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Confidential

April 28, 1942

FOR PERSONAL ATTENTION - D. S. MYER

Dear Dillon:

In line with your request made on your recent visit here, I am sending you an informal report on what I have found out to date regarding the investigational program of Mr. Nielson of the Civil Affairs Division. This information has been obtained from three conferences with Mr. Nielson, two of which were in his office at the Presidio. On those two occasions I had an opportunity to go extensively into his files and records.

While the information I have obtained is extensive, it is far from complete and I will use every opportunity to get additional information. I have not been able to obtain any significant additional information regarding Mr. Nielson himself, but will keep this in mind.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Phil Webster

enclosure



June 19, 1942

WRA

Mr. Samuel M. Dodd  
Chief Budget Examiner  
Bureau of the Budget  
Washington, D. C.

*Feb 2nd - local  
Govt. relations*

Dear Mr. Dodd:

I have separately brought to your attention the fact that in modifying the appropriation language recommended by the War Relocation Authority for submission to Congress the Budget Bureau omitted a provision regarding the transfer of employees. I should like to call to your attention one additional modification made by the Budget Bureau which we feel is of serious concern to the Authority.

Our recommended language provided for:

"~~payments~~, in the discretion of the Director, to States or political subdivisions thereof, or other local public taxing units, of sums determined by the Director to be equitable in lieu of taxes against real property under the control of the Authority or for the performance of governmental services required in connection with the administration of the program."

This was modified in the recommendation of the Budget Bureau to read:

"payments to States or political subdivisions thereof, or other local public taxing units, of sums in lieu of taxes against real property acquired by the Authority for the purposes hereof."

We should like to secure authorization from the Budget Bureau to request the Appropriations Committee informally to consider the addition of the following language to the clause just quoted:

"or payments for the performance of governmental services required in connection with the administration of the program."

Our reasons for submitting our original language and for reopening the question now are these; in virtually every area we have selected



for relocation centers we are bringing into the framework of local government a very much larger number of people than have been provided for heretofore. The law enforcement agencies, local courts, coroner's office, and other agencies of local government will be required to assume greatly increased burdens imposed by the presence of the evacuee communities. At the same time the tax base on which the local agencies of government are maintained will not be increased. The language recommended by the Bureau of the Budget will permit the Authority to reimburse units of local government for loss of tax revenue resulting from our purchase of land but will not permit us to contribute to the increased cost created by our bringing in large numbers of people. In fact, there is danger that the authorization will be construed as permitting us only to make payments in lieu of taxes which have heretofore been ~~assessed~~ assessed against lands that were in private ownership and have been acquired by purchase or condemnation by the War Relocation Authority. In most of the areas in which we shall operate this would permit no payment whatsoever since we are occupying land which was at the time of our initiating a project already in public ownership.

This problem is serious in every location but it is immediately critical in Inyo County, California in which the Manzanar project is situated. That project was started by the Army. Local people claim that definite commitments were made that no additional expense would be put upon the county as a result of the bringing in of the evacuees. They claim now that the Government has acted in bad faith because their courts are burdened with criminal and civil actions and other agencies of local government feel the pressure created by the evacuee community, yet while the War Relocation Authority has now taken over the management of the Manzanar Project, it has no authority to bear any of the additional costs. One of our most serious problems in local public relations



relations is greatly aggravated by this fact.

Authority to pay not only sums in lieu of taxes but also such other costs as are imposed upon local government units by the evacuee communities is essential to solution of our public relations problem at Manzanar. It may prove in most locations to be essential to proper community management, since without assumption of a fair share of the local government expenses by the War Relocation Authority, we may not be able to secure necessary local government services in the States and counties in which relocation centers are established.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

Director



June 19, 1942

Mr. E. R. Fryer, Regional Director  
War Relocation Authority  
Whitcomb Hotel Building  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Fryer:

This will amplify my teletype message of June 16, concerning the use of Issei labor on camouflage nets.

Our policy on the employment of Issei labor derives from the Convention between the United States and other Powers on the subject of prisoners of war, which was signed at Geneva at June 27, 1929, was subsequently ratified by the Senate and by the President, and formally deposited with the Government of Switzerland on February 4, 1932. Its provisions prescribe the treatment that is to be applied to prisoners of war. At the outbreak of hostilities the State Department informed the German, Italian, and Japanese Governments that the United States intended to apply the provisions of the Geneva Convention to civilian enemy aliens taken into custody insofar as those provisions might be adaptable to civilians, and that it expected enemy governments to extend like treatment to American citizens taken into custody by them. The Japanese replied that they would extend the provisions of the Convention to American civilian internees provided that the American Government did not make use of the provisions of the Convention to compel Japanese civilians in its hands to work against their will, to which the United States agreed.

The Geneva Convention, Article 31, states "Labor furnished by prisoners of war shall have no direct relation with war operations. It is especially prohibited to use prisoners for manufacturing and transporting arms or munitions of any kind, or for transporting material intended for combatant units."

Although this expression of intent by the State Department to extend the Convention to civilian internees does not have the full force



of law as would a treaty ratified by the Senate, it constitutes a statement of policy on the part of the State Department on behalf of the United States. Should we fail to carry out our declarations with respect to citizens of Japan or should the Government of Japan believe we were hiding behind any subterfuge, we can expect retaliation on the part of Japan upon American citizens and American soldiers in their hands.

The Issei are legally citizens of Japan and we may expect Japan, therefore, to insist that they be treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention insofar as the provisions are applicable. Representatives of the State Department have strongly urged, therefore, that in the interests of avoiding retaliation upon Americans in Japan, civilian and military, we should not use Issei labor upon any supplies or in any activity which is obviously and clearly directed toward manufacture of munitions for war use. Thus, raising of food, making of clothes not clearly intended for soldiers, and manufacture of articles not clearly associated with military purposes would not raise questions. But use of Issei labor on cartridge belts, camouflage nets, soldiers' uniforms, military shoes, or the repair of articles used by the military, would almost certainly lead to complications.

One further point may be of interest. There has been reference from time to time to the so-called dual citizenship of Japanese, and the claim that Japanese born in this country are claimed as citizens by Japan. A representative of the State Department has indicated that we need have no apprehensions on this score, that no country would consider as citizens of another country individuals born within its own borders, except in the cases of individuals who, by their own specific choice, definitely renounced citizenship in the country of their birth, or are for other reasons not made citizens by birth under the law of the country in which they are born. In other words, this country



would not consider for a moment any Japanese claim that Japanese born in this country are Japanese citizens, and it is not likely that Japan will seriously advance such a claim. Therefore, the use of Nisei labor on military articles should not cause us any embarrassment from the standpoint of retaliation.

In summary then, I think it wise to continue our present policy of avoiding the use of Issei labor on articles directly associated with the conduct of the war effort. Their labor should be directed to the improvement of the Center, to the production of food and articles needed for general consumption, and for other non-military purposes. Deviation from this policy would sooner or later in all probability cause retaliation upon Americans abroad, and I think the WRA cannot afford to take the responsibility or the risk of providing the excuse for such retaliation on the part of our enemies.

I believe that if the reasons for our policy are explained to evacuees they will see its reasonableness and will be glad to cooperate.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director



June 25, 1942

Hon. Millard Tydings  
United States Senate

Dear Senator Tydings:

As requested in your letter of June 1, 1942 to Mr. Milton S. Eisenhower, I am submitting material to outline the organizational structure of the War Relocation Authority and define the functions of each organizational unit.

This includes three charts, one each at the Washington, Regional and Project levels. The Regional and Project charts show both organizational breakdown and functional descriptions. Please note that all details of administration are carried on at these levels, while a small Washington office is maintained to establish policies in keeping with the war program and the policies of other Federal agencies, and to exercise general supervision over the work of the organization. An outline chart for the Washington Office is enclosed, together with a statement giving the functions of each unit in more detail than space on the chart would allow.

Figures for the total number of employees as of the close of business June 23 are:

Washington	64
Regional	144
Project	79

Our organization as planned will include the Washington Office, three Regional offices, and thirteen projects. On projects every effort will be made to train and use Japanese in administrative positions with compensation at the regular rate for evacuees, and so cut down as far as possible the number of Caucasian Americans employed under civil service.

Sincerely,  
/s/ D. S. Myer  
Director



CONFIDENTIAL

July 7, 1942

Philip M. Glick, Solicitor  
War Relocation Authority  
Barr Building  
17th and Eye Streets, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Philip:

Yesterday Commander Ringle met with a number of us in Mr. Coverley's office to answer questions that we might ask. In general he propounded the theories set forth in his mimeographed memoranda. I might comment parenthetically that his segregation theory would solve many problems for us, but I am fearful of establishing a precedent such as it would involve.

Bob Frase asked Commander Ringle what he thought of Colonel Bendetsen's oft-repeated statement that there has not been a single instance when a Japanese has reported disloyalty on the part of another of the same race. Bendetsen has cited this to show that the Japanese cannot be trusted. Commander Ringle replied that in his experience there have been at least five Japanese informers to every single white informer. He stated that he had told Colonel Bendetsen this and asked him whether he had made his statement sincerely, because if had he had done so on the basis of misinformation. Colonel Bendetsen replied that he knew the statement was false when he made it but he thought it would have favorable results in getting more information from the Japanese.

Other persons in the group to which Commander Ringle addressed these remarks included Mr. Coverley, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Frase, Mr. Lee, Mrs. Adams, Mr. Kimball, Mr. Collins, and Miss Stewart. I hardly think I need to express my reaction.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ed  
Regional Attorney  
(E. E. Ferguson)



AIR MAIL

WRA

July 14, 1942

Mr. E. R. Fryer  
Regional Director  
War Relocation Authority  
Whitcomb Hotel Building  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Fryer:

There is enclosed herewith a copy of a letter from Assistant Secretary of War McCloy to the Honorable Norman H. Davis, Chairman, Central Committee of the American National Red Cross, dated June 19, 1942. You will note that because of unfavorable publicity in certain magazines, the Assistant Secretary of War has deemed it advisable to request the American Red Cross to make a thorough survey of the entire Japanese evacuation, and particularly living conditions in the temporary centers.

In connection with this survey, we believe it desirable that the same Committee of the American Red Cross follow the same procedure with reference to our relocation centers. Yesterday, the Red Cross was furnished with the necessary credentials to be presented to you prior to their visit to our relocation centers.

I understand that Mr. Harry A. Wann, Assistant Administrator of the Services to the Armed Forces of the American National Red Cross, will be in charge of the party making the survey. He will be accompanied by four persons; one who will inspect housing; one, medical services and supply; one, feeding and clothing; and one, social service. Mr. Wann, himself, will survey education and general administration.

The American Red Cross desires to visit all of our relocation centers which are in operation, in accordance with the schedule, which will also include the assembly centers. It is my hope that conditions at Manzanar will be such that they can visit there also. If you believe this unwise, will you please communicate with me before discouraging



the party from going to that center.

Perhaps it will be wise to have someone from the region accompany the party to our relocation centers and to obtain their reactions and impressions as the survey is made. However, this detail will be a matter for you to decide. I am especially anxious that the reactions of the party be favorable to the work we are doing in the relocation centers, and that the difference between the conduct of the assembly centers and the relocation centers be outstanding.

Very truly yours,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director.



Office of the Director

July 28, 1942

Mr. E. R. Fryer  
Regional Director  
War Relocation Authority  
Whitcomb Hotel Building  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Fryer:

Several of the members of our Washington staff have expressed an interest in seeing the circular letters, administrative instructions and other material issued from your office to the projects. At the present time I do not believe we have a complete set of such material in our files.

I would therefore appreciate your sending us all back copies of this material and would suggest that you make arrangements to have a copy of all future circulars and instructions mailed both to this office and to the Office of Reports for the attention of Mr. Baker.

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director



July 28, 1942

SUBJECT: Interior Security  
TO: Mr. E. R. Fryer and Regional Directors  
of the War Relocation Authority

1. The actual strength of the Interior Security Police at each Assembly Center is (or was at the time the Center was evacuated) as follows:

<u>Center</u>	<u>No. of Personnel</u>	<u>Date</u>
Cave Creek	4	5-15-42
Fresno	22	7-23-42
Manzanar	15	6-1-42
Marysville	13	6-24-42
Mayer	4	6-10-42
Merced	24	7-23-42
Pinedale	19	7-15-42
Pomona	23	7-23-42
Portland	17	7-23-42
Puyallup	29	7-23-42
Sacramento	20	6-15-42
Salinas	10	6-28-42
Santa Anita	86	7-23-42
Stockton	23	7-23-42
Tanforan	22	7-23-42
Toppensih	2	5-14-42
Tulare	25	7-23-42
Turlock	18	7-23-42

2. In the office of the Interior Security Branch at W.C.C.A. Headquarters in San Francisco, there are 10 women stenographers or clerks, a superintendent of records, a planning assistant, two inspectors, an assistant chief of the Branch, and a chief. All but the chief (a Major) are civilians. The total number of employees in this Branch including all Assembly Centers, was 392. In proportion to the population, considering all Centers listed and the entire personnel of the Branch, there were 3.8 interior police per thousand of evacuee population. In the nine centers from which evacuation has not yet started, the approximate population is 61,000 and the total personnel of the Interior Security Branch as of June 22 was 287 or 4.7 police per thousand evacuees.

3. Due to the fact that the Interior Security Branch was not started until almost May 1st and could not be said to be organized until June 1st and the records system not completed until late in June, there are many incidents which occurred prior to these dates which are not recorded in our files. As an example of this, Major Santilli's daily population reports show 314 parolees, from detention and internment camps, returned to Assembly Centers. Our records show only 118 parolees returned to Assembly Centers.

4. A complaint form is made in each Assembly Center on each complaint or violation reported to the Interior Police. As of midnight, July 22-23, there were 3761 such complaints on file in the records office of the Interior Security Branch. These were divided as follows:



<u>Offenses</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Parolees	116
Stikes	4
Assaults	17
Disorderly Conduct	40
Escape (Actual)	1
(Attempt)	5
Subversive	16
(Suspicion)	40
*Contraband -- Total	1665
(Dangerous)	36
(Others)	1611
Gambling	39
Prostitution	1
Mess Hall Inc.	15
Unauthorized Assembly	3
Regulatory Inf.	32
General	
Total - Above Offenses	1994
Other Offenses	
All Classifications	<u>1767</u>
Total - All Offenses	3761

\*Contraband total includes "Dangerous" and "Other", plus certain types omitted from either group.

This total of 3761 involves approximately 7500 individuals since in most instances more than one person is involved either as complainant or victim.

5. Charges filed and disposition thereof are as follows:

<u>Offenses</u>	<u>No. Charges Filed</u>	<u>No. Convictions</u>
Parolees	0	0
Strikes	0	0
Assaults	3	1
Disorderly Conduct	5	5
Escape (Actual)	4	4
(Attempt)	0	0
Subversive	10	0
(Suspicion)	0	0
Contraband -- Total	1	0
(Dangerous)	1	0
(Others)	0	0
Gambling	37	37
Prostitution	0	0
Mess Hall Inc.	2	2
Unauthorized Assembly	0	0
Regulatory Inf.	2	0
General	0	0



(Contd. from page 2)

Offenses	No. of Charges Filed	No. Convictions
Total - Above Offenses	64	49
Other Offenses - All Classifications	8	7
Total - All Offenses	72	56

6. The F.B.I. has taken custody of 30 persons in Assembly Centers for various charges which are not in all instances revealed to us.

7. Our records show 118 parolees returned to Assembly Centers from detention and internment camps. Actually this number is at least 314.

8. In 19 cases, information has been referred to G-2.

9. Subversive activities have started to appear, as such, only in the past month. From the developments in this period, it seems certain that there will be more difficulty with this activity as time goes on.

10. The function of interior security, as we see it in the Assembly Centers, is considerably beyond that of an ordinary American community of the same size in peace time. There is but one problem of the ordinary community that is almost non-existent in the Assembly Centers - control of motorized traffic - while there are many important time-consuming problems which must be controlled by Interior Police that are never found in the ordinary community: (1) control of visiting, (2) inspection of parcel post, (3) inspection of other incoming packages or baggage, (4) investigation of subversive activities, espionage and sabotage on a much greater scale than in a community of similar size, (5) enforcement of center regulations, (6) escorting of evacuees on necessary errands outside the center boundaries, and (7) transferring evacuees from one center to another. In addition to these, many of the police problems of the ordinary community give definite promise of becoming more aggravated in Assembly Centers. Some of these are vice, thefts of various kinds and assaults.

11. This organization has recently received reports from Klamath Falls, Oregon, that evacuees are seen there quite often without Caucasian guards or escorts. Similar complaints have been received from areas near other Relocation Centers.

12. It is also understood that at the Colordao River Relocation Center there are no Caucasian police, while at Tule Lake there are only 2 Caucasian police and at Manzanar the Caucasian police force was reduced from fifteen on June 1 to 5 at the present time.



~~12. This office is under the impression that conditions at Relocation Centers~~

13. This office is under the impression that conditions at Relocation Centers at the present moment are, and will continue for some time in the future, identical with those which now exist in the Assembly Centers except for slightly improved living quarters and more agricultural and industrial labor opportunities. This suggests the need for the maintenance, for the time being at least, of an adequate interior policing control. On this premise it is recommended that a minimum of three Caucasian interior police be employed per each one thousand of evacuees residents in each Relocation Center. This will provide only one interior policeman for duty per each one thousand of evacuees during each eight-hour shift. It is believed that this number should perhaps be increased to four interior police per thousand in order to provide against the contingency of illness and the six-day duty per week requirements of the National Labor Relations laws.

14. It has been the experience of the W.C.C.A. and the C.A.D. that the Interior Security police should not be placed under the absolute jurisdiction of the Center Manager. Their professional and technical responsibilities should be discharged without interference or control by the Center Manager, and the interior policing policies should be promulgated by the Regional Director and should be supervised by him. We consider the principle so controlling that a very carefully worded statement thereof has been included in the Interior Security Manual which is in effect in each Assembly Center. A copy of the Manual is inclosed herewith, and attention is invited to pages 71 and 72 thereof.

15. The primary purpose of this memorandum is to invite your attention to the fact that the Interior Security police organization of the W.C.C.A. has been very carefully selected and trained. The chiefs, inspectors and sergeants are persons of professional attainment. The Interior Security personnel is rapidly being released by the WCCA and it is suggested that it might be advisable for the W.R.A. to consider the employment of such of this personnel as it may desire in order to provide continuity of police personnel familiar with the Japanese psychology and conduct. It is believed that the stronger the Interior Security police organization within the Relocation Center, the less will be the desire of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command to exert military control over what should be ordinary administrative procedure on the part of the W.R.A.

16. The records and files are now being maintained by the Interior Security Branch in the Whitcomb Hotel in such form as to be transferable to the W.R.A., and in accordance with the suggestion made by you to Lt. Col. Boekel and to Major Ashworth at a conference some two months ago.

17. It will be appreciated if you will kindly indicate to us to what extent, if any, you desire our Interior Security Branch to make available to the W.R.A. such of its personnel which will otherwise be disbanded progressively as evacuation is completed.

Karl R. Bendetsen  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Assistant Chief of Staff  
Civil Affairs Division

(This report was evidently the result of communication from Lt. Col. Boekel to Bendetsen suggesting that the W.R.A. might well use the Interior Security Police of the Assembly Center which group would otherwise be reduced. See 4X6 notes on this subject.)



1459 Ferger Avenue  
Fresno, California  
July 30, 1942

Hon. Elbert D. Thomas  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

I wish to comment at this time upon the subject of the Japanese people within the United States, particularly here on the West Coast. It is most gratifying to know of your extensive experience, past and present, with these people. Coupled with this knowledge is my high esteem for our personal acquaintance established over a period of years in Salt Lake City, Utah. Consequently, I feel good about writing you. I have confidence that what I have in mind will receive influential attention.

These past three months I have been policing the Japanese Fresno Assembly Center, which comprises over 5,000 evacuees, and is only one of many such California reception centers of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, a civilian branch of the Fourth Army Command. My branch of the W.C.C.A. is known as the Interior Security ~~Bran~~ Police. It's personnel was brought together only after rigid interview, elimination, and qualification standards by its organizers, and of course the Civil Service requirements. Those responsible for the organization are Major Ray Ashworth, U.S.A., Mr. J. A. Strickland, Asst. Chief of Sec. Police, and my own Chief W. W. Vaughan of the Fresno Center. I am taking the liberty of inclosing a copy of the interior police duties and activities as drawn up by these men for your information. And I wish here to mention a pertinent fact also. All of the Security Police have attended a special 30 hour schooling and lecture course which dealt with the traits and psychology of the Japanese, some of the subject matter being passed on to us from the experience of the F.B.I.

It is my understanding that the W.C.C.A., of which we are a part, will soon have fulfilled its purpose, when it finishes the task of delivering all Japanese evacuees over to permanent relocation centers at some distant inland from the West Coast. The responsibility and care of the Japanese will then rest with the War Relocation Administration, supervision of which department was invested in Mr. Eisenhower by President Roosevelt last March.

To the best of my knowledge the W.R.A. has failed to recognize the genuine need and importance of inculcating the Interior Police branch of the W.C.C.A. into its own organization. Here we are now an established,—an experienced and capable law and peace enforcement group,—especially trained and respected by the Japanese themselves, which may be dissolved because of W.R.A. failing to recognize our potential importance to itself. We, much more perhaps than the management personnel, do know the positive necessity of the presence of Caucasian peace officers wherever the Japanese may be assembled. Knowing the philosophy of the Japanese as you yourself know it, I am sure that you agree with me the importance of dependable red blooded American white men being constantly on the alert within and among them, cannot be overstressed. We know how jealous the Japanese are for ever so little power or authority. We know their disposition to desire "one" in order that they



might take "two". We know that if we give them an "inch" of liberty, so to speak, they will take first a "foot", a "yard", a "block", or even a "mile" provided they are not halted at the first inch.

At this point I wish to cite our experience within the assembly center pertaining to the Japanese policing themselves. We organized an Auxiliary Police Department, as did the other assembly centers. In our own case as well as all other centers to the best of my knowledge, such auxiliary departments became very much a "farce", instead of a "force". In fact we had to disband them. True to the general rule, they were totally lacking when it came to initiative, or where they should have used fair judgment. They were flight, easily excitable, lost in a panic, and worst of all we could not depend upon them to inform on their fellow race except in the most trivial of enfractures of the rules.

I could write at much greater length, Senator Thomas, but perhaps I've expressed myself sufficiently for the present. I sincerely hate to see the W.R.A. make the mistake of attempting to police the relocation centers by the Japanese themselves. It will react to the detriment of both the management as well as to the Japanese. They will be much harder to bring into line after a mistake of this nature has been allowed, and those Japanese to whom law and order was entrusted, once disbanded, will most surely constitute a back-biting, disgruntled, trouble-making group of "once was" leaders. And I also hate to see the disintegration of so select a group of efficient, capable, trained men for the job, which sooner or later, the W.R.A. will need so badly. I feel they will regret it if they do not act immediately upon the matter of taking over a nucleus at least of the personnel of the Interior Security Police NOW while it is yet functioning.

I shall greatly appreciate judicious consideration of the subject, and more than that I will sincerely appreciate your taking such steps and procedure as your good judgment may dictate. Needless to say I will look forward to hearing from you.

With very best personal wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

/s/ Frank C. Rich



CONFIDENTIAL

August 21, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

To: E.M. Rowalt, Deputy Director

Re: Individual Evacuation in the Eastern Defense Command.

On my visit to New York Tuesday, August 18, Major Holbrook and his associates in the Civil Affairs Division of the Eastern Defense Command advised me in some detail concerning their plans for evacuating individuals from certain areas of the Eastern Defense Command.

At the present time there are roughly a thousand individuals, some American Citizens through birth or naturalization, and some aliens, whose continued presence in certain areas is considered by the Army as inimical to the safety of the United States. Accordingly, under the authority of Executive order No. 9066, and in consequence of Proclamation No. 1 issued by General Drum under the authority delegated to him by the Secretary of War under Executive order No. 9066, the Eastern Defense Command contemplate issuing individual exclusion orders against such individuals.

It is contemplated that the individuals will have approximately ten days from the date of notification to leave their former homes and locate somewhere else, preferably within other parts of the Eastern Defense Command. Pursuant to the correspondence between the Director of the WRA and General Drum, the latter is contemplating that the WRA will render assistance in implementing this evacuation, and I tentatively confirmed this understanding during my discussions on the basis of our authority under Executive order No. 9102.

The general breakdown of responsibilities in connection with this proposed evacuation runs about as follows according to our discussions:

1. The Army, in collaboration with the FBI and the U.S. Attorney will decide who is to be evacuated. The Army will also prescribe areas which are restricted for each individual.
2. The WRA would help relocate the individuals who have been served evacuation orders by the Army. This assistance would differ from case to case. Some individuals will doubtless be able to relocate without any assistance, and will prefer not to have such assistance. Many others, however, will be caught without resources, and with various obligations of property and dependents, and will doubtless need help from the WRA in selecting places to go, in getting themselves, their families, and their belongings to the new locations, and in finding a new job. The WRA may also be called upon for assistance in selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of residence or business property, and in storing, selling, or moving personal effects. It may be necessary to provide transportation and subsistence during the period of the move and for such period thereafter as may be required for the evacuee to get a new job and to carry on for himself. This will involve probably the making of loans and grants to individuals.
3. The FBI will undertake certain responsibilities in the nature of checking upon the actions of evacuated individuals, and their continued residence at their new locations.



Confidential Memo to Rowalt from Stauber

August 21, 1942

4. The Army will be responsible for initiating and bringing to the attention of the Attorney General, cases in which prosecution is believed to be warranted for failure of the individual to observe conditions of the evacuation order.

The War Department proposes decentralizing its part of this program to the four service commands which have headquarters at Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Atlanta. Action in the Second and Third Commands, with headquarters at New York and Baltimore respectively is most imminent, probably beginning during the first half of September. Action in the first Command, with headquarters at Boston, may also be expected shortly, whereas action in the Fourth Service Command at Atlanta is less imminent.

This will require that the WRA establish a small staff immediately at New York and Baltimore and probably shortly thereafter at Boston, with the possibility that eventually a fourth office should be established at Atlanta. Each office should have a local director who will be in charge of the office and at least one competent assistant, together with one or two clerk-secretaries or stenographers. Just how much additional help will be required will depend on how the program develops, or how rapidly the Army thinks it should move in the national interest, and the difficulty and complexity of the problems met in ~~the~~ working out individual cases. The thousand cases above referred to are cases now pending rather imminently and it is contemplated they will be handled within the next three or six months. During that time it is expected that additional cases will be developed which may call for exclusion. In fact, the Army representatives seemed to consider that the individual exclusion process may be a more or less continuing one, pretty much for the duration.

For purposes of rough computation salaries and office expense for one year, and estimate of aid to evacuees may be tentatively set up as follows:

Salaries

Each of three offices (annual basis)

1 Director	\$5600
1 Assistant	4800
1 Clerk	1560
1 Clerk	1440
	<u>13400</u>

Three offices

\$40,200

Travel

4,000

Office Rent

2,100

Miscellaneous

2,000

Direct Assistance to evacuees

Railroad fare

24,750

(Assuming 3/4 of evacuees will need travel assistance, that they have an average of 5 members in their families, and that the average travel is 300 miles (Coach fare @ 2.2¢ mi.)

Loans and Grants:

150,000

(2 months' assistance @ \$100 per month for 750 families.)



Confidential Memo to Rowalt from Stauber

August 21, 1942

Contingencies:

1,950

\$225,000

The above estimates are highly tentative and are subject to considerable error of estimate. They provide for maintaining staff and office for a year, but only for assistance to the 1000 proposed evacuees, hence it may be regarded as a provisional estimate because of the very meager information available. Either a greater or smaller percentage of the evacuees may require assistance; the number evacuated will almost certainly increase; and the distances evacuees will have to go and the amount of financial assistance they will have to be given may depart quite widely from the estimates used above. Hence, experience will give a basis for refining the estimates. We should, of course, do our best to keep such expenses down consistent with giving reasonable assistance to those who are called upon to change their place of residence and mode of living upon such short notice.

E. R. Stauber  
Relocation Planning Officer



Aug. 26, 1942

Mr. A. Shuman  
Polarizing Instrument Co.  
630 Fifth Avenue  
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 22, 1942 in which you propose to erect a plant for the grinding of lenses and prisms at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Wyoming, and to employ evacuees residing there - in in the manufacture of optics.

I am pleased to advise you that your proposal is herewith accepted by the War Relocation Authority, subject, of course, to the negotiation of a lease for the necessary land within the Relocation Center upon which to erect your factory. We are prepared to discuss the terms and conditions of such a lease at your earliest convenience. In employing these evacuees it will, of course, be necessary for you to comply with Federal wage and hour regulations and such Federal or State statutes governing industrial operations as may be applicable.

We understand that in company with officials of our Denver regional office, you have already made a tentative selection of a site within the Heart Mountain Relocation Center. We assume that you have assured yourself of the availability at this site of the necessary electric power and other facilities which you will require, since the War Relocation Authority is not in a position to supply them.

In view of the urgent need for speed in erecting the factory before the cold weather starts, you may take this as your authority to proceed immediately with the erection of the factory on the site selected. Mr. Smart, Regional Director, and Mr. Rachford, Project Director of the Heart Mountain Center, are being advised to this effect and will cooperate with you to the fullest extent.



Aug. 26, 1942

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The War Relocation Authority will render you every assistance in bringing the employment possibilities of your factory to the attention of the evacuees, in supplying you with information on the characteristics of the evacuee population and in providing you with the necessary opportunities to interview and recruit the necessary workers. The actual recruitment of the workers will, of course, be your own responsibility. In order to be of maximum helpfulness to you in this regard it will be appreciated if you would provide us with the following information regarding your labor requirements and working conditions:

1. Types of labor and preferred characteristics
2. A schedule of wages to be paid
3. Information regarding general working conditions and types of work involved

The enlistment of these colonists is, of course, on a voluntary basis and we, therefore, deem it advisable to inform them fully in advance of the conditions surrounding the employment which we are bringing to their attention. The transfer of evacuees to the Heart Mountain Relocation Center will probably be completed some time between October 15 and November 1, and the census of these people will be undertaken as soon thereafter as practical. While we cannot guarantee that complete information on these people will be available by November 1, we will make such information available as soon thereafter as the census is completed.

For your information we desire to call your attention to the policy recently established by the War Relocation Authority with respect to wages to be paid evacuees residing in Relocation ~~Centers~~ Centers but employed in private industries. It has been agreed that the final determination of whether or not evacuees so employed will retain



the full amount of wages earned in such employment or will deposit in a common fund the difference between such wages and the cost of subsistence plus a nominal standard wage which will be paid to all evacuees, shall be left to the determination of the Community Council in each Center. In keeping with this policy the Community Council at Heart Mountain Relocation Center will determine the policy to be followed in this Center with respect to such wages after the Center has been fully populated. We call this to your attention because it may possibly have some effect upon the recruitment of workers for your factory and we desire that you be fully informed of all conditions surrounding the operation of the Center.

We are also calling to your attention the fact that since the products to be manufactured in your factory are intended for the armed forces, the provisions of the Geneva Conference with respect to the employment of aliens will apply and the employment of evacuees in your factory will, therefore, be limited to citizens of the United States. The Geneva Convention provided that no enemy aliens may be employed in industries relating to military operations.

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director



Aug. 27, 1942

Hon. Frederick Van Nuys  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Van Nuys:

This will acknowledge your note of referral dated August 25, 1942, and a letter to you dated August 21, 1942, from Angeline Maynard Recording Secretary, United Garment Workers of America, Local 193, 818 West Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, Indiana. Miss Maynard states that at a recent convention of the United Garment Workers the question was raised regarding the use of Japanese workers in the garment industry.

A small garment factory is now being established at the Manzanar California Relocation Project which will manufacture work clothes solely for the use of evacuees on the various projects. These products will not enter into commercial trade channels, nor compete in any way with private interests or existing labor supplies, but will serve only to service the Relocation Centers.

It is also anticipated that certain agricultural activities will be established on the projects best suited to agriculture, in which a number of the evacuees might participate.

The War Relocation Authority is deeply concerned with the effect of its operations upon the labor supply of the Nation, and is making every effort to see that no action is taken which would in any way tend to interfere with it.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director



Aug. 29, 1942

Mr. E. R. Fryer  
Regional Director  
War Relocation Authority  
Whitcomb Hotel Building  
San Francisco, California

Attention: Mr. R. B. Cozzens

Dear Mr. Fryer:

As a result of the telephone conversation under date of August 28, 1942, Lt. Colonel Roy E. Hughes - Mr. R. B. Cozzens, it is understood that the San Francisco Regional Office will:

1. Assume full responsibility for the location, acquisition, induction, and assimilation of a properly qualified ~~only~~ Caucasian tent and canvas goods plant superintendent for Tule Lake, California, capable of supervising machinery installations, etc., at a salary of not to exceed \$3200 per annum, with actual production to start November 1, 1942.
2. In the meantime, a crew of Japanese-American colonists will be selected and vocationally trained for this work.
3. The responsibility for production of one hundred pyramidal tents per day for the Quartermaster Corps, starting November 1, 1942, is fully assumed by you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director



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September 2, 1942

Miss Hazel Baker  
Secy., United Garment Workers of America  
Local Union 127  
RR #9, Box 335  
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Miss Baker:

Your letter of August 22, 1942 addressed to the President of the United States, has been referred to me for reply. Your letter protests the use of sewing machines formerly used by the Works Progress Administration and the National Youth Administration by the evacuees now centered in War Relocation Projects.

A small garment factory is now being established at the Manzanar, California Relocation Project which will manufacture work clothes solely for the use of evacuees on the various projects. These products will not enter into commercial trade channels, nor compete in any way with private interests or existing labor supplies, but will serve only to service the Relocation Centers.

It is also anticipated that certain agricultural activities will be established on the projects best suited to agriculture, in which a number of evacuees might participate.

The War Relocation Authority is deeply concerned with the effect of its operations upon the labor supply of the Nation, and is making every effort to see that no action is taken which would in any way tend to interfere with it.

Sincerely yours,

B. S. Myer

Director



September 3, 1942

Mr. Carl J. Friedrich, Chairman  
Committee of Correspondence  
Council for Democracy  
M-31 Littauer Center  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Friedrich:

This will acknowledge your letter advising us that you have in preparation a memorandum on "The Alien Problem" and requesting further information as to the program of the War Relocation Authority in relocating the people of Japanese ancestry who have been evacuated from military areas on the Pacific coast.

As you doubtless know, the War Relocation Authority is a civilian agency created by Executive Order of the President to carry out a planned and orderly program for resettling the people of Japanese ancestry after their evacuation. The actual evacuation is being carried forward by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, an agency created especially for the purpose by the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. At the present time about half the evacuees--roughly 55,000 of them--are in relocation centers administered by the War Relocation Authority. The other half are in temporary assembly centers under jurisdiction of the Wartime Civil Control Administration. Of the ten relocation centers being established on public lands in the Western states, two are about fully occupied and five others have some evacuees in residence. By the latter part of October, we are hopeful that the entire evacuee population will have been transferred to relocation centers.

We have established two procedures by which evacuees of American birth are permitted to leave relocation centers for private employment on the outside--(1) a procedure for individual employment and (2) a procedure for group employment. Any individual evacuee who was born in this country and who has never lived in Japan may apply for a permit to leave a relocation center if he has a definite offer of a job in some community outside the eight far western states under jurisdiction of the Western Defense Command. All such applications will be considered on their merits.



The procedure for group employment of evacuees was worked out in collaboration with the United States Employment Service especially with a view to relieving farm labor shortages. Since early this summer, about 1,500 evacuees have been working in the sugar-beet fields of eastern Oregon, Idaho, Utah, and Montana, and the prospect is that many more will be employed in these areas during the harvest season. For your information, I am enclosing copies of two statements--one outlining the procedure by which individual evacuees may obtain permits for outside employment and the other describing the recruitment procedure for group employment. Japanese aliens are not eligible to leave the centers individually for outside private jobs but they have in some instances been permitted to leave centers to accept temporary jobs in group employment.

It should also be mentioned that Japanese-American students born in this country and not having resided in Japan are permitted to continue their studies at outside colleges and universities approved by the War and Navy Departments.

In general, the objective of the War Relocation Authority is to permit the greatest possible freedom of movement particularly for the citizen group, which comprises about two-thirds of the evacuees. Relocation centers will be as nearly normal American communities as we can make them; and the Authority will also extend every help and encouragement to citizen evacuees and their families in finding opportunities for outside private employment. In this latter connection, however, I should point out that we are planning to move quite gradually and with extreme care. In no case will we sanction private relocation of evacuees where the temper of public opinion is clearly hostile.

While an increasing number of evacuees can be expected to go out in private employment as time goes on, the great majority of them will probably remain at relocation centers for the duration of the war. Here they will be assigned to productive work designed to make their communities as self-sustaining as possible. They will grow most of their own food; subjugate and bring under cultivation large acreages of waste-land; and be employed in small manufacturing plants producing articles for the use of evacuee communities such as furniture and clothing. Some manufacturing will also be done for the armed forces, as for example the garnishing of camouflage nets and the grinding of lenses for optical instruments. Evacuees will also contribute to the war effort in production of certain foods.



As to what will be done with reference to people of Japanese ancestry after the war is over, only time can tell. We are hoping that their reassimilation into American society can be accomplished without serious disruption, but the ultimate decision in the matter will rest with Congress and with public opinion. Since most of the evacuees have severed all ties with the communities where they formerly lived, they will have to make a new start in life regardless of their fate after the war. Their spirit of cooperation and patriotism in this period of readjustment has been admirable. Our concern is to maintain that spirit by continuing the process of Americanization and by fair treatment consistent with democratic principles so that after the war the problem will not be further complicated by having a disillusioned and embittered people on our hands.

In carrying forward this program we have had in mind the point you raise in your final question--the use which Axis propagandists might make of our handling of this relocation problem--and we are working closely with the Overseas Branch, Office of War Information, in presenting the true pictures of our program to the people of the Far East. By treating the Japanese people in this country with fairness and consideration we feel that there is like likelihood that American prisoners held by the Japanese will be subjected to reprisals and brutalities.

There is enclosed for your information a further bulletin on the relocation program. I appreciate the interest of your organization in this program and assure you that if you need any further information or assistance, we shall be glad to cooperate in every way possible.

Respectfully yours,

D. S. Myer

Director



September 5, 1942

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Warren F. Draper, M. D.  
Acting Surgeon General  
U. S. Public Health Service  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Draper:

In response to your letter of September 2, concerning our proposal that the Public Health Service assume responsibility for the conduct of the medical work of the War Relocation Authority, I am glad to supply the information requested.

It is our opinion that the release of Japanese physicians for post graduate courses or other purposes will not increase the need for the employment of Government physicians. If we are able to follow a policy of relocation generally we ought to be able to relocate other Japanese Americans in approximately the same proportions as physicians might be relocated. I would like to make it clear that physicians will not be released just for the specific purpose of taking post graduate work. It may be possible that they will be released for medical duty that might also be associated with post graduate work.

We do not think it would be possible for the War Relocation Authority, with the aid of the Procurement and Assignment Service, to employ physicians who are over 45 years of age or physically disqualified for service with the armed forces to the extent needed unless we have a working relationship with the Public Health Service. I think it may be possible if we are able to work out an agreement with the Public Health Service to employ a number of physicians of this type and gradually replace some of the younger physicians with older physicians or men who have been disqualified for services in the armed forces, if we can offer a Public Health Service Commission.

If the Public Health Service does not find it possible to assume the responsibilities which we have requested, we would, of course, have to carry on as best we can under the original plan of operating our own medical service. I would say very frankly, however, if we thought we could do this without difficulty we would not have approached the Public Health Service at this time for additional services.

With reference to the last point raised in your letter concerning the chief medical officer we, of course, would expect to work with the Public Health Service on any satisfactory plan. If you care to recommend a chief medical officer who is an experienced member of the Public Health Service we would have no objections. However, I think it should be made clear that he either should be a full time officer who is prepared to actively take charge of the pro-



gram and devote his full time and energies to the job or he should understand that our program might be attached to one of your key people with whom we would consult on general policies with the understanding that we would handle the operations program through Dr. Thompson or some other designated doctor.

I am quite sure we will have no difficulty in working out the proper arrangements. I would only want to be sure that there was no confusion of responsibility because I would not want to slow up the direct action that is necessary at this very critical time.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. Myer

Director



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September 5, 1942

Harvey H. Davis, Vice President  
The Ohio State University  
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Mr. Davis:

In regard to the question raised in your letter of September 2, if the student seeking admission is of Japanese ancestry and now living in an assembly or relocation center she would technically fall within the group whose admission to Ohio State would be objectionable to the Navy Department.

For purposes of student relocation, we are of course concerned in this office with students of Japanese ancestry who are now at assembly or relocation centers. As I pointed out in my letter of August 7, neither the War Department or the War Relocation Authority wishes to interpose any barrier to the attendance of students of Japanese ancestry who are not now living at assembly or relocation centers. In the same way, we have assumed that the Navy's objection to the use of a college for relocation does not extend to students of Japanese ancestry who are living in other parts of the country.

Admittedly this distinction is unfortunate, having as its basis merely the historic accident that certain of the Japanese-Americans were "frozen" within the evacuated zone. The case referred to in your letter is one which might be of considerable aid to us in our efforts to obtain clearance for students now in assembly or relocation centers whose loyalty to the United States is unquestioned. We would like very much to have such details as you may be able to furnish.

In the meantime, if the girl is not living at a relocation or assembly center, she may be registered in exactly the same manner as any other American.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. Myer

Director



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September 10, 1942

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Director of Procurement  
Signal Corps  
War Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

1. Reference is made to:

- (a) Executive Order No. 9102 dated March 18, 1942, creating the War Relocation Authority.
- (b) Memorandum of agreement dated April 17, 1942, between the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War and the Director, War Relocation Authority.
- (c) Numerous current press releases on the growing shortage of labor for war production in key armament centers.

2. Reference is also made to the following annexes hereto attached:

- (a) Letter dated May 29, 1942, from the Secretary of War to the Director, War Relocation Authority. ✓
- (b) Chart showing location of Japanese-American Relocation Centers. (Please note these are all located west of the Mississippi River.) ✓
- (c) Administrative Order No. 27 outlining policy for private employment of Japanese relocatees. ✓

3. Until such time as the available labor pools of Japanese-American relocatees have been absorbed by private employers under the conditions indicated in W.R.A. Administrative Order No. 27 and within approved Defense Command interior zones, it is requested that appropriate consideration be given to War Relocation Authority facilities or privately erected plants within or adjacent to Relocation Centers which might readily be created for war production.

4. To this end, the following observations are made:

- (a) As a review of procurement programs and delivery schedules made, item by item, conditions may warrant reallocations for the utilization of facilities permissible by the War Relocation Authority. Items similar to these are suggested:



- (1) Camouflage net garnishing operations for the Corps of Engineers;
  - (2) Heavy sewing and related operations in isolated areas incident to the manufacture of a limited number of pyramidal tents for the Quartermaster Corps;
  - (3) Basic lens grinding operations (glass) incident to the manufacture of optical instruments for the Materiel Command of The Air Corps and others.
- (b.) Items and/or sub-assemblies either for private contractors or War Department operated plants;  
(a) which would involve much hand work and agility of fingers; (b) where additional production lines are warranted involving light mechanization and building requirements, and permitting usage of available existing second hand machines.
- (c.) Items or sub-assemblies permitting quick and thorough inspection and not easily sabotaged.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. Myer

Director



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September 11, 1942

Hon. Louis Ludlow  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ludlow:

This will acknowledge your letter of September 4, 1942 regarding the protest which you have received from the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, Indiana, against the use of Japanese evacuees in Relocation Centers of sewing machines formerly used by the WPA and the NYA.

In an attempt to reduce to a minimum the cost to the Federal Government of the operation of the Relocation Centers, the War Relocation Authority has adopted the policy of making these Centers as nearly self-sufficient as possible. In order to achieve that objective it is planned to establish various activities, both agricultural and industrial, in which the evacuees might participate. As a part of this plan, the proposed garment factory to be operated on the Manzanar, California Project will manufacture work clothes for the occupants of the various Relocation Centers. These garments will not enter into commercial trade nor be used as uniforms for the armed forces, but will be used only by the evacuees in the Relocation areas, and it is for use in this garment factory that we contemplate the use of the sewing machines formerly utilized by the Work Projects Administration and the National Youth Administration, which were being held in the surplus stock of the Federal Government.

We appreciate the opportunity of making this explanation to you on behalf of your constituent and shall be pleased to hear from you further if we can be of service.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer  
Director



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September 11, 1942

Mr. E. R. Fryer  
Regional Director  
War Relocation Authority  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Fryer:

Mr. Smart, regional director at Denver, has been very much interested in the possibility of raising angora rabbits as an occupation for the evacuees, and as a means of meeting some of the possible demands under the Lend Lease program.

We understand there is a rabbit Experiment Station located at Fontana, California. Mr. George S. Templeton is director of this station. In order to secure some information relative to the raising of angora rabbits, I would appreciate it very much if you would have some one contact Mr. Templeton, and secure such information as will be valuable to us in determining the feasibility of such a program. I am attaching some correspondence which Mr. Scheidt has had with the Fish and Wildlife Service, and some information which he has collected from other sources, as a basis for your understanding of the questions which have been discussed in connection with this project.

We would appreciate it very much if you could report rather fully to this office on the results of your contact with the Experiment Station, giving us their recommendations with respect to the angora rabbit wool industry. We would appreciate having this information as early as possible.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer  
Director



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September 12, 1942

Administrator  
Federal Loan Agency  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As you know, the War Relocation Authority has been directed by the President to relocate and to provide useful employment for persons of Japanese ancestry who have been evacuated from military zones on the west coast. One of our specific tasks is to encourage the establishment of industries which will make full use of this manpower in the war effort.

In the course of our discussions with the War Department, it has developed that there is a serious shortage of optical instruments, especially those required by the Air Corps. It has been determined, therefore, that the establishment of a lens grinding plant on one of our projects is practical and feasible. Accordingly, we have entered into negotiations with Mr. Albert Shuman, Polarizing Instrument Company, New York City, a partnership, with a view to his starting operations at our Heart Mountain Relocation Center near Cody, Wyoming. The Army Air Corps has agreed to furnish the machinery for this plant from the optics machinery pool under the control of the Frankford Arsenal. The War Relocation Authority desires to sponsor a loan from the Defense Plant Corporation to Mr. Shuman for the construction of a building which is estimated to cost approximately \$60,000. This building will be a one-story structure, made of concrete or cinder blocks, will be heated by fuel oil mechanisms, and will involve air conditioning equipment for the polishing room, an area involving about one third of the floor space of the entire building. Because of the severe weather conditions which prevail in this part of Wyoming after the first of November, it is urgent that construction be completed before that date.

It is our understanding that if Mr. Shuman's application is approved, the Defense Plant Corporation will construct



the building and leases it to Mr. Shuman in accordance with regularly established policies. The War Relocation Authority is willing to agree to pay to the Defense Plant Corporation the difference between the cost of the building, plus  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  interest, and the amount which has been paid to the Defense Plant Corporation in rental, in the event the emergency should end before the building has been liquidated, provided that appropriations are available to the Authority at that time out of which such payment can be made.

For your information, there are enclosed herewith (1) a copy of the Executive Order establishing the War Relocation Authority, (2) a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Director of the Authority concerning the production of goods for the armed forces and (3) a copy of a letter from the Air Corps indicating their interest and participation in this particular project.

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director



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September 14, 1942

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This will reply to your letter of September 8, 1942 (File SD 390.1115A/1068) transmitting the request of the Japanese Government for information concerning whether since the commencement of hostilities the United States Government has protected needy Japanese in the United States, and inquiring particularly as to indemnity to those obliged to leave the military area on the West Coast.

All Japanese evacuated from West Coast military areas have been provided with food, housing, medical care, hospitalization, and clothing if necessary, since their removal. These items have been provided for both needy and others, without charge, except that Japanese voluntarily leaving relocation centers to accept employment on a temporary basis have been required to make a modest payment for the support of dependents left in these centers. Acceptance of such outside work has been completely voluntary.

No property of individuals has been confiscated. Consequently, no question of indemnity is involved. On the other hand, inasmuch as the Japanese are precluded by military orders from entering the West Coast Military areas and are consequently unable to handle their property personally, the Government has provided the service of managing property for them according to their instructions. Income from the lease, sale, or operation of property is deposited to their accounts or turned over to them for their use.

For your further information, in the early stages of the evacuation program the Federal Reserve Bank and the Farm Security Administration were in position to provide immediate services to protect the property interests of the Japanese. However, as the program has matured, and as an increasing number of Japanese have been moved from the Assembly Centers to the Relocation Centers, it has appeared desirable for the War Relocation Authority to take over the function of property management. Accordingly, we now have in our San Francisco office a division whose function it is to look after this property according to the instructions of the owners, to safeguard their interests, and to make the revenue therefrom subject to their order, either for current use or investment.



2.

Should you desire further information concerning protection of interests of Japanese in the care of the War Relocation Authority we shall be glad to provide it.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director



Spt. 18, 1942

Honorable Hiram W. Johnson  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

*Coyne*

Dear Senator Johnson:

The Secretary of State has forwarded your letter of September 7, 1942, inquiring about steps which have been taken to protect American citizens of Japanese ancestry who had property for which they were paying in installments. It gives me pleasure to report to you briefly on the manner in which property belonging to the evacuated persons has been handled.

During the early days of the evacuation, the Federal Reserve Bank assumed responsibility for protecting the interests of evacuees insofar as town and business property was concerned; the Farm Security Administration assumed responsibility for property interests of the evacuees where farm land, crops, farm equipment, livestock, etc. were involved. These two agencies continued to perform these functions until the evacuees reached our Relocation Projects, when their functions were transferred to the War Relocation Authority. Since some of the personnel was transferred from the Federal Reserve Bank and the Farm Security Administration to the War Relocation Authority, there has been continuity of administration.

In some instances the evacuees were able to make satisfactory disposition of their property before evacuation; in others power of attorney was assigned to a bank, or to a lawyer, or to a friend. But it was made known to the evacuees that an appropriate government agency would render all possible aid in disposing of property by sale, lease, or through some other means, always with the evacuee owner making the final decisions as to disposition.

Automobiles were sold privately or were sold to the Army, which



purchased them at standard rates. Farm equipment has been much in demand, and much of it was sold to the new operators of the land. Household goods, for the most part, was stored at government expense, and is being shipped to the families who owned it, at the relocation centers.

Farm land on which payments were being made for the most part was leased or sub-leased to other farmers, so those evacuees who owned land still may be able to derive an income with which payments may be continued. City property, and it includes houses, apartment buildings, business property of all kinds, insofar as possible is being leased or rented from the evacuees. Household goods being purchased on installments in some instances was turned back to the original purchaser, but usually the offices of the government agencies were used to arrange that an equitable return be made to the evacuees; in some instances, the "freezing" authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury was invoked to prevent injustice being done to individuals who otherwise might have been forced to lose substantial equities in their property.

There is no question that some of the individual evacuees suffered losses in disposing of their property, particularly when they attempted to make such disposition immediately upon publication of proposed evacuation. It may be that losses will be sustained under the more deliberate handling of property which this agency is able to provide. However, it is our intention to see that, to the best of our ability, all settlements are fair and equitable.

If we can provide you with further information, please command us.

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director



Sept. 23, 1942

Hon. Harold D. Smith  
Director, Bureau of the Budget  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

The following information is submitted at the request of Mr. Dodd for your use in considering the request of the War Relocation Authority for its first quarter apportionment:

PROJECT POPULATION

	<u>Manzanar</u>	<u>Tule Lake</u>	<u>Minidoka</u>	<u>Central Utah</u>	<u>Gila River</u>
Jul 1, 1942	9704	9038	-	-	-
Jul 15, '42	9732	10946	-	-	-
Aug 1, 1942	9855	15020	-	-	2110
Aug 15, '42	9912	15078	212	-	6549
Sep 1, 1942	9912	15078	3852	-	11566
Sep 15, '42	9912	15078	9921	3800*	11566
Oct 1, 1942	9912	15078	9921	7812	11566

  

	<u>Heart Mountain</u>	<u>Granada</u>	<u>Rohwer</u>	<u>Jerome</u>	<u>Colorado River</u>
Jul 1, 1942	-	-	-	-	9271
Jul 15, '42	-	-	-	-	11654
Aug 1, 1942	-	-	-	-	13261
Aug 15, '42	3000*	-	-	-	16323
Sep 1, 1942	6557	2090*	-	-	17664
Sep 15, '42	11184	4529	-	-	17664
Oct 1, 1942	12000*	7539	2500*	300*	17664

Approximately 45% of the population have been receiving cash advances at the rate of \$14 for the month of July and August, and \$15 for the month of September. The average daily per capita cost of raw food for all projects is approximately 41¢.

\* Estimated



In considering our request, the following facts should be borne in mind: (1) Food is ordered 45 days in advance. (2) Since submission of our estimate we have placed into effect a system of payment for unemployment compensation; further, a change in our policies on public assistance grants and clothing allowances will necessitate additional funds over those previously requested. (3) The War Relocation Authority has now assumed responsibility for handling of evacuee property. The expenses incident to this work were not originally included in our estimate. (4) As you know, there is now being undertaken a program of individual exclusion from certain areas on the east and west coasts. The expenses of operating this program were not included in our original estimate.

We shall be pleased to furnish you any further information which you may require.

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director



Sept. 24, 1942

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The Honorable  
The Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I have discussed with Mr. Charles Fahy, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit, in some detail various plans for releasing from the Relocation Centers administered by the War Relocation Authority the evacuees from military areas who are now living there. We have agreed upon a plan that would require the participation of the Department of Justice, and I wish to submit it to you for your concurrence.

Ten Relocation Centers have been built or are under construction for the use of persons of Japanese ancestry who have been evacuated from military areas on the West Coast designated pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 9066, dated February 19, 1942. More than half of the evacuees are already in the Relocation Centers and the entire group of approximately 110,000 will be living in them within a few weeks. Each of the ten declared to be a military area, under Executive Order No. 9066, and the evacuees are prohibited from leaving the areas without written permission issued by the War Relocation Authority.

From the beginning of the evacuation program, we have regarded the Relocation Centers as places of temporary residence where the evacuees would stay until arrangements could be made for their permanent relocation in accordance with a carefully prepared plan designed to accomplish two primary results: (1) The relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry throughout the United States under circumstances that will enable them to become integral parts of the communities into which they go, with the least possible disturbance; and (2) the delayed relocation - with residence continuing in the Relocation Centers in the meantime -



of those evacuees whose individual records indicate that our war program would be endangered unnecessarily if they were to be relocated at the present time. We believe that this latter group will be a relatively small one, and that it is safe to attempt to relocate the great majority of the evacuees before the war is over.

I should like to emphasize that we regard the Relocation Centers as temporary wayside stations between the former residences of the evacuees on the West Coast and the new ones they will establish elsewhere. We should like to complete the relocation process as rapidly as possible. To do so is essential from the standpoint of fairness and justice. The action will also have an important bearing on our manpower problem, and will do much to prevent the accentuation of a minority problem that may otherwise plague us for many years to come.

Nevertheless, since the evacuees are now assembled in ten Relocation Centers, and since an unknown number of them may be dangerous to the internal security of the United States if allowed complete freedom of action, we do not believe it wise to start the permanent relocation phase of our program without providing an opportunity for segregating those who may be dangerous to internal security.

The Department of Justice is the Federal agency responsible for the internal security of the country. Moreover, Executive Order No. 9102, which established the War Relocation Authority, authorizes the Director to cooperate with other Federal agencies, and directs the Department of Justice to provide such protective and investigational services as the Director may find necessary in connection with the relocation program, in so far as the provision of those services would be consistent with the national interest.



I should therefore like to recommend the following procedure: Before any evacuee is permitted to leave a Relocation Center on indefinite leave, we shall submit his name and such information about him as may be in our possession to the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice will check the name against the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Army and Navy Intelligence, and will make any further investigation it may deem necessary or desirable. The Department will then inform us as to the information it has available and will make such recommendations as it may deem appropriate. In order to expedite our procedures, may we ask whether we could have an understanding that if the Department of Justice does not make a recommendation to the War Relocation Authority within thirty days after a name is submitted to the Department, we may properly assume that there is no objection to the granting of the leave. Evacuees who are permitted to leave the Centers indefinitely will then become subject to the internal security safeguards applicable to the general population.

For the immediate future, the Department of Justice will not be asked to make this type of investigation in connection with applications for short-term leaves not exceeding thirty days or for leaves to participate in work groups - groups such as those now working in the sugar-beet fields in the Northwest.

We recognize, of course, that our internal security program within the Relocation Centers will have an important bearing on the leave policy. A competent internal security force can greatly assist us in making sound judgments on applications for leave. We should greatly appreciate the assistance of your Department in the recruitment and training of our internal security supervisors as well as special assistance from time to time as need arises.



There is enclosed for your information a copy of regulations we propose to issue entitled "Issuance of Leave for Departure from a Relocation Area." They were prepared on the assumption that we would follow the procedure outlined above. You will notice that, aside from the investigation of the applicant's loyalty by the Department Of Justice, we propose to satisfy ourselves, before an application for leave is approved, that the applicant has a definite destination at which he will be able to provide for his needs, and that the community to which he proposes to go is reasonably receptive to him. The applicant must also agree to keep us informed of his whereabouts. This agreement is needed in order that we may perform effectively our responsibility for helping the evacuees manage their property and answer inquiries concerning their current place of residence. We will not require these reports for internal security purposes, though they will of course be available for those purposes if needed.

May I call attention particularly to section \_\_.3d of the proposed regulations, dealing with leave to aliens. This section provides that the leave to an enemy alien shall recite that travel to the first destination has been approved by the Department of Justice. The purpose of this provision is to dispense with the necessity for securing a travel permit for this purpose from the United States Attorney. On September 16, 1942, Mr. Ennis wrote us approving this proposed procedure, but only on the understanding that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would first be given an opportunity to check the name of the applicant against its records. Since our present plans contemplate this type of check only with respect to indefinite leaves, as distinguished from short-term leaves and leaves to participate in a work group, your specific concurrence in this change in plans is requested.

I am sure I need not emphasize the importance of the early promulgation of the proposed leave regulations, if only from the stand-



point of litigation now pending challenging the validity of the entire relocation program. Although the regulations merely embody our original plans, those plans have not been announced officially, and the regulations will in fact convert a virtually absolute detention at the Relocation Centers into a qualified and very limited detention that can much more easily be justified in terms both of law and of national policy.

I should appreciate your indicating the willingness of the Department of Justice to assume the investigation responsibilities outlined above.

May I ask you, also, as head of the Department primarily responsible for safeguarding the internal security of our country, to advise me whether you believe our proposed leave policy is sound from the standpoint of internal security?

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director



September 29, 1942

Hon. Harold D. Smith  
Director  
Bureau of the Budget  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

In accordance with my telephone conversation with you on Saturday I am enclosing a copy of the regulations I have just signed entitled "Issuance of Leave for Departure from a Relocation Area." I am also enclosing, for your information, a copy of my letter to the Attorney General on this subject dated September 24, and of his reply to me dated September 25.

The enclosed Leave Regulations provide for methods by which an evacuee may leave a relocation center administered by the War Relocation Authority. Three types of leave are provided for:

1. A short-term leave for thirty days or less for the transaction of affairs requiring the evacuee's presence outside a relocation ~~off~~ center;
2. A leave to participate in a work group, for employment with a group of evacuees outside a relocation center; and
3. An indefinite leave, for employment, education, or indefinite residence outside a relocation center.

Evacuation of the Japanese-American people from the West Coast was undertaken as a matter of military necessity. Subsequently, it became equally necessary to require the evacuees to remain within relocation centers administered by the War Relocation Authority, until such time as the evacuees ~~should~~ could be safely permitted to take up residence generally throughout the United States. We believe that the time has now come when the majority of the evacuees can be safely permitted to leave the centers and take up normal life in various communities.

In the interests of the evacuees themselves, as well as in the interest of the nation, we have provided in the enclosed Leave Regula-



tions that an evacuee may not leave a relocation center on indefinite leave unless four conditions are satisfied - he must have a job or other means of support, the community to which he wishes to go must be willing to accept him, there must be an absence of evidence that his leaving the center will endanger the war program or the public peace and security, and he must agree to report to the War Relocation Authority all subsequent changes of address.

I know that I do not need to argue the case for our giving to the evacuees every liberty and freedom that is possible under war conditions. About two-thirds of the evacuees are citizens of the United States. Both as a matter of law and as a matter of national policy, it is clear that we should not interfere with the normal life of the evacuees to any greater extent than military necessity clearly requires. This is part of the liberty and democracy for which we are fighting.

I should like to emphasize, too, that our encouraging the evacuees to leave the relocation centers without waiting for the war to end will do much to prevent the accentuation of a minority problem that may otherwise plague us for many years to come. Further, we are suffering from a shortage of man power, and there are many able and willing hands among the evacuees. Americans of Japanese ancestry can contribute a good deal to the war effort if they are permitted to do so, and the great majority of them are anxious to make their contribution.

You will notice that in my letter to the Attorney General I asked him, as head of the Department primarily responsible for safeguarding the internal security of our country, to advise me whether he believes our proposed leave policy to be sound from the standpoint of internal security. In his reply, a copy of which is enclosed, the Attorney General assured me that our policy is sound from that standpoint.

May I add a word on a separate, though closely related, subject.



I sincerely hope that the citizens of Japanese ancestry will be granted the privilege of serving in the armed forces. More than 5,000 of them are now in the Army, but a few months ago the Army ceased to induct persons of Japanese ancestry. I understand that the question is being re-examined in the War Department, and I should like to urge that we again make applicable to the citizens of Japanese ancestry the provisions of the Selective Service law. If it appears desirable to limit the service of the Japanese-American soldiers to the European front that can be done. Acceptance of citizens of Japanese ancestry in the armed forces will go a long way towards solving a difficult minority problem.

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director



NATIONAL STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL  
San Francisco, California

October 24, 1942

Mr. Edward B. Marks, Jr.  
Administrative Assistant  
Community Management Division  
War Relocation Authority  
Barr Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marks:

Your letter of October 13th raises an interesting problem. In it you gave us the names of twelve of our students who had received F.B.I. clearance. You also enclosed to us a copy of a letter you had written the project director, Elmer L. Shirrell, at the Tule Lake Relocation Center.

I drafted a letter to the young lady, Miss Heda Hideko Iida, telling her the sad news that we could not get her a travel permit because the F.B.I. had refused clearance. Then just before I sent the letter a note came across my desk from Miss Iida herself from Denver to the following effect:

"May I express my sincere gratitude for everything you have done for me. Because of your efforts, I am able to send you a card postmarked 'Denver'. I'm really very happy and enjoying myself here in Denver. I love this city. Started University of Denver today. Arrived in Denver Wednesday afternoon. The Registrar at the University thought I could do it so I'll try to live up to what he thinks of me. If ever you happen to come to Denver please visit me."

I therefore held the letter to her up in order to write you to ask for instructions in this matter.

I am writing you rather than the San Francisco office partly because the letter notifying us that she should not be released to go came from your office and partly because an issue of policy is involved that is certainly going to arise in regard to all three of the regional offices with which we deal. It seems to me advisable therefore that we get a uniform rule, if possible, in this matter.

In the long conversation I had with you and Mr. Provinse in Washington or else in another conversation in Washington or perhaps in both I got the impression that students we turned over to the F.B.I. for clearance might come back to us in three categories: 1. Those who



October 24, 1942

had received clearance, which probably meant that there was no information at all about them in the F.B.I. records; 2. Those who the F.B.I. felt were dangerous and to whom clearance was therefore denied; and 3. Those about whom there was information in the F.B.I. file but information that did not lead the F.B.I. to refuse clearance. It was my understanding in those conversations that this third class of students were not denied clearance but had received clearance and that the F.B.I. merely wished you and us to know the information that was in the records.

We, of course, want to follow your wishes in this matter and obviously will do so. On the other hand it seems to me that if there are to be cases like this girl it is a shame to keep them in centers and prevent their getting to college unless the F.B.I. makes it mandatory. If you will look at Miss Iida's record you will find that there might be some question about her father though the information is merely a suspicion, nothing definite against him. Miss Iida is not a Kibei herself. So far as we know from our counselor in the Tule Lake Relocation Center she is a fine youngster whom it would be a shame to hold up unless we have to. It does seem to me that if my understanding is correct and the F.B.I. is willing for these people to be cleared and merely passes on inconclusive and perhaps in their eyes entirely neutral or relative unimportant information I cannot see why we should hold them up. Still that is obviously a decision for you to make and I merely express my reaction to it for what it is worth.

Will you let me know what procedure you want me to follow in these cases after you have decided or the F.B.I. has decided that they should not be released? It is our feeling that we ought to write a letter, too, since we have been corresponding with them. How much do you want us to tell them? Shall we just say that their clearance has been denied or shall we state the reasons why? It would be my inclination to state the reasons why, particularly since it is a charge against them and our American democratic system certainly entitles them to know the charges and why they are being held. Furthermore it seems desirable that they should not be, because they might be able to present evidence that would satisfy the charges and your letter indicates that you are happy to reconsider or have the F.B.I. reconsider the case. Again however we wish to carry out your judgment in the matter and I should not like to pass on information sent me, through a copy of a letter to Mr. Sherrill, without understanding that I was free to write the statement about the thing.

In this case, however, the youngster is already in school at the University of Denver. Do we on this kind of inconclusive sort of information drag her out, disgrace her, and shoot her back to confinement in the center with all the effects that will have on her and all her fellows and friends in the center?

Yours cordially,

(Signed) Howard K. Beale  
HOWARD K. BEALE  
Executive Secretary  
West Coast Committee

HKB:ebg  
cc: Mr. Fryer; Mr. Provinse



MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE LANGUAGE SCHOOL  
Office of the Commandant  
Savage, Minnesota

CONFIDENTIAL

October 29, 1942

Mr. D. S. Myer  
Director WRA  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

I wish to express the thanks of this school for your splendid cooperation in facilitating the projected recruitment of Nisei in the very near future.

I assure you that your prompt assistance has made it possible for us to beat the deadline.

Thanking you again, I remain

Very truly yours,

/s/ Karl T. Gould

KARL T. GOULD  
Major, Cavalry  
Director of Personnel



November 3, 1942

Mr. Howard K. Beale  
National Student Relocation Council  
1830 Sutter Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Beale:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which has just gone to our regional directors concerning the handling of student leaves for those students cleared by G-2 in San Francisco on whom the double check in Washington by F.B.I. has later disclosed some record material. I hope the procedures outlined will be satisfactory to you.

As nearly as I can check on the ten students so far in question, at least seven have already gone to their school locations. Possibly the others are now out also. Ten out of nearly 200 now cleared is not a large number, but five percent is a fairly high percentage on hand picked cases. In nearly all instances the report is against the parent rather than the student; in the other cases the records indicate a trip to Japan, usually a mere visit. The first category of records is most dangerous as part of our general public relations problem, the second dangerous as a breach of our August 5 memorandum of understanding with the War Department (Assistant Secretary McCloy) in which it was agreed not to request relocation for members of the kibel group. The question of removing or modifying the kibel restriction is now under consideration in the War Department, and in view of our new leave regulations we expect a favorable answer. Of this we shall inform you when we hear more from the War Department, but in the meantime applications from kibel should not be processed through the permit stage.

I agree with the philosophy and comments in your letter of October 24 to Ed Marks, concerned chiefly with the Iida case. Until we come into possession of further information no withdrawal action will be taken by us, of course, in her case or in the other nine cases reported. The F.B.I. here does not desire even to be kept informed of our actions in such cases, though the War Department has asked us to inform them of such students and their locations. I am turning over in my own mind the advisability of informing the college authorities in such cases. Perhaps we have a responsibility to them



to let them know, since it may get out otherwise and might react unfavorably to the school. What is your judgment?

Further, should we advise the student of such record? Is anything to be gained by such advice that would compensate for the demoralizing effect it might have?

Since we want our records complete with regard to all cases, will you submit any further pertinent information on those students whose names we may refer back to you from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Provinse, Chief  
Community Management Division

cc: Robert W. O'Brien  
E. R. Fryer  
E. B. Whitaker  
Joseph H. Smart

JHProvinse HP



November 3, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. E. R. Fryer  
Regional Director  
War Relocation Authority  
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

Discussion has been had here with F.B.I. concerning the students cleared for college relocation by G-2 on the West Coast and concerning whom F.B.I. has disclosed some additional record on the double check conducted here. To date ten students have been reported back to us from the Washington office of F.B.I. and copies of the reports on each of them have been sent to you.

F.B.I. wants it understood that it does not approve or disapprove anyone - it is functioning wholly in a reporting capacity. Hence the responsibility rests with W.R.A. and the decision as to whether a student should be denied a permit or be asked to return after being released rests with us. Should any applicant whose name is submitted for checking be under investigation at the time of the check, W.R.A. will be informed of such investigation and it would normally be expected that such applicant would be held up pending outcome of the investigation, but even in such cases the F.B.I. will not specifically deny or request denial of the permit.

Of the ten students on which records have been reported by F.B.I., none is particularly disturbing since in most instances the report concerns the parent rather than the student. The greatest concern is one of public relations. Should it, for instance, become known to certain reactionary groups that Miss Iida's father is under surveillance as a Japanese agent or that Jiro Kawata's father is interned as an enemy alien, such information could easily be used to discredit W.R.A. resettlement and the work of the Student Relocation Council. Such cases, are, of course, inevitable, and we cannot expect to be free from criticism, but we will have to exercise every care that we do not break faith with the War Department or jeopardize the re-relocation program which is at last functioning with some greater ease and orderliness.

The reports against the students do not warrant immediate action in requesting applicants who have already gone to schools to



return to the centers. Neither does it seem advisable to deny permits to those who have not yet gone, so that clearance for these can go ahead as planned. In order to complete our records here, each report of a Washington F.B.I. record on any student previously cleared by G-2 on the Coast will be referred back to the project and to the Student Relocation Council for further recommendation in the case. After this additional report, decision will be made here as to whether the leave should be cancelled and the student requested to return to the project.

Copies of this letter are being sent to Mr. Smart and Mr. Whitaker for their information and guidance, and to Mr. Beale and Mr. O'Brien of the Student Relocation Council requesting their cooperation in this additional check-up work. Copies of this latter letter are enclosed for your files.

Sincerely,

(S) D. S. Myer  
Director

cc: Joseph H. Smart  
E. B. Whitaker  
Robert W. O'Brien  
Howard K. Beale

JHProvinse HP



Confidential

Dec. 15, 1942

Mr. John J. McCloy  
Assistant Secretary of War  
War Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McCloy:

In reply to your letter of November 25 regarding the segregation of Japanese evacuees, I would like to request that General DeWitt submit to me the evidence he has concerning the Kibei elements who are intimidating the loyal elements in several centers and, specifically, names of Kibei and any tangible information that will assist us in identifying agitators of any type, whether they be Kibei or not.

In the meantime I would like to request that the War Department assign from one to three well-qualified people to inspect a location at Alexandria, Louisiana, in cooperation with one or two people from the War Relocation Authority, having in mind its suitability for housing evacuees. I particularly want to know how much critical materials will be required, how quickly this place can be put into condition, how it should best be handled, and if there are possibilities for expanding the buildings for additional barracks without enlarging the central facilities, such as plumbing, sewer lines, etc.

Also, I would like very much the assistance of the War Department in locating two or three CCC camps for temporary use, if needed, in the interim period. I have talked with Colonel Scobey about this matter and have asked Colonel Wilson of our office to work with him in trying to locate camp sites.

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director