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# ALIEN EVACUATION FILE

On January 28, a meeting was held on the evacuation of enemy aliens

*Confidential*

on the West Coast in the Social Security Building in Washington. Present were:

Miss Lenroot, Children's Bureau  
Mrs. Beyer, Children's Bureau  
Miss Hoey, S.S.B.  
Mr. Clague, S.S.B.  
Mr. Mitchell, F.S.A.  
Mr. Thompson, U.S.D.A.  
Miss Jeter, O.D.H.W.  
Mrs. Novick, O.D.H.W.  
Mr. May, O.D.H.W.  
Mr. Roseman, O.D.H.W.  
Mr. Hickey, D.J.

May: " ... This is a follow-up meeting of a meeting yesterday called by Mr. Rao, the assistant to the Attorney General. The meeting was called to plan what action could be taken effectively to carry out the request of the Secretary of War for the evacuation of certain described areas on the California coast and to free those areas of enemy aliens ... (Purpose of this

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meeting is to) see what procedures could be devised to lessen the hardships on the individuals and prepare the necessary federal and state procedures."

(Asks for summary from Hickey.)

Hickey: "The consensus of the meeting yesterday was upon being prepared with plans which had been drafted by the War Dept. for evacuating certain individuals which we call enemy aliens from various coastal areas they have called restricted. The plan then took the form of a suggestion which was agreed upon by those at the meeting that two typical restricted areas be picked. These were designated by the War Dept. as areas 19 and 33. Area 19 comprises the waterfront of San Francisco for the most part. Area 33 comprises a large lot of land surrounding aircraft factories and defense plants of one kind and another in the vicinity of Los Angeles. It was believed that these two areas would present the overall questions for the whole West Coast. It is the purpose of this meeting to receive solutions which the social and welfare agencies of the government might care to present as a result of this War Dept. plan.

Beyer: ... "I think all of us at the meeting yesterday were quite shocked at what the problem really entailed and at the need for immediate community activity. We learned that particularly the social agencies and the employment service were vitally affected as to the program. It was felt that they should be called in early enough to try to plan to take care of those people, because the problems that would arise would be so terrific that they would overwhelm us if we weren't prepared for them. I think the D.J. was very wise to limit it to two areas to let us try to work out procedures in those areas before we are swamped with the whole problem. And certainly if there ever was need for coordinated approach it is this time. It seems to me it is an immediate challenge to the agencies to show how quickly they can rise to the occasion and do it. Whether we have got the money or not we

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have got to find some method of handling this thing and handling it quickly."

May: "I take it those two areas were chosen because they were representative of two different types of situation."

Jeter: "Both are city areas."

Novick: "But one has no enemy aliens living within the area. That is, they are just employed in area 19. In area 33 they are not only employed there but they own property and live there."

Jeter: "But both of them are cities of California in which there is a high degree of social organization. It seems to me if you want to experiment, it would be a good idea to take one other area which is rural or not organized."

(There follows a long argument regarding rural versus urban, for example, that there is a good deal of truck farming in Los Angeles.)

Jeter: "Yes, but my point was not relating to the area but relating to the social agency organization."

May: "I am also interested in the type of employment because of their coverage under unemployment insurance. Are these industrial workers in covered covered occupations?"

Novick: "A large part of the Japanese are in the truck gardening line."

Beyer: "Not in the San Francisco area. There they are fishermen, longshoremen, and dock workers of various kinds."

Jeter: "There would be some restaurants in that area."

Hickey: "I might add that these two areas were also chosen because they are two of the most immediately pressing areas from the War Dept.'s point of view. It must be done very quickly and very fast so that is the second reason."

Beyer: "Mr. Hickey, I think we ought to give the feeling too of the group there as to the urgency of this thing, that they are holding off the rest of it

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for a matter of days only because the Army has served notice that these people must be out of there. So that while they have been given a certain period in which to try this out, it is a very limited period before they have got to move on the whole thing."

May: "Yesterday's discussion did not get down to the means of caring for these people, did it?"

Beyer: "No. There was some discussion by the F.S.A. representative as to the possibility of using their equipment to set up camps for the people you couldn't take care of immediately."

May: "A sort of temporary receiving home arrangement?"

Beyer: "Yes. In these mobile camps that they have around California I think they could care for about 2,000 of them with the equipment they now have. The D.J. talked about larger camps they might set up very quickly to take care of a larger group, and the possibilities of taking them into these camps and then letting them filter back to the areas. Their thinking is not to take them into such camps if you could give them immediate care in some other area. Another thing which came out of the meeting was that there would be little purpose of moving them out of prohibited areas into restricted areas, or what was going to be the restricted areas, if you could take them clear over the border into the area where they would probably be free to operate during the whole period of the war. The restricted area covers practically the whole of the center of California or where the Japanese are farming." ...

May: "Does that mean placement outside the state?"

Beyer: "No. There is still a second area, the Sacramento-San Joaquin area beyond the river toward the mountains. There is quite a sizeable section where they might farm."

May: "But it does eliminate the possibility of their cousins and uncles looking

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after them because they would be settled in places that were at least restricted?"

Beyer: "That is very likely to happen. I know the U.S.D.A. was very much concerned about ways and means of keeping those farms producing because they don't see how they are going to get out the agricultural products or vegetables that must be canned for the Army unless some way is found to keep some of those Japanese farmers going in that area. It is stoop labor and is very difficult to replace. I think they are still hoping that they can get sufficient surveillance of those people in the restricted area to let them continue to farm but Mr. Mitchell will probably report that to us when he comes over. He and Mr. Thompson are on their way over. Mr. Thompson is going out to California tonight. Mr. Mitchell is in a meeting this afternoon to discuss that."

Hickey: "I think in the restricted area I might add this footnote. It doesn't necessarily limit activity within those areas so they are faced with this problem of Japanese and Filipinos working together. It was thought, from an employment point of view, that it might be possible to take from prohibited areas those Japanese who are fairly harmless and have no predilections one way or the other so far as injuring the United States is concerned, but who just by chance happen to live in that restricted area and have to leave. It is thought perhaps we could have them work and be placed with Japanese farmers who are allowed to operate in the restricted area. I am not so sure that it is definitely agreed that it wouldn't be a bad idea to use the restricted areas for that purpose. Is that correct, Mrs. Beyer?"

Beyer: "As I understand it, everybody would only operate there with a permit and under very close surveillance."

Novick: "They would be driven into the restricted area."

Beyer: "Unless they change their approach from yesterday, as I got it there is

very little chance that they would leave these farms intact through that area. But I think the U.S.D.A. is hoping that some way can be found to give sufficient protection and still keep some of them operating."

Hickey: "... As I understand it, the restricted area means only that Japanese aliens will be allowed to live there, and only those aliens who have been proven to be subversive or thought to be subversive will be taken out. Of course, the rest will move around with the usual identification that applies to all enemy aliens, in which case 'in sent' Japanese aliens will be removed from prohibited areas because they by chance happen to live there, but in every other way they will be allowed to go into restricted areas. If they are agricultural workers, they will thereby help part of the employment problem in the areas where the Japanese have been removed for other reasons."

Beyer: "It would simplify it materially if that was the intent. I thought it was much more strict than that."

Clague: "... How about the Japanese who are not aliens, who are born in this country? What are you going to do with them?"

May: "They are not being moved." ...

Hickey: "Not at the present time, but for purposes of this discussion he is not to be considered removed."

Hoey: "... I wonder about the employed that are not agricultural workers. Would that mean a man employed in that region could not be placed by the employment service in another job in San Francisco or Los Angeles?"

Hickey: "My understanding is that the only reason he can't be in a restricted area is because the War Dept. has determined that no Japanese alien or enemy alien -- when I use 'Japanese' I am thinking in terms of Italian and German -- will be allowed in those areas. As I understand the philosophy of the War Dept., where he is outside that area he should be allowed to continue to work

in the restricted area as he has been doing."

Hoey: "It seems to me the man has certain residence rights. If he can be kept in the same community that would be very important. Then he would still be eligible for that service."

Beyer: "That was the argument advanced against moving them wholesale out of those areas into some camp in the distance. They would lose all the contacts and the support that comes from the citizens who knew them and felt they were loyal."

Jeter: "I can't see how you can set up a sample area like this and make an experiment unless you know all of the areas in advance. Suppose you try to make provision for a man who has been employed on the docks some place along there, and try to get him employment elsewhere in San Francisco. Next week you declare all of San Francisco in this area and you have to do the job all over."

May: "You know what the areas are."

Novick: "Only for the Army. Not for the Navy and the Air Corps. Mr. Hickey, isn't it planned that the Navy will also designate prohibited areas along the Coast?"

Hickey: "Yes."

Novick: "And the Air Corps may do the same thing."

Hickey: "Those areas may coincide with those designated by the Army. To date, generally that designation is not definitive. They don't know whether it will be increased, how much, or by whom."

Beyer: "I thought from the Navy's statement the Army would cover most of it except for a few islands. I think the Air Corps might have a few spots, but the Army would be predominant because they take all of the big industries they want to safeguard and all the cantonments."

(There follows a long discussion about the exact location of the several areas.)

May: "Well, is there any information on the number of Japanese aliens in covered industrial pursuits?"

Clague: "I don't think so."

May: "In other words, there is absolutely no way of estimating the number of persons that are going to be involved in this?"

Hickey: "There is to this extent. As a result of the alien registration of 1940, the War Dept. has submitted with its designated areas a compilation of the nationals of Japanese and German and Italian who reside in those areas. However, we must be cautious about the use of those figures because in many instances the restricted areas comprise so many industrial developments and plants that necessarily those aliens who work there may not reside there, and the problem is still a question of depriving them of a livelihood. You will note the illustration in Area 19, comprising the San Francisco waterfront, has for its statistics no German and no Italian or Japanese living there, but it is expected that there are hundreds of nationals of all of those countries working there."

Roseman: "There is another question on this unemployment compensation. This is certainly caused by an act of the government. Unemployment resulting from an act of the government may not cover this situation."

Hoey: "In the displacement benefits?"

Roseman: "I am talking about unemployment compensations. There are a number of state unemployment compensation laws that don't have provision for unemployment resulting from an act of the government."

Clague: "Like an act of God, it is a disaster."

Beyer: "I don't think that is true in the California law. I think they have been paying." ...

Hickey: "... We are told to evacuate those people and that is the end of our job, but we certainly wish to get all the social agencies working on how to

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handle them when they are evacuated."

Lenroot: "That is fine, but I was wondering if you had worked out a reception area in California that would be likely to be covered pretty soon in an enlarged restricted area program, for example."

Hickey: "I can't answer that for the War Dept. I don't know."

Lenroot: "That is something to be considered."

Hickey: "... I might say here that Major B yesterday emphasized the fact that the War Dept. wants to cooperate as much as possible with the social agencies involved, so that ... when you determine the possible places for detaining these aliens it would be worth while to discuss with them the possibilities of that area being sufficiently safe and insulated to be permanent."

Hoey: "Shouldn't we say we agreed that if at all possible to do it, we were not to have people concentrated in one camp? If we can possibly give a counselling service and help them to get into a new area that is either a restricted or nonrestricted area, isn't that what should be done? That means, of course, since this is an act of the government that federal funds should be available to help those persons who can't do it on their own resources to move them to a new area and to be maintained until they get a job."

Jeter: "This isn't detention?"

Hoey: "No."

May: "The thing bothering me is the temper of the population. These people can't get adjusted in new places unless the communities are willing to receive them. They can't purchase lands unless somebody will sell land to them. They can't get jobs unless employers give them jobs. And to many it would mean they would have to be accepted physically into a community, whereas if they had money to support themselves it would be different."

Hoey: "Or were supported out of federal funds."

May: "I meant from federal funds."

Hoey: "You can adjust one or two when you can't adjust them en masse."

May: "I don't know that anybody is prepared to force another state to take people. These people probably have some sort of legal settlement in California that would be hard for California to refuse to allow them to stay there, but Nevada might say, 'We won't take them.'"

Clague: "Let's look at the economics of this thing and see what could be done there. I don't know how far this has been thought out by the War and Justice Depts. You have these whole groups of aliens. You have Japanese who are aliens and Japanese who are citizens and there are going to be a whale of a lot "

Novick: "With dual citizenship."

Clague: "Yes. There are a lot of Japanese in California engaged in a lot of enterprises, of course, one of which is the truck gardening enterprise. A lot of that land ownership will be by citizen Japanese. We have a terrific problem out there right now because the labor in that truck gardening heretofore has been Filipino, and now they won't work for the Japanese. So we have thousands of potential truck gardening jobs that ordinarily would be filled by Filipinos where now we will have to get Japanese to work with other Japanese as they are the only acceptable people.

"My notion would be that you could make a large-scale transition to these truck gardening areas, restricted though they may be, from the prohibited areas of people who could be used in truck gardening. As a matter of fact, they will be very essential, from the U.S.D.A.'s point of view, if you are going to have truck gardening in that area next year. You won't be able to get white people in view of the Japanese cost of production there and probably the Filipinos are not equipped to take over and run those

farms. Therefore I think I want to word my question this way. Does the Dept. of Justice expect to issue to these enemy aliens some sort of passport which indicates that they are to be in this restricted area?"

Hickey: "They do. The registration starts on Monday of next week."

Clague: "Then this person will be given an identification card of some sort so around that restricted area in which he is allowed to operate he won't be arrested if he is seen walking along the road in that community."

Hickey: "Precisely. I think that sums up what the restricted area is. All the aliens in that area will be given cards with their photographs. As I understand it, it will be a little book which is based in principle on the same kind of thing that Great Britain has for its enemy aliens with 'Permit' stamped on the back, whenever they want to travel elsewhere or within that area. All will be tagged in that way."

Clague: "Then I would think that a large-scale employment job could be done. I don't know what luck we will have in doing it. Again the shortage of time is serious and the fact that it isn't quite the opening of the truck gardening season in California, although it is pretty close to it. It is quite possible that the way to do it is to lift up enemy aliens bodily and put them over with relatives, cousins, uncles, and all the other paraphernalia that Japanese have, into those truck gardening areas as many as are useful for that type of work, and get them absorbed for replacement of labor already taken out. Some of them may have counted on hiring in Mexicans and Filipinos and others in those areas. I don't know what the possibilities are. It is a tremendous job and not easy to know where a given person can be placed."

Hickey: "It is my understanding that the U.S.D.A. is now working just on that problem. I believe Mr. Thompson indicated yesterday that he was very exercised about the loss of truck gardening and vegetables." ...

Hoey: "That is all right for the truck gardening people if a large group come

in there, but you have another problem in employment service now in industrial or self-employed people in those other groups."

Clague: "I thought of them too. I don't know what industries are heavily populated. I guess that would include such places as restaurants and so on. I hope the restricted areas will be such that a person can reasonably operate and earn his living there even though his capacity to travel may be somewhat limited."

Jeter: "A lot of them have property, their homes and little cottages in their children's name. That means a disruption besides employment."

Hoey: "Does this mean for the duration?"

Hickey: "Yes."

Beyer: "Here it says that 90 per cent of the Japanese farmers are operating on a lease basis."

May: "Does that mean some citizen Japanese?"

Jeter: "A man may buy land but the property is in the minor child's name."

May: "That is what the lease means?"

Beyer: "Not necessarily. I think they may be leased from white people too."

Novick: "The U.S.D.A. indicated yesterday that a very large number have been owned by American white citizens."

Beyer: "And leased by the Japanese. One of the problems is that those people don't want to continue to lease them to the Japanese unless they will stay to carry out the crops; otherwise, they don't get their money."

(Conversation follows as to nature of the Los Angeles prohibited area.)

Clague: "They may be moved near Sacramento into a truck gardening area if they have had experience. This poor fellow is an enemy alien and not allowed in that area. His children are citizens and can stay in this area. He will have to go out with some others."

Lenroot: "Then it is partly a problem of dealing with broken homes will

remain in that area?"

Clague: "Yes."

May: "May I ask one fundamental question? Is there no question but that federal money may be given to enemy aliens?"

Hickey: "I don't know the answer to that. That is your question."

Beyer: "W.P.A. money can't be used."

May: "That is right. Certainly the public assistance money in California cannot be used. Is that right?"

Novick: "Old age has an alien restriction in California."

Jeter: "We were trying to find out whether general relief could be used. There seems to be no restriction in the law."

May: "On the other hand, there might be very great prejudice."

Hoey: "If this is a move made by the government, there has to be federal responsibility assumed, it seems to me."

May: "There is a question of getting legislation."

Roseman: "The question of how much funds he can accumulate under the various blocking steps is another matter."

Hoey: "This is maintaining him because he is moved mandatorily by the government. It seems to me there is a very great morale question. There is a nucleus for a group of people who can be very antagonistic to the government and it would pay the government to see that they at least got the necessities of life."

Jeter: "There also have been hardships on citizens and children."

Hoey: "Yes, terrific hardships on them."

Clague: "I wonder if there is any possibility of working with any of these Japanese associations down there. I should think a lot of family relationships involved here could be used as an asset in this move."

Lenroot: "There is a good one in San Francisco."

Jeter: "There is a statewide association."

Beyer: "It is the JACL."

May: "They do know about this, don't they? Mr. Emis suggested to me that they already knew about it and had consulted about that. Is that incorrect?"

Hickey: "That I don't know. My understanding is that it still is fairly confidential and in a tentative stage. I don't know whether it is a matter of common knowledge what the plans will be. Actually, I think it is a secret."

May: "Maybe they just anticipate that there is going to be some <sup>move</sup> and have been consulting on the question of how it should be conducted or what the care will be."

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Hickey: "I think everybody is aware that the situation is in a state of flux and some solution will have to be made. Actually, one of the great pressures on the D.J. comes through congressional representatives there and therefore underlines a little more of Mrs. Beyer's statement of the urgency of this problem. Unless the federal government does something like this, local groups will."

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Beyer: "There has been a good deal of shooting of Japanese locally and that sort of thing, so that feeling is growing rather than subsiding. I had hoped that it would subside, but it hasn't."

(Mitchell and Thompson enter meeting.) ...

May: "Let me summarize what we have done." ... (does so)

Thompson: "We were discussing what is needed in connection with registration or some way to get some information. At least we were thinking of an agency which might help us start a case file where these people might go to relatives or friends. In any way, could we work up something in connection with registration? I suppose it is too late to get those definite questions on there. This would be a good time to get the dope on that."

Hickey: "I am just giving a surface impression on what that new registration

is going to cover, but I would assume that in substance we would get the names of their families, their sons, their daughters, their parents, where they lived, what they did, photographs of them, and a fairly skeleton sketch of their background and relations."

Mitchell: "Are you going to get references?"

Hickey: "I don't quite understand."

Mitchell: "People who know them. Character references."

Hickey: "No, this is just a mechanical indexing."

Mitchell: "Character references are going to be essential in caring for them later on."

Clague: " ... What agency will have primary responsibility for this? Can we set one agency to take care of that?"

Hickey: "The time factor part of this was discussed yesterday afternoon ... We discussed what kind of things could be used. Either throw-away pamphlets or other things could be put into these county post offices or offices of county clerks in all the areas of the whole state. We are going to start the registering Monday. It was felt that the time was so short that there was not any other way, but possibly we could have some local official who knew the individuals get in touch with them to pick out what was necessary there and pass the word along. We couldn't get anything in writing." ... Mr. Mitchell, Employment Service has an office in nearly every neighborhood. Why couldn't they be used?"

Clague: "They have offices all right, but I don't know that we want all the social problems involved in this thing. It is quite clear we have a major responsibility in the job placement end of it. I think we can render an important service there. On the other hand, I know we don't want to pick up all the welfare problems connected with this."

Hoey: "We are not going to try to force people to go to another area. We are

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merely saying, 'You must not be in this area.' But shouldn't they have a choice as to where they want to go? Therefore if you could set up a joint office or, together with the public welfare agency and the employment service, you could say to them, 'Go to one of these offices if you want to have help in making your plans to get to another area. If you want a job, go to the employment office.' Make it voluntary and have nothing of force in it."

Roseman: "I think we might be able to accomplish what Miss Hoey is suggesting if you put a representative of another agency in employment service, such as N.Y.A.; make employment service the central office."

May: "The reason we did not want to do it the other way was that I am not sure we want the state of California to have final disposition in the treatment of those cases."

Clague: "Wouldn't the first thing be at least to see that the Japanese associations are informed? Many will want to make their own adjustments. They will arrange to move over to a relative in some other part and you will never hear any more about them. There will be a lot of them that have jobs and a good many of them can't make this move."

Hickey: "Supplementing my answer with respect to seeing information is given at these registration centers, I am still somewhat in doubt as to how much activity of the War Dept. should be disclosed just now, whether all these restricted areas will be announced. You have to be very careful about saying, 'This is going to be restricted,' or, 'This is going to be prohibited.'. Right now this is still in a rather intramural state."

Thompson: "The thing I am concerned with is how is the best way to let these folks know where to go if they have to move. We may not be able to say anything about it for three weeks or a month."

Mitchell: "In addition to announcing prohibited areas, you will want to announce

also that all persons who will have to move from these areas should report to the Employment Service in order to be interviewed."

Hickey: "I think that is getting closer to the answer to the question. Actually, I think that is one of the reasons for this meeting. By then you will have gotten plans together as to just what you should tell them with respect to reporting to whom and why."

Lenroot points out that purpose of working with these limited groups is "to learn some lessons that might be helpful for the large program." Goes on to say she hopes they will be able to make home visits. "I understand it is very difficult to get information from the Japanese and it will be particularly difficult now. ... It seems to me there are three stages. First, finding out what the situation is and offering such counseling service as you can offer and then getting your employment service placement to find jobs for those who are employable to the greatest extent possible. If you are going to give them only about two weeks' notice, you will have some you can't handle on that individual basis and for those people if you are going to really enforce a deadline date, I would think you would have to have some resource for a temporary camp situation. Then there should be services available at the time of transportation; if you should have to transport children or women to that camp, you would have to have safe conditions of transportation. Then the worker in that camp would immediately work out a program for each family and get them out of the camp as soon as possible."

Hickey: "That is true. I understand the J.D. as soon as the order is announced will get the individuals, give them a ticket and put them on the train and if it is decided where it is to be, the ticket will marked there; they will be supervised by immigration patrol inspectors and put at their spot."

Lenroot: "Then there will be self care and the services you put into that spot to make later adjustments."

Hickey: "This graphically illustrates what you people are going to do. You receive them; we dump them in your lap."

May: "The question is, who are we to receive them?"

Beyer: "The coordinator!"

Hoey: "I would like to go back to one point ... that we must utilize to the fullest extent people who know local and statewide resources; therefore it would seem to me if you could take a couple of the people and have the money you need, take them from the local department of public welfare, and if we had the money to do so, federalize them and put them into this office so you would not get this antagonism you mention in California. They are federal employees for the time being. They would be placed in the Employment Service office and since that is federalized now, you would not have difficulties. You tell these people to come there if they have welfare problems or employment problems and they would be interviewed at that time. Those would be set aside where there were major problems, but the people you utilize would be people who had knowledge of resources there and our major function would be to try to get some money to do this, to pay for transportation, to pay for maintenance of those people who did not have anything when they went to another place. You would have to provide some assistance for them and you would reduce to a minimum any possibility of putting them in groups for many reasons."

Roseman: "The transportation is being taken care of; it is a problem of maintenance."

Hoey: "I understood your transportation was to a camp. Would you send them wherever they wanted to go?"

Hickey: "As I understand it, the military branch of the government has said, 'This is what we are going to do.' They told the J.D. they would have to do it when the order is given. We realize in the J.D. that there is a social

problem involved there and so we are turning to you as to the social aspects of this problem; once we remove them we are putting them into your hands. That can you do in this unfortunate matter to make the best of an unhappy situation?"

Hoey: "If this individual has a relative in Nebraska, would you pay the way from California to Nebraska for that individual?"

Hickey: "I don't think I can answer that question."

Hoey: "That is a major question. If you are going to scatter them, who is going to pay the way to those places?"

Beyer: "It would be a job from the government standpoint of sending them some place where they could be taken care of. It doesn't take long to run up a terrific bill if you are going to keep them in a concentration camp."

Hickey: "We can't possibly go around counting heads and noses and saying, 'Do you want to go to Boston?' 'Do you want to do so and so; let's get this ticket straightened out.' The thing when announced would probably be done in such a short notice, the J.D. would probably use the most expedient way and that would be to put them in one central spot and there let you handle it unless you can tell us beforehand."

Lenroot: "The point is, do we have two weeks to work or 24 hours?"

Clague: "Whatever it is, the time is very short."

Jeter: "They can't be moved before Feb. 14."

Lenroot: "The point is whether it is to be a secret up to 24 hours before so that interviews and things of that sort would be impossible or whether you have a couple of weeks to work in."

Hickey: "I think some reasonable time will be given when the announcement of areas is made."

Roseman: "If there were a two week interval, it would be possible to handle it on an orderly basis."

Lenroot: "Two weeks to get the maximum number of individual arrangements? I still think you might have a few people you could not get to on the basis of individual arrangements in that length of time."

Hickey: "The point is if we would have to get them out in a short period, individual treatment is desirable, but where individual treatment interferes with getting them out, that gives way."

Beyer: "Farm Security camps might be brought in with some of the camps."

Thompson: "They are recommending that this be something like two weeks if possible. ... Will you make a note to get the maximum time possible?"

May: "You can at least think that the camp they are going to have to establish for the removal has to be near transportation that will take them to a great variety of places; otherwise, it is going to mean double transportation."

Hoey: "Also, you might use existing shelters and not have a camp at all. If you can have two weeks to make the counseling, you reduce that to a minimum and there are existing shelters that may be used ."

Clague: "Do you have an appropriation to finance this camp?"

Hickey: "No."

May: "No."

Hickey: "I don't know actually how much the D.J. is going to be involved in the actual mechanics of rehabilitation and resettlement. My guess would be they would cooperate."

Clague: "Maybe all of you do is kick them over the border?"

Hickey: "We are the law enforcing agency; we are not the social protection agency. You have the funds and you are in better position to know what you can do to handle it."

Clague: "We have to know the impact you can give. If you send them to a detention camp, are you going to support that camp? Suppose you send them to a detention camp in Death Valley, are you going to support them while

there?"

Hickey: "I think actually the Immigration and Naturalization Service yesterday stated if that were done, they would have to have guards and patrols."

May: "It seems to me the transportation of these people is your problem.

Granted we went along on this assumption -- and we have to make a lot of assumptions -- to do it, let's see how far we get. When these people are notified that they have to leave, they will simultaneously receive notification that they should apply to the employment offices in that community. They will find in the employment offices there social workers who have borrowed from local agencies who know the situation and know the Japanese and other national groups that are involved. The Employment Service by that time will have ascertained where the employment opportunities are for this type of person, so that they will be tolerably well prepared to ascribe to a certain given number of these people a neighborhood to which they can go. Is that right?"

Clague: "No. That is why I think you have it wrong-end to because it is quite clear, first, that the majority of these people are totally unemployable; they are the older people or people who owned a home, grandparents in some cases, so that there is no employment problem in that connection to bring to the employment office; there are a lot of welfare problems but not employment. Secondly, it takes us a long while to place people, especially in a difficult placement problem like this. Before they are foisted upon us, it seems to me what they need will <sup>be</sup> fundamentally a welfare contact, welfare assistance to sell their home, to get assets with which they can move over and rent a room from some relative, etc. I think you will need a tremendous amount of social adjustment. I t seems to me all employables among them will register with the Employment Service and we will try to find jobs for them, but if this fellow is going to an uncle in Sacramento, what is the use of trying

to find a job for him in San Francisco? The social adjustment is the one he has to make first."

Mitchell: "Let's ask somebody to have an interview with him."

Clague: "That comes back to which agency should undertake this major task. My feeling primarily is that it is not our job. Most of the problems are problems our people will know nothing about."

Beyer: "In San Francisco quite the opposite will be true; there will be people employed there."

Lenroot: "San Francisco and Los Angeles are entirely different, because if we are talking about Los Angeles in that neighborhood, you will have a social service office with workers available to go into the homes. That should be tied up either contiguous to or with the Employment Service because of the functions of the employment office. Now, the question is, is their office to be operated; is it impossible because of local situations to have it operated under the State Welfare Dept., and if that is the position and it is impossible to operate it under the State Welfare Dept., then I should think we would have to create some kind of operating unit here which could operate that service."

Hoey: "I think we are going on the assumption it is not impossible to use the Welfare office. They have the quarters and the staff."

May: "I am terribly worried about that. I know what the Los Angeles local attitude is."

Lenroot: "I am not talking about the local attitude particularly. I was talking about the state departments because Young is chairman of the State Defense Council."

May: "And he doesn't control the Los Angeles Welfare Agency at all."

Jeter: "Our first choice is the State Dept. of Welfare, unless they show they can't do the job."

Lenroot: "And we would help to work it out and would lend people to work with the State Welfare people in getting together this local setup."

May: "Let's take this on the most favorable basis possible. Let's assume we have all the federal money necessary for both the assistance and administration of this program. We pay the workers and we give the workers the money to look after these people on a case by case basis. Under those circumstances, do you want to take the staff of the local welfare agency to do it, federalize them, or whatever you call it, and give them the administration of it? Under whose supervision are they going to act if you do that? Are we going to put a federal supervisor out there to look after it?"

Hoey: "I should think we would have to."

May: "If that is true, the case will be handled maybe all right locally, but there is still a question as to the interlocality situation. How are these local offices in Los Angeles to know what the opportunities are for these people to be placed elsewhere?"

Lenroot: "It seems to me it should not be a local office matter. You might use local quarters for part of the work; this has been indicated but if we ask should the State Welfare Dept. be drawn into the picture, you are asking the State Welfare Dept. to cooperate with the federal government in setting up a special service in that area, it would not go through the local office but they might borrow workers from the local office if qualified, but it would be a state-federal function and not a local function."

Hoey: "It should be a federal function in cooperation with the state."

Jeter: "You might think of a state person taken over temporarily so that you would have a person with experience on the federal pay roll."

Lenroot: "You could either ask the state to cooperate by setting up an office with federal aid and under federal supervision or make it completely a federal service."

*more to follow*

Hoey: "The important thing is to get people who know the resources there.

The point you were making, Geoffrey, I think at that point where you do the counseling and you find people are employable and want to know about opportunities, you send them to the employment office; then that office takes on the responsibility for finding opportunities."

Beyer: "Where the Agricultural Dept. comes in on this is that they no doubt have problems in that central area on the farm end of it and I think they could work closely with you people and could take a lot of the edge off. I think before Mr. Thompson leaves he probably would like to suggest a way."

Clague: "Farm Security and our people are very close together out there and it is true I should think one of the things would be to get our regional office man, the federal man in San Francisco, and your Farm Security man out there to see whether or not they are going to move a certain distance and get a job. It may be through Farm Security they could find something."

Jeter: "Both Farm Security and Employment Service resources for us to use on this - that is what we were talking about ... "

Mitchell: "A new staff composed of persons recruited with as much agricultural experience as they can get and say divide the problem into a dozen districts on the West Coast and engage a dozen district supervisors with power to employ for a temporary period and expert personnel beneath. Staff would be part of Agricultural War Board. They would be free to go to farms where Japanese owners are threatened with mob violence ... and give them an opportunity to run their place of business, assure them everything is all right, that somebody from U.S.D.A. is there, and that they can trade with this person all right to keep going. The main task would be to keep production moving. At the same time they might possibly develop a wing which would tap the emergency field and see Farm Credit administering some other agency and in selected cases offer credit to this or that person

*correct P*

who needed to move out and get established with an uncle or inland on some other farm area. That could be used, therefore, as a resource for a great many cases of farm people to be moved out. That offer would be available more readily for the low-income ones. This group would be available for another. So if you get a poor farmer, shoot him at us and if you get a regular farmer, shoot him at Mr. Thompson."

Jeter: "What is the name of the organization?"

Mitchell: "So far it is just Mr. Thompson."

Thompson: "This thing is about an hour old."

May: "Another person Mr. Thompson has to see is our regional director out there.

We are going to talk to him in three quarters of an hour. RN is his name."

Clague: "And there is Mr. Kuter [Cooter?] out there."

Mitchell: "Kuter is the Farm man."

Clague: "And Bryant is our regional representative of our Bureau. They will know how to swing our machinery in California into operation."

May: "It seems to me the first thing we have to do is to predicate this decision on the availability of federal funds, and if you want me to make a promise on that, I will make it. ... The worst part of it, it seems to me, is to organize the social agencies in California so that they will do the job, so that the procedures will be available for them to operate as federal agents for this purpose and to tie up properly with the federal and state services available."

Hoey: "I don't think that is so hard because, as Helen has pointed out, these are in areas where there are good organizations of social agencies, and it is a question of getting somebody in to head it up and staff. I don't think that is an impossible task at all if the money is available. I think you could do it overnight."

Lenroot: "I should think the thing to do would be to get RN in conference with

other representatives out there to see whether or not we could get some people [says she could assign people out there] if we could work out an over-all plan with somebody like RN in general charge to see what the situation might be and make recommendations."

May: "I guess we will have to get them working out there immediately on trust because they will be talking through their hats and even more later; now I am talking about getting a few million dollars for this purpose. What arrangements can be made now which can be communicated to the proper officials?"

Hickey: "Let me call you back on that in about half an hour. I will put that information out just as soon as I can get what questions we want to present to D.J., and I will try to get the answers to you by telephone. The first you want is: when will the first order be given to the public that these two areas we are now discussing, prohibited areas, be evacuated?"

Clague: "... Will it be simultaneous for all areas?"

Hickey: "As I understood yesterday, what the meeting decided was that we had some gap in time yet to offer before the whole over-all plan went into effect and that the War Dept. was willing to give us added time on this end by making an announcement as to these two areas without disclosing yet what the other areas were going to be."

May: "How can these people start placing the ones evacuated from these two areas without knowing where they may not evacuate them?"

Hickey: "The point is these areas are secret from the point of view of the public, but as I understand it, all these agencies will see photostat copies which are to be made. They are to be kept secret so far as the public is concerned except those two which will be announced, and those two will be kept secret except among ourselves until that announcement is made. When you are placing on those two areas, you are not going to be placing them on a place where the axe is all ready to fall."

Beyer: "You wouldn't want to place them where there are air fields and that sort of thing; that would be taken for granted."

Hickey: "It may be you can among yourselves decide you have such fairly good machinery in operation to handle these two areas that the whole plan can be announced at once. That is the most desirable thing from the point of view of the War Dept. and the D.J. because speed is the most important thing." ✓

Hoey: "Is there anything that can be done to get the Navy to decide what are prohibited areas at once?"

Hickey: "They are still in the planning stage on that particular point, but they expect that to come very soon."

Beyer: "The Navy said the Army had been given the job of protecting the coast except for an island."

Hickey: "Except that flying by airplane is a problem that not only takes up land but space and you may consider that there are an awful lot of areas underneath the sky without interference, but it occurs to me now, in thinking of it, there are such things as beacons and radio beams scattered all over the country; that emergency landing fields with CAA, etc. are scattered throughout rural areas for this emergency. If they assume emergency landing fields to be a restricted area or a prohibited area, take the adjoining land around it and you can see where the Air Corps need plays up in the whole state. I am just guessing at it but that is the problem on the Air Corps."

Hoey: "You might have some suggestions, saying, don't place these people around this or that type of area you mention to reduce to a minimum the replacement problem even though they did not call it a prohibited area. You would say it is not safe to place people near a beacon light."

May: "We are talking now about a few thousand people, but I understand there are something like 25,000 people in those areas already designated as

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prohibited. I am not at all sure you can find locations for 25,000 population of this ill-adjustable sort in the unrestricted part of California, and if we have to go over state borders, we are going to get into an awful situation."



Hoey: "Terrible!"

*7 sense*

Hickey: "There again there are questions I suppose of federal parks or nationally owned land. Farm Security, do you have areas which you aren't allowed outside of in California?"

Mitchell: "We could rig up some places."

Hoey: "But it means federal maintenance and operation."

Lenroot: "First, I think we have to decide how to set up an authority in Washington; there has to be a decision about how to set up an administrative authority with power, providing you have the funds you could use, to say how those funds will be administered, and then I should think Dick Neustadt and people out there could be asked to sit down and formulate a plan in the light of their knowledge of the state situation that might be submitted here for consideration."



Jeter: "I think Miss Lenroot's first suggestion of a little preliminary scouting in that one area without any announcement of what you are doing is possible."

Lenroot: "They would not need to reveal it to anybody but they could see how the land lay and what the general character of the housing is and the school."

Jeter: "We could engineer that with someone who had experience with the Japanese."

Beyer: "And you would know someone in that area?"

Jeter: "I could go to Los Angeles right away."

Hoey: "In our regional office there has been this group planning in relation to evacuation from here, really working out agreements and all that."

May: "Well, I think we have the outline of this thing tolerably well in mind."

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✓  
Mitchell: "The concentration camp is the last resort."

May: "Definitely."

Hoey: "It is a temporary shelter until these people can be taken care of otherwise."

May: "You are going to come into operation before we get to the concentration camp stage. You are going to have some sort of reception areas for those who cannot be readily placed on an individual basis."

Mitchell: "We would like somebody to consider the possibility of using CCC camps."

Roseman: "I thought of that, too, geoffrey. We have a number of CCC camps and some are unoccupied."

Mitchell: "We have some camp facilities. We have 20 mobile camps each of which has 200 tents; it is all on wheels. Each camp can contain 1,000 people; they have hot water and electricity and sanitation. You can put them any place to take care of your people and we are not using them heavily at all until May 1, when we have to start moving migrants up and down the coast, but if we turn them over we will have a hard time getting them back."

Roseman: "The CCC camps would have a number of disadvantages."

(Further discussion of CCC camps follows.) ...

Lenroot: "I think in these areas as soon as announcement is made so that you can go to anyone and discuss it, there has to be a survey like the evacuation survey because you are going to have mothers expecting babies, bedridden people, all kinds of situations that will have to be known in advance if you are going to move these people. I think we should ask our people to make plans and make that kind of study the day the thing is announced and have all the plans made for it."

Roseman: "I wonder if that could be done not through the registration process but subsequent to the registration?"

Novick: "What Justice suggested yesterday is there would be a folder with the

identification place saying, "Report to such and such a place and go out of town on such and such a date."

Roseman: "If you had two weeks before that, if they were instructed to report somewhere, you would have the basis of making your case load estimate."

Lenroot: "There is a preliminary study somebody who knows the neighborhood could make, and then there would be the service that would be provided as soon as the announcement was made which I think would include officers and also staff for home visits in case of illness or where there are children, aged people, etc."

Beyer: "Since time is of the essence, knowing what these other areas were likely to be you could begin setting up your machinery so that you could move right in."

Roseman: "Helen, since the only meat of these two areas is the Los Angeles one, doesn't Los Angeles County social agency have a pretty good tab on the population groups?"

Jeter: "Oh yes. Of course it seems to me the thing to do is to get Azile and Elita on the job of scouting around."

Lenroot: "... We have to agree one agency is to be responsible for administration and that the rest have full participation from the point of view of consultation and assistance in planning, etc."

May: "Certainly we do not want the job; on the other hand, who else is going to have it?"

Lenroot: "It means setting up a section in one of your constant agencies or in your over-all agency. That is the decision I would think would have to be made, and then with personnel assigned from the Children's Bureau to consult on problems of mothers, children, and from other agencies to consult on their problems."

May: "I do not think there is any other way of doing it. Thank you all very much."

(Mr. Hickey returns after making phone calls to his office.)

Hickey: "The office is going to send over by special messenger photostats of these areas, which I am sorry we are a little late in getting. They say the War Dept. expects to announce this week, or rather Justice will announce by order of the War Dept., that these two areas are going to be prohibited as of Feb. 15, so that will give you two weeks to work on these two. Now possibly around that time then the whole plan will be announced."

Beyer: "And you have another two weeks I think probably because they will be effective on March 1."

Hickey: "That is right. It can't help but leak out in one way or another that there are other areas in operation, but we can't help that and I suppose in handling these two areas you will have to discuss with your people the possibilities of replacements, and say, 'Well, you can't put them there because that is going to be taken over too.' Those are the chances we are going to have to take, but we can't announce the whole thing until, say, around the 15th or thereabouts of February, but for the purpose of working right now, these two areas will be in operation so far as undertaking them, starting this week."

Clague: "When you issue this announcement, will you indicate general principles and the reason why these are to be moved?"

Hickey: "I will leave that to Mr. May. I want to say that I will be glad to be in receipt of any draft announcements which you care to make in that release, if you can get it to me in a day or so, as to suggestions in the release that these two areas are restricted."

Clague: "I am thinking about the fact that enemy aliens all over the United States can begin making their plans for that now."

Lenroot: "Give a general enough statement so that people in advance could make their own transition."

Hickey: "That probably will have to be passed by the War Dept. how much general knowledge they want to give for release, but I think the best thing would be to get on paper what we consider the best approach to the problem is in the release, and then as it is finally drafted they will have the benefit of your ideas; whether they use them or not is another question. If you could send that to me in a day or so as to what you think would be the best kind of release for this, I will see it gets studied."

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February 18, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

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Files of "Alien Evacuation Folder"

Mimeographed release from Attorney General Biddle dated December 28, 1941, regarding employment of aliens in private industry. Refers to earlier appeal ("two weeks ago") directed towards protection of "civil liberties of our loyal non-citizen group." Points out that this appeal brought a "heartening response -- a minimum of hysteria and of the antagonism towards non-citizens as a class which marred our wartime record of two decades ago." Serious problem remaining is that of discrimination against aliens in private employment. Numerous instances of this have come to attention of D.J. Workers have been discharged merely on suspicion of being disloyal aliens or even because they have "foreign-sounding" names. Biddle reminds employers that out of total non-citizen population of 5,000,000, fewer than 3,000 "have been regarded as dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States."

Policy of federal government regarding employment of aliens is clear. "There shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries because of race, creed, color, or national origin." "As to the law, there is only one restriction: in the case of secret, confidential or restricted Government contracts, and in the case of contracts for aircraft parts or accessories, the employer must secure permission from the head of the Federal Department concerned for the employment of aliens. The War and Navy Departments have established regular procedures for handling such applications and have passed upon thousands of them. It should be noted that the percentage of cases in which permission has not been granted to employ aliens even on such confidential work is negligible."

There follows the statement of President Roosevelt of January 2, 1942, urging "all private employers to adopt a sane policy regarding aliens and

foreign-born citizens" and reiterating the absence of legal restrictions mentioned by Biddle.

On January 28, Mr. *Neustadt* received a confidential telegram from Washington (Geoffrey May, Deputy Assistant Director of Defense Health and Welfare Section). "Army has requested Justice Department to move approximately 25,000 enemy aliens out of prohibited coastal areas in California immediately ... Justice Department plans that enemy aliens be moved out about February 16 ... In addition to prohibited areas designated by army there are restricted areas inside coast in which enemy aliens cannot live or move without special permission from Justice Department. Prohibited areas for naval and air corps operations have not yet been designated ... Alien enemies who do not live in certain prohibited areas may work there, for example, in *fishing* As soon as area is closed they will not be allowed to pursue employment there. In other areas both domicile and means of livelihood will be affected ... We should appreciate any information you have and any plans that employment service and welfare agencies may develop. Are you working on any plans locally with Justice Department representatives?"

Neustadt's reply, same date. "We have no information on evacuation alien enemies and have not yet worked out any plan justice department representatives. We will await further word from you before initiating regional ?

The same day, Roseman (Program Operation Director in McNutt's office, i.e., executive officer) and Geoffrey May called Neustadt on phone. "We had your telegram just now about evacuation. A lot of water has *g*one over the dam since then. The plan is that the evacuation is going to take place in about 2 to 2½ weeks. The San Francisco waterfront and the area surrounding the Los Angeles airport. That is the forerunner of a very considerable evacuation ... about 25,000 in California ... The plan is that we should make available some

5 million dollar fund to be allocated shortly for this purpose, but of course you can't give any publicity on that. The proposal at the meeting this afternoon representing the various Federal agencies is that the job be done on an individual basis by social agencies for these two areas." [Goes on to ask him to get State Welfare Department to plan locally, assign full-time workers who would be Federal agents. Fed. will pay administrative assistant.] "The movement would be to places where they would be most likely to get employment. Many would be able to look after themselves." [Press release to be made tonight. Helen Jeter could come *out* when would she be useful.]

To this Neustadt said, "The excitement will be because of the press release... I am more concerned with the embroidery of hysteria than relief of cases." Send Jeter as soon as possible.

Roseman: "Don't give any publicity."

N: "Will D.J. out here be as quickly in the know as I will?"

R: "No, I don't think so. But you should get in touch with them ... "

N: " ... Pieper ... ?"

R: " ... more likely the alien enemy control unit ... probably tied in closely with Immigration and Naturalization."

... R: " ... in San Francisco the problem will be one of exclusion of the people from the waterfront."

N: "That's easy. The difficulty will be the extension of the area to Chinatown -- a matter of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile and then you get to where these people live."

[R explains that it's just Embarcadero. Two areas are selected on experimental basis. N says difficulty will be when extension is made, especially around Los Angeles, e.g., Terminal Island where you have owners, managers and workers on land around airport. R says someone from F.S.A. will get in touch

What happened in original deal of Japanese

immediately to discuss agricultural interests. ]

N: "That's the problem. We can use those Japs in other areas."

R: "About 1/2 the state will be a restricted area in which they may not want new Japs to move. In unrestricted parts there is no farming and no industry ... "

R: "The thing that we must not let get around is that there is a prospect of new funds."

[ There is more to this communication that D.S.T. does not understand. ] Ref. by N to a "little agreement we reached regionally [ which ] has done a lot of good ... The importance of it is silly but ... it has helped to clarify the relationships of what I call the Sixth Column -- goodwill flatterers."

what? first what of?

Jan. 29. N sent wire to R. [ Is making appointment with agents of Western Command. Has not located any D.J. official who has any current information. ] "Meanwhile serious situation developing in California under pressure groups and Hearst papers resulting in elimination all Japanese from State and from Los Angeles ~~to~~ Co + City ; starting in on San Francisco. Possibilities of gross injustice warrant my requesting you seek to obtain strong clarifying statement from Attorney General, Governor McNutt or even the President on need for judicial action on the part of all employers private and public and of citizen groups and of their subordinating their own actions to the wishes of military forces and D.J. On our end we are awaiting Miss J's arrival Monday but are set to put any machinery in motion quickly. Similar <sup>representative</sup> about the need for stopping injustice to Japanese citizens have been made by regional representatives to Will Alexander and Baldwin Farm Security. Suggest you phone me tomorrow."

Jan. 29. N wire to R. "Col. Strook <sup>h</sup> 92 Western Command ... advised that work to date on every alien problem has been of preliminary <sup>nature</sup> wartime."

[ Not ready to designate areas of evacuation. ] Western Command has had no official

notification nor any *contact* with every alien central unit of D.J.; has been dealing only with F.B.I. "which yesterday advised me they had no relation to this specific problem."

Jan. 31. Mimeograph copy of letter to McNutt from Biddle. "Under authority of Regulation 9 of Presidential Proclamation of December 7-8, 1941," Secretary of War designated prohibited and restricted areas. "The D.J. is not itself equipped to resettle these alien enemies. Resettlement involves processes which are basically associated with the social services, including investigation of the needs and means of the aliens affected, helping them to obtain appropriate employment and otherwise assisting those who are not able to resettle and reestablish themselves in other locations." Since McNutt has already been designated as coordinator of all activities dealing with health and welfare *services* in connection with defense, Biddle thereupon requests him "to undertake, on behalf of the D.J. the task of facilitating the transfer of alien enemies from areas designated by me and to relocate and reestablish such aliens in appropriate places and in appropriate activities." D.J. will furnish lists of names and addresses of persons affected by the removal orders, etc. "No money is now available for me to transfer to your Agency to accomplish this migration" but if McNutt accepts, Biddle will recommend to Budget Bureau that funds be made available from President's *S* Emergency Fund "pending any Congressional appropriation that may prove necessary ... The proper reestablishment of these dislocated aliens is important to certain types of labor supply and to the maintenance of our agricultural output. For these reasons, it is in the *interest* of the United States that this operation be carried out with the smallest possible loss of human resources."

Feb. 2. Telegram from Helen Jeter to Geoffrey May. "Be sure McNutt informs *Sec. of A*griculture that he has accepted responsibility requested by

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Attorney General, has designated Neustadt to be completely responsible on West Coast ... Thompson of Agriculture has already made separate *contacts* with Justice, Army and California Governor."

Feb. 2. Telephone. Roseman (Washington). Neustadt (San Francisco).

R: "What's the dirt about yesterday and today?"

N points out that difficulties have arisen because meeting [what meeting?] was *called* by Col. Davidson of War Agricultural Board with Thompson of U.S.D.A. Tom Clark and Miss Jeter joined in. "The worrisome part is that the W.A.B. thinks it is playing a part in this picture. There is quite obviously a need for making clear to the Secretary of Agriculture that he is, of course, involved in the production of food and is *concerned* to see to it that evacuees can be moved into agricultural areas." [Part of conversation obviously is missing. D.S.T.]

R says letters between McNutt and F. Biddle make the thing clear. N says fine but "there may be need for clarification in Washington."

N: "Meantime ... the Employment Service is getting geared into the thing. Mrs. Aaron is on the job."

R: "Does the State agency expect to be able to do the job?"

N: "I haven't talked to them. They will do it if we have the money." ... "I would rather work through the State to select certain individuals who would be deputized as Federal representatives in the interim."

R: "There is the problem of accounting. Whose money will they use?"

N: "They can handle the money by a revolving fund. The worrisome thing may be the loan of their people." ...

R: "Are things going all right?"

N: "Everything is going smoothly except for the State excitement, and I don't know how to get it across to you there."

R: "Downey is going on the radio tomorrow night at 7:45 your time asking people to be pacified."

N: "You will also note that the Governor and Attorney General are both making all kinds of announcements that we are going to cancel all licenses, investigate land ownership, etc. Portland has already cancelled all licenses. What we need is a strong statement from the strongest possible sources."

There follows discussion of whether this should be Roosevelt. R says they got Downey for "home consumption."

N: "My hope is that we're going to accomplish something with the Governor. In other words, we need help on this general job."

Regarding money, asks R to let him know immediately. N quotes figures from F.S.A. that it costs  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million p.a. to care for 50 thousand (of whom 15,000 needed shelter, 9,000 medical care, 72,000 intermittent relief).

Telephone: R and N, Feb. 3. N said he just had lunch with Clark. Things are clearing up. C had just read Biddle's letter. N is going today "to straighten out a delicate situation with the War Agriculture Board. The meeting with the Governor yesterday, with Clark, Thompson and DeWitt was apparently prearranged with the Governor while he was in Washington last week, largely at the insistence of the Congressional delegation. T yesterday proposed that they would set up 8 or 9 areas, some of which will border on the prohibited areas, where the land could be managed by Japanese and they could be brought in *en masse* to do the work. I am going over this afternoon to learn some of those details. I think for the first time this morning Mr. T had a conception that he did not have all the authority in the world."

R: "Was it T giving the trouble and not Davidson?"

N: "T. Yes." Asks that it get off personal basis -- *asks* R to find out

whether Attorney General will send out letters.

N: "We are assuming ... that I am in charge of the 9th Corps Area ... I am assuming that Mr. McNutt will send me a letter directly authorizing me. The sooner that gets out the better." Regarding money, N wants "formal confirmation as soon as possible ... We are about to face a deluge of people." [ Points out that Mrs. Aaron is all set, so is Employment Service, and that workers will have to be sworn in on ~~\$142~~ <sup>\$1 a year</sup> basis so can use federal funds. Clearing with all obvious government departments working "very closely" with Bryant. ]

N: "On the restricted areas, Clark told me that he had been wrong and that anybody could move into the restricted areas. If that's so, it makes life easier. The biggest problem of all will be housing."

R: "That was our understanding at this end -- that anybody could move in provided they have identification."

N: "That's simple enough ... Those restricted areas seem to be fading in importance anyway."

N asks R again to get letter from McNutt and to quote the pertinent paragraphs. "It should show the line of delegation from Biddle to McNutt and McNutt to me."

Jeter: "We have been having difficulty getting information about even the prohibited areas ... The newspapers have it before we have and we're not sure we're getting it all."

R suggests that N clear up details with Heber of Region XI.

Feb. 4. Telegram: N to R. "Please arrange immediately to keep sending us by wire descriptions of all prohibited areas as they are announced by Attorney General and also new or changed *regulations* of Attorney General respecting enemy aliens. We are handicapped by lack of official

*get data on each point*  
*g D J*

knowledge of these matters."

Telephone conversation: Feb. 4. Harper and Gross (Denver) - Neustadt, Jeter. N summarizes the problem: His office is involved in alien problem -- primarily Jap but others involved. D. Just. is in direct control -- has asked McNutt to assume responsibility for enemy aliens, resettle and give them aid. N has responsibility for Western Command which overlaps into Region XI.

"We are doing the obvious thing. We are taking the employment offices as the locale for registration of help and we are planning to build up an immediate force which we will borrow from county welfare departments ... We will borrow their personnel and pay them if we have to go on a Federal level and have them work on this problem on whatever financial aid is made available from the Treasury. The Bureau of the Budget is making some money available but it hasn't come through yet ... The rules of the game <sup>is</sup> this. The Army has declared certain areas, particularly on the Coast, as prohibitive areas. There are some 88 of them declared. Some are very small and some are quite extensive."

Explains that this part does not overlap Region XI, is confined to coastal states, but that actual settlement may overlap. "That doesn't mean any mass migration. California is talking about mass movements and dumping them anywhere they can. It may be wise and necessary to get the employment offices aware of this problem and in the few isolated instances you may have ... your offices should be geared to it ..." "We are not thinking of any mass migration or mass resettlement." G explains that his problems would be around Salt Lake and the coal and copper mines in Utah, where they would not be allowed to settle -- other "in Idaho where they thought there might be an invasion. Idaho thought it could move them without any trouble into other areas, even using some Farm Security Camps. Most of the area in Utah is surrounding plants which they won't let them be near. There is strong resentment here but we thought we could spread them into other places. Arizona is getting a lot of plants ...

but they thought they could handle any problem they had down there. Montana has ~~none~~. Wyoming has none. We can take them to Wyoming if we don't have the problem ... of people being resentful of it." ...

G: "Are you asking F.S.A. very much?"

N: "Yes but we realize the limitations of that. I would if possible like to avoid any mass migration. Most of them are pretty self-respecting and have never been near any relief agency. They are probably good too. There is no need for taking them to camps."

H: "... Take the case where private concerns of local or state authorities are also going to move them East ... "

N: "Anyone who is trying to move people without authority from the D.J. is just some press vigilantes' work." Says he will take it up with Clark, Roseman and Jeter.

H says 90 per cent of their cases are going to be that kind. ...

N: "You know California well enough to know that it is very hot. The state is talking about driving them over to your area ... Except for the coastal strip out here and places of exceptional danger like Terminal Island and the whole bay area, the other prohibitive areas are relatively small, about 1,000 yards around the power plant, etc. ... There is no desire as yet shown on the part of General DeWitt of having large zones. If he has a truck farm not near railroad, etc. he can continue working. In restricted areas it means they will always have to carry their identification card." "It does not apply only to Japanese sections. So far they are very strict on the fact that a citizen is a citizen. They may break down. I don't want you to think we have the whole picture straight because we haven't." ... etc. N goes on to say they will have authority to hire a staff and to distribute aid, although money has not yet been

allocated. Then he repeats the details regarding registration by D.J. agents and regarding help being managed through employment offices.

Telephone conversation: Feb. 4. Roseman and May (Wash.) - Neustadt and Jeter (San Francisco).

R: "You know about the new areas, don't you?"

N: "We know if from the newspapers and we can't trust them. That's why we wired you."

R says there are 20 new areas; and whole coastal areas has been designated as restricted.

N: "Yes, we know about that from the papers."

R: "It is going along slowly. We were wondering if a little word from you indicating the need of assurance for financial aid could be submitted."

M: "Why don't you wire us saying ... you think money should be made available immediately?" ...

N: "The most serious problem at present will be housing in the restricted areas. There are no houses to amount to a dam and in some places there will be terrific resentment."

R: "That's the housing coordinator's problem."

N: "They can't build houses between now and the 24th."

R: "How about F.S.A *Mobile* camps?"

N: "They haven't tents to put on the platforms." ...

R: "You are working with the Army to see if they can give you canvas for the platforms?"

N: "We are not very optimistic ... If we do use these camps we will have to move them out again very soon."

J points to need for money.

R asks about state relations.

N says he is contacting Governor, who is scheduled to make some publicity statement. [ D.S.T. doesn't understand the proposal that "they will take the land from the large canneries and put them (Japanese) to work at regular wages. The Governor apparently jumped at the idea." ]

N says War Agricultural Board "has already fired down on large mobile camps for workers" -- has passed resolutions about it. They think "the wisest course would be to have the D.J. or someone appoint custodians in every locality to whom not only the alien but also the citizen of Japanese descent would have to report. Mr. Clark says it couldn't be done. So they are at wit's end to know how to hold what they think is vigilante rampart."

Regarding mechanics of state cooperation, N again points out they can do nothing until they get money. "It is important for press and public relations that we have it tomorrow morning ... I don't like to talk to alien societies unless I know the money is going to come through." R asks what they are going to do regarding resettlement information. N says they are preparing forms to be sent out by D.J. "which says if you need help in finding work or moving or any other form of help, go to your nearest employment office and on the back we are listing all the employment offices in the area." He gives details of how employment offices will handle this.

Reverts to difficulties in the housing problem.

N: "What we are trying to do is to stop the Attorney General and D.A.'s from swiping all the land away ... We are trying to stop public opinion. We say let the government handle it and keep your hands off. To show you how widespread is the damn foolishness, the very fine and able representative of the Jewish Welfare Board out here called up and said he got a telephone call from Dorothy Cohn advising him that the prohibitive area had been declared to be 150 miles from Pacific Ocean ... Well, call us up and pray for us and solve

housing problem. I talked to Heber and Gross this morning ... They are facing public opinion that wants to dump them in the ocean." ...

N: "We got from Thomas Clark a mimeographed list of the prohibited areas but it did not include the first two we had from Miss Jeter. We suspicion that he is getting them out of the newspapers. ... Last night they came out with 15 new ones. I asked him where he got them from, the press or Washington. He just laughed."

Feb. 5. Engle, Wash. D.C. - N. N describes administrative setup.

Feb. 5. Telegram: May to N. Budget bureau sent request for \$500,000 for relocating aliens to President yesterday. J.D. has requested President's signature. Justice, Army and we are testifying before Joint Committee of West Coast Senators and Congressmen to explain tentative plans and allay fears of constituents.

Feb. 6. Telephone: Powell (D.C.) - N. P wants to know how N is getting along -- types of problems. Calls for assistance, etc.

N: "We can't tell yet. No one knows. D.J. guesses that in California there will be about 8,000 alien enemies who will have to move. The racial societies are working on it already. ... We have quieted down the publicity. We won't know until next week the size of the problem -- nor is there any way of guessing."

P: "I am not so much interested in the size of the problem as in the characteristics of it."

N mentions housing and prejudice which is "unlike anything outside of Hitler's Germany." ... "Until we get the registration we haven't the least idea of the extent or direction of the problem. We have *straws* like this one -- there are said to be 1,000 aliens in the town of Pittsburg -- Italians -- of an average age of 70 years. They are the grandmothers and

grandfathers. The hope is they have other children residing somewhere outside the prohibited area who can take them in. ... The Army says no exceptions. ... On the optimistic side, we are beginning to believe we can place a good many of the agrarian workers. We are gearing in with Heber. His difficulty is: he claims they are meeting the prejudice of employers ... and the natural desire of the West to swipe all the land away from the Japanese."

N M then describes what he would do in case of family that wanted to leave state (operate through friends or relations, employment office and county welfare offices). Does not believe many ~~would~~ want to go far except "under their own steam."

Regarding disbursement, P says "There's a question as to whether it could be done through the state."

N M: "For God's sake, don't let it go through the state. Please don't let it go through the state. You have no idea of the prejudices that are involved. Don't gum it up with the state; don't run it through the state by way of the Bureau of Public Assistance."

*What about relations in P.A. State + Federal?*

P: "Tell me what the difficulties would be."

N: "There would be great difficulties of state laws, state controls, state regulations, state *politics*."

P: "That's [?] a legal difficulty. You mentioned several other general things."

N: "There's a psychological difficulty too. It means red tape by the score, quite aside from the law. We are all set to do it the other way."

P: "What do you mean by psychological difficulty?"

N: "For one thing, to convince the state of the need for any decent treatment of these people will take a hell of a lot of time. These people do not

trust the state government. They don't trust the D.A.'s and sheriffs. ... We are telling the state people this is a Federal job -- you lay off. If you bring them in, I am convinced about two things, first, the time lag in working out fiscal relationships; second, your *pettifoggery* by three or four state government departments. In addition, I am fearful on the part of the people who are very alarmed about the narrowmindedness of state and local governments. They will trust the Federal government. That goes for Colorado as well as California. ... If you know of some of the plans being proposed by state legislatures, state and district attorneys, for concentration camps, etc. ... I talked strongly because I admit I am tired and because we've got the thing all under way. To turn around in our tracks would mean that we've got to get set again by Feb. 15."

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Later, same day, N to R. N explains necessity for keeping the thing Federal, referring to conversation with Powell.

- R: "Straight Federal?"
- N: "Straight Federal, for several reasons. First, any money going through the state would have to go through the whole fiscal relations of the state ... etc., etc."
- R: "Had you heard that the Army has also declared Los Angeles, Tacoma and Portland entirely prohibited areas? Don't take it too seriously."
- N: "Iwon't and I don't believe it."
- R: "There was a congressional hearing on it this morning and they are trying to force that."
- N: "If they do I am sunk and they are sunk."

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Congress  
heavy*

On this money end, ... not <sup>*only*</sup> ~~why~~ the enemy aliens but the people, the super patriots, can be kept from serious excitement only if it is done by the Federal government. The aliens are very much disturbed by the actions

of the state government and fear that the licenses will be curtailed. The county sheriffs have made statements that they are going to drive them out of the counties."

Then follow more administrative details. State employees cannot be used as Federal agents unless they get leaves. N wants authority to appoint them. R promises telegraphic confirmation tomorrow. Then they go over the whole need for keeping the thing strictly Federal. Regarding housing, N says: "I have the comforting assurances of the Italian and Japanese Racial Societies that a large number of these people will go under their own steam to their own friends and families. We are trying to find out what resources are actually available by Feb. 15 to house the residual." - ...

R: "There's one middle ground we have been chewing over and that is the possibility of a contract with the State Department to take over this job without having the money given ... "

N: "Don't do it. Listen, Alvin, would you people believe me if I should tell you that I am convinced that a number of the alien enemies would commit suicide rather than go to the state offices ... I'm telling you, you don't know conditions out here."

They then discuss difficulties due to lack of knowledge as to what the prohibited areas are and what is the meaning of the "restrictions" in the restricted areas. Army agreed to wait before announcing dates for northern states, to give N time. But press has already announced dates.

Regarding restricted areas, DeWitt agreed they could be moved into them from prohibited areas, but there is congressional resistance.

R: "At the Congressional hearing they said they did not want them moved just a few miles."

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N says Clark was greatly pleased when DeWitt agreed to such moves. "The Army is not the bloodhound; the public is."

Regarding Clark, N says he is "very friendly but also very elusive."

Miller (legal man) breaks in on wire and says difficulty is that "Clark has not received the text of, for example, the restrictions in the B areas and nobody seems to know who will handle the matter of granting permits, if any, to the *curfew rule*, etc." "When we talk about the restricted B areas, it is important to know what the restrictions are." R promises to find out "tomorrow" just the restrictions are.

N says they got for the first time today the official description of both A and B areas, e.e., they know where they are. "What we are uncertain about is a lot of questions about permission to travel, etc. These people have the impression that their previous instructions may be superseded by this new course of action." ...

R: "Dick, let me get this absolutely clear about the state of California handling the grant ... "

N: "It is 100 per cent undesirable."

R: "And the impossibility of any contract arrangements within a reasonable time?"

N: "That's right."

R: "One of the things people get concerned about here is not hearing from their representatives and knowing they are participating."

Feb. 6. N sent a wire to R asking for "authority hire and incur obligations for personnel effective Monday, Feb. 9.

On Feb. 9 in telephone conversation with Throg<sup>morton</sup>watson (Wash.), N gets point straightened out that employees will be paid and *allocated* to F.S.A. rather than O.D. H.W.S. or S.S.B.

Feb. 9. N sends letter to Governors of Washington, Oregon, California, enclosing copy of McNutt's delegation of authority to him, and asking their complete cooperation.

CONFIDENTIAL

Alien Evacuation Folder (R.N.)

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Feb. 11. Tel. from Martha Chickering to R.N. "Following tel. just received. 'Your letter Feb. 7 addressed to Isaac ?  
1, Chairman Board of Supervisors of this county, has been called to our attention. This letter proposes to evacuate alien Japanese and citizen Japanese from Los Angeles area to Imperial County -- has had serious difficulties between Japanese and Filipinos in this county and situation serious. Some Japanese have been killed. Any evacuation of Japanese to this county would be serious and grave mistake at this time as it would only tend to aggravate the present tense situation. All Japanese aliens have been evacuated from Baja California. Rep. of Mexico to the State of Chihuahua the Mexican officials much concerned over the possibility of more Japanese being brought into Imperial County, California, just across international border. As law enforcement officers strenuously oppose the bringing of any more Japanese into this county and have also advised Board of Supervisors such action would only tend to aggravate and multiply law enforcement problems. Considerable effort now being made to have the U. S. Government evacuate all alien Japanese from this county. Action proposed in letter would jeopardize this program.

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Elmer W. Herld, D.A.  
R. W. Ware, Sheriff  
County of Imperial."

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Reply by R.N. on Feb. 11. " ... We are serving the D.J. in accordance with the policies established by the Attorney General of the U.S. We are not planning any mass migration of enemy aliens but are hoping instead to aid them in moving from prohibited areas in accordance with their wishes where it is best suited to their family needs. The D.J. decrees the prohibited areas and has ?  
1 that enemy aliens moving may live and work in all other areas provided they comply with the regulations of the D.J. Problems

of maintenance, public order, law enforcement are the responsibility of local officials and the D.J. for which we have no responsibility whatsoever."

*? sp.*  
Feb. 16. Letter of R.N. to Tom Clark. "Enc. you will find copies of letters to F.S.A. from Frank J. Hennessy, U.S. Attorney for N. Dist. of California, and Wm. Fleet Palmer, U.S. Attorney for S. Dist. of California, each authorizing F.S.A. to issue travel permits on their behalf to enemy aliens removing from the prohibited areas in California who must travel to effectuate a permanent change of residence ..."

*? Administrator*  
"The temporary arrangement evidenced by these enclosures involves duties undertaken by the F.S.A. at your request and for the purpose of assisting the D.J. in facilitating the speedy evacuation of enemy aliens from prohibited areas under the general authority of the letter from Attorney General to the Administration of F.S.A. dated Jan. 31. It has of course been understood by all of the representatives of the D.J. ... that the F.S.A. is not a law enforcement agency and that in anything these limited duties in aid of the D.J. the F.S.A. has not assumed and cannot assume any responsibility for the proper conduct of the persons to whom permits will have been granted, since that is a function clearly beyond our competence which must remain with the appropriate law enforcement agencies."  
*? correct*

*? correct "family"?*  
On Feb. 6th, an Austrian refugee named F. E. O. Steinboeck, 2131 W. Third Street, Los Angeles, wrote to Neustadt proposing as "solution" to the Japanese problem "to make a federal nation-wide action called 'take your Japanese ~~fairly~~ *family* -- to every farmer or rancher to take one Japanese farmer on his farm." Thus they would be scattered, no longer a menace and would become "Americanized". U. S. to pay part of wages so farmer not only fulfills patriotic duty but gets cheaper labor, etc., etc.

Neustadt replied Feb. 17. "I cannot help but wonder whether you

would still like to advance your suggestion in contemplation of the fact that the regulations of the D.J. cover not only the Japanese but all noncitizens from Japan, Germany, and Italy. There are many more German and Italian aliens than there are Japanese.

*correct?*  
*correct?*  
"The problem we are facing now is to help these families get out of the present prohibited areas with the least hardship to themselves. It is our hope that most, if not all, of them can be given work opportunities in their new communities at regular wages and living under normal conditions."

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Feb. 6. Letter to R.N. from A. Kofman, publisher of Alameda Times Star (answered by telephone Feb. 7) asks for exception for a German refugee family (D. Michael Wachtel) for whom he will vouch. "One important factor to take into consideration is the fact that Alameda, as other cities in the county, has lost a number of doctors who have been called to service and as such if D-.W. is forced to move from Alameda, it will create a further hardship and possibly impair the taking care of our good health in the city of Alameda."

*sp.?*  
Feb. 16. Letter from Samuel Leask of Samuel Leask & Co., Santa Cruz, to R.N. "Public spirited citizens in Santa Cruz ... have been somewhat upset by the lack of familiarity with these [local] conditions evidenced in the selection of the northerly boundary of Prohibited Zone 28." Goes on to say that boundary is full mile from waterfront; prohibited zone includes main business section, p. o., U.S. E. office; city and county jails and courts; all the dentists, doctors, attorneys, insurance offices, drug stores, clothing stores, department stores, nearly all the churches, the high school, Red Cross office and all other agencies of social welfare, including Co. Welfare Dept.

Appeal for review was made to General DeWitt and Tom Clark who delegated an Army officer to meet with local committee. "This officer listened to the committee with great courtesy and patience" -- admitted hardships, etc., and "as we understand it, the request of the committee [for proposed modifica-

tion ] is now under consideration."

Refers to article in L.A. Times, dateline Feb. 12, indicating "rules for aliens may be eased." (Suggests also that word "restricted" in first two paragraphs should read "prohibited.") However, article in S.F. Chronicle of same date quotes N. as saying aliens must get out of A areas and if need help should apply to employment offices.

But, says L., "note the fact that in S.C. the U.S.E.O. is in a 'prohibited' area' -- an area in which aliens of enemy nationality are absolutely prohibited from entering for any purpose whatever, a prohibition as to which 'no exception will be granted'."

Points out that hundreds of aliens, 90 per cent of them Italians, "will find temporary quarters in the adjacent restricted area on or before February 24, and subsequent to that date will in many cases proceed to search for new homes and occupations in other areas ... Are we to understand that after evacuation your Dept. washes its hands of these people entirely? If not, how is alien information assistance to be rendered when all alien enemies will be absolutely barred from areas to your representation"--

N replies Feb. 17. "As you of course appreciate, the delineation of these prohibited areas is solely with the jurisdiction of the D.J. ... We are aware of course that the S.C. office of the U.S.E.S. is in a prohibited area and whether we will be able to continue to serve them after the effective date of removal, Feb. 24, is still a question to be determined by the D.J. but certainly we hope to be of real help to as many as possible through this office until the effective date of the 24th. If we cannot so continue, we will make arrangements to give such service at some other address outside the prohibited area."

Tel. Dated Feb. 14, 1942, to Miss Phoebe Bonnister from Tulare, California, signed by:



*Check spelling of names*

Mrs. E. M. Conlee	Herschel Dobbs	Tempie Price
Manda E. Spain	H. N. Castor	Frank L. Soares
Gertrude Slowey	J. D. Gilbert	Willard Taylor
Wm. H. Slowey	M. Lewis	Lannie Price
E. M. Conlee	Herbert Jones	Peggy Jean Price
Gladys E. Parsons	A. H. Leeper	T. Drake
Robert A. Bryans	J. H. Follet	Rev. L. Jack Fix
A. B. Finch	Fred Eaton	Bernice Townsend
Lloyd Worley	Margaret L. Drake	C. H. Olsson
Virgil Boyd	D. L. Parker	Alma Huff
J. W. Brown	Roy H. Harris	W. H. Stutz
Earl E. Taylor	Mrs. M. Shane	Paul Walters
Mrs. May Taylor	Mrs. Geo. Simeral	Frank B. Midgley
R. L. Friend	Martin W. Shane	W. J. Snowder
M. L. Stopp	Fay E. Olsson	

N's reply - Feb. 16. "Please be advised D.J. is vested with authority to handle all problems pertinent to alien enemies. It is exclusively their duty to determine from what areas these people shall be prohibited from living or working. Prohibited areas are declared only on request of Army and Navy. At request of D.J. this agency is facilitating removal of a. e. and their families from prohibited areas to nonprohibited areas. Under present regulations enemy aliens are permitted to move to nonprohibited areas of their own choice and to live and work there so long as they observe regulations. There is no mass movement of aliens to Tulare Co. It is the duty of all Americans and all local law enforcement agencies to observe the laws and keep the peace."

The foreign-born Germans in California are 71,727; Italians, 100,910. How many of these are likely to have become citizens?

Note that the Chronicle has been quoting these figures as referring to "aliens." Find out immediately the probable proportion that would be alien.

Letter Feb. 7 from Hugh M. Gallaher, 247 N. New Hampshire Ave., Los Angeles, to Fed. Sec. Ag., Washington, offering "a good location where the Aliens would not be mixed with other people and where the land and water could be supplied at a small cost. This land mentioned is all desert, very nearly level and the water cost would not be great, it being so near to the All American Canal."

"The people of the West know that if and when the Japs attack us all these [resident] Japs will turn on us and with the knowledge they have gained all these years will be put to a great advantage. They are so bold that they write to authorities asking for detail information on our water system, location of dams and all details. Also of the detail of many other things, such as gasoline refineries, location, and , too much to give in a letter ... I have a son taking a flying course at Phoenix, Arizona, and there is a Jap servicing planes, Sky Harbor Airport. Fortunately for the Jap, he does not service the planes in my boy's class, but somebody's boy, someone's son has to fly a plane that a 'Japanese American citizen' is servicing. It only takes a drop of oil, a loose nut, or a little sugar to destroy life and plane." --

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Similar letter to Governor Olson, Feb. 5, again offering land and saying, "This seems like a good way to develop our desert and a good place for the Japs, <sup>Germans (sic).</sup> ~~Germans~~, etc."

R.N. replies, Feb. 17, giving the usual information regarding line of responsibility and adding, "If the need develops for handling these people on an en masse basis, I shall be very glad to see to it that your proposal is given consideration."

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Feb. 19. Telegram to R.N. from Orosi Citizens Committee, Wendell G. Travioli, Chairman. "We the citizens committee of Orosi after a

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discussion held last night demand that some action be taken at once regarding the Japanese situation in this county. Further, we demand that all Japanese that are now here and those that are being moved in here be removed not only for our safety but also for their safety. We fear that unless immediate action is taken the situation may get out of hand. action must be taken."

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R.N.'s reply, same day, covers the usual ground regarding authority vested in D.J. whose "exclusive duty [it is] to determine what areas these people will be prohibited from living and working in and they do so at request of Army and Navy." He then defines role of his agency again as "facilitating removal" and explains what A and B areas are. "May I remind you further that these people are entitled to full protection of law as long as they are outside of the prohibited areas and obey the regulations of the D. of J. Are you fully conscious of the fact that the alien enemy regulations affect the Italians and Germans as well as the Japanese? These matters must be left to the Federal Government and it is the duty of all Americans and all local law enforcement agencies to observe the law and keep the peace. If you desire to testify before the Congressional Committee Saturday at their meeting here, they certainly will be glad to hear from you." --

Feb. 5. Resolution of California War Agricultural Board, presented to Tom Clark. "In view of the immediate importance of the settlement of the ag. situation in California with regard to persons of enemy races, we urge that the Fed. Govt. through the D.J., or other appropriate federal agencies, assume and declare its jurisdiction over the person and property of all Japanese and every national of other countries. That all persons in these groups certified by the Fed. Govt. as not dangerous to the safety of the U.S. who may be engaged in agriculture as farm operators or farm laborers be placed under a federal supervisory custodianship which will facilitate their farming

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operations so long as they are carried on in the national interest. That all such persons be provided with proper identification regardless of their status as citizens or noncitizens.

That appropriate facilities of the U.S.D.A. be offered to the D.J. for advising upon the agricultural aspects of this program with a view to maintaining food production and providing as far as possible for the maintenance of normal farming operations by those previously engaged therein or who may be adapted to such operations."

Feb. 17. Wire to James G. Bryant from John E. Water, Portland, Ore.

"Intense demand apparent in Oregon, Washington, for complete evacuation all enemy aliens living W. Cascade Summit. Many want all citizen Japs evacuated also. Employers E. Oregon, Washington, say will consider employing evacuated Japs only if direct government supervision, preferably military supervised groups. Hardy and Stoll concur this opinion. Stoll reports criticism Oregon service for attempting place enemy alien Japs in private employment locally. Governor of Oregon today wired Biddle present enemy control measures Oregon not adequate. Attitude of agricultural employers toward Japanese evacuees changing rapidly. Those offering were unlimited numbers two weeks ago; now uncertain, say may use some if under adequate supervision and not opposed by local people. Recent change due to adverse publicity featuring F.B.I. raids and arrests of Japs and also to mounting opposition many communities and groups to proposed alien Japs ... Then goes on regarding press reports concerning reaction of Idaho and Montana. Partial survey by Grant Feb. 16 Employers Eastern Washington asparagus, sugar beets, hops, peaches, apples, canning peas offered under government preferably military supervision --

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in April	1,800
May	600
June	650
July	750
August	2,900
September	2,200
October	400 Japanese.

No apparent objection use alien German or Italian workers two weeks ago. Oregon agricultural employers indicated willingness to use in berries, beans, fruit, hops, sugar beets, potatoes, canning beans April 1,000 May 2,000 June 1,500, *July?* August 1,500 September 3,000 October 1,000 enemy alien workers. Stoll now says, however, Oregon use aliens especially Japs entirely dependent on place of evacuation, type of supervision and publicity used and resulting effect on employers and public in Oregon present outlook not optimistic regarding housing. Many employers hesitant use farm housing for Japs. Suggest use F.S.A. and C.C.C. *correct?* other housing under government supervision. Further conference Oregon officials tomorrow return regional office Wed."

*correct?*  
Another "economic" proposal. Feb. 6, from G. Elmer Seeber, Irving, California. " ... Possibly we can help each other other .  
 Where they are not put in detention camps and where they are not close to restricted areas and I suppose report to sheriff -- one place may be good as another. He then describes his ranch, soil condition, water supply, etc. "Ordinarily that much garden truck could not be sold locally, but certainly where the government moves all these people it is going to be necessary to care for some, which would make an outlet for crops." He then describes his economic difficulties: wife had to open boarding house, to send three children through college, etc. Has borrowed \$4,100 from Federal Land Bank to clear mortgage and \$2,000 from Farm Security. Is behind \$950-\$1,000 and will be

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closed out March 1 "unless I take advantage of  
me is a disgrace.

Act which to

"Now if a group (prefer Italians), that are really farmers will pay that delinquency and I pay the last payment of \$165 they can have the place for what they get out of it. The second year I make all payments and we work on a share proportion ... " etc., etc.

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Another very elaborate plan frankly proposes "a major concentration camp in Arizona." The letters are signed by Adam Underwood, 1035 Avenue, Los Angeles, dated Feb. 5 to Tom Clark, Feb. 11 to R.N. Proposition is made on behalf of "Date Creek Development Co. owned by a group of the best and experienced engineers in the West." Proposal includes use of land for rubber production and includes report on Rubber by the

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Letter to Underwood from H. T. \_\_\_\_\_, President of Date Creek Development Co., 216 Central Building, Los Angeles, dated Feb. 5, is enclosed. "In order to complete and deliver title to these lands ... I will require a loan of \$50,000 which will include \$15,000 for engineering for which I have contracted. I will pay 5 per cent interest on this loan until liquidated. I will then, upon completion of title, leave the said lands in blocks of 10 sections for a period of five years at the rate of \$3.00 per acre per year, plus taxes" -- " ... For the purpose of a concentration camp it could be made a natural and should be self-supporting in a couple of years."

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op.  
The case of Michael Wachtel. Numerous letters came to R.N. asking that an exception be made to necessity of moving of Dr. M. W. from the Alameda area. For example, from Edmund Kimmel, 1021 Mound Street, Alameda, dated Feb. 13. "I understand fully that our country must use every precaution against any subversive attacks practiced by enemy aliens, but it is absolutely incomprehensible to me that a man of such high moral and professional integrity

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can be included among such evacuees as fishermen, mechanics, carpenters, etc. ... You are no doubt aware that this evacuation is causing the Doctor great financial as well as personal trouble. He recently moved into new offices and also settled himself and family into a new home as a permanent resident of Alameda. It is with the greatest regret and sadness that he must leave his lovely new home which he proudly helped plan and execute to his liking ... " etc., etc.

Other letters emphasize his family life, his baby girl "born in Alameda," his "undying devotion" to his patients, etc. Letters are from Capt. Richard R. Dobel, 1821 Versailles Ave., Alameda; Mr. A. T. Wilson, 901 Peru Street, Alameda, the publishers of Alameda newspapers, etc. Also, Miss Aubrey says there were innumerable phone calls.

Mr. N's letter to all of them reads: "Thank you for your letter written in behalf of Dr. Wachtel." Then follows explanation of role of this office in facilitating movement out of areas -- this agency "is merely acting as an agent for the Attorney General" ... From this rule evacuation from prohibited areas of the D.J. there is no exception. There is, therefore, nothing I can do except to be of all help possible to Dr. Wachtel and his family in moving if he lives in the prohibited area. For your information, advice and assistance can be provided his family at the Alameda office of the U.S.E.S. at 1536 Park Street."

R.N. then wrote to Dr. Charles A. Dukes, Corps Area Chairman, Procurement and Assignment Service for Physicians, Dentists and Veterinarians, Oakland, suggesting that "because he is a physician you might be helpful in advising him of needs for physicians in other counties."

N.B.: "The doctor had to move and is trying to open an office in Oakland."

R.N. FILE

Feb. 18. Telephone - Neustadt, Aaron, Groene, (SF) Powell, Throgmorton (DC).

N goes into some detail about the financial interrelations of federal and state governments. ... "As a pattern, what we proposed was to set up a revolving fund in the state, in the name of the state. It would go into a special bank account, carry the designation of the U.S. Government for psychological effect."

(P consults with T and reports that that would be all right.)

N: "Were you present at any of the meetings of the D.J.? Do you know anything about them?"

P: "No."

N: "You know about the excitement in California, the constantly driving pressure for complete evacuation."

P: "Just what I've seen in the press."

N: (Goes on to report on the number of people who have come to the office for information.) "The greatest headache is still what will happen to the people who have no houses, no relatives, when the 24th comes. We have worked out through Heber arrangements in Arizona along the same pattern. Arizona will have no people. They are getting apprehensive about being the recipient state.

"If there is any mass evacuation in California, we're not going to handle it, that's all. We'll handle it if you say so, but it will have to be on an entirely different basis. This sort of thing can't handle that. We are working this out, but it will be utterly ineffectual if they go in for any mass movement."

P: "We have no information about their plans for mass movement."

N: "They are talking it, and are also talking martial law. The only other

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thing to keep in mind is that we too have in mind this as a precedent device for any new funds that may be developing with relation to evacuees. We know what's in the wind, and we are trying to think through in terms of precedents. We know there is another Presidential award for five million for evacuees. I am told also that this same type of enemy alien business is going through the Gulf and Atlantic states.

Feb. 19. Telephone - Harper and Gross (Denver) N (SF).

Harper points out need for extending prohibited areas, etc. Says he understands the primary problem of Clark's trip to Washington was that the Army should take over.

N: "If they go on a mass evacuation basis. ... My hunch is that Tom Clark was held back there for a big pow wow on the thing. ... They may declare limited martial law in order to concentrate on the Japanese instead of alien enemies per se." ...

H: "Sentiment is so strong through these states. Today's Post gives a reflection of the attitude of every Governor in our states except Wyoming, saying they don't want them here. It is the overwhelming sentiment of the public in general."

N: "Tell your governors we'll turn these people over to the Navy and have them drowned." ...

H: "One other thing. There seems to be very strong conviction out here that the attitude Walter Lipman took in that article ... that it would be necessary to evacuate not only enemy aliens, but citizens as well." ...

N: "The only way you can do that is by martial law, and you won't like that. You can't affect citizens except by martial law."

H: "I just am trying to give you a reflection of the sentiment here."

N: "The people who want martial law won't like it."

H: "The point is that the editorials in all these papers confirm that senti-

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ment. The Rocky Mountain News, which is quite sober, has very strong editorial."

N: "One thing you should get straight. We are not sending anybody over your way at the moment. If the Army decides to move them en masse, they will move them whether any of your people like it or not."

H: "Who would decide that?"

N: "If its martial law, General DeWitt will decide what you eat for breakfast. You'll take strawberries and cream and like it. In other words, if people are not treated decently by civilian authorities, martial law will come in. I don't know where the people are going to go."

G: "The question we want to know is, why don't you settle some in California?"

N: "We are."

G reads article from noon paper to effect that all are being shipped out of California.

N: "They are entitled to go anywhere outside the prohibited areas."

G: "New Mexico is meeting them at the boundaries of Arizona and not letting them stop."

N: "Anybody who breaks the law is doing it against the government, the order of the press, the Army, and the Attorney General. ... Martial law will be declared within 24 hours and the Governor will be yanked out of his office."

H: "Has DeWitt issued that kind of order?"

N: "He can't issue orders to the governors. The D.J. would have to do that. Don't get me wrong. I know what the pressures are, but they are repeated out here too. We can't do anything about it. We can't even get too concerned about it. These Japanese have a perfect right to go anywhere outside of the prohibited areas. If some local person interferes with that right, he is breaking all the laws of the land. If there should be disturbance and rioting, the next higher authority comes in."

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H: "I agree with you. But the question I am wanting to raise with you is that somebody in Washington ought to know these facts."

N: "I've told them. I've tried to tell them. You phone them at my expense. Send them a detailed wire, and I'll pay for it. You're closer to them than I am. Send a wire to Tom Clark at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington. Send a copy to Roseman and a copy to me."

G: "If new areas are declared, would the deadline date still be the 24th?"

N: "No, there would be a two or three weeks' interlude. They are not concerned about the mountain states. The Western Command combat zone runs on a strip of the coast about 150 miles. That's all that the Western Command is really concerned with at this moment. Problems in connection with your forests, etc. are matters for normal departments. They apparently do not expect enemy action there at this time."

G: "When I was in Washington the other day there were strong indications that there might be a problem of moving what California wanted to move. A strong feeling that they might have to evacuate a large number of citizens because it could not be defended with them in it."

N: "The only way they can move citizens is by martial law."

Feb. 20. Telephone Call - Roseman, Altmeyer DC, RN, SF.

Roseman: "There is a new Executive order this afternoon or tomorrow. It's going to retract the old system of prohibited areas and create a new system of military areas under the Army. The Army will then be allowed to bar from those military areas not only enemy aliens but citizens. It's going to include all prohibited areas and sizeable additions. Probably a strip on the coast 1 to 3 miles wide and probably the whole of Los Angeles County. They don't expect to include any other big city at present. When they issue the order establishing the military areas, our money goes out

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the window. The order is not to take effect immediately but will probably state these people should be out in about a month. The Army may issue this declaration of areas on Monday or early next week. When they issue it we will be out, presumably, unless they ask our help. The help that they may ask may be similar to what Justice asked. Justice expects to participate, on request, and the executive order provides for the cooperation of other federal agencies.

"One of the plans is that they should move these people for some distance, possibly into National Guard camps, scattered all over the Western states. Another proposal that is this morning up between F.S.A. and the Army is that they should establish agricultural areas where they should go more or less voluntarily.

"The principal immediate question is whether it would be better for us to allow the Army to go along and declare the areas on Monday or wait until Wednesday, when our job would be done. If the new areas pick up on Monday we have no money to conclude our job. Because our allocation is based on the declarations by the President, which are no longer in effect when the Army takes over. The second thing, however, if we go on through the 24th as we had planned, some of these people are going to have to move again. The areas will be much larger. That's probably worse than the other."

RN: "Except for the fact that a great many people have already moved. Does this mean we can't continue some form of grant under the old order?"

R: "We will have to get a new allocation. I think we can get that allocation amended all right though I've had no assurances." ...

N: "Gentlemen, I would like to plead one thing. If the Army does this, that we do not continue our grant, we leave it to the Army to do."

R: "We have all felt that, unless they requested that we do it. If the Army asks us to do it on an individual basis, are you still opposed to it?"

N: "We would have to do it in an entirely different way because these people will not be located in communities."

R: "As I understand it, they are going to give the people an opportunity to move out on their own, and it's only the residue that the Army is going to hold."

N: "If they move all these people, including citizens, Italians as well as Japanese, I don't know where they will go. Other communities are refusing to accept them. I'm afraid if the Army does it, it will be to the military camps."

R: "We would not move them to camps. Could we help to get them out of camps?"

N: "We will do it if you say, but it will require an entirely different type of operation. If you move them as the public is demanding, east of the mountains, the press attitude of the Rocky Mountain states, about which Heber Harper is very excited; every governor has resolutely against them. It will not be a case of normal employment, but of almost 100 per cent assistance of some kind in special areas, which means camps."

R: "Have you had a chance to discuss it with DeWitt?"

N: "No, I haven't, but I have talked to Colonel Stroh, G2 for the Western Command."

R: "Maybe you should sound out the Army there, at that end."

N: "It should be done both ways, I guess. I wish you would get hold of Tom Clark, if he's still in Washington. And dig out the report I air-mailed special delivery to you. That points out some of the facts. As an understatement, public opinion is very much inflamed out here and what I want is a quick check back on how to handle the Tolson Committee which starts tomorrow morning. What will be the effect of the new order on these hearings?"

R: "The only thing we can tell the Tolson Committee is what we have been requested to do."

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N: "I would like for you, if you get a chance, to read this today and send me a flash-back as to the type of material that is okay."

R: "I will do that and will have Clark call you as soon as I can."

N: "I will get in touch with Stroh right away. Also, let me say this. F.S.A. can undoubtedly be rallied to a quick effective job but they would have to be rallied."

R: "If the Army declares military areas, they will set the date at a future time, presumably a month, for the people who are in these prohibited areas now who are included in the military areas will not have to move so quickly."

N: "Except some of them have already moved, and there is already an assistance problem on your hands and employers are already firing them. You have a vigilante problem. In the new setup we would have to replan it all, and could not be very effective. I would rather see the Army handle it with the Red Cross, Friends Service Committee, or any other agency they want. I will be brash enough to state this. I am sorry, but I think the whole thing has been very badly handled. It has inflamed public opinion and not allayed it. I should not say that, it is not my place, but I plead for the plight of the Italians."

R: "By the way, the Justice boys feel there may be some let-up on the Italians. This is the way it may materialize. I told them in your opinion some of them were not moving. They said that's good."

N: "Think of some of the old people who have had to move to hospitals."

R: "This is what may happen. The first declaration may include only the Japanese. If that's true, the Justice people think maybe the Army will not go through with the other later. They think removal of the Japanese may suffice."

N: "Palmer in Los Angeles has made some exceptions where people are sick in hospitals. Up here Hennessy has not made such exceptions. I wish Justice

would make up its mind as to whether there are to be exceptions or not."

Altmeyer: "Do I understand you feel this way then, if there is going to be a wholesale evacuation, such as the city of Los Angeles, that you have no hope of being able to fit those people into normal community life?"

N: "That's right; that would be the normal community. I don't know where they would go."

A: "In order not to confuse the situation, it is better for the Army to assume the whole responsibility, on the assumption it will be a mass evacuation and necessity for concentration in specified areas?"

N: "We could help, of course, but we could not be effective in it. Harper called yesterday from Denver, saying newspaper report some 200 Japanese are going to New Mexico and are to be turned back at the border. Yesterday one district attorney turned a party of five away from one little community. We can't do anything very effective in situations like that."

Later same day, telephone conversation - Neustadt, Miller, Aaron with Roseman.

N: "Alvin, we are going to have a phone conversation with the Western Command in a few minutes. We have been unable to reach them yet. It is all over the newspapers out here.

"There is one point we have to know as fast as possible, that is, whether the date of the 24th is no longer in existence. From a legal point of view, we assume the D.J. orders are no longer in effect."

R: "That was our understanding this morning. The people did not have to move out on the 24th."

N: "Then we have to go ahead and tell our offices to tell the people they don't have to move out on the 24th."

R: "I would say that unless they have a contrary point of view, many people would no longer have to move by the 24th."

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N: "Aside from that, we are just standing by and assuming you will give us any further bulletins."

R: "Under the War Detp. the authority will be pretty well delegated to General DeWitt. I notice that the Army had authority to ... "

N: "That's what it says in the papers here."

M: "I read the transcript of the conversation this morning. How about people who have already moved and are in need of assistance?"

R: "We have authority to continue that."

M: "That was not clear from the transcript of the conversation of this morning."

R: "We had advice from the Budget Bureau on it this morning."

N: "All right, we are set to go."

Feb. 19. Memorandum from Oscar M. Powell, Executive Director of S.S.B., to RN  
outlines "Cooperative Relationship with the Department of Justice in connection with the Removal and Relocation of Enemy Aliens."

The Attorney General who is responsible by presidential proclamation for the conduct of alien enemies within the United States has, in consultation with the Secretary of War, designated certain areas of the West Coast in which the presence of enemy aliens is prohibited and additional areas designated as restricted in which enemy aliens may remain or enter only by special permission. In the restricted areas the conduct of enemy aliens is subject to certain regulations and supervision. The government is, in consequence, faced with the task of removing and distributing in other localities enemy aliens now living in prohibited areas. Although this problem is at the present time confined to the West Coast, and does not seem to affect as large numbers as at first anticipated, it is important that you be informed of the general policies relating to it in the event that prohibited or restricted areas may be designated in other parts of the United States.

The President has assigned to the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency the responsibility for cooperating with the D.J. in providing for the removal of enemy aliens as occasioned by the prohibitions or restrictions imposed by the Attorney General. Funds have been made available to the administrator to be used for the removal of enemy aliens from the prohibited areas, for the transportation of enemy aliens, their dependents and their effects, and for their relocation and temporary aid, with the understanding that the program will be administered so far as possible within the framework of existing regular agencies.

Prior to the official designation by the President, the Attorney General had formally requested the Federal Security Administrator to undertake in behalf of the D.J. the task of facilitating the transfer and relocation of enemy aliens from the designated areas. In making this request, the Attorney General states as follows: (here he quotes from Biddle's letter, which I have abstracted earlier.)

The Administrator has accordingly assigned to the S.S.B. the operating responsibility for this program to be administered through the appropriate channels of the Board's organization. The operating bureaus immediately concerned are the Bureaus of Public Assistance and Employment Security. The Bureau of Accounts and Audits will assist the operating bureaus in the development of fiscal record and audit procedure and will arrange for the necessary auditing of expenditures. The other service bureaus will provide their specialized services as required.

The Bureau of Employment Security is primarily responsible for the discovery of employment resources and the registration and referral for employment of the enemy aliens who are forced to leave their present employment, and for securing unemployment compensation benefits for those who are entitled to them. These activities will, of course, be carried out through the established

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employment offices in the areas affected or in which aliens are relocated.

The Bureau of Public Assistance is responsible for facilitating the transfer and relocation of the enemy aliens and their dependents by providing services and assistance in connection with their transportation and the transportation of their effects. Such assistance and services may include investigation of the needs and resources of the aliens affected, providing temporary assistance to those in need or who are not able to resettle and reestablish themselves in other locations. The cost of such services and temporary assistance will be a direct federal responsibility, but operation will so far as possible be arranged through existing state and local welfare agencies. In the event that such arrangements are impracticable, direct federal operation may be necessary. The regional director will be responsible for the operation of this program within the region in the same manner as for the permanent programs of the Board. In addition as regional director for defense health and welfare services for coordination of all federal, state and local resources involved in this problem. The regional representatives of the Bureaus of Employment Security, Public Assistance, and Accounts and Audits will receive instructions from their respective bureaus in the usual manner for carrying out the specific responsibilities assigned to those bureaus by the Board.

Additional information will be sent you from time to time and specific information regarding basic policies and operating procedures will be provided if any areas in your region are affected. I shall be gratified if you would keep me informed of any developments in your region which have a bearing upon this problem.

RN replied on March 3.

Thank you for your memorandum. ... As you know, from my prior report to the Administrator, copy of which was sent you, our efforts were

organized along the lines you outlined, although we started with titular relations that varied in minor ways from normal Board organization until we were advised that the Administrator had delegated administrative responsibility to the Board. ... May I call your attention to the fact that your letter of the 19th arrived here by regular mail on the 25th, one day after the closing date for the removal of such enemy aliens as set by the D.J.

Feb. 28. Telegram to RN from Roseman.

... First meeting of evacuation authority held Feb. 25 under chairmanship of Dean Landis. Group represented OCD, ODHWS, Office of Education, Public Health Service, Children's Bureau, Army-Navy Housing Agency, Red Cross, and Budget Bureau. Decision was reached to establish permanent policy creating evacuation authority representative of these interested agencies. Agencies expect to establish a joint working staff responsible to the evacuation authority to develop plans, make surveys, and enter into agreements with state and local agencies in accordance with policies determined by evacuation authority. We are now drafting a statement of relationships between agencies involved to demark respective spheres of primary responsibility within which each agency will assume leadership. It is generally understood that OCD has basic responsibility for protective measures in threatened communities and that ODHWS will look after health and welfare interests in evacuation areas and during transit and after arrival in reception areas. Allocation to ODHWS of five million dollars from President's Emergency Fund is the only federal money available to defray these costs. General thinking is that Red Cross will function as part of a coordinated governmental plan under leadership of ODHWS for health and welfare of civilian population.

Feb. 24. Telegram from RN to Altmeyer.

We are working out with Chickering California tomorrow and hopefully

as precedent for other state provisions for continuing care at least for few months or until other program available for families who have exhausted their resources in moving from prohibited areas. There are several separate groups involved. One, someone will have to provide duration care for families of interned who are already in real need. We had assumed these came within preview our order as long as our money lasted since their normal life was certainly disturbed by regulations of D.J. Two, for those who are to be moved off Terminal Island now being taken over by Navy and who are not legalistically under our order. Three, the large group of workers mainly Italian fishermen who have had to move from the ocean and are not available for compensation or generally for any relief in California. These we consider our proper concern. Fourth, a large group of maintenance-of-way men discharged by railroads by department order and whose rights for compensation now in question by R.R.B. as unavailable for employment. For these and others discharged from general employers I ask reconsideration your decision on their unavailability for our assistance at least pending unemployment compensation. Some though by no means the majority will be moved again by Army but these are future headaches while in many cases need is immediate. I will send you more complete report on my return from Salt Lake City. Please transmit copy to Roseman.

Feb. 27. Telegram Oscar Powell to RN.

The President has allocated a fund to be expended by the administrator of the F.S.A. for temporary aid to civilians other than enemy aliens residing in the United States who are affected by enemy action. SSB has been designated to administer certain cash benefits through the Bureau of OASI. Further information and a plan of administration and complete instructions will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

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Feb. 27. Jack B. Tate to Arthur Miller, Regional Attorney, Telegram.

Retel 26. This office agrees with your interpretation. However, Board has decided against interpreting allocation to cover dependents of interned aliens. We cannot yet advise you whether money will be made available to us for this purpose.

Feb. 26. Telegram Adam Underwood to RN.

Army officials here greatly interested in Date Creek place return all papers immediately and oblige.

Feb. 14. Telegram Geoffrey May to RN.

Retel Roseman Feb. 13 concerning extension of enemy alien allocation to cover aliens discharged by employers without direct relation to prohibited areas. Altmeyer believes allocation should not be so extended because of shift of responsibility from locality to federal government. Doubtless you will communicate with Board if you believe that situation requires such extension of aid. I have some doubts concerning sympathy of Budget Bureau with any such proposal.

Feb. 26. Telegram RN to various U.S. Employment Service Managers.

Since authority delegated FSA by U.S. attorneys for issuance travel permits limited to travel to effectuate change of residence from prohibited area by effective dates our authority therefore terminated and no further permits should be issued effective closing business today.

*my guess*

Friday, March 6, 1942.

DST went to an open meeting of the JACL, to which representatives of various dissenting groups had been invited. The outcome was that the dissenting groups organized to form a "sounding board," which would give advice or at least attempt to get diverse points of view across to JACL, which, the

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dissenters claim, is not thoroughly representative of the Nisei. This sounding board will also get the advice of Caucasians. One of their complaints against JACL is that they have neglected to draw Caucasians in. Mike, however, claims that every step has been taken with the advice of Annie Cloe Watson and Martha Chickering. Most of the meeting was taken up with bickering among the various groups. An especially voluble complainer was the editor of Current Life, a Nisei periodical. The Oakland Young Democrats came nearest to organized and constructive plans and it was at their suggestion that the sounding board was formed. Ann Saito spoke on the evacuation problems and urged that the JACL get across to the agencies concerned the danger of isolating the Japanese groups from Caucasian influences and contacts. She pointed out that they have, themselves, no competent leaders and few experts; that Americanization and real education can only be achieved if resettlement plans are carried out with strong Caucasian leadership. In her opinion, cooperatively run Japanese communities will be successful only if there is free intermixture and contact with the whites. DST considers this the most important point brought out at the meeting. The following situations were of some interest: Mike claims to have inside information about government and military plans, to be in the confidence of the people involved in the planning, and to be unable to tell the group what he knows or how he knows it. The Kibei made a plea for intensive efforts at Americanization of their group.

Feb. 17. Telegram RN to Tom Clark.

Have had to abandon idea of F.S. camp at Windsor as Western Command does not approve. Am now working with Forest Service and C.C.C. to see what else may be available. (Copy was sent to Roseman.)

On 16 - RN had wired Roseman:

I have officially asked FSA to refurnish their camp at Windsor which

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will be capable of housing 225 families. They are wiring Washington to complete the financial arrangements.

Feb. 12 (received 16). Letter from Dave Davidson, California U.S.D.A. War Board to RN encloses dittoed report of Roscoe Bell (DST has copy) and also that it be brought to attention of DeWitt.

Replying, Feb. 17, RN agrees and says, "The problem of problems, of course, is to tie this up quickly and effectively through the offices of the U.S.E.S. so that they may contact the growers involved and secure from them actual job orders. If this is to be done to alleviate the stress involved in moving from prohibited areas by the 24th, it must be done at once.

"I have just given Mr. Thompson a list of the offices of the U.S.E.S. in California similar to the one attached. It would be helpful if you would follow through on this so that the agricultural placement staff in each office could go to work and be of real help both to the growers and to the alien enemies."

Feb. 17. Telegram from Tolán to RN.

"Acting upon request of departments concerned and vote of house today. This committee of which I am chairman will open hearings in San Francisco Saturday, Feb. 21, to obtain fullest possible information regarding problems attending removal of alien populations from coastal area." - asks RN to appear (note wording which presupposes evacuation from entire coastal area). RN replies and says he will.

Feb. 17. Letter from John A. Miller, Sheriff of Contra Costa County.

"Under recent date this office has been advised by Mr. Frank J. Hennessy, Dep. U. S. Attorney General that matters of alien enemies being prohibited from certain zones would be under your jurisdiction.

"In view of the fact that this office has received no notification

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on this important matter and further, in view of the fact that thousands of people are begging this and other offices in the county for definite information, we would appreciate very much receiving from you the exact information on the matters as it is now in your possession or any further extension or modification that may come to you from time to time."

Davies answered on Feb. 14: "The moving of enemy aliens from certain prohibited areas has thus far been treated entirely as a federal government task. All the essential information has been given to public employment offices of the U.S.E.S. and aliens should be referred to these offices. It is not that there is anything secret or confidential about this information; this was merely the simplest and quickest way of doing a clean-up job.

"We are told that the responsibility for custody of enemy aliens rests with the D.J. Our job is merely to get those moved which the D.J. indicates must be moved.

"Your interest and cooperation in the matter are much appreciated."

Feb. 16. RN telegraphs Tom Clark. (Copy to Roseman.)

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He summarized records of <sup>1</sup>enemy aliens as 4,106 up to Saturday night. "We believe that additional inquirers have been served through racial societies and other interested groups such as Friends Service Committee but have no way of getting accurate tally. With respect to offers of employment, while several firms have asked for large numbers I hesitate to quote them statistically inasmuch as they are not yet specific as to dates or housing facilities and therefore may not prove to be of real help before Feb. 24. We are working on this now with Thompson, Davidson and other representatives of the D.A. As an insurance that may hopefully not prove necessary, I am getting F.S.A. to set up their camp at Windsor as temporary shelter for maximum capacity 225 families, in addition to other smaller shelters now being planned by Friends Service Committee."

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Memo from Vlad Ratay on Feb. 16 breaks down the 4,106 as 1,778 for  
"information only," 2,328 as other inquiries.

Feb. 17. Telegram RN to Tom Clark.

"Bona fide orders to employment service as follows: Amalgamated Sugar Co. wants 6,000 Japanese from May 1 through November 15. They hope to use F.S.A. mobile camps and unoccupied C.C.C. camps for housing. In addition, the U.S.D.A. advises need of potential real orders for agricultural workers totalling 22,650 for season from April through October, to be secured hopefully from German, Italian and Japanese agricultural workers."

Feb. 17. Telephone call to Mr. A. J. Norton, Sacramento.

AJN indicates that Spreckels Sugar Co. is making survey of housing situation and that Pat Doyle, sugar-beet grower from Dixon, California, is interested in 100 Jap. workers for harvesting season. "Summary. (1) No definite commitments from California growers on orders. (2) Surveys made by Farm Labor Committees to date are not to be considered an accurate picture of conditions, due to rapid changes in public sentiment, etc. from day to day. (3) Very few Japanese aliens contacting the employment offices."

Feb. 20. Letter to RN from Arthur D. Greenleigh of National Refugee Service, 139 Center Street, New York. " ... The problem which seemed to be uppermost in the minds of the folks with whom I spoke in southern California last week was the conservation of assets by those who are having to move from the prohibited areas. I understood, before I left, that arrangements for a Conservator had been made." ...

RN replied Feb. 24. "No one as yet has been appointed out here as Conservator. The Tolan Committee has fully appreciated the need for prompt action on this matter and has, I understand, already made its recommendations to Congress as well as to the executive departments."

Feb. 11. Letter to RN from George Shigekawa, 767 Eighth Ave., Sacramento (see typed sheets).

RN replied on 24th. Thanked him; pointed out that his office was making every effort to supply the information inquired for; emphasizes fact that situation has now changed due to President's executive order, and that through this the General in charge of Western Command was given authority "to remove all persons, irrespective of citizenship, deemed by him to be undesirable within a military area of strategic importance. Without knowing of their plans officially, I feel certain that the administration of whatever restrictions the Army finds it necessary to make will be kindly and aimed at the avoidance of undue hardships. Thanks for your help."

Feb. 13. Letter from Robert C. Newton, Chairman Committee on Immigrant Service of Los Angeles Council of Social Agencies, summarizes the problems regarding evacuation.

- "1. The greatest need for the e.a. is for assurance that there are places to which to move with reasonable security.
  - 2. The locating of housing facilities is beyond the scope of the limited resources of local voluntary agencies.
  - 3. Hardship is developing because of individual and company action outside official prohibited areas.
  - 4. Information about the financial assistance available through your agency is not widely disseminated among the aliens themselves. In this connection, a press release prepared by our Committee has not been published and the metropolitan dailies seem to have no interest in this information.
  - 5. Exploitation in the way of forcing sales of equipment is general.
- Therefore, they recommend:

- (1) assurance by federal agency that efforts to locate secure places

are being made;

(2) providing adequate personnel for locating housing and making information locally available;

(3) extension of assistance program to cover persons outside prohibited area who are forced to move by individual action;

(4) adequate publicity;

(5) appointment of conservator of property and giving him authority "to recover property lost through the efforts of unscrupulous persons;"

(6) control of activities "of those who are profiting by the exploitation of this group;"

(7) let federal government lease land and relet to persons in agricultural group."

In this connection it may be said the consensus of opinion among the

Japanese affected indicates the desire to remain in groups rather than to be treated individually."

RN replied Feb. 14, answering each point. Regarding:

1. "This agency is making efforts of its own" and is soliciting efforts of private agencies. "We are still hopeful that this whole matter can be handled on an individual basis." However, are endeavoring to equip camp, etc. for temporary homes. "If this is done, we will make every endeavor to make the families feel that they are in no sense in a concentration camp and will try to move them out still on an individual basis to more permanent residences and more permanent work."

2. Points out difficulties of getting competent personnel on such short notice.

3. Quotes President's exact words in transferring funds to Administrator of Federal Security Agency, which can be interpreted as meaning that "families of interned persons, irrespective of their residence, can therefore be taken

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care of out of such funds."

4. Contacts have been established with Japanese and Italian language newspapers and "we are endeavoring to get full information to these people likewise through the American press."

5. Question "lies outside the scope of this agency." Suggests taking it up with U. S. Treasury Dept.

6. "This is a matter for local government. Certainly, at least, it is completely outside the scope of this agency."

7. "This is a matter now being given earnest study by the U.S.D.A. and specifically by the W.A.B. for California, which is made up of the various bureaus in that Department."

"Please accept my sincere thanks for your continued interest in this tragic situation and my hope that you will continue your fine service to us, but more importantly to those who are unfortunately suffering from the necessary controls established by the D.J."

Feb. 12. Letter to P.D. from Ruth E. Livingston of Washington Newspapers

Publishers Association in Seattle. "The first time we have a general bulletin going to our publishers we will be glad to circularize the material you sent. However, there have already been many editorials along this line which have appeared in our newspapers."

Feb. 19. Letter to RN from Vern L. Rowley, Manager Long Beach Office U.S.E.S.

lists numbers affected to date by alien evacuation program, ending with "Note. A noteworthy fact is that the greatest percentage of the housing and employment problems have arisen from public sentiment towards these enemy aliens rather than from direct evacuation orders."

Feb. 17. Telegram Oscar Powell to RN.

"In response to telegram from Groene raising question as to procedure feel that it is inadvisable for state official to be designated as a

representative of the federal government for the purpose of receiving and expending federal funds for the removal of enemy aliens or similar purposes relating to war emergency assistance programs. Believe that this program should be operated by state public welfare agencies in Oregon and Washington, instead of as direct federal operation. State laws in these two states permit acceptance of federal funds by state public welfare agencies to be expended in accordance with standards established by S.S.B. If there is any question about restrictions in state laws, the Governor under his emergency powers in the interest and welfare of the inhabitants of the state could provide relevant authorization to state public welfare agencies to perform this function. No restrictive provisions of state law applying to the expenditure of state funds should apply to the expenditures of these federal funds in the expenditure of which the state agency should be free to act within the scope of the President's letter and the standards formulated by the board. Necessary funds for administration and assistance can be advanced by you to the state agency operating as indicated above. Federal funds advanced for this purpose should not be comingled with state moneys but should be placed in a special bank account. Suggest that in making such an advance to the state agency no more than 10 per cent of the amount advanced be authorized for administration."