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# The Story of PACIFIC COAST JAPANESE EVACUATION



An Address Delivered Before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco  
on May 20, 1942, by

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**ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF**  
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The problem of evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coastal frontier is one that interests the people of the United States. Especially is it one that interests members of the Commonwealth Club, as well as all persons resident in this coastal area.

First, I should like to tell you something of the reasoning behind the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from this coastal frontier.

There are three principal dangers—hence, three principal problems bearing upon internal security in time of war. These problems, and the methods used to combat them, are described, ordinarily, in these terms: Anti-sabotage, counter-espionage and counter-fifth column. By the latter is meant action in concert by well-organized groups under raid or invasion conditions.

The relationship of the Japanese population to these dangers, following the outbreak of war, became a problem peculiar to the West Coast. The Japanese community presented a group with a high potential for action against the national interest—I will comment more fully on this in a moment. To approach the problem as one involving only alien enemies would be to suggest, first, that the danger, if any, would emanate from alien Japanese alone, a group of persons whose average age is well above sixty years. Also, it would be to suggest that every alien Japanese is a potential saboteur or espionage agent; and, perforce, to suggest the converse.

By design, or by accident, substantial numbers of the Japanese coastal frontier communities were deployed through very sensitive and very vital areas.

Now, if you and I had settled in Japan, raised our families there and if our children and grandchildren were raised there, it is most improbable that during a period of war between Japan and the United States, if we were not interned, that we would commit any overt acts of sabotage acting individually. Doubtless, in the main, and irrespective of our inner emotions, you and I would be law abiding.

But when the final test of loyalty came, if United States forces were engaged in launching an attack on Japan, I believe it is extremely doubtful whether we could withstand the ties of race and the affinity for the land of our forebears, and stand with the Japanese against United States forces.

To withstand such pressure seems too much to expect of any national group, almost wholly unassimilated and which has preserved in large measure to itself, its customs and traditions—a group characterized by strong filial piety.

It is doubtless true that many persons of Japanese ancestry are loyal to the United States. It is also true that many are not loyal. We know this. Contrary to other national or racial groups, the behavior of Japanese has been such that in not one single instance has any Japanese reported disloyalty on the part of another specific individual of the same race.

There has been no substantial evidence of manifestation of nationalistic fervor exhibited by any Japanese group in the United States since the outbreak of the war. Even on the Emperor's birthday there was no visible evidence that the day was remembered in evacuee centers.

This attitude—well illustrated, I think, by the fact that there has not been a single instance when any Japanese has reported dis-



loyalty on the part of another of the same race—may be, and can be a most ominous thing. Chasing specters of fear is merely exhausting. It accomplishes nothing. The Army least of all will expend its energies in that direction. But it must be realistic—the nation must be realistic. The real contingencies must be taken into account. The contingency that under raid or invasion conditions there might be widespread action in concert—well-regulated, well-disciplined and controlled—a fifth column, is a real one. As such, it presented a threat to the national security and therefore a problem which required solution.

Here, in brief, is a timetable of how that problem was met.

On February 19th the President of the United States delegated to the Secretary of War the power to exclude any person, alien or citizen, from any area which might be required on the grounds of military necessity. This delegation of power included the authority to carry out an evacuation program.

The following day these powers were delegated by the Secretary of War to Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. Responsibility for a solution of the problem relating to Japanese along the coastal frontier became his.

The development of a program depended in part on enactment by Congress of the necessary sanctions, upon which enforcement could be predicated. This was done on March 21st with the approval of Public Law 503, 77th Congress, making it a misdemeanor to violate any published regulations made applicable by Commanding General under the Executive Order to the right to enter, remain in, or leave the military area.

On March 2nd, General DeWitt by Public Proclamation Number One designated the West half (roughly) of Washington, Oregon, California and the South half of Arizona as Military Area No. 1. There were created certain prohibited and restricted zones. In establishing these military areas, General DeWitt announced that Japanese aliens and American born persons of Japanese lineage would be the first required to evacuate certain critical points to be designated. At this time it was also indicated that following the evacuation of critical areas there would be a gradual clearance of all of the coastal area and all prohibited zones.

By order of the Commanding General on March 10, the Civil Affairs Division of the General Staff of Western Command and Fourth Army was created. It was charged, under the Assistant Chief of Staff for Civil Affairs, with responsibility for formulation of plans and directives for "Control and exclusion of civilians, including the designation of military areas". On March 11, 1942, the Wartime Civil Control Administration was created by order of General DeWitt. It is the operating agency of the Civil Affairs Division under command of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Civil Affairs to carry out such plans and directives.

On March 18, a Presidential Order established the War Relocation Authority. It is charged with responsibility of selecting, preparing and operating permanent centers where evacuees may live and work for the duration of the war, and to supervise all work and employment of evacuees both in and out of such centers.

On March 29th an order was issued by General DeWitt prohibiting voluntary migration by the Japanese. This date marked the beginning of planned, supervised evacuation.



On May 31st, the interim evacuation of the Japanese population to temporary Assembly Centers will have been completed, except for 2000 who will be evacuated by June 6th.

This timetable represents the highlights of the undertaking.

The evacuation program itself consisted of three interim steps and a final solution.

The first step was designation of military areas from which the Japanese were to be excluded and the voluntary migration which followed. Encouragement was given to the voluntary migration from Military Areas and an effort was made on the part of some groups of Japanese to locate in other states. Altogether about 6000 Japanese moved inland, but voluntary migration, on the whole, proved to be impractical because it was not accepted. The Army had in mind from the beginning that the major extent of the movement of the Japanese from military areas would have to be undertaken as a completely organized, controlled and supervised operation. The Army's job, however, called for the evacuation of 113,000 people and this involved development of means to assist evacuees in the disposition of homes and businesses, farms and crops, equipment and property and innumerable problems of personal adjustment as well as finding and preparing temporary locations for the evacuees.

The second interim step was a plan for immediate evacuation if developments required. The Army needed time to prepare a permanent program and the situation called for an emergency plan. It was impossible, of course, at this time for the Army to reveal the fact that it was prepared to affect a complete evacuation, practically overnight, in the event of an emergency. Plans were made to move the 113,000 Japanese into already established Army cantonments in a Mass Movement which could have been undertaken immediately. Prepared in this way against the possibility of fifth column activity, or for any outbreaks of anti-Japanese feeling, the Army continued with its plans for a permanent program.

The third interim step was the selection and preparation of eighteen temporary Assembly Centers to which the Japanese could be quickly removed for later transfer to permanent locations. The decision to remove the Japanese to temporary Assembly Centers was based upon several important considerations. In the first place, the use of fairgrounds, race tracks and other public properties which provided installations of utilities as well as convenient locations, contributed to greater speed in the evacuation program. The use of these properties also made it easier to protect the evacuees' welfare and property. Moreover, evacuation through these centers could be accomplished with the use of a minimum number of soldiers.

The final step in the program is the settlement of evacuees in the permanent centers operated by the War Relocation Authority. This is the phase of the program that has taken more time than was available considering the necessity for early evacuation. It was primarily to prepare for this concluding phase of the evacuation program that the methods described were employed in the preliminary or interim steps.

The actual operation of the program is under the Civil Affairs Division of the General Staff of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command. In direct charge of the evacuation operation is



the Assistant Chief of Staff who serves as head of the Civil Affairs Division of the Fourth Army Staff and of the Wartime Civil Control Administration.

In addition to the military, the Wartime Civil Control Administration includes representatives of all Federal departments and civilian agencies involved in the evacuation job.

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, has assisted Japanese in the disposition of their property including leases, transfers, merchandise, automobiles and household furnishings.

The Department of Agriculture through the Farm Security Administration has undertaken a program of resettlement of evacuated lands and the protection of growing crops.

The Federal Security Agencies, through the United States Employment Service, the Social Security Board, and the United States Public Health Service, have given important assistance at several stages of the evacuation centers.

The Department of Justice has had difficult legal problems and its Federal Bureau of Investigation has made an important contribution.

The Works Progress Administration has provided civilian personnel to handle under army direction the management and operation of the evacuation centers.

The Department of Commerce through the Bureau of Census has provided highly qualified statistical and research personnel and service.

The Office of Emergency Management has assisted in administrative operations.

So far we have considered the problem that confronted the government and the nation, the time table of important developments in meeting the problem, the major step in the evacuation program, and the administrative authority and organization in charge of the program. This brings me to the actual details of how the evacuation is carried on.

There are 64 W. C. C. A. stations on the coast through which the Japanese are given necessary assistance. In each station there are representatives of each Federal agency directly involved. For example, the Federal Security Administration provides a receptionist; a social worker who is prepared to assist in family problems and in preliminary plans for housing. The Federal Reserve Bank provides consultants to advise on property protection, auto and truck transportation, household goods, storage, etc. Representatives of Farm Security Administration advise on crop loans, handling of farm equipment and matters relating to the purchase or management of farm lands.

The exclusion order is the first step in actual evacuation procedure. It has required careful advance planning down to the smallest detail by the Army staff comprising the Wartime Civil Control Administration. The task of each agency, whether civil or military is carefully prescribed to fit the evacuation project involved. Careful synchronizing must be assured by this advance planning. Following this, the order for the evacuation of a given, desirable area is given and the team starts functioning.

Notices are posted advising the Japanese population of the limits of the area to be evacuated and advising them to report to a



Civil Control Station and to be prepared to move by a given date.

Each civil control station functions about five days in a particular evacuation area. The team which makes up a given "station" then moves on to its next assignment—it spends about 4 days in advance reconnaissance. Such a team comprises civilian agency representatives including a medical examiner from the U. S. Public Health Service and a team captain from the U. S. Employment Service. They have been trained in advance for the job by the Wartime Civil Control Administration.

The next major phase of the evacuation procedure is the transportation of evacuees to the Assembly Centers.

On the date of moving the Army takes full charge of the movement and determines whether the evacuation is accomplished by train, bus or automobile caravan. Evacuees may sell their automobiles to the Government or have them stored temporarily.

Upon arrival at the center the evacuees are registered and assigned living quarters by the civilian personnel. Much of the detail work connected with resettlement in the Assembly Centers is carried on with the assistance of the Japanese themselves. A small Army contingent guards the camp but the Army has no other personnel involved in the operation of the Assembly Centers after the evacuees have been brought into the grounds.

The accommodations at each of the Assembly Centers include living quarters for family units, group dining halls, milk stations, shower baths, toilets and laundries. A post exchange is in operation at each center and a modest program of recreational activities to supplement work projects is being provided. Each center has its own hospital and staff.

The evacuees are supplied with food, housing, hospitalization, medical and dental care and necessary clothing. During their temporary residence in the Assembly Centers, Japanese are given nominal allowances for incidentals. Upon application the evacuees may secure coupon books which may be used for the purchase of merchandise at the center exchanges or stores. These books entitle a single adult to \$2.50 merchandise per month, a couple to \$4.00, an individual under 16 years \$1.00. The maximum allowance for any family is \$7.50.

Compensation is given to those evacuees who work in the Assembly Centers upon this basis: unskilled workers \$8.00 a month; skilled workers \$12.00; professional and technical workers \$16.00 a month. No wage schedule for evacuees who are assigned to administrative and maintenance work has been determined. The wage schedules in Assembly Centers are based on a 44-hour week. The compensation to which I refer is provided only for work done in connection with the operation of the Assembly Centers.

The eighteen temporary Assembly Centers were selected for the accommodation of all Japanese in the Western States. These centers are located in four states as follows:

Arizona: Mayer.

California: Fresno, Marysville, Merced, Pinedale, Pomona, Sacramento, Salinas, Arcadia, Stockton, Tanforan, Tulare, Turlock, Tule Lake, Manzanar.

Oregon: Portland.

Washington: Puyallup.



The largest is at the Santa Anita race track in Arcadia, with a capacity of 17,000. Next come Manzanar and Tule Lake with a capacity of 10,000 each and Puyallup and Tanforan, each with 8,000.

Fresno, Merced, Pinedale, Pomona, Sacramento, Stockton and Tulare have capacities of 5,000 each, Salinas and Turlock 4,000 each, Marysville and Portland 3,000 each, and the more or less isolated Mayer center, 250.

The complete job of preparing the Assembly Centers and actual removal of the Japanese to these centers will have been accomplished during a period of about two months. During this time housing for 112,000 people has been erected, supplied and equipped. The construction, equipping and supplying of the eighteen Assembly Centers and the whole evacuation procedure have been accomplished under the direction of only 35 Army officers.

We have referred to Assembly Centers as temporary locations. It is definitely understood that the Japanese who have been removed to the Assembly Centers will be transferred at a later date to the permanent Relocation Centers which are now being prepared.

The machinery for this final phase of the program was established under executive order on March 18th in the creation of the War Relocation Authority as a civilian agency under the direction of Mr. Milton Eisenhower. The War Relocation Authority works in cooperation with the War Department and is charged with the responsibility for locating and operating Relocation Centers in which the Japanese may live for the duration of the war. The Army will have no part in this phase of the program except for the actual transfer of evacuees from Assembly Centers to Relocation Centers and the maintenance of protective military guards outside the centers, although the Army does actually construct and equip the permanent Centers which War Relocation Authority is to operate.

Many people have asked about the extent to which the Japanese will be available to contribute to the nation's production of agricultural and other products.

This matter lies solely within the jurisdiction and responsibility of the War Relocation Authority, the separate agency charged with the permanent handling of the whole program.

Therefore, I can only answer the question in part directly and in part by quoting from a statement of policy just issued by War Relocation Authority.

War Relocation Authority has created a War Relocation Work Corps in which all Japanese over 16 years of age may voluntarily enlist. The following is quoted from War Relocation Authority's booklet on the subject:

"Enlistment in the work corps is entirely voluntary and all evacuees over sixteen years of age who are employable, both men and women, may apply. Among the obligations which the enlistee assumes are these:

1. He agrees to serve as a member of the corps until two weeks after the end of the war.
2. He swears loyalty to the United States and agrees to perform faithfully all tasks assigned to him by the Corps authority.



3. He may be granted furloughs for work in agricultural, industrial or other private employment under the following conditions:
  - a. Since the Army cannot provide protective services for groups or communities of less than 5,000, each State and local community where enlistees are to work must give assurance that they are in a position to maintain law and order.
  - b. Transportation to the place of private employment and return must be arranged without cost to the Federal Government.
  - c. Employers must, of course, pay prevailing wages to enlistees without displacing other labor and must provide suitable living accommodations.
  - d. For the time enlistees are privately employed, they will pay the Government for expenses incurred in behalf of their dependents who may remain at Relocation Centers.

Upon application from War Relocation Authority, and statement that the conditions just quoted have been met to the satisfaction of War Relocation Authority, the Army will permit Japanese to leave Assembly Centers for private employment providing the location of such Japanese is to be outside the boundaries of Military Area No. 1. The Army will grant no permits for work within Military Area No. 1 under any circumstances. So far as the Army is concerned then, evacuees are now in Assembly Centers—virtually all of them. Soon all of them will be. While there, they are the Army's full responsibility. It accepts that. When the permanent centers are built it will transport evacuees to such centers under Army convoy. It will also provide military guard around such established centers. It accepts that responsibility, too. **But** it cannot accept the responsibility when evacuees are released to be employed privately because it does not have the men or the equipment to spare. On the other hand if state, local and private interests ask War Relocation Authority for evacuees labor, and agree to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order, knowing that the Army cannot provide supervision, the Army cannot and will not stand in the way of permitting such labor to be made available by War Relocation Authority.

Prospective employers seeking to arrange for the private employment of Japanese under the conditions I have outlined should consult Mr. E. R. Fryer, Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority, Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco.

I have tried—and I hope—succeeded—in making clear the distinction between **relocation** which is being handled by War Relocation Authority with our cooperation, and **evacuation** which has been the Army's job, and which I have described in detail.



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OBLIGATION DISCHARGED

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*The Army Transfers to War Relocation Authority,  
a Civilian Organization, Japanese Evacuated  
from the Pacific Coast*

An Address Delivered to the Personnel of Wartime Civil Control  
Administration on November 3, 1942, by  
Colonel KARL R. BENDETSSEN, G.S.C.  
United States Army  
Assistant Chief of Staff  
Western Defense Command and Fourth Army



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On May 20, 1942, an address was delivered before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco under the title, "The Story of Pacific Coast Japanese Evacuation."

It was then stated that the first phase of that movement—that of placing them in temporary Assembly Centers—would be completed by June 5.

? — The Army met that date.

Now it can be reported that the Army has completed the second phase of that movement—that of transferring 10,599 evacuees from these Assembly Centers to inland Relocation Centers.

In this movement the Army again has met the date assigned to it. It has discharged its obligation. It has turned over to War Relocation Authority, a civilian organization, the responsibility and care of these evacuees. The military phase of the evacuation is finished.

To recapitulate, this was the task assigned the Army:

- a. To evacuate from the places of their residence and activity all persons of Japanese ancestry in <sup>Washington and</sup> Oregon, California and the southern frontier of Arizona, and place them in Assembly Centers.
- b. To transfer these evacuees from these temporary Assembly Centers to Relocation Centers set up by War Relocation Authority in Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Arkansas and eastern California.

total evacuees  
40,342 incl.  
entrants to R.C.  
95,000 transfers



Never before had the Army been given a parallel task. The literature of the world is filled with the moving story of vast migrations of peoples. It illumines the pages of Holy Writ, inspires the verses of Longfellow, lends color to many a tale by Bret Harte and provides John Steinbeck with a theme.

Writers in newspapers, periodicals and magazines have noted these parallels to the movement reviewed today. No attempt is made here to give it its place in history. As Oscar Wilde said, "It is much harder to say a thing than to do it." If this is not a mere witticism, the Army chose the easier task.

But to go back. Let us try to fit each piece of the movement into a finished mosaic.

With the Nation at war, three principal problems bearing upon internal security immediately presented themselves. From the methods used to combat them, these problems are listed as anti-sabotage, counter-espionage and counter-fifth column.

The relationship of the Japanese population to these dangers became a problem of acute concern to the West Coast.

Whether by coincidence or design, the Japanese were working and living in just the right places to give information to the enemy; to make trouble in innumerable ways in the event of an attempted invasion. The possibility of such an attempt demanded instant attention and how these strategically placed congregations of persons of Japanese ancestry might behave under such a contingency studied realistically.

*not  
dichotomies* ← The 1940 census takers counted 126,947 Japanese residents, foreign born and citizens, in the United States. Of these, 79,642 or 63 percent were native born; 47,305 were aliens. Of these 126,947, 112,353, or 88.5 percent of the total were living in California, Oregon and Washington. Roughly one-half of the native born were registered as dual citizens, that is, they were half and half citizens—half American, half Japanese.

For its law of nationality Japan has adopted the parentage principle tempered by the territorial principle. All Japanese born and resident in the United States have United States nationality according to our Constitution. The Japanese Constitution provides that conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law and exception is taken to the United States Constitution by a reservation. So we have this



situation: If the parents of a child born in the United States express the intention to reserve Japanese nationality, the child becomes both a citizen of the United States and a subject of Japan. So far as we are concerned, he is an American citizen. So far as Japan is concerned, his loyalty is to Hirohito.

To resume, we had then 47,305 Japanese aliens and of 79,642 native born, roughly one-half who were registered as dual citizens. In addition, approximately one-third of these native born over fifteen years of age are Kibei, that is, persons who have received part of their education in Japan. They have had instilled in them the Nipponese way of life and the divinity that shapes their ends.

Taken together, these aliens, these half and half citizens and *additional?* these indoctrinated Kibei constituted a group with a high potential for action against the national interest in time of war.

So a decision had to be made—and that a military decision. That decision was to take such steps immediately as would safeguard the security of the Western Defense Command. To set in motion counter measures against espionage, sabotage and fifth column activities. To thwart any plans the enemy might have to get a foothold on the western rim of our continent.

Now the Army has never maintained that there are no loyal Americans among these hundred thousand persons of Japanese ancestry. It knows the contrary. And without question the evacuation constituted for these a real hardship. But in the stress of necessity for immediate action, it was impossibly difficult to sift the loyal from the disloyal.

All war has its pangs of sacrifice—of sweat and blood and tears. Many of the loyal persons excluded understood this and while regretting the all-inclusive character of the evacuation, in their minds they approved it. Many others approved it for reasons that had nothing to do with loyalty or sacrifice. They welcomed the protective custody afforded them.

The Army had in mind that the major extent of the movement might have to be undertaken as a completely organized, controlled and supervised operation. It had to take count of conditions arising that would compel immediate MASS evacuation, over-night. It can now be revealed that the Army was prepared for even that. And being prepared for any emergency, it



could go along with the plan actually followed in the evacuation—setting up Assembly Centers for temporary residence of the evacuees with a program of transferring them later to Relocation Centers.

Under the circumstances, this was the preferable course. It permitted the Army to minimize hardship, to safeguard health and personal and property interests, to deal decently and humanely with men and women and children, to take count of the dignity of personality that is the rock of Christian philosophy and the hall-mark of civilization.

Now there are certain sign-posts set along the journey we are travelling today. It will be convenient if we tag these sign-posts with the date of their calendar progression.

February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt by Executive Order No. 9066 directed the Secretary of War and the designated military commander to prescribe military areas from which any and all persons might be excluded.

March 2, 1942, as a matter of military necessity, General DeWitt established Military Area No. 1 embracing the coastal side of Washington, Oregon, California and the Southern Arizona frontier, and Military Area No. 2 embracing the territory east of Area No. 1 to the boundaries of Washington, Oregon and California, and a part of Arizona lying north of Area No. 1.

Set forth in General DeWitt's Public Proclamation No. 1 this order gave notice that exclusion orders would be forthcoming.

In the meantime the General enlisted the aid of federal civil agencies experienced in handling the human problems involved in the evacuation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to assist the Japanese in the disposition of their property including leases, transfers, merchandise, automobiles and household furnishings.

The Department of Agriculture through the Farm Security Administration to provide for resettlement of evacuated lands and the protection of growing crops.

The United States Public Health Service to provide that function implied in its title.

The Department of Justice to assist in legal problems and its Federal Bureau of Investigation to assist in its field.



*Projects*  
The Works Progress Administration to provide civilian personnel to handle, under Army direction, the management and operation of the evacuation centers.

The Department of Commerce through the Bureau of Census to provide statistical and research personnel and service.

The Office for Emergency Management to assist in administrative operations.

Said General DeWitt on March 3, 1942:

"The Government is fully aware of the problems involved, particularly with respect to property, resettlement and relocation. Since the issuance of the Executive Order (President Roosevelt's order of February 19, 1942) all aspects of the various problems have been subjected to careful study by appropriate agencies of the Federal Government. Plans are being developed to minimize economic dislocation and the sacrifice of property rights.

"Military necessity is the most vital consideration, but the fullest attention is being given to the effect upon individual and property rights."

And this was twenty days before the first Japanese were moved from Bainbridge Island, the first of the evacuation movements.

Again General DeWitt warned and this warning was directed against those who might see in the evacuation of the Japanese a chance for profit.

"No Japanese need sacrifice any personal property of value," he said. "If he cannot dispose of it at a fair price, he will have opportunity to store it prior to the time he is forced to evacuate by exclusion order. Persons who attempt to take advantage of Japanese evacuees by trying to obtain property at sacrifice prices are un-American, unfair, and are deserving only of the severest censure."

No person alien born or of Japanese ancestry was forced under the law to dispose of any property or take any action with personal or business affairs. But if he wished to sell, he was urged to consult Governmental agencies first.

In a period of four weeks, Army engineers erected shelters for more than 100,000 persons, provided for mess and hospitalization, and as swiftly as possible for worship, education and recreation.

Race tracks like storied Santa Anita at Arcadia, near Los Angeles, and Tanforan near San Francisco; county fair grounds and



live stock pavilions and their facilities were taken over in the three coastal states because they were immediately available and provided full facilities for community services at minimum expense.

March 14, The Wartime Civil Control Administration under the Civil Affairs Division of the Fourth Army General Staff, was established.

March 18, the President established by Executive Order the War Relocation Authority.

March 23, 1,000 Los Angeles Japanese voluntarily moved to Manzanar in Owens Valley.

March 24, persons of Japanese ancestry living on Bainbridge Island, Puget Sound, opposite Bremerton Navy Yard, near Seattle, received official notice to move. The deadline was set for March 30.

Exclusion notices were issued in orderly sequence as rapidly as the Centers were made ready and reasonable time given to the evacuees to make their preparations; in all, 108 Exclusion Orders covering the restricted areas.

*add Alaska*

Sixteen Assembly Centers in Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona became the temporary residences of the evacuees.

6 — On June 5, the day Military Area No. 1 was completely cleared, evacuee population was distributed as follows:

*Pp. on June 7*  
In Fresno Assembly Center in California, 5060<sup>50</sup>; in Marysville, California, 2447<sup>48</sup>; in Merced, California, 4453<sup>48</sup>; in Pinedale, near Fresno, California, 4766<sup>62</sup>; in Pomona, California, 5225<sup>203</sup>; in Portland, Oregon, 3652<sup>62</sup>; in Puyallup, Washington, 7201<sup>117</sup>; in Sacramento, California, 4701<sup>82</sup>; in Salinas, California, 3578<sup>82</sup>; in Santa Anita, California, 18,420<sup>322</sup>; in Stockton, California, 4167<sup>36</sup>; in Tanforan, California, 7782<sup>82</sup>; in Tulare, California, 4844<sup>82</sup>; in Turlock, California, 3664<sup>82</sup>; in Mayer, Arizona, 245<sup>82</sup>. *(Cleared out on 6/2/42)*

In addition, 9677 evacuees had been removed (directly) to Manzanar at the foot of Mt. Whitney, a Relocation Center, originally set up as a Reception Center.

*includes transfers*

Relocation Centers at Parker, Arizona, and at Tule Lake, ~~Siskiyou~~ county, California, had been completed by this date and ~~9024~~ evacuees sent there without passing through an Assembly Center.

*moder*

June 2, General DeWitt ordered cleared Military Area No. 2 in California, that area lying to the east of the state and comprising



valley, mountain and forest. By August <sup>8</sup>/<sub>7</sub>, 8886<sup>7</sup> persons of Japanese ancestry were transferred from this area directly to Relocation Centers.

Total figures of the whole movement would take count of those persons released from internment camps by the Department of Justice to join their families in Assembly Centers or Relocation Centers. They would include also those receiving special care—the hospitalized and the orphan.

In passing this distinction between internment camps and Assembly or Relocation Centers should be noted. In internment camps are imprisoned persons of proven dangerous character, enemy agents and the like. Their place of imprisonment is usually a military fort. With the residents of the Assemblies, however, while they were detained, they were not imprisoned. They were improperly called internees.

Representative press and radio reporters and commentators were given ample opportunity to visit these Assembly Centers. Periodicals and magazines of national circulation sent their very capable writers to these Assemblies to tell millions of readers of the evacuees' way of life and their reaction to the new environment. A constant stream of other visitors came to minister to the spiritual needs of the evacuees, to provide additional comforts, to exchange a word with a friend. There is a whole literature on the subject.

So ended the first phase of the evacuation movement, with approximately 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry passing the summer months in Assembly Centers, working and worshipping and playing, going to school, courting and marrying, wondering about their future and the world outside, and recording it all in the mimeographed newspapers that were a feature of every Assembly.

In the meantime, in addition to administering these Assembly Centers, the Army was acquiring resettlement sites, selected by War Relocation Authority, and constructing and equipping shelters for eventual transfer of the evacuees. Search had to be made for good land, for good water for drinking and for irrigation projects, climate had to be noted, power supply and the means of transportation and communication. In the emergency of March, it was realized that selection of these resettlement



sites and necessary construction and installations would take more time than military necessity would allow.

6a7 But as the Assemblies filled, Relocation Projects began to be put in order. In fact by June (5) when the first phase of the evacuation movement was completed, Relocation Centers at Parker on the Colorado River in Arizona and at Tule Lake in ~~Siskiyou~~ *Modoc* County were already operating and (9021) evacuees had been sent there without clearing through an Assembly Center. Manzanar, in the early planning set up as a Reception Center, was made a Relocation Center and passed under the supervision of the W.R.A. In these transfers there was close coordination between W.C.C.A. and W.R.A., between the Army and the civilian organization.

Observers noting the ease of the transfers, said that the Army handled the movement as if it had been dealing with so many tourists. Certainly the Army would have given less thought to convenience in the movement of troops. For in transferring the Japanese we were dealing with families, with the young and the hale, with the infirm, the aged and with mothers with children. W.R.A. notified the Army when it was ready to receive the evacuees from the Assemblies. The Army asked for fifteen days notice, so it might arrange with the United States Employment Service for the selection of an advance detachment. The personnel of these advance detachments came from Assembly Centers designated by the W.C.C.A.

A word about the personnel of these advance detachments. You will then have an idea of the scope of preparation and the care exercised to see that everything would be working smoothly when the transferred exacuees arrived. They included a dietitian, a pharmacist, laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians, hospital attendants, hospital maids, hospital secretary, cooks and cooks' helpers, dishwashers, waiters, butchers, bakers, store manager and retail clerks, recreation leaders, social workers, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, steno-typists, clerks, guides, truck drivers, laborers. In all 152. In the case of each Relocation Project the advance detachment was scheduled to arrive six days before the main contingent of evacuees. At all stages of the transference, effort was made to keep families together. Such a course had been followed in the original movement to Assembly Centers. It remained the rule, in transferring from Assembly to Relocation



Projects. In so far as possible evacuees, associated socially or forming a business community or colony within a definite locality prior to exacuation, were kept together and transferred to the same project.

To avoid confusion, schedules were arranged for a maximum of daylight travel from departure to arrival so that project managers might be better prepared to receive the travelers and the evacuees might be more at ease in getting settled. The usual complement of ten cars contained two Pullmans and these were reserved for the feeble, the aged and mothers with infants. A Caucasian physician and two nurses went along to safeguard the health of the transferees.

Today all the evacuees are in Relocation Centers, under the supervision of War Relocation Authority, a civilian organization.

With Manzanar, Parker and Tule Lake previously mentioned, these Relocation Centers number 10. The other seven are Gila River Center, near Sacaton, Arizona, with 16,000 acres of government-owned land in the Indian Reservation there; Central Utah, in the plateau of Abraham, 140 miles south of Salt Lake City; Minidoka in Jerome county, Idaho, on 68,000 acres of public land 15 miles ~~east~~ <sup>north</sup> of Twin Falls; Heart Mountain in the Buffalo Bill country of Wyoming, 13 miles northwest of Cody; Granada in Prowers county, Colorado, in the Arkansas River Valley, 130 miles east of Pueblo; Rohwer, in Desha county, in the Mississippi River Delta of southeast Arkansas; Jerome in Chicot and Drew counties, Arkansas, on a 10,000 acre site 10 miles south of Dermott.

In these Relocation Centers, under civilian supervision, the residents will find opportunity for work in agriculture and industry. Many of the essential details of this many-sided problem remain to be worked out. But these are not military problems. With the evacuees out of strategic military areas, the Army has discharged its obligation.



problem. In so far as possible, the various scattered sections of  
former business community, which within a definite locality  
prior to evacuation, were kept together and transferred to the  
same place.

The second problem, which was a result of the evacuation of  
the Japanese from the West Coast, was the fact that the evacuees  
were not only separated from their families and friends, but also  
from their place of work. In some cases, the evacuees were  
sent to work at places in other parts of the country. In some  
cases, they were sent to work at places in the same area, but  
in a different part of the country. In some cases, they were  
sent to work at places in the same area, but in a different  
part of the country. In some cases, they were sent to work at  
places in the same area, but in a different part of the country.

Third, all the evacuees are in the hands of the War Relocation  
Authority. The War Relocation Authority is a federal agency  
which was created in 1942 to administer the evacuation of  
Japanese-Americans from the West Coast.

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