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Regional Files, 103, Wash. D. C.
Grodzins

WBA

Telegram from persons, (including Mayor and city officials) in the town of ~~SWINK~~ Swink, Colo. to Eisenhower, April 6, 1942

We have been praised by Americans and criticized by some government officials for our stand regarding the Japanese situation in our community. Will you bear with us while we attempt to explain our stand? In the first place Japanese Alien and American citizens have come into our community whose husbands and fathers are now in the Alien camp in the Dakotas. These wives, no doubt know of the subversive activities of their husbands, so the people here are suspicious of them when they are permitted to travel about at all hours of the day and night. These alien relatives of alien enemies could sabotage our large local sugar factory or our railroad with ease. These Japanese coming from California seem to be well supplied with money, and are willing to pay cash rent for farms. As a result there is a growing fear that the Japanese will replace many of the white farmers. Our school enrollment is materially enlarged by this influx of large Japanese families which in turn will create a definite burden upon the taxable property of our community. During the hours of 12:00 M to 3:00 AM this community becomes a beehive of activity due to the many cars that visit the Japanese homes. They are gathering in large groups at night. For what purpose? This past fall was the first fall that the Japanese farmers did any fall work in the fields. We feel that they could have had advance notice of the attack of the Japanese Army and Navy. Many of them purchased new cars and tires, some having as many as three cars per family. Some of these cars and trucks carry large spotlights. We notice that those coming from California have first class cars and new tires. Some of the Japanese here promised that they would not have any California Japanese stay with them. At the same time friends and relatives were on their way from California to these local Japanese homes, many arriving the following day. They have tried many methods to deceive us. Some of these local homes have been and are being enlarged to accommodate these visitors. Some of the aliens here had good firearms in their homes before the war broke out. These guns were not turned in when the order came to do so. We know that American born Japanese have purchased expensive cameras and taken them into the homes of alien Japanese since the order was given for the latter to surrender theirs. Some of the Japanese here got up at 3:00 A.M. to listen to the Japanese broadcasts by short wave before the war and also afterwards. Because of the above facts, we are suspicious of these cunning Orientals, and we question the wisdom of our government extending to them, all the privileges that our tried and true citizens enjoy. We urge that the government become more positive in the supervision of these people.

Memo from John Bird to Mr. Eisenhower
April 6, 1942

I am somewhat concerned by the attitude taken in the meeting with the Indian Service April 1st regarding the use of Japanese language in reception centers. At this meeting it seemed to be the consensus - except mine - that while the Japanese would be allowed the freedom of religion, there would some question about services in the Japanese language. Further, there was doubt as to whether the Japanese-American newspapers, which usually carry a section in the Japanese language, would be allowed to come into the camp.

I think this is a policy that is very important from a stand-point of morale and civil liberties. By all means certain checks should be maintained to protect us against use of Japanese as a method of conspiracy and secret communication, and certainly some serious problems will arise regarding the Shinto religion, which has as a basis the worship of the Emperor. However, I think we should take into account the Army's policy on this matter as far as newspapers are concerned. Even the internment camps allow Japanese language papers to be sent in, and the Japanese-American press has been encouraged by the Army and the Department of Justice to print proclamations, orders and press releases in Japanese to assure that they will be well understood. From my standpoint, the closing of this channel would restrict our means of reaching the older group, who after all have quite a bit of influence. At the present time the Army is allowing the Japanese language newspapers to come into Manzanar.

In connection with the above Mrs. Yona Abiko of the Japanese-American newspaper, Nichi Bei, was in to see me regarding continuance of their newspaper. She was sent by Dick Neustadt. This is the oldest and largest Japanese newspaper and has the largest and newest supply of Japanese type. Half of their paper is printed in English and half of it in Japanese. I understand that their policy has been pro-American and that they have urged Americanization for many years, and that their publication is regarded as loyal by the F.B.I. This, of course, is all subject to check. Several of the other papers have rather shady records and a number of the editors are in internment camps. This paper ~~xxx~~ desires to continue publication and to maintain its list of subscribers who are now being scattered by the evacuation. They are up against these problems: (1) They definitely have to move out of the evacuated zone. Will they be permitted to move their newspaper and where? (2) They probably will need some assistance in relocating their newspaper. They had a plan developed for moving just outside the restricted zone to Del Rey near Fresno. This would cost about \$5,000. If they should move to Salt Lake City or Phoenix or some other point, the cost would be somewhat higher. They have about \$50,000 worth of equipment including a large duplex press, but are \$11,000 in debt as a result of a fire several years ago. (3) They have to know whether or not they can send their paper into reception centers, where most of their subscribers will be for some time.

I advised Mrs. Abiko to give us some more definite figures on the cost of moving and possible locations, and to submit the plan that they are now developing

Letter from Kimura to Eisenhower
April 13, 1942

This is written on behalf of a group of Japanese people who are members of or who are interested in the Hollywood Independent Church. Sometime ago, Mr. Tom Clark and his assistant Mr. Harrington advised us, upon my inquiry, to group ourselves together so that we ~~would~~ could live during this internment in the same resettlement camp.

There are about 250 people who have grouped themselves to evacuate with the Hollywood Independent Church members. They would like to go to the Parker Resettlement Area. Several men and women have already volunteered for work at Parker and will leave on April 20. The Japanese people of Los Angeles and of Hollywood, citizens and aliens alike, would like to have information on the following:

- (1) Would the stored goods be sent up to them later? If so who would handle the expenses involved?
- (2) Would church members, now in Manzanar be allowed to reunite with the church group at Parker?
- (3) What are the type or types of industry contemplated for Parker?
- 4 (4) What provisions are being made for persons with technical, professional, skilled labor, training and experience, in the form of compensation, continuance of work along their respective lines, opportunities for business, degree of self-government, financial aid and bonus?
- (5) What contacts can people in these resettlement areas make with the outlying communities in the way of social and economic readjustment, freedom to travel within prescribed areas, social recreation, church services and joint good-will meetings?

On behalf of the Japanese people, especially of Hollywood,, I would appreciate information on any or all of the above inquiries you can forward to me.

Miyamoto

Letter from Fryer to Kimura
April 20, 1942

I am replying to your letter of April 13 to Mr. Eisenhower who is at the present time in Washington.

I cannot tell you to what extent, if any, people from the Los Angeles-Hollywood area will be settled on the Parker Project. I can assure you, however, that it is the policy that there shall be a minimum disruption of community life; consequently, people from the same community will be sent to the same relocation project.

The answers to your questions are as follows:

1. Goods stored in warehouses will be sent to the project by the Government. It is the responsibility of the War Relocation Authority to reunite family and furniture.
2. At the present time large shifts of people from one relocation project to another are not being contemplated. This policy does not preclude such transfers where they are in the public interest.
3. The types of industries organized at relocation projects will be determined by two things: (1) The skills of the people, and (2) war production needs.
4. It is the policy to utilize the professional skills, to the greatest possible extent, found among the evacuees in order that there will be a minimum disruption of their professional life; teachers will be assigned to schools; doctors, to hospitals; farmers, to project farms, etc. It is planned that there shall be a minimum of federal staff. The Japanese will be expected to supply clerical and managerial assistance in all fields for which they are qualified.
5. Thus recreational and spiritual opportunities needed for a well-rounded community life will be provided. However, their exact nature must be determined by the Japanese themselves.

Regional Files 002, Wash.
Miyamoto

Letter from Eisenhower to Elbert D. Thomas, Senator Utah.
April 23, 1942

I shall be in Washington again within a week or so and hope very much to have an opportunity to discuss with you present difficulties we are facing in evacuation and relocation.

As you know, I entered on this task with the belief that the Japanese themselves could handle most phases of relocation and that the roll of the Government was simply to provide such assistance as the Japanese would find to be necessary. I have been very much disillusioned, not by the Japanese but by many other forces and circumstances. The voluntary evacuation of about 8,000 Japanese led to the most extreme bitterness in the Inter-mountain states. Demands arose officially in all states for the Federal Government to withdraw the evacuees, to prevent Japanese from acquiring land, to guarantee that the Japanese would be removed at the end of the War, and to give positive assurance that the whole relocation program would be on an orderly, federally protected basis. Governors and Attorneys General told me in a meeting at Salt Lake City that the states would not be able to maintain law and order if voluntary evacuation continued. One Governor wrote me formally declaring that his state would not accept responsibility for the safety of a single evacuee. He warned me that he feared for the safety of the evacuees when casualty lists were announced in increasing numbers.

We have been compelled to adopt a program for the time being which involves moving Japanese from Military Area No. 2 to new locations outside this military area in communities of not less than 5,000. The reason for this minimum of 5,000 is simply that the Army cannot provide protection for a smaller number in view of the fact that it takes about as many men to guard a community of 500 as it does to guard 5,000.

Naturally I am hopeful that feeling will subside and that later on we can go ahead with the initial plans for providing employment and establishment by the Japanese themselves of their own self-supporting communities but only time will disclose the actual possibilities in that direction.

Frankly, I would not have become identified with this War task had I realized in advance all that was involved. However, now that I am in the midst of the thing, I intend to see it through. We will provide economic opportunities within the relocation areas; we will look to the Japanese themselves to handle their community affairs to the highest extent they can. Later on, if conditions permit, we will go ahead as I have indicated.

I am being warned by members of Congress and by citizens everywhere against a liberal wage policy. This disturbs me very much and it is one of the things I very much wish to discuss with you when I h

have an opportunity to see you. I have about reached the conclusion that only a ~~strong~~ strong statement by the President will lead to reasonable liberality in the management of this whole affair.

With kind personal regards, I am

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Clut. Employ.

E 2.10

TT from E. R. Fryer to Milton S. Eisenhower
May 29, 1942

In Portland Oregonian of May 22 Governor Sprague of Oregon, commenting on number of Japanese volunteering for Malheur County work, is quoted directly at follows: "If, on the basis of this assurance, they do not want to take this work, with good living conditions and at the going rate of pay they should not object to being placed in concentration camps. The time running out. We cannot delay longer."

Bates mailed complete copy of Oregonian story to Bird. Ernest Leonetti, whom newspaper describes as WCCA manager in Portland, is actually representative of U. S. Employment Service.

1.

Regional Files, Wash. D.C. .002
Miyamoto

Memo Ferguson (Director) to Karl R. Bendetsen, Colonel
July 4, 1942

In recent discussions concerning the proposed evacuation of several hundred non-Japanese persons from the area under the jurisdiction of the Western Defense Command, you indicated that the following would be the policy and procedure recommended by the Civil Affairs Division:

- (1) Each person will be given an individual hearing before a special hearing board composed of Army officers. From 25 to 50 persons will be heard at one session of the board.
- (2) Each person who in the board's estimation should be evacuated as a matter of military necessity will be given three days' notice to comply with certain conditions laid down by the Civil Affairs Division. Thereafter he will be given ten days' notice to move out of the area within the jurisdiction of the Western Defense Command. He will not be permitted to move to any locality within an Army corps area that includes any part of the country's seacoast.
- (3) Evacuation will be completed within about 60 days.
- (4) The Civil Affairs Division will require records of the points of destination of the evacuees and of changes in address thereafter.
- (5) The War Relocation Authority would give necessary advice and assistance to the evacuees in connection with family problems, transportation or storage of effects, management or protection of farm, business, or residential property, and the settlement of affairs generally. The War Relocation Authority would also assume the responsibility for the transportation and relocation of the evacuees affected, including the furnishing of such financial and other assistance in connection therewith as may be necessary.

The proposed responsibilities of the War Relocation Authority under the general policy and procedure outlined above are satisfactory to the Authority. There are several details, however, that we wish to make clear.

First, the Authority plans and agrees to furnish financial assistance in the transportation and relocation of evacuees and their families only to the extent that they are financially unable to bear the cost. In the case of persons without sufficient means for whom employment opportunities cannot be found after relocation, the Authority will make subsistence grants.

Second, the Authority will be permitted to prescribe points of destination for evacuees who are likely, because of lack of funds and employment prospects, to become charges of the Authority. It may be possible, for example, to obtain a CCC camp as an asylum for such people.

Third, the Civil Affairs Division will furnish the War Relocation Authority with a definite delineation of the areas in the United States that are acceptable for relocation.

Fourth, the War Relocation Authority will be informed immediately

2.
Memo from Ferguson to Bendetsen, July 4, 1942 (cont'd.)

upon issuance of all notices given under paragraph numbered (2) above.

Fifth, a member of the WCCA staff, who is fully familiar with the problems arising at the civil control stations in the recent evacuations of persons of Japanese ancestry, should be made available to the War Relocation Authority so that the Authority can profit from the experience gained by WCCA. The War Relocation Authority in turn will assign a representative to work full time with the Civil Affairs Division on all matters arising in connection with the special evacuation.

We shall be glad to discuss this matter further with you. If the general arrangements proposed are satisfactory, I suggest that a memorandum of understanding be prepared to cover the obligations of our respective agencies in this special program. The formulation of detailed procedures need not, however, await the execution of a formal memorandum of understanding once an agreement is reached.

CT. 01

Air Mail from Fryer to Colonel E.F. Cress
July 9, 1942

In accordance with the request made by Mr. Barrows during a telephone conversation with Mr. Coverley on the morning of July 2, there follows a brief review of the circumstances leading to a re-examination of our wage policy in this regional office, together with certain tentative recommendations for your consideration.

The present wage policy is extremely difficult to administer. It satisfies no one. It is subject to diverse interpretations. It places a great burden on the project staff, which is forced to determine wage-scale categories. On the other hand, the use of Civil Service classification schedules makes for hard inflexibility that does not take into account the value of certain skills to the project. Nor does it provide incentives for certain critical people to remain on the job, cooks, for example.

It creates, in the interest of harmony and smooth administration, a tendency on the part of the project directors to avoid the \$12.00 unskilled category. The Japanese lose "face" when so classified. Moreover, it is our opinion that our wage policy is too much on the stringent side.

There is a second, but less important, consideration. As you probably know, the present wage policy of WPA differs considerably from that of the WCCA. The latter agency has three work classifications with monthly cash advances of \$8, \$12 and \$16, respectively, for each classification. Roughly, the factors determining how a position is classified are the same as those now employed by this agency, that is, professional, administrative, and technical work is grouped in the higher classification, skilled and minor administrative work in the intermediate classification, and unskilled work in the lower. In addition, the WCCA makes a monthly allowance to each employee (as well as to unemployed project residents), upon application, for incidentals. This allowance is computed as follows:

\$2.50 per individual per month
4.00 per couple per month
~~1.00~~
1.00 for each individual under 16 years old
7.50 maximum allowance for any one family

Over and above this allowance, the WCCA provides for a clothing allowance to all employees and their dependents. This allowance is also granted only upon application. In other words, it is not automatically made available unless the employee requests it. This allowance is computed as follows:

	<u>Cost per year</u>
Adult Male	\$ 30.50
Adult Female	42.19
Male, 6-18 years old	25.00
Female, 6-18 years old	26.81
Child, 1-5 years old	22.57
Infant, to 1 year	27.09

One effect of the WCCA cash advance plus allowances is to make their real wage larger than that of the WRA. However, since many employees do not apply for allowances, or, maybe, for one of the allowances without the other, there has been created a general impression of substantial difference between the two agencies, some believing the WCCA has a lower wage and others believing that it is higher. Naturally, it is difficult for the evacuees to understand why such differences are either necessary or desirable. As a consequence, some of them refuse to work in the assembly centers on the grounds the WCCA is paying an insufficient wage, while others grumble on arrival at the war relocation centers when they find that our wage may actually be lower than WCCA when the allowances are computed. As a consequence, Colonel Evans and I recently agreed to designate someone to represent each agency in discussions in an attempt to arrive at a policy acceptable to both agencies which would eliminate the problems mentioned above. As a result of the conferences, a tentative agreement has been reached between the representatives of the two agencies on a wage policy, for the purposes of further discussion and presentation to their respective superiors. The principal points of this agreement are as follows:

1. Both WCCA and WRA will agree to classify all work, whether assembly centers or relocation centers, in one of two groups. Persons holding positions in Class I will receive a cash wage of \$20 per month and persons holding positions in Class II will receive \$20 per month and persons holding position in Class II will receive \$16 per month. These classifications will not be described in general ~~terms~~ terms of professional, technical, skilled or unskilled work, but, on the contrary, will be presented as categories into which specific positions will be allotted.
2. Both WCCA and WRA will adopt a clothing allowance for all employees and their dependents as an addition to and part of their work compensation. This clothing allowance will be based on the number, age and sex of the employee's dependents. If desired, the clothing allowance may be paid in the form of non-transferrable script which can be used only for the purchase of clothing.
3. Both WCCA and WRA will agree to provide outer work clothing and shoes to employees who are assigned to tasks requiring a special type of clothing or involving especially hard or rapid wear on clothing. These issuances will not be considered as a part of work compensation, but rather a privilege to employees engaged in the types of occupations requiring this special consideration.
4. The WRA will not institute a system of allowances for incidentals such as is now in effect with the WCCA. The WRA will, however, liberalize its regulations on public assistance grants to permit the employed heads of families having incomes insufficient to meet their essential needs to apply for and receive public assistance grants to make up for the deficiency.

In reference to the first point, it is very difficult for us to estimate at this time how many persons will be employed under Class I and how many under Class II. It has been our intention to send a representative of the Employment Division to one or more projects to make a study of all types of work being performed and to recommend the allotment of each position into one of the two classifications. We have only ~~one~~ a rather tenuous basis for making any estimates as to how many people will probably be employed on these projects during this

fiscal year and how many of them will be employed in each classification. Our best estimate (prepared by Mr. Frase of the Employment Division) at this time on these two points is that approximately 45,000 will be employed on an average throughout the fiscal year, and of this number 10,000 will be receiving \$20 per month and 35,000 will be receiving \$16 per month.

With reference to the clothing allowance, we have projected for discussion purposes a system of computation based on the number, age and sex of the employees and their dependents:

<u>Allowance per month</u>	
Adult Male	\$ 3.80
Adult Female	4.60
Male, 6-18 years old	2.15
Female, 6-18 years old	2.85
Child, 1-5 years old	2.60
Infant, to 1 year	2.25

This schedule approximates very closely the present schedule of the WICA above mentioned. It would be our recommendation that this allowance paid in the form of script which shall not be transferrable but which may be exchanged at the cooperative store for any items of clothing which the enlistee or members of his family wish to purchase. The WPA will redeem such script in cash upon presentation by the merchant when accompanied by a certification to the effect that the script was accepted in full payment for clothing only and that the purchaser was charged the same prices being charged cash purchasers as of the date of sale. We had thought the script might be issued in denominations of 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and \$1.

With reference to point number three, we had visualized the issuance of work clothing as somewhat comparable to the issuance of tools, implements, welding masks, and similar equipment usually supplied workers. In the case of occupations requiring a special type of clothing or uniform such as doctors, nurses, cooks, policemen, firemen, etc., it was our thought that these should be supplied by us. As we had projected the policy, such clothing would be either manufactured at one of the projects or purchased by WPA and distributed to those entitled on the basis of "Orders for Work Clothing" approved by the Division of Employment and Housing.

With reference to the fourth point, it is our opinion that liberalization of our public assistance policy will not involve any large amount of money. It is our hope that almost every family will have at least one person employed and, thus, a regular income. Grants would only be made to those families where the income was insufficient to meet essential needs. Frankly, however, we have no basis for estimating the amount of grants which might possibly be involved.

One guiding thought which pervaded our thinking in making these recommendations is that work on a relocation project should be considered as a privilege rather than as an automatic requirement. In other words, we do not believe the useless or unproductive work should be created merely for the purpose of employing people. On the contrary, we feel that as fast as possible we should aim at full employment on constructive, productive enterprises. This will enable employees to actually feel a respect for the tasks to which they are assigned and a more wholesome attitude regarding them. In the event any project

finds it impossible to create enough productive work for all employable people on the project, then special efforts should be made to either bring in outside work or to find employment opportunities beyond the project boundaries or to rotate the employables so that everyone will have an opportunity to work and to earn an income. One cannot over-emphasize the need for an employment policy that makes work a privilege and not a duty. A project could not be operated on any other basis. If there is wholesale employment of people merely to have them on a payroll, then there is a tendency to avoid work calls. Work incentives must be retained. This means in our operation, where food and housing are assured, that there must always be a few people seeking employment.

As Mr. Coverley stated to Mr. Barrows over the telephone, these proposals were discussed with Mr. Myer and me on the afternoon of July 1. Mr. Myer reserved his decision but asked that the points and arguments narrated above ~~be communicated~~ be communicated to Mr. Barrows and to Mr Holland for consideration particularly as to their budgetary implication.

Regional Files, 110 (General) Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Letter from Dr. Thompson, Regional Medical Officer to Dr. Coffey.
July 16, 1942

The other day I asked Mr. Fryer to inquire of Mr. Myer during his long distance telephone conversation with regard to the possibilities of Public Health Service reserve commissions for medical officers. Mr. Fryer reported afterwards that there was still some uncertainty as to reestablishment of such a policy.

I know that from the standpoint of the Regional Office and from Mr. Fryer's personal point of view that we all feel very definitely that such commissioning would be most desirable. Doctor Sleath just arrived from Tule Lake and was thoroughly in accord with commissioning. His only doubt expressed was in regard to the attitude of the Japanese toward a man in uniform in the Center. We have all discussed this point before and have felt that the Public Health Service affiliation would be most helpful in solving rather than creating problems with the Japanese physicians and people.

I am convinced more than ever that it is desirable that such commissioning be arranged for. I know that recruitment of physicians both of military and non-military age would be expedited if such commissions were available. In talking with physicians during the past few weeks, I have found more difficulty in obtaining their interest in the work than I had discovered before. Most of them seemed to prefer to stay at their present positions or practice rather than to accept a change that did not carry a commission.

The preference for a commission in the Public Health Service is based purely on the individual's training, experience, and interest, especially those who have had any Public Health work. The purely clinical man is generally not interested anyway unless he has had some Public Health philosophy imbued in him in the past.

I know that while you were here you were not 100 percent sold on the idea of commissioning the Medical Officers, and I honestly weighed certain disadvantages to such a move also. However, as you know, when you left I concluded that it was the desirable thing to do from everybody's point of view. I feel more convinced of that today than ever. In fact, from the standpoint of the total medical service, I think the problem of obtaining even the minimum number of physicians for WRA Centers without commissions is so great that I am almost certain that we will either be forced to obtain marginal or submarginal persons or go without.

Another solution might be the payment of much larger salaries, which I think would offer many points for criticism.

I am hoping that you have not cooled to the idea of commissioning medical officers of developing a plan with WRA so that the Public Health Service is cooperating in the health program. If you have, I am wondering if you might not wish to give reconsideration; if you have not, if you will lend your moral support to the Washington staff in adopting a policy which would make possible such a commission.

You will receive the latest Standards Lists of order requests for the new Projects and a set of hospital forms in a few days.

Regional Files, 470, General, Wash. D.C.
Miyamoto

Letter from Fryer to Myer
July 22, 1942

This will refer to your letter of July 9.

It appears that the Commanding General may not have been correctly informed concerning the future need for assembly centers by the Army. In order that this question may be answered, (I hope, finally) I have asked the Wartime Civil Control Administration, through Captain Astrup, to give us a definite statement in writing concerning the Army's intentions for the future use of Assembly Centers and the possibility of these Assembly Centers being wrecked by the War Relocation Authority for salvage.

About maintenance materials: In each case, as a project has been completed, we have arranged to purchase all unused contractors' materials. Tule Lake has a generous supply of roofing materials and plumbing supplies. Poston will have a supply of these materials when camp No. 3 ~~has~~ has been completed. I have suggested to Eastburn R. Smith that he make similar arrangements with the contractor at Gila. We never know, however, (until the last minute) what left-over supplies will be available.

The amount of assistance we will need from the Washington Office in obtaining priorities will be determined by the Agency we use for procurement of critical materials. If funds are allotted to OEM and we must use that Agency, then we shall be called upon to make frequent demands of the Washington Office for priority assistance. If we depend, in any measure, on OEM for procurement of building materials and equipment, we shall have to count on interminable delays and violations of most of our construction time schedules. The Office for Emergency Management, for some reason, has bogged down on nearly all procurement except office supplies. The wiser alternative would be to continue to purchase all heavy equipment, as well as materials, through the Quartermaster, as we have no difficulty in obtaining materials through that source.

CONFIDENTIAL

Memo from Fryer to E. R. Smith
July 25, 1942

You perhaps know that we have been consistently embarrassed in the past in connection with the receiving of Quartermaster property on the projects. Projects have complained of shortages in Quartermaster property supplies which have been disproven by their own acknowledged receipts. In other cases they have distributed Quartermaster supply without regard to the unit bases for which it was intended. Uniformly throughout the existing projects the Quartermaster Division has complained that they cannot receive properly executed shipping receipts.

In other cases the projects have suggested drawing upon the Quartermaster in amounts in excess of the quantities established for shipment. As you know the Quartermaster supplies only the minimum amount of blankets, cots, mattress ticks, and mess gear with which to provide beds and open kitchens. These items are considered to be the minimum equipment requirements. If and when WRA finds it necessary to secure these items in additional quantities or equivalent items of this design then it is the responsibility of WRA to procure them.

We have learned that the Quartermaster Division is somewhat concerned about the Quartermaster property situation at Gila. It has been stated, for example, that certain personnel are attempting to unload shipments without the aid of tally-ins or shipping tickets which have found their way to some other individual; that items are being warehouseed apparently without accounting, etc.

It would certainly be unfair of us to make any criticism in this regard since actually no specific complaint has been received from any headquarters but we felt that certainly you would be interested.

We are so anxious to get one project under way without the irritation surrounding these few items of equipment that if we can be of assistance in any manner will you please write us fully.

Regional Files, 110 (General) Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

E 2.10

Letter from Fryer to Myer
August 12, 1942

Attitudes expressed on the project indicate that serious objection will be raised to our accepting the services of conscientious objectors.

The presence of these people on projects will only complicate matters and will reduce materially, the respect of the evacuees for the administration. Furthermore, from a standpoint of public relations, it occurs to me that it would be highly undesirable for the War Relocation Authority, as a government agency interested in Japanese and aiding them in their return to normal civilian life--especially the citizen group--to become too closely associated with conscientious objectors. It was, primarily, on this basis that the Farm Security Administration declined to permit the assignment of conscientious objectors~~ed~~ to its migratory labor camps.

Frankly, I believe that our load is heavy enough. We would only be adding to our troubles, if we accept for service within the camps, objectors to War Service, in most of whom there is an absence of any sympathetic attitude.

Regional Files 004.2 Defense Migration 1942 Wash., D.C.
Miyamoto

Ev. Att. WAT

Letter from Myer to Nash, Head, Shirrell, Smith
August 10, 1942

Congressman Tolan informs us that requests from evacuees in relocation centers and assembly centers for copies of the reports of the Congressional Committee investigating defense migration, in particular the evacuation of the Japanese, have been so numerous that the demand for individual copies cannot be met.

Regional Files 471, Wash. DC
Miyamoto

Memo from Yust to ^{ER.} Smith, *Gila*
Spet. 1, 1942

Reference is made to your two letters of Aug. 23, in which you seem to be concerned over your food allotments.

No attempt is being made, in any way, to hamper you in feeding the people of your Project with the necessary quantities of wholesome foods at all times. The rumor which you heard regarding Tule Lake is entirely unfounded and you should take these rumors with a grain of salt. When all is said and done, the job of feeding the people on the Project is left up to the good judgment of the Chief Steward of the Project. He should, however, keep these points in mind; waste, and the control of it; to remain within the stipulated amount of ration allowance, that is, the 45¢ maximum, per day per person which has been set by the Regional Office. That office has also established that 40¢ per day per person is an adequate ration allowance.

The basic menu, which you were given, is sufficiently elastic to enable you, if need be, to increase or decrease the component parts in order to adequately feed the people at your project.

In order that you may have sufficient quantities of food in your warehouses at all times and so that emergency requisitioning of food can be avoided, it is wise to stipulate your delivery dates so that you will always have two or three days' supply of food on hand to take care of possible delayed deliveries. In other words, cognizance must be taken of the existing transportation difficulties and the possibility of delayed deliveries.

I hope this will clear up your questions.....

Memo from G.D. Carlyle Thompson, M.D., Regional Medical Officer to
E.R. Fryer, Regional Director
Aug. 22, 1942

SUBJECT: Gila River Medical Officer's Report of Existing Conditions.

I know you are terribly busy and probably extremely tired but the attached memorandum reporting existing health conditions at Gila River is so significant that I believe it requires our immediate attention.

I have talked with Major Sharp on the telephone this afternoon and read to him significant paragraphs in this report and explained in the memorandum prepared for your signature to Colonel Bendetsen. He has agreed to teletype this afternoon to the Engineer at Gila River requesting connection of the autoclave within 24 hours, completion of a ward in unit 2 within 48 hours and the outpatient building to follow immediately in the next 24 hours.

While the above meet the needs temporarily, they are certainly inadequate for the population expected at Gila River in the next few days. Unless some change is made in construction schedule or for movement of evacuees, it appears evident that the story of Manzanar will be repeated. The mild epidemic of diarrhea which has been moving through the project may not be significant but it surely is improper that we should trust to luck.

Regional Files, 103 (Gila) Wash., D.C.
Miyamoto

Letter from Carl Hayden to Myer
September 3, 1942

I have received a letter from Mrs. Clara T. Woody, P.O. Box 87, Globe, Arizona, the pertinent part of which I quote for your information:

"A number of items have come to attention that you may be interested in. One is the situation in local Japanese detention camps. The men working there say that there is no Jap sugar rationing. And they feel that at least they should be subject to the same restrictions as American citizens. Another is the appalling waste in these camps. The Japs are arrogant and wasteful so much so that a local boy quit working there saying he couldn't stand it to see it any longer. Prior to this job he had saved his money to invest in war bonds, but now he feels that if it is going to be wasted by the Japs he can waste it himself.

Pe Personally I feel that the Japs in condoning and encouraging dual citizenship have placed themselves in this position, even the loyal Americans among them, and in not clearing up such a situation they are culpable too. When I see the reports of how Americans are treated in Jap detention camps it does not improve the situation here."

I feel that Mrs. Woody may be laboring under a misapprehension with respect to the situation existing at relocation camps in my state and elsewhere, and therefore, I shall appreciate your consideration of her statements, and your sending me any comments that will be helpful to me in correcting her present impression.

Regional Files 549, Wash. D.C.
Miyamoto

Telegram from E R SMITH to E R FRYER
COLLIDGE ARIZ SEP 4 1942 1015 AP

SUPPLEMENTING TELEGRAPHIC REPORT SEPT 4 AUTOPSY LAST NIGHT SHOWED TYPHOID
FEVER AS CAUSE OF DEATH IN CAMP ONE YESTERDAY. CASE HISTORY WILL BE FORWARDED
TOMORROW MORNING. SEWAGE OUTFALL REPAIR STILL INCOMPLETE WITH SEWAGE BEING
DUMPED INTO OPEN PITS 200 FEET FROM NEAREST BARRACKS AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.
HEAVY CHLORINATION BEING APPLIED WITHOUT DIFFUSER THEREFORE QUESTION EFFECTIVE-
NESS OF APPLICATION. NO SCREENING IN DINING HALLS AND LATRINES IN CAMP TWO.
LOCKED BOILER ROOMS BECAUSE OF FLUCTUATING WATER PRESSURE. ELEVATED TANKS
NOT IN USE YET. RESIDUAL CHLORINE TESTS IN CAMP TWO UNSATISFACTORY HAS
NECESSITATED WATER HAULING BY CONTRACTOR WHICH HAS NOT BEEN SATISFACTORY CONTINUOUS
RESUMED TODAY AND SHOULD PROCEED UNTIL LINES ARE TESTED TO SHOW SAFE CHLORINE
RESIDUAL. PLAN TO SECURE CONSULTATIVE SERVICES OF TUCSON SANITARY ENGINEER
TOMORROW ON EMERGENCY BASIS

C O P Y

U S OWI

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October 2, 1942

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

For both Mr. Eisenhower and myself, I want to recommend that you take two actions designed to improve the morale of the American-citizen Japanese who were evacuated from the Pacific Coast:

(1) Two bills in Congress -- one aimed at depriving the Nisei of citizenship and the other proposing to "intern" them for the duration of the war -- have heightened the feeling that this may after all be a racial war and that, therefore, the evacuees should be looked upon as enemies. A brief public statement from you, in behalf of the loyal American citizens, would be helpful. I think WRA and the Justice Department would concur in this recommendation.

(2) Loyal American citizens of Japanese descent should be permitted after individual test, to enlist in the Army and Navy. It would hardly be fair to evacuate people and then impose normal draft procedures, but voluntary enlistment would help a lot.

This matter is of great interest to OWI. Japanese propaganda to the Philippines, Burma, and elsewhere insists that this is a racial war. We can combat this effectively with counter propaganda only if our deeds permit us to tell the truth. Moreover, as citizens ourselves who believe deeply in the things for which we fight, we cannot help but be disturbed by the insistent public misunderstanding of the Nisei; competent authorities, including Naval Intelligence people, say that fully 85 per cent of the Nisei are loyal to this country and that it is possible to distinguish the sheep from the goats.

Respectfully yours,

Elmer Davis

Regional Files, 103, (Gila), Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

tel from Ste wart, Mayor of Phoenix to WRA, San Francisco
October 14, 1942

City of Phoenix registers vehement protest allocation of eight hundred fifty gallons Grade A milk per day to Japanese at Relocation Camp at Sacaton This fluid milk Grade a quality is taken from the depleted central arizona milkshed which already suffers severe loss by reason of labor shortage. Army Quartermasters Corps action in draining this milk from phoenix and vicinity is one cause of serious milk shortage of four thousand gallons per day.

Jeopardizing health of our convalescents, children and general public. Phoenix will not oppose any sacrifice for our armed forces but protests vigorously pampering of Japanese at expense of our public health. Please use your best offices aid in solution this problem

Regional Files, 103 (Gila) Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Tel from Carl Hayden, USS to Fryer
Rec'd. October 14, 1942

Have just received following wire from Honorable Newell Stewart Mayor of City of Phoenix, Ariz. Quote City of Phoenix registers vehement protest allocation of 850 gallons of Grade A milk per day to Japanese at Relocation Camp at Sacaton. This Fluid milk Grade A quality is taken from the depleted central Arizona milkshed which already suffers severe loss by reason of labor shortage. Army quartermaster corps action in draining this milk from Phoenix and vicinity is one cause of serious milk shortage of four thousand gallons per day. Jeopardizing health of our convalescents children and general public. Phoenix will not oppose any sacrifice for our armed forces but protests vigorously pampering of Japanese at expense of our public health. Please use your best offices to aid in solution this problem unquote. It seems to me that 850 gallons of Grade A milk indicates considerable amount of consumption on part of evacuees at Gila River Indian Reservation Relocation Center. 850 gallons means they are using 3,400 quarts of Grade A milk each day. I have no authentic figures indicating number of men and women and number of children under eighteen years of age now living at this relocation center but as a matter of good public relations I certainly feel that quartermaster corps of Army and War Relocation Authority should make immediate investigation to determine just how this 850 gallons of milk ~~is~~ is being used each day at Sacaton Camp and submit full statement of facts to public so that residents of Salt River Valley area of Arizona can have better understanding of necessity of diverting so much milk to use of evacuees when there is increasing critical shortage of Grade A milk for civilian consumption in city of Phoenix and throughout Salt River Valley. I shall appreciate your advice by collect wire as to just what the facts in this situation may be.

Regional Files, 103 (Gila), Wash. D. C.
Miyamoto

Tel. from Harding, project steward, to Rowalt
October 14, 1942

RETEL YOU WIRE MILK CONSUMPTION AT GILA PROJECT INCLUDING ADMINISTRATION MESS 616
GALLONS PER DAY. REQUIREMENTS ARE 1166 GALLONS PER DAY. THEREFORE WE ARE RECEIVING
ONLY HALF DAILY REQUIREMENTS AND FORTUNATE TO HAVE THAT. MR. FRYER CAN EXPLAIN
FULLY THIS SITUATION.

Regional Files, Wash. 001
Miyamoto

Myer E2.04
Correy

Letter from Whitaker to Myer
December 1, 1942

"I have given considerable thought and study to the revised project personnel set-up. I have discussed this matter with the two project directors in this region and would like to make the following recommendations based upon these conferences.

We should set up an Internal Security Division with three sections. One section would be in charge of internal security, one would be in charge of fire control, and one would be in charge of safety. The recommended salary for the head of the Division would be \$3800, Caf-11, and the recommended salary for the section chiefs would be \$3200, CAF-9.

In support of this recommendation, I would like to call your attention to the fact that it is my feeling that the police force should not be in the Community Services Division. The Community Services Division should be at all times free to represent the evacuees. This does not mean that the head of the internal security force should not be social minded; definitely he should be. However, should any differences of opinion arise between the evacuees and the police, for instance, this matter should go to the project director with the Community Services Division being unhampered to the end they could represent the evacuees.

Please give this matter careful consideration before a final decision is made.

Letter from Coverly to Whitaker
December 14, 1942

"I am somewhat perplexed by the reference in your letter of December first, addressed to Mr. Myer, to "the revised project personnel set-up". Thus far we have not received any revised project personnel set-up in this region, or what was formerly this region, and now that December 15 is upon us. It is true that we have discussed certain changes in the previously accepted form of project organization, but I do not presume you are referring to those.

With reference to your proposal, however, for the re-organization of the Internal Security Division, I have the following comments:

1. The Internal Security function has never been a part of the Community Services Division of any project in this region.
2. The combination of the responsibility for safety with other police functions is highly appropriate and while I was serving as Acting Project at Manzanar I looked to the Internal Security Division for taking all safety precautions and reporting all types of accident hazards.
3. The responsibility for fire control should not, in my opinion be part of the Internal Security Division, for the reason that it is a highly specialized technical field of activity to such an extent that it would be very difficult to find a man capable of heading both the police and fire departments.
4. In my opinion the best arrangement would be to have the Internal Security Division (including responsibility for safety) and the Fire Control Division both under the Assistant Project Director. In that way he could coordinate their activities and relieve the Project Director of a good deal of work. (I had this arrangement in effect at Manzanar.)

In this connection I have been convinced for some time that we do not have anywhere near adequate facilities on any project to be able to ascertain whether subversive activities are in progress and, if so, who is prosecuting them. In my opinion every project should have a force of about a dozen Caucasian Internal Security officers, of whom three or four should be trained in investigation work. It is too much to expect that an evacuee policeman, no matter how well trained, will be able to discover and report subversive activities. They are too few in number and they and their families are too poorly protected from threats and attacks to expect anything else.

Regional Files, 002, Wash. D.C.
Miyamoto

Letter from Besch, advertising mgr. of Sears Roebuck to Fryer
May 18, 1942

To insure our complying with your wishes regarding merchandise ordered by mail by the Japanese in reception centers, would appreciate knowing if you have published any list of merchandise which should not be shipped to these Japanese.

We are under the impression that such a list has been determined because a few items have been returned to us although not very many. I refer to a few knives and possibly a hatchet.

Any information will be appreciated.

Regional Files, Wash.
Miyamoto

Letter from Whitaker to Fryer
December 8, 1943

Attached is a copy of a letter I wrote our Washington Office under date of December 1 on the subject of setting up a Division on each project to handle internal security., fire control, and safety. I think this plan is sound and give it to you for your point of view.

Regional Files, 002. Wash. D.C.
Miyamoto

~~The~~
Written note from E. F. Cress to Fryer
No date

The suggestion having been made and disapproved, our skirts are clear. No further action recommended at this time.

General De Witt's policy may be amplified as follows:---
"After the Army turns over the Evacuees to WRA, the Army withdraws from the picture except so far as its presence is necessary to provide exterior guards. Maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of laws within each community will be handled by civilians.

C1.01

Memo from Fryer to Duncan Mills
July 13, 1943

It seems obvious that payroll procedure, as outlined in Administrative Instruction No. 10, is not practicable even as revised. The following recommendations have been made by the fiscal personnel at Manzanar and are deserving of attention.

There are now four thousand and some odd employees at Manzanar. The submission of a daily time report for each employee requires the submission of some 125,000 daily time-reports for each monthly pay period. I do not personally see the necessity for a daily time-report over and above the information which the work project time-roll would provide.

The "Notice of Assignment" form is too large for filing purposes. It should be small enough to be used in a file index not large than 3x5 and so that it could be carried in a man's pocket. The name, identification number, and the work project activity unit number should be shown on the upper edge so that it could be satisfactorily used in a card file. There is being submitted by Manzanar a revised form for our approval. They feel it is urgent that identification numbers be issued and this should probably be done now when the individual census is being taken.

The "agent cashier" arrangement for Manzanar is unsatisfactory. At the present time the agent cashier must travel to Bakersfield to secure cash, or at best he must travel to Lonepine to secure amounts in \$15,000-lots. He can then only disburse a payroll alphabetically up to the \$15,000. The only advantage of the agent cashier arrangement is that the evacuee employees received compensation in cash rather than by check which they must then cash. However, there are banking facilities at Manzanar and checks could be ~~made~~ cashed.

They suggest that the following procedure be authorized:

1. Time will be maintained by projects on the time-roll.
2. Time-roll compilations will be made in the Payroll Office.
3. Payrolls will be prepared by work projects. This will make it unnecessary for evacuee employees on a certain work project to absent themselves at different times. Also, the work project can allow its men to receive their compensation at one time during the month rather than excuse men intermittently throughout the month.
4. From the time-rolls, a compensation record would be made as an intermediary step in preparing the payroll. This would be first alphabetically indexed and posted from work project time-rolls in order to avoid duplicate payment to employees, whose status and work assignments may have changed during the pay period.

5. After posting all earnings due from the time-roll, the compensation record would be re-filled by work projects, and from the compensation records the payroll would be drawn by work projects.
6. The payroll would be prepared for check disbursement by the Treasury Department, either in their disbursing office or by the assignment of a disbursing officer to the project.