japanese descent. He has just returned from a relocation center, having been given a clean bill of health by the Army. This action on the part of the jury climaxed a wave of terror and intolerance on the West Coast conducted by hoodlums against Japanese-Americans (Nisei) seeking to return to their homes.

Nisei is an American of Japanese descent. So grave nas the situation become that last Monday Secretary of Interior Ickes issued a statement calling attention to 24 acts against the Nisei, including 15 attempted shootings, one attempted dynamiting, three cases of arson and 5 threatening visits. Since then and before the CIO News went to press an attempted shooting and a threatening visit were reported.

In striking contrast with this attitude of intolerance toward a minority group is the welcome accorded the loyal Nisei by the California CIO Council and CIO unions throughout the country which have aided them in getting jobs and in again taking up the thread of community life.

This story tells how some of the unions have helped; and also tells about the war record of this minority group on the home front, and their bravery on the war front.

Tom Nakamura heaved a sigh of relief.

The future looked brighter. Laid off because of a production cutback at the Aluminum Alloy Co., he had just been told by the personnel manager of the Palmer Bee plant, a Detroit concern making much needed radar equipment for the Navy, to report for work on the night shift at 7 p. m.

The Internal Security Division of the Army had approved placement of Tom on the new job.

He had hardly been at his bench before he heard some of the other workers discussing him.

"Why do we have to work with that Jap b - - - - - - - d?" one of them said.

"We're at war with them, aren't we?" another put in.

Vainly did a calmer member of the group try to impress on his fellow workers that Tom was a loyal American, who had been approved by the Army for work in the plant, and that other Nisei were dying for the United States.

The argument ended when one of the group said: "What are we waiting for? You cream puffs stay. I'm blowing."

With that he walked from the plant. He was followed by 13 others.

But Tom stuck, staying on the job until the 7 a. m. whistle blew.

The CIO Steelworkers which holds a contract at Palmer Bee backed the company when it told the 14 that Tom would be retained and that they would be fired if they did not return to work. Then the union told the men they would be expelled if they failed to return to the plant.

Three men returned the next evening and apologized to Tom, and the following night the entire 14 were back on the job.

This is one of the many cases of CIO cooperation with the War Relocation Authority, the agency charged with relocation of the Nisei.

The action of the Steelworkers was in keeping with the CIO policy of non-discrimination against workers because of race, color or creed.

Well aware of the problem, the California CIO executive council early this year in a resolution condemned "those who are attempting to split the American people by arousing racial prejudices for their own partisan ends.

The resolution also called on State and local officials and the people "to cooperate with the War Dept. in order to assist in the readjustment of these loyal Japanese Americans to our community life."

The San Francisco, Los Angeles, Alameda and Sacramento CIO Councils have all publicly supported the return of the evacuees.

The San Francisco CIO Council has employed Alice Takeuchi, evacuee from the Jerome, Ark., Relocation Center. Yuki Kato, another evacuee, is employed in the St. Louis, Mo., office of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes.

CIO locals and their officials in California and throughout the country have also championed the cause of the Nisei.

Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers has urged fair play and the right to jobs for loyal Nisei in a letter to all regional directors, international presidents and local union officers.

The sound sense of the attitude of the CIO unions is fortified by the war record of their own members—both Japanese aliens and Nisei.

The first Japanese aliens to volunteer for the Army when a ban against their enlistment was lifted by the War Dept. were Hank Ebihara and Roy Shiba, two CIO Auto Workers from Cleveland.

Ebihara comes from an all-union family. His father, Shiro Ebihara, works as a machine tool operator in a vital war plant at Cleveland, where Hank was employed prior to enlistment, and like his son is a member of the Auto Workers.

A sister, Amy, works in a textile plant and has been active in the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers. A younger sister, Fumi, employed in a lens grinding factory, belongs to the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

A member of Local 10, CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and a former vice-president of the Alaska Cannery Workers, Sgt. Karl G. Yoneda, one of Merrill's Marauders is believed to be the first Nisei of this war elected to the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

While in the China-Burma-India theater, Yoneda was elected to Howard A. Sperry Post 3570, San Francisco, an all-labor post.

Further evidence of the Nisei's fighting loyalty is furnished by the exploits of the 100th Infantry Battalion, which participated in the landing at Salerno.

The battalion made four drives across the Voltuno River, aided in the capture of the bitterly-contested Cassino, took an active part in the march on Rome, spearheaded the attack on the important seaport of Liverno in the campaign to expel the Nazis from the upper ranges of the Italian Peninsula. The 442nd Combat Team, also a Nisei unit, participated with the 100th Battalion in some of this action.

For "outstanding performance of duty in action" at Belvedere and Sasseta, Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army commander, awarded the Presidential citation to the 100th Battalion.

"The fortitude and intrepidity displayed by the officers and men of the 100th Infantry Battalion reflect the finest traditions of the Army of the United States," the citation declared.