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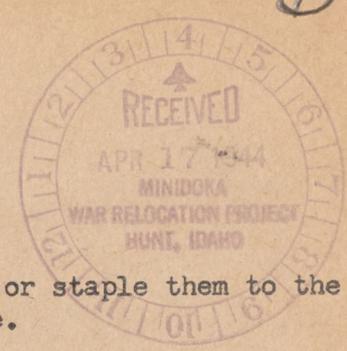
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REVISIONS FOR HANDBOOK ON  
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF  
SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE TO ENEMY ALIENS  
AFFECTED BY GOVERNMENTAL ACTION  
December 27, 1943

~~1~~ f. Sec.  
D3.03



Change No. 1

Strip Insertions

Cut the insertions from these sheets and paste or staple them to the pages at the points indicated. Cut on the dotted line.

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Inside front cover, paste or staple the following:

.....

USE OF FULL TITLE

Because many persons who are not enemy aliens are eligible for assistance under this program and the various short titles which have been used do not clearly indicate the coverage, the Social Security Board has directed that the program be referred to by the full, more descriptive title, "Policies and Procedures Governing the Administration of Services and Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected By Restrictive Governmental Action."

The Bureau of Public Assistance believes it is important to emphasize the scope of the program by the use of the complete title, particularly with reference to "and others affected" in recognition of loyalty to this country as well as citizen status of many of the individuals affected.

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Section 110, p. 1 - Strike out the material in "A" under center head I and substitute the following:

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.....

A. The plans of the Government for the conduct of the war necessarily involve restrictions on the activities of persons thought to be dangerous to the national security. Under the authority of the Presidential Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, enemy aliens have been apprehended and detained by the Department of Justice pending hearings to determine whether they should be released, paroled, or interned for the duration of the war. Aliens ordered released or paroled in many cases have remained in the temporary custody of the Department of Justice for months, pending final decision. If they are ordered paroled or interned, they remain in the custody of the Department of Justice. (12/15/43)

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Section 423, p. 4, after paragraph "E" and before "VI" insert "F" as follows, attaching it only to the left margin:

.....

F. Persons who are believed to be eligible for unemployment compensation should be referred to the local office of the United States Employment Service to file a claim for benefits from any State or territory in which they have worked in covered employment. Individuals who have been reestablished in a community or have been relocated are entitled to unemployment compensation on the same basis as all other potential beneficiaries under State unemployment compensation laws. (See appendix D, Unemployment Compensation Program Letter No. 32 for eligibility of Japanese evacuees.) (12/15/43)

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Section 500, p. 1, I C, 1, line 2 - After "monthly" insert footnote reference "1/" and staple the following footnote at the bottom of the page.

.....

1/  
If the claims are for very small amounts, it is suggested that unless the State agency needs immediate reimbursement, the claims be held and submitted at the end of a quarterly period, or monthly claims may be forwarded with a statement that reimbursement may be withheld until subsequent claims are submitted. (12/15/43)

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Make pen and ink revisions and enter the date "12/15/43" with each revision, as follows:

Sec. 210 p. 1, II A, line 4 - Delete footnote reference. The footnote refers to the President's letters of authorization mentioned in I A.

Sec. 220 p. 4, III B, 1, line 6 - Delete "some" before "internment camps."  
At end of paragraph add this sentence: "The Immigration and Naturalization Service has custody and control of enemy aliens."

Sec. 220 p. 4, III B, 2, line 4 - Delete "Some internment camps are operated by the War Department."

Sec. 410 p. 4, III D, 1, line 3 - Delete "or are transferred to the custody of the War Department for internment."

Sec. 421 p. 1, II B - At end of paragraph remove period and add "or any relationship to the question of repatriation."

Sec. 600 p. 1, II B, line 2 - Delete "Two" and write "Three"

Sec. 600 p. 1, II B, line 4 - Delete "is" and write "two are."

Sec. 600 p. 1, II B At end of paragraph remove period and add "prepared in duplicate."

Appendix F, "List of Federal Reserve Banks" - After "7. Chicago" cross off F. J. Lewis and write "Simeon E. Leland." After "Corrected to" cross off 1/31/42 and write 12/1/43

App. D

IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO. 13:AS:I

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY  
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD  
WASHINGTON

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

March 16, 1943

Unemployment Compensation Program Letter No. 32

TO: ALL STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES

Transmittal: Guide, Part II, Volume 1, Sec. 7810  
Eligibility for Unemployment Compensation of Japanese  
Evacuees

There is transmitted herewith Part II, Volume 1, Sec. 7810 of the Guide for State Employment Security Administration containing the Social Security Board's statement as to the eligibility of Japanese evacuees for unemployment compensation.

This has been issued in response to requests from several sources for a statement of the position of the Social Security Board in regard to the eligibility of Japanese evacuees for unemployment compensation benefits. In it the Board has underlined the principle that claims of these evacuees should be treated on the same basis as the claims of all other potential beneficiaries under State unemployment compensation laws, namely, individual consideration of their claims and a fair hearing in cases where their claims have been denied. On the score of availability, the Board has pointed out that since many of the evacuees are permitted to leave the relocation centers temporarily or permanently there can be no blanket ruling that they are unavailable for work.

The War Relocation Authority has sent to the unemployment compensation agencies of the West Coast States a statement of the conditions affecting the employability and availability for work of the Japanese evacuees. This statement should be very helpful in determining the claims of evacuated Japanese.

Very sincerely yours,



John J. Corson,  
Director

Enclosure

Sec. 7000-7899

Benefit Appeals

3/9/43

7800-7899

FAIR HEARING

7810. Eligibility for Unemployment Compensation of Japanese Evacuees.

The Board feels that it can take no position with respect to the eligibility of Japanese evacuees for unemployment compensation benefits which differs in any way from that with respect to any other potential beneficiaries under State unemployment compensation laws. Some of these evacuees are aliens, many others are American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry. Neither the Social Security Act nor the State unemployment compensation laws contain distinctions based upon race, color, creed, or national origins.

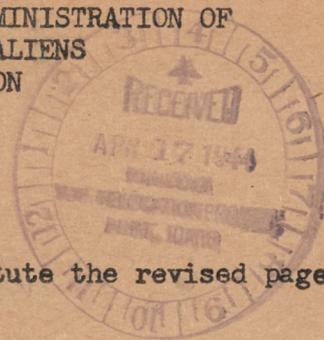
Rights to benefits are governed by the provisions of the unemployment compensation laws of the States, and can be determined only by State authorities. These laws provide for the determination of claims on the basis of the particular circumstances existing with respect to individual claimants. All State laws meeting the requirements of the Social Security Act for the receipt of grants for administrative purposes guarantee the right of fair hearing to all unemployment compensation claimants whose claims are denied.

The information presented to the Social Security Board by the War Relocation Authority indicates that many of the evacuees are permitted to leave the relocation centers temporarily or permanently if they can find jobs; therefore there can be no blanket ruling that Japanese evacuees are not available for work. Their claims for unemployment compensation benefits are individual claims with only one common factor: the claimants have been evacuated from their homes in certain military areas and subjected to certain governmental controls. However, in spite of such controls, many may be able to meet the tests of availability for work which are ordinarily applied in connection with unemployment compensation. The claims of those who are able to comply with State requirements for filing claims and registration for work still require individual consideration, each on its own merits.

We also believe that existing intrastate mail or itinerant service claim procedures and procedures for filing claims and registering for work under the Interstate Benefit Payment Plan may appropriately be used or adapted for the acceptance of claims by Japanese evacuees.

REVISIONS FOR HANDBOOK ON  
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF  
SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE TO ENEMY ALIENS  
AFFECTED BY GOVERNMENTAL ACTION  
January 31, 1944

Change No. 2



410. Remove pp. 1 and 2 dated 6/15/42 and substitute the revised pages for this section dated 1/31/44

423 XI-A. At end of paragraph remove period and write in the following: "who desire repatriation. (1/31/44)"

423 XI-B. At end of paragraph write in the following: "The Legation of Switzerland is required to determine that German citizens desire repatriation in order that these citizens may qualify for payments from funds made available by the German Government. (1/31/44)"

423 XII. Remove pp. 11 - 14 dated 3/10/43 and substitute the revised pages for this section, pp. 11 - 19, dated 1/31/44.

700. Insert new pages at the end of this section, pp. 7 - 10, dated 1/31/44

Appendix F. Remove "List of Administrative Districts and District Directors, United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service," and substitute "List of Detention and Internment Facilities, United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service," pp. 1 - 5, corrected to 1/1/44.

Appendix G. Remove pp. 1 - 7 "Procedures for Referring Requests of Persons in Custody for Services to Their Dependents" and substitute revised Appendix G, "Services to Dependents of Persons Detained and Interned and To Persons Released From Detention or Internment and Their Dependents," pages 1 - 5, dated 1/31/44. Retain Form WS-E7 and insert Form AC-DC-1 following WS-E7.

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SCOPE OF PLAN

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1/31/44

I. General

A. This plan is designed to make provision for services and assistance in individual situations to certain enemy aliens and "other persons." The plan does not cover the scope of responsibility of the Bureau of Public Assistance in relation to the controlled mass removal of enemy aliens in which individuals and families are precluded from making their own future living arrangements. In the event of any further controlled mass removals, special instructions and policies and procedures will be issued by the Bureau to the regions involved, in conformity with the regulations governing any such removal issued by the particular military commander and the War Relocation Authority.

B. In the administration of this plan the selected State agencies have broad discretionary powers, to be exercised under the authorizations of the President and the Federal Security Administrator and within the funds available to the Social Security Board for the program. Within those limits the State agency determines policies, procedures, and standards of operation, as in the administration of the public assistance programs. This section of the handbook sets forth Federal requirements that establish the boundaries of the authority under which the Bureau of Public Assistance and the State agencies must operate, consistent with the authorizations that form the basis for the plan.

II. Persons Included in the Plan

A. Persons included in the plan are:

1. Enemy aliens or other persons and their dependents whose removal from a specified area, which is permitted to be individually effected, has been ordered by the Army or other properly authorized governmental agency; or whose activities within such area have been subjected to military regulations; or who have been in War Relocation Centers;
2. Enemy aliens or other persons who have been detained or interned and later released, and dependents of persons detained, interned, or released. Persons detained or interned include enemy aliens who were residing in the United States at the time of detention, and also certain aliens who were brought to the United States for internment and are now being interned at large, thus enabling them to reside temporarily in communities in the United States.

B. Enemy Aliens

1. Determination of who is an enemy alien will not be made under this plan by the application of a particular definition of an enemy alien. Enemy alien status is determined by the Department of Justice. Identification of a

1/31/44

## SCOPE OF PLAN

II-B-1 (cont.)

person as an enemy alien will, therefore, be based on certain evidence of enemy alien status. (See 421 III-D for verification of enemy alien status.) It may be stated, however, for purposes of information, that in general the following persons have the status of enemy aliens:

- a. All aliens 14 years of age or older who are natives, citizens, or subjects of countries on which the United States has declared war;
- b. All aliens 14 years of age or older who are stateless but who at the time at which they became stateless were citizens or subjects of countries on which the United States has declared war.

C. Other Persons

1. The term "other persons" is used in a special sense to cover persons, other than enemy aliens, who may be made subject to regulations issued by the Secretary of War or the designated military commanders, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9066, February 19, 1942 (see appendix C for a copy of the order authorizing the regulation of the right of any person, including citizens, to enter, remain in, or leave any military area); the term "other persons" is also used to cover aliens brought to the United States for internment.

D. Dependents

1. Dependents of enemy aliens and of such "other persons" for whom services and assistance may be provided include:

- a. Wives, children, or husbands, alien or nonalien, of persons affected;
- b. Persons, whether alien or nonalien, who are actually dependent upon and have been receiving substantial maintenance from the person affected.

2. A large number of the dependents of enemy aliens are United States citizens. These citizens are not entitled to assistance by the protecting power for the country to which the person who supports them owes allegiance, but may receive assistance from Federal funds under this plan.

III. Restrictive Actions Imposed by Governmental Agencies

A. Persons included in this plan must be affected by a certain type of restrictive action of the Government. The types of restrictive action from which eligibility arises are limited to (1) removal from or regulation within a military area or a restricted or prohibited area, and (2) detention or internment.

AGENCY SERVICES

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XI-H (cont.)

2. The Legation of Switzerland has advised the consuls that no adjustment in the amount of the payment shall be made on their initiative, without the prior approval of the public assistance agency. As changes in payment are authorized by the agency, an official authorizing letter to this effect should be forwarded to the nearest consul. (See 600 II-Exhibits for a suggested letter of authorization.)

I. Reimbursement for Emergency Payments  
in Cash or in Kind

1. When emergency assistance is given in cash or in kind to German citizens prior to completion of the investigation or when emergencies that require an immediate increase in the payment arise, reimbursement should be sought. Such reimbursement can be requested by a letter signed by the agency executive and accompanied by the social data report and by an itemized statement certified by the executive or supported by receipted bills or similar evidence. (See 600 II-Exhibits for a suggested letter of authorization.)

J. Services of the Agency and Legation  
of Switzerland

1. The agency will maintain such contacts with individuals who receive assistance through the Legation as are essential to give assurance that continuing financial assistance is needed and will provide or will assist the recipient in securing necessary services. These recipients will in many instances look to the consuls of Switzerland to answer inquiries concerning their citizenship status as it relates to the Reich, to repatriation, and to other matters bearing on their connections with the Reich.

2. In cases of dissatisfaction recipients may come to the local agency or may get in touch with the consul. The consuls have been instructed to refer complaints that appear to be justified to the local agencies, and every effort will be made to reach a mutually satisfactory settlement.

1/31/44

AGENCY SERVICESXII. Cooperation With the Immigration and Naturalization  
Service of the Department of Justice

A. As a facilitating service to the Department of Justice, public welfare agencies will provide, upon request, assistance and services to dependents of detained or interned persons in relation to their plans to remain in the community or to be reunited with the person in custody in a family internment camp. Assistance and services will also be provided to persons to be released from detention or internment who request help in reestablishing themselves in the community, and their dependents.

B. A request for service may be initiated by persons released from detention or internment, or by persons in custody, or by their dependents. (See appendix G for the special types of services which public welfare agencies may be requested to provide, the procedures for referring requests for service initiated by persons in custody, and the method of reporting in relation to such requests.)

C. Public welfare agencies have responsibility for providing or referring families for such services as they may require, whether or not financial assistance is needed. Cognizance should be taken, therefore, of the general suggestions relating to the provision of services that are given in the preceding paragraphs of this section, particularly as they apply to agency relationships and utilization of community resources in meeting problems in individual situations.

D. Problems in some families will center around emotional adjustments necessitated by family separation and hostile community attitudes. In order to be near friends or relatives who may be interested in helping the family in their adjustment, they may wish to consider moving to another section of the community in which they are living or moving to a new community. A move to a new community may be justified in situations in which:

1. It has been determined that social, health, and other facilities of the community in which the family are living are not related to their special needs;
2. It has been determined that existing employment opportunities in the community where the family are living are not such as to make possible a satisfactory solution to the employment problem of the family;
3. It has been determined that the community to which a move is contemplated offers a setting in terms of community attitudes that will enable persons whose maladjustment is primarily related to hostility of neighbors, school companions, and the press to resume their private lives without the necessity of facing undue hostility;

AGENCY SERVICES

1/31/44

XII-D (cont.)

4. Special employment opportunities suited to the employment history of the family are known to exist in the community to which the family are considering moving;
5. Specific community resources are known to be available for use by the family in the new community to meet special medical or other family needs requiring resources not available in the locality where the family are living;
6. Relatives or friends living in the new community are known to be interested in helping the family work out a better adjustment; and
7. A permit to travel has been obtained.

E. A decision by the family to move to a new community will necessitate coordination of planning of the public welfare agency with the United States Employment Service and public welfare agencies in the new locality as well as with private agencies particularly interested in alien groups. Before final plans are made for a move to a new community, travel permits must be obtained for the alien members of the family. Special consideration should, therefore, be given to the regulations of the Department of Justice. (See 700 II-B and IV-K.)

F. Advice and assistance may be requested in regard to the custody or disposition of property or in regard to the method of securing access to real or personal property held by the Government. Service in this area should be limited to referring the family to an appropriate agency, such as a legal aid society or the district office of the United States Attorney, or to assisting the family in preparing inquiries to the Office of the Alien Property Custodian or to the Federal Reserve Bank, the agencies vested with authority to take over the property of alien enemies. Public welfare agencies should not assume any responsibility as agents for handling property matters.

G. Special Considerations Involved in Requests for Service to Persons Released From Detention or Internment

1. Requests for service in relation to effecting plans for resettlement may be received from (1) enemy aliens residing in the United States at the time of detention who are to be or have been released or paroled from detention or internment or from (2) alien residents who were brought to the United States for internment and are being interned at large, thus enabling them to reside temporarily in communities in the United States. (See 700 IV for the regulations governing the release of such persons.)

2. Requests for help with resettlement may involve an individual or an entire family. Most of the alien residents of the United States who are being interned at large were brought to this country from Latin American countries.

1/31/44AGENCY SERVICESXII-G-2 (cont.)

Some of them will have language handicaps, and most of them will not be familiar with American customs. Since the resettlement of these alien residents and also of persons released or paroled from custody will require the cooperation of a number of agencies in the community, the public welfare agency may wish to establish a committee composed of representatives of the public welfare agency, the United States Employment Service, and private social and recreational agencies to discuss and work out general community problems in relation to resettlement planning.

3. Requests for service in relation to resettlement will require consultation with the parole officer (to whom the alien will report) concerning limitations on the activities of the alien, and consultation with the U. S. Employment Service for the purpose of informing that agency of the employment history, of interpreting the particular social factors involved in placement, and of ascertaining job opportunities in the community. If the person in custody has previously worked in the community in which he is to be established or has friends and relatives who are assisting him in finding work, it may be possible to complete employment plans before his release. Plans will be considered to be completed for purposes of permitting a person in custody to come to the community when living arrangements have been completed and it is determined that community facilities are such that there are opportunities to obtain employment and to adjust in the community.

4. Interim reports on progress in planning will be helpful both to the person in custody and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Reports of public welfare agencies in relation to resettlement planning should contain information on employment possibilities, the plan for living arrangements, community facilities for meeting the needs of the individual situation, such as for medical care, educational and social opportunities for the person in custody and his family, and the approximate time when plans will have reached the stage where it is advisable for the person in custody to come to the community. If it does not appear that job opportunities will be available, or if for any reason it appears that the person in custody may not be able to make a satisfactory adjustment in the community (due to hostile attitudes or for other reasons), these problems should be noted in order that the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the person in custody will be aware of the situation in which the resettlement is to be effected. It will also be advisable to indicate any limitations centering around the amount of financial assistance which may be made available under this program pending income from employment, such as limitations on the amount permitted for shelter under agency policy.

5. Where possible, the Immigration and Naturalization Service will consider the date for the release of the person in custody in relation to the plans made by the public welfare agency for his return to the community. In all instances the agency will be notified of the time of his arrival, and the person returning to the community will be given the name and address of the local public welfare agency which is to assist him in completing his plans for resettlement.

AGENCY SERVICES

1/31/44

XII-G (cont.)

6. When the person in custody arrives in the community in which he is to be established, the public welfare agency will be expected to provide necessary assistance and services to complete his resettlement, subject to the time limitations placed upon the program (see section 423, X, A).

7. Public welfare agencies must not undertake to discuss with persons released from custody questions which relate to the responsibilities of the Department of Justice, such as reasons for internment or release from internment, deportation, naturalization proceedings, and regulations and orders relating to law enforcement. A person released from custody who expresses a desire to discuss such questions should be referred immediately to the parole officer to whom he reports.

H. Special Considerations Involved in Relation to Requests for Service for Reuniting a Family in a Family Internment Camp

1. The role of the public welfare agency in relation to a request for reuniting the family in a family internment camp is to provide the family with information which will be of help to them in deciding whether to request family internment and to provide the Immigration and Naturalization Service with information which will be of help in determining whether to grant the request for family camp care if the family desire such care. The responsibility for the final decision rests solely with the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

2. This country is not obligated by any international agreement to provide family camp care; families are not, therefore, "entitled" to such care. Voluntary internment is arranged both in the interest of the family and the Government, and decision rests not with the family or with the public welfare agency but with the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. Camp care is not the Government's preferred plan of care for families of interned persons; decision as to this plan of care is made on a selective basis with special consideration given to reuniting families when disaffection may result if they remain in the community or when the dependents are emotionally unable to make the adjustment in the community.

3. Persons eligible for family camp care are the wives and "dependent minor" or "dependent adult" children of the internee. The Immigration and Naturalization Service interprets a "dependent minor child" and a "dependent adult child" as follows:

"A dependent minor child is a child who emotionally or financially is dependent upon the parent(s) and under the age of 21. A dependent adult child is a child who is over the age of 21 who for any reason is emotionally or financially dependent upon his interned parent(s). It has been decided that each case should be considered on its own merits and

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XII-H-3 (cont.)

obviously, cases of dependent adult and children would have to be given special consideration before approval for internment could be obtained. Approval could be given only in especially difficult cases."

4. In anticipation of requests for service involving question as to whether children should be united with their parents in a family camp or remain in the community, the regional representative of the Bureau of Public Assistance will wish to consult with the respective State departments in order to plan for the use of child-care facilities, community by community. This should generally involve the active participation of the Division of Child Welfare with the State agency operating the program.

5. In urban communities in which there are family welfare and child welfare agencies available, the agency responsible for the individual cases may consider the use of an informal advisory case committee composed of representatives of these agencies to advise in regard to special problems.

6. Dependents living in the community who initiate a request to enter a family internment camp should be advised to direct their requests to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Franklin Trust Building, 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Upon receipt of the request from the dependent, the person in custody will be contacted, and the dependent will be notified by the Immigration and Naturalization Service as to whether the person in custody desires this type of care. If he makes application for family camp care, the procedures described in appendix G will be instituted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

7. When a request for internment in relation to reuniting a family in a family internment camp is received, the family should be given available information about family camps and opportunity to decide what their preference is. If an immediate decision is not possible, an interim report to this effect should be made. When decision is made by the family, the agency's report should indicate the family's preference and the resources and potentialities of the family for adjustment in the community. If the family express a preference for family camp care, the report should also contain the name and present address of each member of the family requesting camp care and the age, sex, marital status, relationship to the internee, nationality, race, language spoken, and present occupation or grade in school. Physical or mental handicaps and health problems should also be reported. This type of information is essential in planning for the care of the family at camp. If there is a dependent adult child over 21 years of age for whom camp care appears to be advisable, the agency should indicate the social factors in the family situation which bear on the need for this type of care. The plan for the care of children who are not eligible for camp care or who are not requesting such care should also be reported.

AGENCY SERVICES

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XII-H (cont.)

8. Public welfare agencies should take cognizance of the following factors in relation to requests for reuniting the family in a family internment camp:

- a. The dependents now living in the community may be considering voluntary internment because they do not know that assistance and service may be made available to them under this program. Under no circumstances will voluntary internment be approved on the basis that the dependents are or may become public charges if they remain in the community. Public welfare agencies should bear in mind that internment is only a temporary arrangement for care and later adjustment in the community may be made more difficult by such an arrangement. All available resources should, therefore, be explored in order to make it possible for the wives and children to remain in the community and to maintain a reasonable standard of living. The American Friends Service Committee, the International Institute, family welfare agencies, and other private organizations in the community should be utilized in arranging for specialized services to the families who find adjustment difficult.
- b. The fact that family camps are necessarily composed of persons of different nationalities and of varying ideologies results in problems of adjustment to camp living in many instances. Public welfare agencies should inform families with children that adjustment to camp life will be particularly difficult for children and that they should not be subjected to camp life if there are any outside resources for their care which will assure them a sense of security and protection in the outside community.
- c. In general, a person accepting voluntary internment will not be permitted to leave the camp while the interned member of his family remains in that status. However, in exceptional cases, application to depart from the camp will be accepted, approval to be based on the merits of each individual application.
- d. The quarters occupied by individual family groups are small and the space in which personal property may be stored is limited. Persons may bring with them or have shipped to them at Government expense personal clothing, toilet articles, hot water bottles, small items of household equipment (such as portable sewing machines, scatter rugs, curtains, couch covers, small longwave radio receivers) small tools for camp and garden work, garden hose, small electrical appliances (such as irons) sports equipment (such as racquets, balls, bats,), a limited number of books, and small table games. Other articles may be

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AGENCY SERVICES

XII-H-8-d (cont.)

brought only after obtaining advance approval from the officer in charge. The application for permission to send such additional articles should explain the need and intended use thereof and approximate size and weight. No pets are permitted at camp.

- e. Internees are not ordinarily paid for work connected with the management, administration, or maintenance of the camp.
- f. Internees are given the following monthly allowances in token money for use in procuring miscellaneous articles of necessity and convenience through the internee canteen:

Adults, 18 years of age or over	\$3.00
Age 12 to 17, inclusive	1.50
Age 5 to 11, inclusive	.50
Under 5 years of age	.25
- g. All mail and parcels entering or leaving the camp are subject to examination and censoring by camp authorities. International mail is censored in New York. Internees are permitted to send at least two letters and one postcard a week.
- h. All money or checks sent to interned individuals must be deposited with the official financial officer and thereafter become payable through this officer.
- i. Visits of limited duration are permitted, but must be approved in advance by the officer in charge of the camp.
- j. Adequate hospital and dental facilities are available.
- k. Standard grammar and high school courses will be provided. To the fullest extent possible teachers will be selected from internees but the Government will furnish such teachers as are needed.
- l. Citizenship will not be affected by voluntary internment. Within the framework of the present law, internment is not a reason for deportation. Voluntary internment is not in itself a reason for denaturalization or for any change in a person's legal status other than that he is required to accept camp discipline.
- m. The family camp is neither a punitive institution nor an institution to develop future citizens. Internment is the detention of an enemy alien regarded as potentially dangerous and is a step taken as a precautionary measure in the interest of national security. There is a sharp distinction between "incarceration" and "internment."

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AGENCY SERVICES

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1/31/44

XII-H-8-m (cont.)

The purpose of the latter is not to rehabilitate nor to punish but to detain. Conditions of dependents follow those prescribed by the Geneva Convention relating to prisoners of war (Treaty Series No. 846), although it may be said that the treaty standards are regarded as minimum standards to be followed, and every effort is made to enable the internee to lead as nearly a normal life as possible under camp conditions, consistent, of course, with proper security and economy.

9. Persons whose applications for camp care are pending should be informed that the decision of the Immigration and Naturalization Service may be considerably delayed by the fact that there are no vacancies in the camps or for other unavoidable reasons. While planning in relation to disposition and storage of property should be made by the family during the pending period, action to dispose of property, terminate leases, etc., because camp care is anticipated should be withheld until notice of approval of camp care is received from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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LIMITATION ON ENEMY ALIEN ACTIVITY

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1/31/44

IV. The Enemy Alien Control Program as It Relates  
to Apprehension, Detention, and Internment

A. Apprehension

Upon evidence of information produced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicating that the presence at large of an alien enemy is inimical to the best interests of the United States, a Presidential Warrant of Arrest is issued by the Attorney General. Ordinarily, the issuance of the Warrant of Arrest is obtained through the United States Attorney of the district in which the alien enemy resides. Presidential Warrants are served by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

B. Detention

Following his apprehension the alien enemy is delivered to the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for detention pending final decision in his case by the Attorney General. During this period of temporary detention the United States Attorney may, in his discretion, authorize interim parole pending final decision, or he may authorize the alien's unconditional release if he believes that action to be warranted after a study of the evidence. The period of temporary detention may last several days or several months.

C. Alien Enemy Hearings

In each judicial district, the Attorney General has appointed Alien Enemy Hearing Boards composed of three members, one of whom must be an attorney, and all of whom must be reputable citizens of the United States and residents of the judicial district. The cases of alien enemies apprehended under Presidential Warrant are calendared and presented to the Hearing Board by the United States Attorney. At this hearing the evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is presented after a review of which and the examination of the subject and the witness who may appear in his behalf the Hearing Board recommends to the Attorney General whether the subject be released, paroled under the supervision of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or interned.

D. Review and Decision

The record of the hearing and the Board's recommendation are forwarded by the United States Attorney with his own recommendation to the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department of Justice. This Unit reviews

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LIMITATION ON ENEMY ALIEN ACTIVITY

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IV-D (cont.)

the record and considers the recommendations of the Hearing Board and the United States Attorney and presents the case with its own recommendation as to final disposition to the Attorney General who, after due consideration, issues an order directing either the release, the parole, or the internment of the alien enemy. The order is then forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for execution.

E. Release

Alien enemies in whose cases the Attorney General authorized unconditional release are promptly notified of that decision and, where necessary, returned to the place of apprehension at the expense of the Government. After an alien enemy has been unconditionally released, he is under no further restrictions except those which are applicable to alien enemies in general.

F. Parole

1. An order directing the parole of an alien enemy provides for his supervision by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and is conditioned upon the securing of a qualified sponsor to whom the parolee must report periodically, in addition to reporting to a parole officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Sponsors may be persons who were suggested by the parolee, or they may be public spirited citizens who are willing to undertake the responsibility of sponsorship as an aid to the Government who have been selected by the District Parole Officer.

2. Each person suggested as a sponsor is carefully investigated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to determine his qualifications for the duties and responsibilities of sponsorship and, particularly, to determine that he is a loyal citizen of the United States who is not related to the alien enemy. The sponsor must be in a position to observe the conduct and activities of the parolee, and must agree to make required periodic reports to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. After selection and approval of the sponsor by the Immigration and Naturalization Service he is proposed to the United States Attorney and the Alien Enemy Hearing Board for approval.

G. Status of Parolee

1. The Immigration and Naturalization Service is responsible for the supervision of alien enemy parolees who are directly supervised by the Parole Officer of the district in which they reside. It is the responsibility of the District Parole Officer to satisfy himself that the parolee is complying fully with the terms of his parole. To this end he interviews the parolee periodically and reviews the reports of his sponsor, and in addition sees to it that investigations are conducted by an officer of this Service with sufficient

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LIMITATION ON ENEMY ALIEN ACTIVITY

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IV-G (cont.)

frequency and regularity to assure that the conduct and activities of the parolee are in keeping with the conditions of his parole. More specifically, parolees or "internees at large" may reside and be employed anywhere in the Continental United States unless local restrictions imposed by the Commanding Generals of the several Defense Commands operate to bar such residence or employment in a given area.

2. Change of residence or change of employment by a parolee or an internee at large may be effected only after permission has been granted by the District Parole Officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. That officer will make the necessary arrangements for sponsors where changes of residence are involved.

H. Internment

Alien enemies who are ordered interned remain in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and are ordinarily removed to one of the several regular internment camps operated by that Service (see appendix F).

I. Change of Status After Review

The cases of internees are subject to periodic review by the Alien Enemy Control Unit which may submit new reports and recommendations to the Attorney General. Reconsideration of a case may be in the form of a new hearing given by the Hearing Board of original jurisdiction, or by one of the Special Hearing Boards established by the Attorney General which makes visits to the internment camps for the purpose of conducting hearings thereat. At the rehearing the Board considers any new evidence or testimony the internee may have to submit, as well as the reports of conduct and attitude submitted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Following such reconsideration of a case the internee may be ordered paroled, or the Order of Internment in his case may be reaffirmed.

J. Internments at Large

At the present time an order of "internment at large" is issued only in the case of an alien enemy who was brought to the United States for internment from one of the Latin American countries and in whose case it has been found, after hearing and review by the Alien Enemy Control Unit, that his presence at large within the United States, under certain safeguards, would not endanger the public peace and safety. Except for possible variations in the conditions under which these internees are at large, the alien in whose case an order of "internment at large" has been issued, will be supervised by the District Parole Officer in the same manner as though he were a parolee.

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## LIMITATION ON ENEMY ALIEN ACTIVITY

K. Travel Regulations

1. In the case of an alien enemy who is not a "parolee" or an "internee at large," a travel permit must be obtained from the local U. S. Attorney, with certain exceptions, (see 700 I for exceptions) before the alien enemy may perform travel outside of the community in which he resides (see appendix F for names and addresses of U. S. Attorneys ). Before performing travel or changing place of abode where special permission is required (see II-B), such special permission must be secured from the U. S. Attorney before the travel may be performed or the place of abode changed. It is understood that ordinarily U. S. Attorneys render decisions on such applications within from 2 to 7 days. If an alien enemy who is not a "parolee" or an "internee at large" moves from one section of a community to another section of the same community, he must promptly notify the local U. S. Attorney but he need not secure special permission in advance for such move.

2. In the case of a "parolee" or an "internee at large" and members of his immediate family who are alien enemies who desire to change their place of abode from one community to another, advance permission must be secured from the Immigration and Naturalization Service parole officer to whom the "parolee" or "internee at large" reports and the application for such permission should be submitted at least 15 days in advance of the proposed move. The parole officer will clear such applications with the U. S. Attorney or Attorneys concerned and if a favorable decision is rendered said parole officer will issue the necessary travel authority. If a "parolee" or an "internee at large" desires to move from one section of a community to another section of the same community or to change his employment, he must first secure permission to do so from the Immigration and Naturalization Service parole officer. The parole officer will notify the U. S. Attorney in these cases.

LIST OF DETENTION AND INTERNMENT FACILITIES  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Central Office - United States Department of Justice  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Franklin Trust Building  
15th and Chestnut Streets  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Detention Facilities

District No. I District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
45 Kingman Street, St. Albans, Vermont

Includes the State of Vermont; that part of the State of Maine lying north and east of the counties of York, Cumberland, Androscoggin, Kennebec, Lincoln, and Knox; the counties of Grafton and Coos in the State of New Hampshire; and that part of the State of New York lying north of the counties of Oswego, Oneida, Herkimer, Fulton, and Warren; also jurisdiction over the United States immigration stations located at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Montreal and Quebec, Province of Quebec, Canada. There is no regular detention facility in this District.

District No. II District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
73 Tremont Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts

Includes that part of the State of Maine lying south and west of the counties of Oxford, Franklin, Somerset, and Waldo; that part of the State of New Hampshire lying south of the counties of Grafton and Coos; and the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; also jurisdiction over the United States immigration station located at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada. The detention facility is located in East Boston, Massachusetts.

District No. III District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
70 Columbus Avenue, New York 23, New York

Includes that part of the State of New York lying south of the counties of Essex, Hamilton, and St. Lawrence, and east of the counties of Lewis, Oneida, Madison, Chenango, and Broome; and that part of the State of New Jersey lying north of the counties of Ocean, Burlington, and Mercer. The detention facility is located at Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

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District No. IV District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Market Street National Bank Building  
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Includes that part of the State of New Jersey lying south of the counties of Monmouth, Middlesex, Somerset, and Hunterdon; the State of Delaware; the State of Pennsylvania, except the counties of McKean, Warren, Erie, Crawford, and Mercer; that part of the State of Ohio lying south of the counties of Mahoning, Stark, and Wayne, and east of the counties of Ashland, Knox, Licking, Perry, and Athens; and that part of the State of West Virginia lying north of the counties of Jackson, Roane, Clay, Braxton, Webster, and Pocahontas, and west of the counties of Pendleton and Grant. The detention facility is located in Gloucester City, New Jersey.

District No. V District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
215 Hearst Tower Building  
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Includes the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina; the District of Columbia; and that part of the State of West Virginia lying east of the counties of Tucker and Randolph. There is no regular detention facility in this District.

District No. VI District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
22 Marietta Building  
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Includes the States of Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas; also Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands of the United States. The detention facilities are located in Algiers, Louisiana and Miami, Florida.

District No. VII District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
220 Delaware Avenue  
Buffalo 2, New York

Includes that part of the State of New York lying west of the counties of Delaware, Otsego, and Herkimer, and south of the counties of Lewis and Jefferson; the counties of McKean, Warren, Erie, Crawford, and Mercer in the State of Pennsylvania; and that part of the State of Ohio lying north of the counties of Columbiana, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Knox, and Morrow, and east of the counties of Crawford, Huron, and Erie. There is no regular detention facility in this District.

District No. VIII District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
3770 E. Jefferson Avenue  
Detroit 7, Michigan

District No. VIII includes the States of Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky; that part of the State of Ohio lying west of the counties of Lorain, Ashland, Richland, Holmes, Coshocton, Muskingum, Morgan, and Washington; and that part of the State of West Virginia lying south of the counties of Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, and Randolph. The detention facility is located in Detroit, Michigan.

District No. IX      District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Post Office Building  
Chicago 7, Illinois

Includes that part of the State of Illinois lying north of the counties of Edgar, Douglas, Platt, DeWitt, Logan, Mason, Schuyler, McDonough, and Hancock; and the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota; also jurisdiction over the United States immigration station located at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. There is no regular detention facility in this District. Alien enemies arrested in this District are temporarily held, pending final disposition of their cases, at the detention facilities at Detroit. Communications concerning them should be addressed to the District Director for this service at Chicago, Illinois.

District No. X      District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
303 Welch Building  
Spokane 8, Washington

Includes the States of Montana and Idaho, the counties of Wallowa, Baker, Union, Grant, Umatilla, and Morrow in the State of Oregon; and that part of the State of Washington lying east of the counties of Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania. There is no regular detention facility in this District.

District No. XI      District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
819 Court House  
Kansas City 6, Missouri

Includes the States of Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming; and that part of the State of Illinois lying south of the counties of Henderson, Warren, Fulton, Tazewell, McLean, Champaign, and Vermilion. There is no regular detention facility in this District.

District No. XII      District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
815 Airport Way  
Seattle 4, Washington

Includes that part of the State of Washington lying west of the counties of Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, and Klickitat; the State of Oregon except the counties of Wallowa, Baker, Union, Grant, Umatilla, and Morrow;

Appendix F

and the Territory of Alaska; also jurisdiction over the United States immigration stations located Sydney, Vancouver, and Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. The detention facility is located in Seattle, Washington.

District No. XIII District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
801 Silver Avenue  
San Francisco 12, California

Includes that part of the State of California lying north of the counties of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and Inyo; the State of Nevada except the county of Clark; the State of Utah; and the Territory of Hawaii. The detention facility is located in San Francisco, California.

District No. XIV District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
U. S. Post Office and Courthouse  
San Antonio 6, Texas

Includes that part of the State of Texas lying east and south of the counties of Terrell, Pecos, Upton, Midland, Howard, Mitchell, Nolan, Fisher, Stonewall, King, Cottle, and Childress. There is no regular detention facility in this District.

District No. XV District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
U. S. Courthouse, P. O. Box #1650  
El Paso, Texas

Includes that part of the State of Texas lying west and north of the counties of Valverde, Crockett, Reagan, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Taylor, Jones, Haskell, Knox, Foard, and Hardeman; the State of New Mexico; and the State of Arizona, except the counties of Yuma and Mojave. There is no regular detention facility in this District.

District No. XVI District Director of Immigration and Naturalization  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Rowan Building  
Los Angeles 13, California

Includes that part of the State of California lying south and east of the counties of Monterey, Kings, Tulare, Fresno, and Mono; the county of Clark in the State of Nevada; and the counties of Mojave and Yuma in the State of Arizona. The detention facility is located in Los Angeles, California.

Internment Facilities  
(Operate independently of District Directors  
of Immigration and Naturalization Service)

Officer in Charge  
Fort Missoula Internment Camp  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Missoula, Montana

Officer in Charge  
Fort Lincoln Internment Camp  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Bismarck, North Dakota

Superintendent  
Kooskia Internment Camp  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Kooskia, Idaho

Officer in Charge  
Santa Fe Internment Camp  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Officer in Charge  
Fort Stanton Internment Camp  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Fort Stanton, New Mexico

Officer in Charge  
Kenedy Internment Camp  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Kenedy, Texas

Superintendent  
Seagoville Internment Camp  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Seagoville, Texas

Officer in Charge  
Crystal City Internment Camp  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Crystal City, Texas

Corrected to 1/31/44

SERVICES TO DEPENDENTS OF PERSONS DETAINED AND INTERNED AND TO  
PERSONS RELEASED FROM DETENTION OR INTERNMENT AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

Joint Release of the Immigration and Naturalization  
Service of the Department of Justice and the Bureau  
of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board  
January 31, 1944

A. Services are available upon request to detained or interned persons' dependents who remain in the community and to persons released from custody and their dependents. These services are provided under the program, "Services and Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected by Restrictive Governmental Action," administered by State public welfare agencies in behalf of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board. Application for services may be made by persons in custody through officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or by released persons or dependents in the community through direct application to the local public welfare agency. Services include:

1. Financial assistance to cover maintenance, including medical care and foster home or institutional care for children. (To receive financial assistance, individuals and families must be in need, under the definition of "need" established by the State agency.)
2. Consultation regarding family problems, such as those of limited financial resources, ill health, employment, housing, and difficulty in making adjustment to hostile community attitudes. Such consultation will necessarily include help in the use of community resources for health protection and medical care, help to persons in taking advantage of insurance or other benefits to which they are or may be entitled; and referral to and help in the use of available employment and vocational rehabilitation facilities.
3. Help in making suitable plans for children, such as placement with relatives or friends, during the period when the parent or parents are out of the home or otherwise unable to care for them.
4. Information as to available legal advisory service concerning property located in the United States and as to Federal agencies responsible for the custody of alien property in order to determine whether assets may be made available for the maintenance of the family. (Public welfare agencies are expected not to assume any responsibility as agents for handling property matters.)
5. Consultation in relation to a request for reuniting the family in a family internment camp; and help in making final arrangements for families to enter camps in instances where the Department of Justice has approved the application for camp care.
6. Help in planning for and effecting resettlement of persons paroled or released from custody.

I. Referral Procedures

A. All requests for service initiated by persons in custody will be forwarded by the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, by district directors of the Immigration and Naturalization Service who are in charge of detention facilities, or by officers of internment facilities <sup>1/</sup> to the appropriate State public welfare agencies, with the exception of requests for service to dependents residing in New York City or to persons who expect to reside in New York City on release from detention or internment.<sup>2/</sup> Reports of local public welfare agencies will be sent to the official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service from whom the request was received. State public welfare agencies that desire to have reports forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service through the State office should so instruct the local agencies.

B. In addition to the specific services requested by persons in custody, the reports of public welfare agencies will contain agency evaluations and other information of a confidential nature intended for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Reports, therefore, shall not be shown to persons in custody. Officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service will have responsibility for giving the person in custody who requested the service the information contained in the report of the local agency which pertains to the action taken by the agency to provide the services requested and general information about the family situation, such as living arrangements, health status, educational and social opportunities, employment plans, and financial resources available for the care of the family. If, in the interest of the welfare of the person in custody, it appears to be advisable to show him portions of the report, permission should first be secured from the Central Office or the camp social worker.

C. Requests for Service in Relation to Plans of the Family To Remain in the Community

1. As soon as a person is taken into custody, the responsible official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service will explain the types of service that are available, upon request, through the public welfare agency. When immediate financial assistance or service is required, a signed explanation of his request will be obtained from the person in custody. His request will be forwarded by letter, telegram, or telephone to the appropriate public welfare agency and the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will be notified. An attempt will be made to report on an emergency request for services within a week. If a full report cannot be made within a week, an interim reply will be sent indicating

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<sup>1/</sup> See appendix F for the address of the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and for the list of detention and internment facilities.

<sup>2/</sup> Such requests will be sent direct to the New York City department. This exception is made because approximately 40% of the requests relate to New York City. The officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service have a current list showing the name and address of the New York City department and the various State public welfare agencies to which requests should be forwarded.

that further information will follow. The report will be in the form of a letter or telegram, depending upon the circumstances.

2. If the need for financial assistance or service is not emergent, the person in custody will be given five copies of Form WS-E7, "Request for Services by Persons Detained or Interned as Enemy Aliens," which will be submitted, upon completion, to the officer in charge. Copies of the request for service on Form WS-E7 will be distributed as follows: One will be sent to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service (Central Office), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; two will be sent to the State public welfare agency (or to the New York City department, as described in I-A); one will be sent to the regional representative of the Bureau of Public Assistance for his information; and one will be kept in the files of the officer in charge. Of the two forms sent to the State agency, one will be sent on to the appropriate local agency for the necessary action. (The New York City department will send one of the forms received to the State agency.) The local agency will report by letter on the action taken. Three copies of the report will be prepared: two will be sent to the official from whom the request was received, and one will be kept in the local agency's file. The official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service will forward one copy of the report to the Central Office.

3. In order to avoid confusion through duplication of requests, only the first request should be made on Form WS-E7; any subsequent requests should be made by letter.

D. Requests for Service in Relation to Reuniting  
the Family in a Family Internment Camp

1. When it has been determined that a person in custody is to be interned, the responsible official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service will explain to him that in a limited number of special situations it is possible for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to arrange for reuniting the family in a family internment camp and that, in such instances, the public welfare agency consults with the family in order to assist them in determining what they want to do and to assist the Immigration and Naturalization Service in making the decision. The person in custody who wishes to have his family considered for family camp care will be given five copies of the application for family internment, Form AC-DC-1, which will be submitted, upon completion, to the officer in charge.

2. The officer in charge will notify the dependents by letter that a request for family camp care has been made and that a representative of a public welfare agency will call in the near future to discuss the request with them. Simultaneously, the officer in charge will distribute copies of the letter and Form AC-DC-1 as follows: one of each will be sent to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; two will be sent to the State public welfare agency (or to the New York City department, as described in I-A); one will be sent to the regional representative

## Appendix G

of the Bureau of Public Assistance for his information; and one will be kept in the files of the officer in charge.

3. One copy of Form AC-DC-1 and the letter to the dependents will be sent on by the State agency to the appropriate local agency for necessary action. The local agency will give the family available information about family camps and will interpret the factors necessary to help them decide whether they wish to enter a camp. The agency will then make a full report by letter indicating not only the family's preference about entering camp, but giving also an evaluation of the family's potentialities for adjustment in the community. The facts upon which the agency bases its evaluation should be included in the report. Three copies of the report will be prepared: the original and one copy will be sent to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Franklin Trust Building, 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and one copy will be kept in the local agency's file.

4. When a decision has been reached by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, both dependents and agency will be notified. If family camp care is approved, the dependents will later be notified of the date of admission to the family camp and will be asked to notify the local agency of receipt of the letter. Local agencies will assist families who request help in making final arrangements for leaving the community.

### E. Requests for Service to Persons Released From Custody, Paroled, or "Interned at Large"

1. As soon as it is determined that a person in custody is to be released, paroled, or "interned at large," the responsible official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service will explain to him that the public welfare agency in the locality in which he expects to reestablish himself will assist him and his dependents, upon request, to carry out their plans. If he desires help, the responsible official will obtain necessary information from him and will make the referral by letter. The following information should be included:

#### a. General identifying information, including:

- (1) The full name of the applicant, his age, country of citizenship, and languages spoken; and
- (2) The names, ages, and present addresses of persons who will be dependent on the applicant and who expect to live with him.

b. The reasons for desiring resettlement in a particular locality and any available information as to employment possibilities; the names and addresses of relatives and friends in that locality who may be able to assist the applicant in his resettlement plans; and the names and addresses of employers and others with whom the applicant has communicated previously in relation to his plans.

- c. The applicant's education, work experience, and preference as to types of employment. (Special aptitudes and ability to make satisfactory adjustment to employment, together with physical and other handicaps that make adjustment difficult, should be noted as these factors have an important bearing on employment planning in individual situations.)
  - d. The applicant's plans concerning living accommodations and the type and amount of income or other resources available pending income from employment.
  - e. Status with respect to unconditional release, parole, or interment at large, and the name and address of parole officer and sponsor where applicable.
2. Letters relating to requests for service in planning for resettlement will be prepared by the camp social worker or other designated official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service after consultation with the person who is to be released. Six copies of each letter will be prepared and routed as follows: One will be sent to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; one will be sent to the District Director within whose district plans for resettlement are proposed; two will be sent to the State public welfare agency (or to the New York City department, as described in I-A); and one will be kept in the files of the officer in charge. Of the two letters sent to the State agency, one will be sent to the appropriate local agency for action. (The New York City agency will send one of the letters to the State agency.) The local agency will report by letter. Two copies of the report should be sent to the official from whom the request was received and one will be kept in the local agency's file. The official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service will forward one copy of the report to the Central Office.
3. Requests for service in planning for resettlement will involve, in most instances, an exchange of correspondence between the public welfare agency and the official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service from whom the request was received. Plans should be effected for the person in custody to come to the community as soon as possible, preferably within a maximum period of 1 month after request for service is made. Where possible, the Immigration and Naturalization Service will consider the date for release of the person in custody in relation to the plans made by the public welfare agency for his arrival in the community. In all instances, the officer in charge will notify the public welfare agency of the released person's time of arrival. He will be given the name and address of the local agency and will be asked to report to the agency office on arrival.

April 3, 1945

TO: Mr. Pitts  
Mr. Clear  
Dr. Pressman  
Mr. Spicer  
Mr. Ferguson  
Mr. Zimmet  
Mr. Stalley  
~~Mr. Kimball~~  
Mr. James

FROM: Mrs. Marie Lane *msd*

Attached is the Handbook which the Social Security Board has issued to each of the States and Hawaii and Alaska of standards and practices, operating procedures, in the Resettlement Assistance program.

Attachment

REVISIONS FOR HANDBOOK ON  
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF  
SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE TO ENEMY ALIENS AND OTHERS  
AFFECTED BY GOVERNMENTAL ACTION

March 5, 1945

Change No. 6

The attached Section 423-XVIII - Cooperation with the War Relocation Authority is to be inserted in the handbook after Section 423-XII. It deals primarily with resettlement assistance and services available under the Enemy Alien and Others Program to evacuees of Japanese ancestry. Since this material supplements many other sections of the handbook, the following references should be inserted with pen and ink:

USE OF FULL TITLE (Inside of front cover). End of second paragraph add:  
"For Resettlement Assistance see 423-XVIII Part Two A 2. 3/5/45"

110-II. Before A add: "(For Resettlement Assistance see 423-XVIII Part Two A.) 3/5/45"

220-III B 5. At end of paragraph add: "(For more current information see 423-XVIII Part One and Appendix H - Organization of the War Relocation Authority.) 3/5/45"

410-V. Before A add: "(For Resettlement Assistance see 423-XVIII Part Two A 7 a and C 3 c.) 3/5/45"

420. Add: "G. For cooperation with the War Relocation Authority see 423-XVIII 3/5/45."

421-I. Before A add: "(For Resettlement Assistance see 423-XVIII Part Two B.) 3/5/45"

423-IV. At end of paragraph add: "(See 423-XVIII Part Two C 1 f.) 3/5/45"

423-VII. Before A add: "(See 423-XVIII Part One F 1 c and Part Two C 6.) 3/5/45"

423-X. Before A add: "(For Resettlement Assistance see 423-XVIII Part Two C.) 3/5/45"

XIII. Cooperation with the War Relocation Authority

PART ONE - Background of Relocation Program for  
Persons of Japanese Ancestry

A. After the mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast early in 1942, the War Relocation Authority was given the responsibility of providing custodial care for evacuees in relocation centers established for this purpose. Several months later as leaves were granted, some evacuees, especially those who were most likely to obtain employment and become self-supporting in a new community, were permitted to leave the centers and relocate in other parts of the country. To facilitate this relocation plan, evacuees were included in the coverage of the program of "Services and Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected by Restrictive Governmental Action," administered by the Social Security Board through State and local public welfare agencies, and were provided with emergency assistance and services. Those already being assisted under the program included enemy aliens under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice and individual excludees from strategic areas and their dependents (See 410-II).

B. While funds for the program were provided by Presidential allocation, assistance to evacuees was made available in terms of 3-month periods and to individual excludees for a period not exceeding 1 year. In order to secure a more stable means of financing this program, the Federal Security Agency requested and received a direct appropriation from Congress of \$50,000 for the fiscal year 1945, and additional funds, up to \$50,000 were permitted to be transferred from the appropriation of the War Relocation Authority (See 210-III). Time limitations on assistance were removed, and assistance was provided on a month-to-month basis. With more and more evacuees leaving the centers, the need was recognized for helping relocated individuals to remain in a new community during times of difficulty rather than to have them return to the centers, and the emphasis began to shift from emergency to a more continuing type of assistance.

C. In line with the War Relocation Authority's more recent attempt to expand its relocation program to include reuniting of family groups when one or more members of the family have become established in a new community, as well as the resettlement of family groups, emphasis was placed on extending the scope of this program to include the special expenses incurred and the particular services necessary in reestablishment of a family group in a new community. State and local public welfare agencies were urged to use the assistance and services available under this program as extensively as necessary to facilitate resettlement and to effect a satisfactory adjustment in the new community.

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D. Revocation of Restrictions on the West Coast

1. With the revocation of the mass exclusion orders, effective January 3, 1945 (see Public Proclamation No. 21 - Appendix H), the War Relocation Authority's responsibility is to help those evacuees remaining in the centers to resettle either in their former communities or in new communities, and to aid those persons already resettled in other parts of the country to return to the West Coast, if they wish to do so. Because of the difficulties that arose over the concentration of Japanese on the West Coast, evacuees are being encouraged to resettle in other parts of the country and are being advised of those areas where economic opportunities are greatest for their particular skills or capacities. All but a small number, who will be individually excluded from the West Coast by military order, will be free to return if they so desire, or to settle in any other part of the country in which they choose to live.

2. Although all evacuees of unquestioned loyalty to the United States are now free to leave, all the relocation centers will remain open for a period of 6 to 12 months after revocation of the general exclusion orders of January 3, 1945, to provide time for planned and orderly departure. The War Relocation Authority field offices will remain open 2 months after the centers are closed to assist evacuees in their resettlement.

3. Out of approximately 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast, about 77,500 still remain in the centers. About 2,500 evacuees are now in the armed forces; approximately 35,500 have already relocated in all parts of the United States and are now free to make the choice of remaining in their new homes or returning to their States of residence. It is anticipated that a large number of evacuees will need some assistance or services in effecting their relocation plans.

4. About 1,700 persons at the centers were paroled from internment camps by the Department of Justice and entered the relocation center in order to join their families. They are free to leave the centers, but will still be under Department of Justice parole.

5. The Tule Lake segregation center also has a considerable number of evacuees who will be free to leave. The military authorities and the Department of Justice will determine those evacuees who should remain in custody.

E. Types of Problems Facing Evacuees on Leaving Centers

1. Traditionally, the Japanese have always helped one another through a custom of mutual aid--only a negligible number have ever received public assistance. This mutual assistance in times of need extended beyond the family group to include friends and others having a common bond of interest,

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similar occupation, etc. This history has made it very difficult for evacuees to understand or to accept public assistance; since it is something new to them, it is regarded with a great deal of uncertainty. It is hard for them to recognize that financial assistance provided for their rehabilitation after they leave the centers is not what they have considered as "charity," but is an extension of Federal responsibility to help them in becoming self-supporting again.

2. While some of the younger, more energetic evacuees have been eagerly awaiting the opportunity to leave the centers and become reestablished either in their former community or in a new community, there are many others, particularly the older people and the large family groups who, in spite of their concern about evacuation, have become adapted to life at the centers and have accepted it as normal living.

3. Several years of restricted, institutionalized living, as well as the shock and losses due to evacuation, have made many evacuees lose their zest for beginning anew. Most of them have developed a feeling of security at the centers. They know what is available to them and what can be expected. They are not as certain about the outside, and either do not believe that financial help or medical care will be available to them, or resist differentiating themselves from others in their group by accepting such help. Some feel they are too old to make a new start. In keeping with their cultural patterns, they fear a change which will isolate them economically or socially from the rest of the group. The older Japanese particularly are interested in remaining in large groups so that their children may have opportunity for marrying within their race. Others are fearful of adverse feeling toward them, and are uncertain of their ability to earn a livelihood. They know that they will not be able to depend on traditional mutual aid for some time.

4. Some evacuees may have been affected physically or emotionally during residence at centers and may find it difficult to resume normal work habits. Special skills may be lost or efficiency reduced so that retraining may be necessary. Many of those who worked before in truck gardening and resettle in parts of the country unsuited to such occupation may have to adapt themselves to an entirely different type of employment.

5. Those who are potentially self-supporting, but have no resources, may need assistance until employment is obtained. Others may have resources, but, since it may take some time until these can be made available, will need assistance in the interim. Although able to meet ordinary living expenses, some may need assistance in setting up a new housekeeping unit. Property may have deteriorated, been lost or destroyed, and essential replacements may be needed. There will be some persons who will be totally dependent upon public assistance or institutional care.

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6. In addition to financial assistance, many evacuees may need counselling and help in readjustment in their former community, and probably even more in becoming reestablished in a new community. They may need help in advance planning for the reunion of family groups, in finding adequate housing, in financial planning, in obtaining medical and health services, in arranging for school facilities for children, or in personal or family adjustment problems.

F. WRA Assistance in Planning for Departure from the Centers

1. In order that the departure of evacuees from relocation centers will be on an orderly and planned basis, WRA is attempting to counsel with all evacuees at the centers in regard to their resettlement plans. Those who have sufficient resources to carry out their plans are free to leave the centers at any time; but those who will expect some financial assistance or other services, either in getting to their destination or after arrival, usually obtain WRA approval of their plan before leaving the center.

- a. WRA Financial Assistance.--The War Relocation Authority will provide transportation grants covering direct fare by coach to point of relocation for each evacuee, including parolees from Department of Justice internment camps now residing with their families at relocation centers. Where necessary, WRA will also provide each evacuee with a grant consisting of \$3 a day while enroute to point of relocation, plus a maximum of \$25 to meet initial expenses at the point of relocation.

WRA will also pack, crate, and ship all household goods and personal effects, 1/ and commercial property 2/ to the common carrier depot nearest point of relocation from either a relocation center, or from storage in Government warehouses in the evacuated area. The only exception is that where property in a WRA warehouse is within reasonable trucking distance (approximately 25 miles) of an evacuee's point of relocation, the evacuee shall furnish his own transportation from such point to point of relocation.

- 1/ "Household goods and personal effects"--includes clothing, household furniture and furnishings, kitchen equipment and utensils, hand tools, and all other personal property not described as "commercial property" below, and not used in and about a profession, business, trade, occupation, or other commercial venture.
- 2/ "Commercial property"--includes merchandise, stocks, store or office fixtures, and equipment, boats, motor vehicles, farm and other machinery and equipment, church and religious property, and all personal property used in connection with a profession, business, trade, occupation, or other commercial venture.

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XIII - Part One - F (Cont.)

The WRA will also pack, crate, and ship all household goods and personal effects from private storage in the evacuated areas to the common carrier depot nearest point of relocation, but will only pack, crate, and ship commercial property up to 5,000 pounds from private storage, subject to certification by the relocation officer serving the community in which the evacuee relocates that the use of such property is essential to the evacuee's successful relocation.

War Relocation Authority warehouses in the evacuated areas will be maintained for 3 months after the closing of all relocation centers. Other types of property assistance will be available through the evacuee property officers and the project attorneys at the relocation centers.

In addition to the assistance mentioned above, WRA will provide a special grant to meet other critical needs. Such grants, however, must be approved by the project director at the center.

Before leaving the centers, evacuees will be advised of resettlement assistance and/or services which will be available to them through the public welfare agency in the community where they resettle. They will be given a leaflet explaining in detail what is available to them and how they might apply for such help.

- b. Dependency Cases.--In those cases where it seems likely that financial assistance, or specialized services will be needed beyond the initial readjustment period, the welfare section at each center will assume greater responsibility in working out a plan with the evacuee which will include satisfactory evidence of adequate arrangements for means of support.

In order to assist dependent and handicapped persons in making plans for their resettlement, the welfare section at each center will make a review of all families in the center in order to identify the following groups:

Aged individuals or couples in which one or both members are 65 years of age or over.

Families in which there are children 17 and under and one of the parents is unemployable, or absent from home because of death, internment, imprisonment, return to Japan, etc.

Families with physically or mentally handicapped members who will require and be eligible for special assistance, treatment, training or care:

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XIII - Part One - F (Cont.)

Adults

Eligible for aid to blind  
Needing vocational rehabilitation  
Needing special medical care  
Needing hospital or institutional care

Youth and children

Same as above, including need for specialized education.

Families or individuals in need of financial assistance and/or other services.

Unattached children and minor youth in need of foster home or institutional care.

The family will also be asked to make some evaluation of the availability of their resources, such as deciding the price which would be asked for any of their property if it were to be put up for sale. Less tangible economic advantages will also be appraised in relation to the circumstances of each plan, such as the availability of credit, opportunities for cooperative use of farming equipment, sharing of housing with relatives or friends, and membership in cooperatives. When necessary, an attempt will be made through correspondence with departments of public welfare in the localities of pre-evacuation settlement to obtain additional information on resources of the family or verification of legal residence. From information obtained from the families and through other sources, a case summary will be prepared for each family or unattached individual, including both social and financial information, and a Statement of Economic Resources (Form WRA-76a), signed by the evacuee. This summary will be routed through the WRA field office to the appropriate State welfare, health or education departments in the State where the evacuee plans to resettle, with copies to the corresponding Federal agency's regional office in that area.

Where the family is presumptively eligible for categorical or general assistance, so far as such factors as residence, age, etc., are concerned, the State agency should advise the WRA field office accordingly. On the basis of such advance information, the WRA and the family will complete their plans for relocation.

- c. Unattached Dependent Children.--Plans for the resettlement of children who are not accompanied by or going to a parent, legal guardian, or other responsible relative will be developed by the welfare section at each center. Such children are encouraged to remain in the center until a satisfactory plan is completed.

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## XVIII - Part One - F (Cont.)

WRA will prepare a summary for each child, containing pertinent information regarding the child's family, his school record, social adjustment in his home and community prior to evacuation and at the center, and information regarding immediate family relationships, in an attempt to provide for a better understanding of the problems involved in planning for his resettlement.

This summary will be forwarded to the relocation officer in a community where a foster home or other type of placement appears feasible. The welfare section will, however, participate in all phases of the planning and the placement to assure the application of approved child welfare standards, and to assure adequate care and supervision of such children as are placed in foster homes.

The relocation officer will consult with the Division of Child Welfare in the State Department of Public Welfare and attempt to secure the agency's cooperation in exploring possible plans and in determining the suitability of any foster homes under consideration. He will also consult with the Division of Child Welfare in order to assure that any plan which is developed is in conformity with laws and procedures governing child placement. If the plan being considered involves the expenditure of public funds for boarding home care or other special needs, he will request the public welfare agency to provide resettlement assistance for this purpose.

- d. Institutional Cases.--Where the individual is in need of long-time hospital or institutional care (such as tubercular and mental patients), WRA will arrange for his care with the appropriate State or local agency or institution in the individual's State of residence, except in unusual situations where the family's plan warrants other consideration.

G. WRA Assistance to Evacuees Already Relocated in Other Parts of the Country

1. Evacuees who left relocation centers prior to the lifting of the restrictions on the West Coast, and have relocated in other parts of the country, are now free to decide whether they wish to remain in their new homes, or return to their State of residence. Those who desire to return to their former homes will be helped by the WRA field office in making their plans. If their plans have WRA approval, they will be given a transportation grant if they are returning to the State or portion of the State within the evacuated area in which they were residing prior to evacuation.

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XIII - Part One - G (Cont.)

2. WRA will also move their household goods and personal effects (but not commercial property) from the common carrier depot nearest the relocation residence to the common carrier depot nearest point of relocation within the evacuated area. In such cases, however, the evacuee will be responsible for packing, crating, and delivering his goods to the nearest common carrier depot for shipment. Likewise, WRA will not provide subsistence grants enroute or any other financial assistance to evacuees who have already relocated in other parts of the country.

3. Voluntary evacuees (those who left the West Coast before the mass exclusion orders) whose relocation plans have WRA approval will also be eligible for grants from WRA for transportation and moving of household goods and personal effects to the State or portion of a State within the evacuated area in which they were residing prior to their voluntary evacuation, under the same conditions as indicated above in G 1 and 2.

PART TWO - Assistance and Services Available  
to Evacuees in Communities 1/

A. Scope and Purpose of Resettlement Assistance and Services

1. In an attempt to meet some of the problems facing evacuees on leaving the centers or in leaving their new homes in other parts of the country to return to the West Coast, the War Relocation Authority, the Social Security Board, the Children's Bureau, private agencies, and other interested organizations have made provisions for integrating their available resources. The War Relocation Authority has requested funds through 1946, at least--a part of this for transfer to the Social Security Board for continuing assistance and services to evacuees who have left the centers.

2. The Social Security Board, through State and local public welfare agencies, will provide resettlement assistance and/or services to evacuees after they have returned to their former community or have come into a new community, if they are in need of assistance in becoming reestablished, or if they are unable to become self-supporting and there is no other resource available to them. The term "resettlement assistance" should be used hereafter when referring to this phase of the enemy aliens and others program since most evacuees are American citizens. War Relocation Authority will also use this term when interpreting this program to evacuees.

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1/ This supplements 423-X.

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XIII - Part Two - A (Cont.)

3. The regional office public assistance staff will consult with WRA offices and State welfare agencies on over-all plans for resettlement assistance and services as well as the handling of individual problem cases.

4. The War Relocation Authority field offices (see Appendix H) will help in making general relocation plans in a community to facilitate the orderly absorption of evacuees. The relocation officer will carry on correspondence with the relocation centers and with other field offices of the War Relocation Authority concerning relocation plans and will work with State and local public welfare agencies, and often with a local relocation committee, in providing resources to facilitate the adjustment of resettlers. However, the War Relocation Authority will not duplicate the functions of existing social agencies in providing financial assistance or services to evacuees after they have arrived in the community or in dealing with individual problems of readjustment.

5. Resettlement assistance, intended for purposes of rehabilitation, should be sufficiently flexible to permit meeting special needs of evacuees, or needs arising out of resettlement for which local resources are not available to them. It is recognized that public welfare agencies may not have made provision in their regular programs for meeting special needs such as those encountered by a relocated family in getting settled. Likewise, special problems relating to the consideration of resources may arise under this program which may require greater flexibility than is established by policy in relation to the regular programs. Because of the wide variation in both the needs and resources of this group, State agencies should be encouraged to establish policies for meeting these special needs which are both reasonable for persons affected by restrictive action of the Government and are yet justifiable from the agency's standpoint. Against these standards, need should be determined on an individual case basis in relation to the best interests of the persons involved.

6. As indicated above, in addition to financial assistance, many evacuees may need counselling and help in planning for and effecting resettlement. When some members of the family have already established themselves in a new community, they may need counselling and guidance in advance planning for bringing other members of their family to live with them. In some instances, merely the interpretation of the resources that would be available to them under this program may give sufficient reassurance for planning for the reunion of family groups even though immediate financial need may not exist.

7. Resettlement assistance and/or services should be used as extensively as necessary in helping evacuees to reestablish for themselves a normal family life, and all the best skills in counselling and planning should be utilized in making their resettlement effective. Administrative costs of resettlement

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## XIII - Part Two - A (Cont.)

assistance and services are chargeable to funds under this program. The State public welfare agency will be entitled to reimbursement for all appropriate expenditures and obligations incurred in good faith under this program.

a. Use of Regular Welfare Programs

Resettlement assistance is available only temporarily to persons returning to their State of residence, since it is expected that financial assistance and other services, including medical care, will be available to them on the same basis as to other residents of the community. Where it seems evident that continued assistance will be needed, eligibility for the regular categorical assistance programs or general assistance should be established as soon as possible. If immediate financial assistance is needed pending receipt of categorical assistance and if general assistance is not immediately available, resettlement assistance may be used during this interim period.

When an evacuee is eligible for and receives assistance under a regular welfare program in the community, in order to meet special needs resulting from governmental restrictive action, supplementary aid may be given under resettlement assistance to meet expenses involved in reestablishment of the individual or family group such as medical care, and other special needs for which resources in the community are not available to evacuees. However, this program should not, in general, be used to supplement the usual maintenance standards of other welfare programs.

B. Intake

1. Referral for resettlement assistance and/or services may be made to the local or State public welfare agency by the War Relocation Authority's area or district office, or by another agency in the community. Application may also be made directly to the local public welfare agency by the evacuee, himself, either upon arrival in the community or at some later date, inasmuch as he was informed of the availability of this help prior to leaving the center. When the amount of resettlement in any one community justifies the establishment of a special war services unit, it may be found helpful to route all requests to this specialized intake service. When referral is made by the War Relocation Authority or another agency, a report on the disposition of the application, including any other pertinent information which the agency might find helpful in their further work with the evacuee, should be given to the referring agency.

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XIII - Part Two - B (Cont.)

The regional office public assistance staff should be consulted in the handling of individual cases involving special problems.

2. In many instances the referral will be made by the War Relocation Authority field office, since the relocation officer receives a summary of the basic data about resettlers which is prepared by the welfare and relocation units at the center from which they come. This information, planned to arrive prior to the advent of the resettler, is intended to guide the relocation officer and cooperating local agencies in making advance plans for the housing, employment, and other resources needed by evacuees. In some cases this summary may arrive when the evacuee is already on his way. In other cases, particularly where there is a factor of dependency, it may be sent out before the evacuee leaves the center in order to ascertain if the needed resources, in addition to financial assistance, are available in the community. In the latter case, the relocation officer may call upon the cooperating public agency to participate in plans for housing and in making other necessary arrangements.

3. Resettlement assistance, like other programs financed by public funds, should be available to all persons who are in need of assistance and/or services provided for this group and who are eligible; services should be available whether or not financial assistance is needed. While earlier policies of the War Relocation Authority permitted the return of evacuees to the relocation centers when they did not adjust in the community or met with difficulty, under present policies no return to a center will be approved for such reasons as the evacuee's ill health, or because he is unable to make a satisfactory relocation adjustment (see Appendix H-II-E). It is, therefore, all the more important that resettlement assistance and/or services be available to all eligible persons regardless of the difficulty of their problems, and that all community resources be utilized to the fullest extent possible in facilitating the readjustment of evacuees.

C. Resettlement Assistance Program

1. Reestablishment of Household

- a. In the reestablishment of evacuees in a new community, it is obvious that many expenses may be incurred which are not likely to be necessary for persons who have been living in a community long enough to have residence and who are more likely to have access to other community resources. Likewise, many evacuees returning to their former communities of residence may find that their household equipment has been lost, stolen, or vandalized.

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XIII - Part Two - C (Cont.)

- b. In line with the intent of resettlement assistance to facilitate the readjustment of evacuees, either in their former communities or in new communities, resettlement assistance may include provision for expenses incurred in the purchase of essential furniture, and other related costs of setting up a housekeeping unit in a new community, or in reestablishing a home in a former community. Such expenses may include essential furniture, bedding, cooking and cleaning equipment and supplies, or replacement of any of these items, although only the minimum requirements for housekeeping should be included. Where equipment and furnishings are obtainable, a lump-sum to cover the essential items may be given to the family to make its own purchases. It would be expected, in general, that for the average size family \$200-\$300 would be a suitable amount for these expenses. These figures would, of course, need modification for large families or for those who are completely destitute. Where possible, community resources should be utilized in making essential equipment available, and the services of other interested agencies coordinated with financial assistance and services provided by the public welfare agency.
- c. Because of the housing shortage, advance rent may also be provided under resettlement assistance, when necessary.
- d. When household goods and personal effects have been transported by the War Relocation Authority to the common carrier depot nearest the point of relocation, resettlement assistance, when necessary, may be used to pay for moving this property from the depot to the evacuee's home. In addition, when no other resource is available to meet this expense, payment may be made for packing, crating, and delivering goods to the nearest common carrier depot for shipment when relocated evacuees or voluntary evacuees wish to return to the evacuated area, or to resettle in another point outside the evacuated area.
- e. When a request is made for assistance in transporting property, the public welfare agency should consult with the War Relocation Authority field office about the advisability of the evacuee's plan.
- f. Other types of property assistance will be available through the evacuee property offices and assistant solicitor's office in the evacuated area. Request for this service should be made through the War Relocation Authority field office.

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XIII - Part Two - C (Cont.)2. Clothing

- a. Additional clothing needed because of change in climate or work conditions may in some instances be essential to the rehabilitation of evacuees. Although evacuees received a small cash allowance for clothing at the center, they were usually not able to obtain more than the minimum essentials from the center store and, therefore, may not have appropriate clothing for colder climates or work activity when they arrive at their destination. Resettlement assistance may be used, where necessary, to meet such clothing needs. In addition to meeting initial clothing needs, resettlement assistance may also be used for continuing clothing needs.

3. General Maintenance

- a. While provision can be made under resettlement assistance to meet the special problems involved in reestablishing a family in a new community, or in their former community, if continuing assistance is needed for general maintenance, standards for requirements for this program should be similar to those generally applicable to persons eligible for financial assistance under the other welfare programs operating within the State, assuming, however, that subsistence needs will be met.
- b. The agency's standards and operating procedures in relation to resources may, however, need some modification until an evacuee's frozen assets can be liquidated, property released from storage and transported, etc. No resources should be anticipated from restitution for losses, since, at present, claims for restitution can only be presented to Congress. Assignments on property or insurance should not be required. Also, since the initial grant of \$25 given to the evacuee by the War Relocation Authority before leaving the center may be needed by the evacuee for immediate personal needs on arrival in the community, this money should not usually be considered a resource for reestablishment of the household or for general maintenance. Likewise, if the family has resources and there is evidence that they plan to use these resources for their reestablishment in business or in other ways to enable them to become self-supporting, such resources should be protected for this purpose and not required to be used for current maintenance needs. However, if the family has no specific plans for the use of its resources to facilitate rehabilitation, it should be expected that these funds would be used for reestablishment of the household or for general maintenance.

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XIII - Part Two - C (Cont.)

- c. Where an evacuee receives assistance under a regular welfare program in the community, such as old-age assistance or general assistance, supplementary aid may be given under resettlement assistance to meet special expenses involved in resettlement (see Part Two - A 7 a).

4. Tuition

- a. It is expected that school facilities, either in a new community or in a former community, will be available to Japanese-American children on the same basis as to other children in the community. When an evacuee family has established a home in a community, it can be assumed ordinarily that local school facilities will be available to the children of such families.
- b. Payment of tuition or other school expenses for Japanese-American children should be considered under this program only in instances where local school facilities are not available without charge to any of the children in the community. In some cities, for example, arrangements have been made with the board of education to waive tuition for evacuee children on the same basis as for foster-care children under the supervision of a social agency.

5. Assistance for Transportation

- a. Transportation grants for purposes of relocation will be made only once by the War Relocation Authority to each evacuee, except for persons who were properly reinducted into a relocation center prior to the lifting of the mass exclusion orders or evacuees who relocated prior to January 3, 1945. When an evacuee has already relocated to a place not far from a relocation center in order to be near other members of the family still in the center, and now wishes to resettle in a part of the country outside the evacuated area, resettlement assistance may be used to pay necessary transportation costs. Likewise, after an evacuee has relocated, and then finds that an additional move is necessary for his satisfactory reestablishment, and he is not eligible for a transportation grant from War Relocation Authority, resettlement assistance may also be used to pay such transportation costs. The evacuee's plan, however, should be discussed with the War Relocation Authority field office in his present community, and, where advisable, with the WRA field office in the locality to which the evacuee plans to move. Where necessary, the same standard of subsistence grants provided by the War Relocation Authority, consisting of \$3 a day while enroute to point of resettlement, may be included.

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XIII - Part Two - C (Cont.)

- b. When visits to centers by persons outside are approved by both the War Relocation Authority and the public welfare agency, necessary transportation costs to and from the center plus subsistence costs enroute may also be provided under this program. These visits are limited by the War Relocation Authority to persons who have been accepted for service with the armed forces upon pre-induction physical examination, emergency visits because of serious illness or death of family members residing in centers, students at the end of a school or college term, and visits designed to assist in planning for the relocation of family members residing in centers.
- c. When a request is made for payment of transportation and subsistence costs, the public welfare agency should consult with the War Relocation Authority field office about the advisability of the specific plan.

6. Unattached Children

- a. Resettlement assistance may be used to pay for foster-home care or other types of living arrangements for unattached children until it is possible for these children to be provided for under the regular programs for dependent children in the community. Unattached children are defined as those who have been released from a relocation center without parents, guardian, or other responsible relative, or unattached children of resettled evacuees or voluntary evacuees who had previously settled in the community. Resettlement assistance also may be used to pay for necessary clothing, medical care or other special needs of unattached children who have been placed in work homes. Although care may be purchased from a children's agency, the State welfare agency should retain responsibility for the individual case. However, payment should not be made from resettlement assistance funds to a children's agency for services.

7. Medical and Hospital Care

- a. When evacuees return to their State of residence, it is expected that medical resources will be available to them on the same basis as to other residents of the community. When evacuees resettle in other parts of the country, an effort should be made to secure the cooperation of other social agencies, hospitals, clinics, and institutions in the community in making their medical resources

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XIII - Part Two - C (Cont.)

available to evacuees on the same basis as to other members of the community. However, when medical and hospital care are not available to evacuees under other programs in the community, provision for meeting these costs may be made under this program. Likewise, resettlement assistance may be used to pay for necessary temporary nursing home care pending acceptance into an institution or for convalescent care after release from an institution.

- b. When long-time care is involved, consideration should be given to a plan that will provide the best care for the individual. The agency will wish to discuss with the individual and his family the advisability of continuing to receive medical care under this program for an uncertain period (see Part Two A 1), or of returning to his State of residence where medical or institutional care may be available to him on a long-time basis. When a person prefers to return to his State of residence for medical or institutional care, the usual interstate institutional plan should be followed in arranging for transfer and in providing necessary transportation.

8. Burial

- a. The War Relocation Authority has furnished the following statement on the cultural and religious customs of the Japanese concerning the disposal of bodies:

"All religious groups among the Japanese, whether Buddhist, Protestant or Catholic, have strong cultural feelings about their ancestors. They do not necessarily go to the extreme of ancestor worship but they express profound respect for their ancestors. Memorial services for ancestors were held frequently among them and are an important part of the Buddhist religion. For that reason the families prefer to make arrangements for the disposal of the bodies of the dead.

"The War Relocation Authority regulations have recognized the religious, cultural, and sentimental reasons for returning the bodies of relatives who died outside the center, usually in California, to their relatives in the centers. The War Relocation Authority has permitted the families to determine the type of disposal the families preferred, i.e., cremation or embalming.

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XIII - Part Two - C (Cont.)

"The customs among the Japanese concerning cremation and embalming vary. In Japan those in larger cities invariably cremated their dead and kept the ashes. In the villages usually embalming was preferred.

"In the United States, both on the West Coast and now in the Relocatio. Centers, it is found that most families prefer cremation. However, those who came from Japanese villages where the custom was to embalm the dead preferred to do the same here. In the case of the Catholic Japanese their religion permits only embalming."

- b. Costs of Japanese funerals are usually greater than those for which public welfare agencies are accustomed to assume responsibility, often involving cremation, storage of ashes, religious services, etc. In addition to the usual burial costs provided for under other welfare programs, in line with the War Relocation Authority's policy which recognizes the religious and cultural reasons for maintaining the traditional custom with regard to Japanese burials, where the public assistance agency also recognizes that meeting these additional costs may be suitable in a particular situation, reimbursement for the full amount of the expenditure will be made.

D. Referrals for Other Services in the Community

1. All available resources in the community should be utilized in helping evacuees become reestablished. Where feasible, referrals for other assistance and/or services available in the community should be centralized in one agency, preferably the public welfare agency. This would not mean, however, that the public welfare agency would take on services or assistance which would ordinarily be given by other agencies in the community, but would act as a referral center so that the fullest advantage could be taken of all the resources in the community, without the individual having to go from one agency to another to seek the needed help. After discussion with the evacuee, the public welfare agency should make any necessary referrals to other agencies, hospitals, clinics, etc., in the community for supplementary services, whether or not financial assistance and/or services are being given by the public welfare agency. However, the public welfare agency should retain the initial responsibility for follow-up of the case and, when necessary, for reporting back to the War Relocation Authority field office.

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XIII - Part Two - D (Cont.)

- a. Red Cross.--In many communities, the American Red Cross provides temporary financial assistance pending receipt of servicemen's dependents allowances or while changes in status are being made. Many parents or other relatives who were in Class B while living in the relocation center, because part of their support was provided by the War Relocation Authority, may, when they leave the center, request the Office of Dependency Benefits to change their status to Class B-1 if they can prove dependence on the serviceman for their chief support.

In such instances, inquiry should be made to the local Red Cross Chapter about the availability of their assistance pending receipt of first check or increased check resulting from change of status. However, where such funds are not available from the Red Cross, resettlement assistance may be used pending change in allotment status, or for supplementary assistance, if necessary, after the full allotment is received.

E. Resources Available Through Other Federal Agencies

1. In addition to resources available through local public and private agencies, consideration should also be given to the following potential resources from other Federal agencies:

- a. Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Benefits
- b. Servicemen's Dependents Allowances
- c. United States Employment Service: Placement of evacuees in non-agricultural jobs.
- d. Farm Security Administration or Farm Credit Administration: Provision of loans to evacuees who wish to reestablish themselves as farm operators.
- e. War Food Administration: Recruitment of evacuees in the centers for labor and assistance in placement of evacuees in permanent positions.
- f. Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Loans to businessmen to reestablish businesses.
- g. War Production Board: Provision of priority equipment and materials necessary to reestablish businessmen and other persons needing equipment as a prerequisite to effective relocation.

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XIII - Part Two - E (Cont.)

- h. Office of Price Administration: Allocation of rationed goods to former merchants to reestablish businesses and to bakers and other food producers.
- i. National Housing Agency: Assistance in securing housing for evacuees.

2. If such resources are not readily available in the community, further information can be obtained about them from the War Relocation Authority field office.

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REVISIONS FOR HANDBOOK ON  
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF  
SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE TO ENEMY ALIENS AND OTHERS  
AFFECTED BY RESTRICTIVE GOVERNMENTAL ACTION

June 27, 1945

Change No. 8

Make the following pen and ink notations in section 423 - XIII of the Handbook:

1. Part One - F.l.a: "See Supplement to section 423 XIII, (6-27-45), page 41, 'Household Equipment and Advance Rent'"
2. Part One - F.l.b: "See Supplement to section 423 XIII, (6-27-45), page 42, 'Dependency Cases'"
3. Part One - G: "See Supplement to section 423 XIII, (6-27-45), page 43, 'Household Equipment for Evacuees Already in Other Parts of the Country'"

In Part Two, cross out paragraphs under C. 1., a. through f., and make the following notation: "See Supplement to section 423 XIII, (6-27-45), pages 43 and 44, 'Resettlement Assistance Program'"

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XIII. Cooperation with the War Relocation Authority

Supplement

Congressional limitation on the amount of funds transferred from the WRA has necessitated a realignment of responsibility for providing assistance to Japanese evacuees to facilitate their re-establishment in the community. The War Relocation Authority will now provide funds for household equipment to all evacuees in need of such assistance, prior to leaving the center. The Social Security Board, through State and local departments of welfare, will continue to provide assistance in all cases to meet unforeseen needs occurring after resettlement as well as to provide assistance, except for household equipment, to those who need continuing financial assistance beyond the initial adjustment period. While this division of financial responsibility requires the following changes in Section 423-XIII of the Enemy Aliens and Others Handbook, the general plan of cooperation between the War Relocation Authority and the Social Security Board, previously outlined, still holds.

Part One - F. l. a. (con't.)  
Household Equipment and Advance Rent

War Relocation Authority will provide funds for minimum household equipment for all evacuees in need of such assistance, prior to leaving the center. In determining need for household equipment, consideration will be given to the availability of articles of furniture and other household equipment in usable condition, which applicants have in their possession--either at the center or in storage. Likewise, the amount of cash resources of the applicant and his family (including relocated family members) will be deducted from the amount for which the applicant might otherwise be eligible. These cash resources include: Currency on hand, savings, all income anticipated within 30 days from property, farm resources, or any other investments and resources, market value of any war bonds or other readily convertible securities, and the value of major items of personal property, including luxury items, not essential in obtaining a livelihood on relocation.

The maximum grants for families of three or more members for household equipment will be made in accordance with the following scale:

3-member family	\$150
4-member family	200
5-member family	250
6-or-more-member family	300

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## XIII - Supplement - Part One - F (con't.)

In computing the size of the family, all persons who plan to live in one household (including those already relocated) will be considered. However, for each wage earner over one, two members will be deducted from the number in the family. A wage earner is defined as any person between 18 and 65, except housewives (one to each household), full-time students, and those who are unemployable due to age, or physical or mental disability.

The maximum grant for household equipment will be \$300. No grants will be made for unattached individuals and married couples without children, since it is assumed that single persons and childless couples can be accommodated in furnished rooms. Likewise, consideration will be given to the availability of furnished accommodations in connection with certain types of employment. Two-person families whose composition necessitates separate sleeping accommodations, and who are otherwise eligible, may be given a maximum grant of \$100.

The grant authorized at the center will be mailed to the district relocation officer if the destination is a community in which there is a district War Relocation Authority office or, if there is no district office there, the check will be mailed to the applicant in care of General Delivery at his point of destination.

As indicated above (first paragraph of F. 1.a.), War Relocation Authority will provide a relocation assistance grant of \$25 per person, where necessary, before the family leaves the center. In general, this grant is expected to be used for the payment of a deposit for the first month's rent on a house or apartment, as well as for other essentials, such as food, prior to receipt of wage earner's first pay check. However, if no other resources are available to provide for advance rent, a special grant may be issued by WRA for this purpose to nondependent families (those who need only temporary assistance during the initial adjustment period--one month from date of departure from center).

Part One - F. 1. b (con't.)  
Dependency Cases

Grants for minimum household equipment and a relocation assistance grant of \$25 per person will be provided by the War Relocation Authority to dependency cases, prior to leaving the center, on the same basis as to nondependent families. However, grants for advance rent and for transportation of household goods from depot to residence will not be made to dependent families, since they will be referred directly to public welfare agencies for all types of resettlement assistance other than household equipment. (See Part Two - C.1. below.)

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XIII - Supplement (con't.)

Part One G (con't.)

Household Equipment for Evacuees Already Relocated in Other Parts of the Country

4. Applications to public welfare agencies for household equipment, transportation of household goods and personal effects from the railway station to residence, and one month's rent, which were pending June 1, 1945, can be completed and grants made in accordance with their usual standards and procedures, after consultation with the relocation officer.

5. Evacuees who relocated prior to June 1 without receiving a grant for temporary assistance to reestablish their households, and whose application for such assistance was not pending with the local public welfare agency in the community of settlement before June 1, 1945, should be referred to the appropriate relocation officer who may process the application through the center from which the applicant resettled.

6. Evacuees who left centers after June 1, 1945, without receiving a grant for temporary household assistance at the center will not be considered for such assistance after relocation unless (1) furniture or other resources counted on for use in establishing a household was stolen, destroyed, or proved to be non-existent after the family's arrival in the community, thereby resulting in hardship, and/or (2) where the plan outlined above was not in effect at the center at the time relocation took place. In all cases, application for such assistance must be made to the relocation officer within 30 days after departure from the center.

7. When applications for household assistance are sent by the relocation officer to the center for processing, they will be handled in accordance with the same standards as applications filed by relocated persons whose family members remain in the center at the time they apply for temporary assistance. If the request is approved, the check will be forwarded to the district relocation officer for delivery to the applicant.

Part Two C.

Resettlement Assistance Program

1. Limitation on Use of Resettlement Assistance

- a. The Social Security Board, through State and local public welfare agencies, will provide resettlement assistance in all cases to meet unforeseen needs occurring after the family's resettlement, due to illness, unemployment, and similar adversities. Such assistance will be available during the initial adjustment period as well as later. Resettlement assistance can be used to provide for maintenance needs, and medical care, as outlined previously in Sections C.2 through C.8. However, resettlement assistance should not be used to provide household equipment except as new situations arise, such as an extra bed because of illness, or an addition to the family.

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XIII - Supplement - Part Two C.(con't.)

- b. Dependency cases will continue to be referred to local public welfare agencies by use of Form WRA-390. Assistance will continue to be provided on the same basis as previously, except for household equipment. Advance rent can be provided by public welfare agencies for dependent families since these items were not included in the grant made by the War Relocation Authority, prior to leaving the center. Transportation of household goods from the depot to residence can be provided if it is not included in the shipping arrangements made by WRA. (See Part One - F.l. b. above.)

D/R

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Washington

March 24, 1943

Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer  
Chairman, Social Security Board  
1825 H. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Altmeyer:

Members of the War Relocation Authority staff have conferred with officials of the Bureau of Public Assistance regarding the possibility of furnishing assistance, under the program for providing temporary assistance to enemy aliens and other persons affected by governmental action, to former residents of relocation centers who have been relocated in a community and who need assistance.

Under existing regulations governing the relocation of evacuees, the Authority does not anticipate a great volume of cases which will need either assistance or service from some outside source. However, emergencies do arise and adjustment in a new community may fail unless emergency situations can be met. The budget of the Authority does not include funds for such assistance, nor will such funds be included in next year's budget.

At a conference held March 17, 1943, between members of my staff and officials of the Bureau of Public Assistance, the following plan was developed for providing public assistance:

- (a) The Authority will inform each evacuee leaving the center for outside employment that, should he need assistance or service in an emergency, it is available through the local public welfare agency.
- (b) Referrals to the public welfare agency may be made either by direct application of an evacuee, by a member of the War Relocation Authority staff, or through any other source.
- (c) Assistance or service will be given in accordance with state standards and with the agreement between the Social Security Board and the state agency.
- (d) After financial assistance has been furnished for a period of three months, the situation will be reviewed jointly by the Public Assistance representative of the Social Security Board and the Relocation Officer of the Authority. In those situations in which it is jointly agreed that a person is not able to adjust in the community, he may be returned to the relocation center.

This is in further clarification of the proposal contained in my letter of January 8 to Miss Jane Hooy, based upon earlier proposals presented by Miss Hooy as of November 28, 1942.

Very truly yours,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director