234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

May 28, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Project Directors

FROM: H. Rex Lee, Relocation Supervisor

SUBJECT: Wheatland County, Montana

It has been decided that Wheatland County, Montana could be handled more efficiently out of the Denver area than the Salt Lake Area.

Will you please make the transfer on your records.

324 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

May 28, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Project Directors
Topaz Relocation Supervisor

SUBJECT: Wheatland County, Montana

FROM: Ben Lee, Jr. H

Thank you for transfer on the transfer we make please send Will Wade.

It has been decided that Wheatland County Montana could be handled more efficiently out of the Denver area than the Salt Lake Area.

F2.46

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Room 234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

Lindley
Knodel
McClelland
Hoover
Johnson

February 19, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Project Directors, Area Supervisors, and Relocation Officers in the Pacific Intermountain Area

FROM: Ottis Peterson, Relocation Supervisor

I am attaching excerpts from the broadcast of Arthur Gaeth, Salt Lake commentator, over the Mutual Network, Friday, February 11, for what use you may wish to make of it.

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Room 234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

May 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Project Directors

SUBJECT: Evacuees Coming to Salt Lake City.

As you are aware, there is a severe shortage of housing available to evacuees in Salt Lake City. This situation is particularly critical with respect to persons arriving on week-ends. On several occasions recently girls have arrived on Saturday evening and have been unable to secure suitable hotel accommodations.

May we therefore suggest that persons being given permits to come to this area be advised to arrange rooming accommodations prior to coming, if possible -- and that whenever possible leaves be arranged so that persons do not arrive on week-end nights.

Henry Harris, Jr. /s/
Relocation Officer

Excerpts from the broadcast of Arthur Gaeth, delivered February 11, 1944 over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

RIGHTS OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

Yesterday afternoon I received a copy of the Topaz Times, which is the little newspaper put out at the Japanese internment center of the War Relocation Authority out in southwestern Utah. It was an extra edition with the headlines---First 121 Topaz Youths named in Initial Draft. There was a certain amount of elation in that story -- the young American citizens of Japanese ancestry, commonly known as the Nisei, were to be given an opportunity, on almost the same basis with other Americans to serve their country in its armed forces.

In the same mail there was a report of the battle record of the 100th Infantry Battalion, made up of Japanese Americans from Hawaii who had been fighting in the Italian campaign. Of the 1000 men, who normally make up a battalion, 96 have been killed and 221 wounded with 17 others reported missing in action. Then I read the story that Remington Stone, assistant to the army deputy district engineer for the central Pacific area just returned from Hawaii, told the Lawyers Guild in Los Angeles. Returning to California after 22 months in supervising the construction of Hawaiian defenses, Stone related how the mass of fortifications on the island which had been destroyed at Pearl Harbor were rebuilt by the people with Japanese ancestry. Only a small fraction of one percent of the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands, both citizens and enemy aliens were interned after Pearl Harbor-- the people arrested were dominantly of four classes--the consular agents of the government of Japan, the Shinto priests who had come recently from Japan, the Kibei or young men who had been sent back to Japan as youths for their education, and the businessmen who were tied economically to the Japanese Empire and its ruling clique. Stone expressed the opinion that it is chiefly the Japanese who have been in Japan since 1932, when the Manchurian incident enabled the military clique to gain control of the government, who are dangerous to the United States. When that military gang assumed control in 1932 it began a systematic indoctrination of the Japanese against the Whites. But the Japanese who have come to America, came for the most part, years before then, long before this intensive indoctrination took place. Today about 70 percent of the people of Japanese ancestry in the United States are American citizens, having been born here. The fact that they are responding to the war effort ought to be gratifying to every American for it is the best evidence of the ability of the American way of life to integrate people into it. Ghroughout our history there have come to our shores millions of British, Dutch, German, Italian, Slav and other nationalities and always after a generation or two these people have become Americans with our habits, our ideas, and our outlook for the future. We would be slipping if our power of assimilation had not been able to do that with people of Japanese ancestry. That these young people feel as they do, that they want to get into the army and fight for America, that they have been moulded into the American pattern in most cases inspite of opposition and strong ties ought to be gratifying to every American for it is one of the strongest evidences for American superiority and greatness that we have. Most of these young Japanese Americans want no truck with the heels on the other side of the Pacific who would become the war lords of Asia.

Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen, tells quite a story about what some of these boys who are returning from war are up against. Here it is:

A Nisei has come home from the wars. At an east coast port three weeks ago a hospital ship landed a number of wounded men who were to be transferred in waiting planes to inland hospitals. Among the wounded was a young Japanese American soldier who had fought in the mud and brush of Italy until he had been blinded, until both of his eyes had been shot out. While millions of young Americans are training and awaiting the decisive battles ahead, the war is already over for this nisei soldier. He must start today to readjust himself and his battle-shattered capabilities to the post-war world ahead. What will be the shape of his world, the particular world he must fact as a Japanese American?

If this battle-scared veteran of the Italian campaign were to walk out of his army hospital tomorrow, his honorable discharge papers in his pocket, he would find that certain regulations remain in force which stringently limit his rights as a citizen. A Nisei has come home from the wars, but other Nisei are fighting today alongside their fellow Americans or are in training. Those of us out of uniform, living and working in the Main Street of America, must realize the full extent of our obligations. We, too, have our war to fight and win. It is a war against intolerance, against bigotry and prejudice, against the men of warped minds who would misuse this earth and the people in it.

"To the returned soldier, those of us at home can say that we are confident that our government will keep faith with us, and that any restrictive policies levied against us as a racial group in the name of wartime necessity will be abandoned as soon as military conditions permit. We are confident that the government and the army will not submit to the wailing banshees of prejudice, nor to political extortion or editorial blackmail. A Nisei has come home from the war -- and there are thousands of awakened citizenry who are fighting and will continue to fight that the place of loyal Japanese Americans, and all other Americans, be made secure in the world of tomorrow. And this is a fact of which we are most proud. The hate-mongers and the professional purveyors of prejudice are the enemies of the whole people and not of the Nisei alone. The friends of freedom and justice are our friends. We could not ask for better friends, nor for a better side on which to fight." You know there is quite a story in that Tajiri editorial -- that alone would indicate that Larry Tajiri has caught the real spirit of America and that he is treading on solid ground.

COPY COPY

TELEGRAM

KHA136 112/109 GOVT-WUX SALTLAKECITY UTAH 17 252P
CHESTER L. MINK RELOCATION OFFICER WRA
14 FIDELITY BANK BLDG 1944 MARCH 17 PM 3

WE HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES IS SEASONAL LEAVE TO BE APPROVED FOR EVACUEES TO ACCEPT SHARE-CROP OR LEASE AGREEMENTS. THEY ARE IN NO WAY SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT. IN ANY WHERE YOU DISCOVER EMPLOYERS AND EVACUEES, NEGOTIATING CONTRACTS IN THE FIELD SO AS TO TAKE ON THE ASPECTS OF SHARE CROPPING OR LEASING, SEASONAL LEAVE SHOULD BE CANCELLED AND THE EVACUEE REQUESTED TO RETURN TO THE PROJECT OR CONVERT TO INDEFINITE LEAVE IF NOT IN THE RESTRICTED AREA. SEASONAL LEAVE WORKERS ARE TO BE ON EXACTLY THE SAME BASIS AS OTHER MIGRATORY FARM LABOR AND ONLY STANDARD WFA INTER-STATE WORKER CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN APPROVED UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

OTTIS PETERSON RELOCATION SUPERVISOR SU.

#70.100
CR #19.800

Beeson
cc: McLaughlin
cc: Smith
cc: Moore

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Room 234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

April 13, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Project Directors

FROM: Ottis Peterson, Relocation Aupervisor

SUBJECT: Restrictions on northern Utah Relocation

In order to assist evacuees entering military service who are anxious to relocate their families outside of the Centers before entering the army, the current restrictions on the six northern Utah Counties have been relaxed to the following degree:

This office will consider favorably the request of any evacuee who has passed his pre-induction physical to relocate in the restricted district if he or his wife have immediate relatives within the district with whom the wife intends to live after her husband enters military service.

Prior approval will be required from this office on individual cases and it should be clearly understood by the evacuee that the wife and family are not expected to return to the Center when the husband enters military service.

Ottis Peterson
Relocation Supervisor

OPeterson/rs
cc: Malcolm E. Pitts, Relocation Supervisor, Denver
E. G. Arnold, Washington
Relocation Officers in the restricted district

48446

#70/100

COPY

Baron
cc: McLaughlin
cc: Smith
cc: Manna

Room 234, Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

April 13, 1944

MEMORANDUM to Project Directors

SUBJECT: Seasonal Leave

This is in the way of an informational bulletin on developments to date in the procedure for seasonal leave. This area has been working with the War Food Administration on temporary procedure, and the following plan has been developed by the WFA Regional Office at Portland to handle evacuees wishing to leave the Centers on temporary agricultural leave during the current farm season:

1. The farmer (employer) should make application for workers at the County Extension Office.

2. If the employer desires to designate names of specific workers now in WRA centers, he should submit a list of the names of such workers and the address of the center where they now reside. Such list of names should be made in duplicate. However, the employer cannot be assured he will secure workers requested.

3. Application for certification ofworkers needed, with listof names attached in duplicate, will be made by the county agent and forwarded to the State Extension Office.

4. The State Extension Office will approve or disapprove certification. If approval is granted, two copies of the state certification, with list of names, if any, attached, will be forwarded to the Area Supervisor, Office of Labor. The Area Supervisor, upon receipt of certification, will contact the appropriate representative of the War Relocation Authority to determine the center from which workers will be recruited. The field relocation officer to whom thisis presented will approve or disapprove it in a covering letter in which the travel district for the evacuee will also be outlined. One copy of this letter of authority should go to the Area Supervisor of the WFA, Office of Labor, and the other, with certification, to the Field Operations Office, WFA, Office of Labor.

5. Upon receipt of certification the Area Supervisor, Office of Labor will secure signature of the employer on original and three copies of the Employment Agreement, Form OL-21, which will be forwarded to the Chief of Operations for execution and distribution.

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6. Where groups of less than 25 workers are ordered, the Area Supervisor will proceed with recruitment from the designated WRA center. The WRA may be requested to handle recruitment, advising the Area Supervisor, Office of Labor, when the workers are recruited and available. As workers are recruited the Work Agreement will be executed in an original and two copies for each individual worker. These will be forwarded to the State Supervisor, Office of Labor, for signature. Original signed copy will be returned to the worker. First copy will be sent to the WRA center and the remaining copy will be forwarded to the Field Operations Office. Where a WFA representative handles the recruitment, he may sign the Work Agreement for the Government.

7. Where groups of more than 25 workers are ordered, the Chief of Operations will arrange for recruitment and transportation from the designated WRA center.

8. As workers arrive in area of employment, the Area Supervisor will transmit to the Field Operations Office, Form T-1, in accordance with procedure.

Note that in the sixth step the WRA may be requested to handle recruitment of groups of less than 25 workers. We have made this commitment largely in order to save the WFA from sending a recruiter into the center to assist in the signing up of men for whom individual requests are made. In case of other requests for small groups, it will simply be necessary to post the offer on the bulletin board and go through the usual channels of fulfilling a work offer. The WFA has advised me that they are contemplating establishing full-time recruiters during the spring and early summer months at Minidoka, Heart Mountain, Topaz and Granada. It is also probable that they will have a recruiter alternating between the Arizona centers and Manzanar, leaving only the Arkansas centers without full-time recruiters. However, until such a time as these recruiters are assigned, it will be appreciated if relocation divisions within the projects will do what they can to assist in the signing up of small groups.

As outlined in the Procedure, the WFA Regional Office at Portland will accept the responsibility for recreitment and transportation of groups of more than 25 evacuees. For smaller groups transportation will be provided as specified in the contract. I hope that centers will take the responsibility of making it plain to the evacuees that they are coming out under contract to the War Food Administration and that there is no guarantee that they will be working for an individual farmer, although these requests will be met by the WFA as far as possible.

Recruiters coming to the centers will be provided with general information concerning wage scales, crops to be harvested, other farm work which may be available and general housing conditions. We are leaving it up to the WFA to see that their standards are met in housing and in wages, and I am sure that the evacuees can expect fair treatment. I believe

this will be much better than specifying exact working conditions for each evacuee. At any rate, it is the system the WFA uses in recruiting other interested labor, and if the evacuees wish to take advantage of seasonal leave, this is one of the requirements they will be expected to adhere to.

Note also that the field offices will not have any copies of the WFA agreement, nor will the center s have a copy of the employer's agreement with WFA. Our contracts and dealings will be solely with the WFA. For the protection of the field offices, I would like to call attention to the seasonal leave clause providing telegraphic notification of departure directly to the district officers. It is important that we have this inasmuch as it is our sole notice that the evacuees are entering the territory.

As a clarification of the 75 percent work clause, the War Food Administration has advised me that if work in agriculture is not available but there is other work available in the district which the evacuee can perform, he will be offered that employment until such time as agricultural work is again available. If he refuses to accept this employment, it will nevertheless be charged against him as a work day in computing the guaranteed 75 oercent employment. There is a strong probability of considerable interchange of workers between actual farm work and agricultural processing plants under this understanding.

In regards to the possibility of evacuees' obtaining seasonal leave for employment in canneries, a tentative contract has been made by the War Manpower Commission and is now awaiting Washington approval. The same conditions will apply in this contract as apply in the War Food Administration contract -- that the evacuees will come to the area to work wherever the WMC assigns them, and it may be that in slack cannery periods they also will be asked to work in farm fields.

This entire procedure is still tentative in that it has not yet received WRA approval in Washington, but, because of the emergency and the rapidly approaching farm season, it has been developed as a procedure for the Salt Lake area. Any changes will undoubtedly be approved at the Chicago conference so that a complete picture of the procedure under the established seasonal leave regulations will be available by the end of next week.

Ottis Peterson
Relocation Supervisor

4876 s-

G. Smith

#70.140

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Midland Savings Building
Denver 2, Colorado

April 15, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Relocation Officers

FROM: Malcolm E. Pitts
Field Assistant Director

SUBJECT: Procedure for obtaining seasonal workers through War Food Administration, Office of Labor

A copy of the procedure to be used by the War Food Administration, Office of Labor, for the recruitment of seasonal labor for the 1944 season is attached.

Relocation offices in the Western Plains Area will observe generally the following procedure to cooperate with W.F.A. in the obtaining of seasonal labor for the 1944 season:

(1) The farmer (the employer) desiring evacuee seasonal labor should make application for workers at the County Extension Office serving the area.

(2) If the farmer (the employer) desires to designate names of specific workers now in W.R.A. centers, he should submit a list of the names of suchworkers and the name of the center and center address where they now reside to the county agent at the time of application. Such list of names should be made in duplicate.

(3) The request for workers is certified by the local county agent (indicating need for them in the area) to the State Extension Office. The State Extension Office transmits the certification, if approved, to the Area (or State) W.F.A. Supervisor, Office of Labor. The Area W.F.A. Supervisor, Office of Labor, will contact the appropriate district relocation officer in writing (if done verbally, to be confirmed in writing) for (1) approval of the area for community sentiment to use evacuees as seasonal labor, (2) designation of counties of travel for seasonal workers on each certification, and (3) center from which recruitment of these workers is recommended.

(4) The contact in writing from the Area W.F.A. Supervisor will be in letter or memorandum form. Relocation officers will not see or handle any official labor contracts between employer and the government labor agency (Contract (OL-21), or the contract between the seasonal workers and the government labor agency (Contract OL-20).

48899

(5) Approvals to the requests for seasonal workers will be on the basis of a single approval for a single certification. One certification may cover one or more seasonal workers. The approvals will be prepared in an original and four copies in letter form directed to the Area W.F.A. Supervisor, Office of Labor. The original and one copy will be sent to the Area W.F.A. Supervisor, Office of Labor, one copy forwarded to the relocation center designated for recruitment, one copy forwarded to the Western Plains Area office in Denver, and one copy filed.

(6) W.F.A. Area Supervisors, Office of Labor, only are responsible for all housing inspections, determinations that wages paid are the going wage for the area, arrangements for transportation from and to the relocation centers, and for negotiations between employers for seasonal labor and evacuees for seasonal jobs. Relocation centers will assist W.F.A., Office of Labor, representatives to recruit evacuees at the centers.

The approval of the relocation officer shall be based only upon his determination that there is reasonable cause to believe that local sentiment in the counties or communities involved is such that the applicant for seasonal leave can successfully maintain employment and residence there, in accordance with 60.3.2(f). The approval for counties of travel while in work status should be limited as much as possible to the immediate vicinity of the job, and should normally include only one or two counties. The relocation centers will be advised that in general, special travel permits to cities outside the approved travel area, will not be given seasonal workers. The relocation officers have no further responsibility in recruitment and transportation of seasonal workers.

The Denver Area Office will make every effort to keep relocation officers in the field informed concerning the numbers of available evacuees for seasonal employment at the centers.

The War Food Administration advises that they are presently negotiating with the War Manpower Commission for a suitable arrangement to provide seasonal agricultural workers with work other than that of a strictly agricultural nature in slack periods. It appears that the arrangement will be somewhat as follows: As a clarification of the 75 per cent work clause, the War Food Administration has indicated that if work in agriculture is not available but there is other work available in the district which the evacuee can perform, he will be offered that employment until such time as agricultural work is again available. If he refuses to accept this employment, it will nevertheless be charged against him as a work day in computing the guaranteed 75 per cent employment. There is a strong probability of considerable interchange of workers between actual farm work and agricultural processing plants under this understanding.

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PROCEDURE FOR SECURING JAPANESE WORKERS FROM

W. R. A. CENTERS

1. The farmer (employer) should make application for workers at the County Extension Office.

2. If the employer desires to designate names of specific workers now in W.R.A. centers, he should submit a list of the names of such workers and the address of the center where they now reside. Such list of names should be made in duplicate. However, the employer cannot be assured he will secure workers requested.

3. Application for certification of workers needed, with list of names attached in duplicate, will be made by the county agent and forwarded to the State Extension office.

4. The State Extension office will approve or disapprove certification. If approval is granted, two copies of the state certification, with list of names, if any, attached, will be forwarded to the Area Supervisor, Office of Labor. The Area Supervisor upon receipt of certification will contact the appropriate representative of the War Relocation Authority to determine the center from which workers will be recruited. This information will be entered on a transmittal letter, copy of which will be attached to the certification and forwarded to the Field Operations Office, War Food Administration, Office of Labor.

5. Upon receipt of certification the Area Supervisor, Office of Labor will secure signature of the employer on original and three copies of the Employment Agreement, Form OL-21, which will be forwarded to the Chief of Operations for execution and distribution.

6. Where groups of less than 25 workers are ordered, the Area Supervisor will proceed with recruitment from the designated W. R. A. center. The W.R.A. may be requested to handle recruitment, advising the Area Supervisor, Office of Labor, when the workers are recruited and available. As workers are recruited the Work Agreement will be executed in an original and two copies for each individual worker. These will be forwarded to the State Supervisor, Office of Labor, for signature. Original signed copy will be returned to the worker. First copy will be sent to the W.R.A. center and the remaining copy will be forwarded to the Field Operations Office. Where a W.F.A. representative handles the recruitment, he may sign the Work Agreement for the Government.

7. Where groups of more than 25 workers are ordered, the Chief of Operations will arrange for recruitment and transportation from the designated W.R.A. Center.

8. As workers arrive in area of employment, the Area Supervisor will transmit to the Field Operations Office, Form T-1, in accordance with procedure.

McLaughlin

70.100

234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

October 10, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: PROJECT DIRECTORS

FROM: LeGrand J. Dunkley
Acting Relocation Supervisor

As the harvest season is coming to a close and individuals on seasonal leave will be returning to the centers, there will probably be many problems connected with compliance payments arising from government contracts.

We have already had requests from individuals asking us to negotiate with the War Food Administration or the War Manpower Commission on the subject of compliance claims. We feel that the individual should contact the War Food Administration or the War Manpower Commission direct. It is our intention to enter into only cases where agreement cannot be reached between the government and the seasonal worker.

If you will pass this information along to residents of your center who have been out on seasonal leave during the past year and have not received compliance payments it will be appreciated.

For your information, the War Food Administration has informed us that they will begin processing compliance claims. Mr. Lyman Roberts, Area Representative of the War Food Administration stated that it will be necessary for the seasonal worker to report the following information on any outstanding claims: Date he or she left center, number of days he or she worked, number of days he or she did not work, and number of days he or she was offered work but did not accept. This information will be forwarded by the War Food Administration Area Representative to Portland for clarification.

Requests for adjustments of compliance payments should be channeled directly to either the Area Representatives of the War Food Administration or the Chief of the Division of Placement, State Office of the War Manpower Commission, whichever is involved in the contract.

LeGrand J. Dunkley

LeGrand J. Dunkley
Acting Relocation Supervisor

cc: Relocation Officers

63917

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

November 18, 1944

FOLLOWING STORY ON DISTRIBUTION OF RELOCATEES, BASED ON NOVEMBER 15 REPORT INDEFINITE LEAVES BY AREA, RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION AFTERNOON PAPERS MONDAY NOVEMBER 20. NUMBER EVACUEES IN STATE AND LOCALITIES YOUR AREA MAY NOT COINCIDE WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE, SINCE COMPILATION IS BASED ON THOSE REPORTING ADDRESSES TO WASHINGTON. PLEASE AVOID GIVING ESTIMATES TO PAPERS OF NATIONAL TOTAL RELOCATED, OR TOTAL POPULATION REMAINING AT CENTERS. WILL ANSWER WIRE SERVICE AND WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS QUERIES ON THESE POINTS HERE FOR SAKE OF UNIFORMITY. NATIONAL NEWS OUTLETS HERE BEING GIVEN FULL NOVEMBER 15 REPORT BY STATES AND CITIES AS ATTACHMENT TO RELEASE.

"WIDER AND MORE EVEN DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE AMERICAN EVACUEES IN RELATION TO TOTAL POPULATION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES HAS DEVELOPED WITH RELOCATED FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS NOW REPORTED IN 47 OUT OF THE 48 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SAID TODAY.

"ELEVEN STATES HAVE ABSORBED MORE THAN 500 RELOCATED PERSONS EACH. ILLINOIS WITH 8,085 EVACUEES RESETTLED AMONG ITS 7,897,000 RESIDENTS HEADS THE LIST. CHICAGO HAS 6,593 BUT IN PROPORTION TO THE 4,500,000 RESIDENTS IN ITS METRO* POLITAN AREA, 1940 CENSUS, HAS A LOWER RATIO OF RELOCATEES THAN SOME SMALLER CITIES LISTED BY WRA.

"THE NUMBER OF RELOCATED PERSONS GIVEN FOR EACH OF THE NEXT 10 STATES, AND THE LOCALITY WITH THE GREATEST NUMBER IN EACH, FOLLOW:

COLORADO	3,352	DENVER	1,516
OHIO	2,599	CLEVELAND	1,641
UTAH	2,146	SALT LAKE CITY	878
MICHIGAN	2,121	DETROIT	940
IDAHO	1,639	CALDWELL	200
MINNESOTA	1,396	MINNEAPOLIS	876
NEW YORK	1,289	NEW YORK CITY	1,051
WASHINGTON	914	SPOKANE	602
MISSOURI	650	ST. LOUIS	231
NEW JERSEY	555	BRIDGETON	443

"FOUR STATES ARE NEAR THE 500 MARK. OREGON HAS 498, NEBRASKA 494, WISCONSIN 477, AND MONTANA 468.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

November 18, 1944

Page #2

"THE WRA BASED ITS ANALYSIS UPON A COMPILATION SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF 29,740 CIVILIAN EVACUEES, TWO-THIRDS OF THEM CITIZENS, REPORTING ADDRESSES AS OF NOVEMBER 15 FROM 47 STATES. ALTHOUGH NO EVACUEE REPORTED AND ADDRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, IT IS KNOWN THERE ARE JAPANESE AMERICANS THERE WHO WERE NOT ON THE WEST COAST AT THE TIME OF EXCLUSION AND THEREFORE WERE NOT SUBJECT TO EVACUATION AND THE RELOCATION PROGRAM.

"DEPARTURES TO RESTRICTED SECTIONS OF ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON ARE UNDER SPECIAL PERMIT ISSUED BY THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND, WRA SAID.

"THE RESETTLERS, SOME IN FAMILY GROUPS AND SOME RELOCATED AS INDIVIDUALS, ARE REPORTED LIVING IN 267 CITIES AND TOWNS SCATTERED OVER THE COUNTRY. IN ADDITION, ISOLATED CASES IN THE 29,740 TOTAL HAVE REPORTED FROM RURAL AND SEMI-RURAL AREAS TOO NUMEROUS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE WRA COMPILATION.

"THE 2,146 AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WHO LEFT RELOCATION CENTERS TO ENTER THE ARMY AS VOLUNTEERS AND INDUCTEES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE NOVEMBER 15 REPORT, BECAUSE THEY ARE AT MILITARY CAMPS AND INSTALLATIONS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ON FIGHTING FRONTS IN FRANCE, ITALY, THE PACIFIC AND BURMA."

SUGGEST YOU IMMEDIATE LY ADVISE DISTRICT OFFICES WITH IMPORTANT CONCENTRATIONS OF EVACUEES SO THEY MAY BE PREPARED FOR NEWSPAPER QUERIES.

Mitzi

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

March 30, 1945

To: STAFF

Recent inquiries concerning Nisei who wish to enter the Maritime Service were responsible for the sending of a letter to Washington for further information.

Mr. Ottis Peterson of the Washington Office refers us to Relocation Division Memorandum 37 issued May 3, 1944 and to Handbook Section 130.10.3B.

We quote from his letter:

"Briefly, it is required that a Nisei interested in the Merchant Marine should first apply to the Coast Guard for clearance. However, the Coast Guard will accept an application from a Nisei only if he is over 26 years of age or if he is classified by Selective Service as 1-C or 4-F. Once he has secured Coast Guard clearance, the Nisei should be referred to the nearest enrolling office of the United States Maritime Commission.

Because of the present restrictions preventing Nisei from Maritime service in the Pacific Ocean, special arrangements need to be made with the Recruiting and Manning Section of the Maritime Commission to make sure that there is a possibility of the applicant being assigned to service that will not take him into the Pacific Ocean. (This step is taken within the Commission, not by the applicant or by WRA.) Unless this can be done, it is probable that the Nisei will not be accepted for enrollment in the Merchant Marine Training School. They have too long a waiting list of persons desiring training to accept additional enrollees unless they are reasonably sure that they can be utilized in actual service."

He states further that a decline in the need for men in the Merchant Marine has resulted in not certifying men for this service unless they have had previous training or actual experience at sea.

Ray B Haight

Ray B. Haight
Acting Relocation Supervisor
Intermountain Area

O
P
Y

Offer No. 3719
Boise, Idaho
July 6, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: ALL CENTERS

FROM: ERNEST J. PALMER, RELOCATION OFFICER

SUBJECT: OFFER OF EMPLOYMENT AT MESA ORCHARDS, MESA, IDAHO

You have received considerable correspondence in the past regarding this offer. However, there have been several changes take place within the last few days which may make the offer of interest to evacuees at the present time.

The Mesa Orchards have about 6,000 acres of apples and present prospects indicate they will have a wonderful crop. Therefore, they will need a lot more workers than they had anticipated for a normal year. They have enough help at the present time to get by but when the apple picking season starts in October they will need a lot more help. They may be able to arrange for enough Mexican nationals to pretty well complete the apple picking job, but all of the Mexican nationals will leave about the time the packing sheds and the dehydrating plants begin to operate.

The Mesa Company is very anxious to have a year-round working force of from 100 to 125 people. They are particularly interested in women to work in the packing sheds and the dehydrating plants. At the present time they have 35 Japanese men working and would like to increase this working force by recruiting Japanese bachelors and 8 to 10 Japanese families by August 1st.

They are now making plans to build from 8 to 10 three-room houses for families. These houses will have a kitchen with water and then two fairly large rooms attached. While the kitchens have running water in the, they have a large central laundry and bath house which is ample to take care of from 100 to 150 people.

At the present time the Mesa Company could use quite a number of single men and if there are any families that would be interested in relocating to Mesa on about August 1st, these family apartments will be ready at that time. The wages are the same as submitted to the projects some time ago, that is 60¢ an hour for common laborer. Most of the men work 10 hours a day and some of them are working 7 days a week at the present time. A single man may eat at a cooperative kitchen which has been furnishing satisfactory meals at 80¢ a day. All of the families located at Mesa are, of course, doing their own cooking. When the apple picking season starts, picking will probably be at the rate of 10¢ to 12¢ a box. Most of the pickers make considerably more than the hourly rate.

APPROVED BY: Ernest J. Palmer
Relocation Officer

515 Realty Building
Spokane 8, Washington

July 19, 1945

Mr. Harry L. Stafford, Director
Minidoka Relocation Project
Hunt, Idaho

Dear Mr. Stafford:

The Evacuee Hostel in Spokane, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and Fellowship Center Committee, was established strictly as a service hostel for the evacuees.

The Committee in charge has set a two weeks' limit for occupancy. This limit may be extended under certain extenuating circumstances that might arise on the part of the occupant, if an application is made to the Committee. The reason for the time limit is so that evacuees who are strangers to this community might come and live among friends who will aid them in every way possible in securing a position and permanent housing. It is thought by the Committee that evacuees could secure a position and permanent housing in that length of time. As they move out, other evacuees may move in and take their places.

The Committee in charge would also like to have as many people as they can serve who come to Spokane District on short-term pass to look over relocation opportunities.

The WRA Office in Spokane would appreciate your mentioning the hostel to anyone to whom it might be of service. We have visited the hostel, have attended meetings with the Committee and are sure that evacuees will receive friendly and wholehearted cooperation in their problems of relocation.

Yours truly,

John F. Eubank
Relocation Officer

Enclosure

234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Ruth Weeks
SS

July 26, 1945

Mr. Duncan Mills
Project Director
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

RE: TSUBAKIHARA, Yonekichi
F. N. 31418

Attention: Miss Kathrine French
Asst. Relocation Adviser

Dear Mr. Mills:

Your letter of July 19 asks for information concerning the residence laws of the State of Utah.

In order to be accepted as a county responsibility, an individual must have been in the state at least one year. This applies only to general assistance. Before one can be eligible for old-age assistance in the State of Utah he must have residence of five years and 65 years of age.

Through resettlement assistance an individual may be helped through at least one year; that is, on the basis of the present budget assignment. If the gentleman referred to, Mr. does have a son in Salt Lake City and can get along for two or three years, if a need arises he may be able to obtain general assistance until he reaches the five year residence requirement, at which time he may participate in the old-age program. No discrimination has been made on the basis of alien or citizen.

We hope this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

RAY B. HAIGHT
Acting Relocation Supervisor

By
Ariel S. Ballif
Relocation Adjustment Adviser

ASBallif/sss/du

Graham

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

July 31, 1945

TO: Project Directors and Relocation Program Officers

FROM: Salt Lake District Office

SUBJECT: Weekly News Letter

Two of the departures for the West Coast this week were quite noteworthy because of the relocation program which these people worked out for themselves and their families.

Tom Okamura, the first Nisei employee of the Tooele Ordnance Depot and at present foreman of one of the crews, and a discharged veteran, found it necessary to terminate his employment in order to plan for his mother and father, who are at present residents of Gila River. Tom and his wife are returning to Southern California to get their house and property in shape for the mother and father to occupy.

John Shintaku, formerly of Heart Mountain, is leaving August 1 for Sacramento to work for the Anderson Canning Company in that city. His brother preceded him on the special car which left Heart Mountain on July 6. John has been employed at the Tooele Ordnance Depot for some months past and obtained his release because of the employment offered by the Canning Company.

John Shintaku expects to return some time in October to interview workers in the canneries around Ogden and Provo to ascertain how many may wish to move to the cannery where he is employed. At this cannery, family housing units will be available.

Employment is still obtainable in Utah as the persons who visited this vicinity on short term leave have found, but housing is very tight except at Tooele where "A-1" living accommodations remain available to all workers and their families.

Graham

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

August 6, 1945

TO: All Project Directors
Attention: Reports Officer

FROM: LeGrand J. Dunkley
District Relocation Officer - Salt Lake

SUBJECT: Weekly News Items - Resettlement at Utah Canning Plants

A number of families representing every Center have accepted employment of a seasonal nature with canning factories in this area. We felt that friends of these families still residing at the Centers would be interested in their welfare and future plans at the end of the canning season. Contacts were made with families relocating from Granada, Minidoka, Gila River, and Manzanar. It has been our intention in contacting these families to present basic facts only.

EIJIRO HASEGAWA, formerly from 7-9-4E, Amache, and Yuba City, California, came out July 8 with wife and three sons, Isamu, Kiyoshi, Tommy, and sister, Betty. All work at Perry Canning Company except Tommy. Address c/o Perry Canning Company, Route 2, Brigham City, Utah. Have quarters furnished by the company, crowded but comfortable. Doing very well financially and expect to return to California after things "settle down a little more." All are well. All family members have relocated.

SALT LAKE CITY — Mr. & Mrs. M. MURAMATSU, ~~wife and five children.~~ ~~Former address 31-4-CD, Minidoka.~~ and one son, formerly of Minidoka, are now Working at Perry Canning Company, Route 2, Brigham City, Utah. ~~Mr. and Mrs. Muramatsu and one son are employed.~~ Two other sons, George and Frank, are in Army training. George is at Ft. Snelling and Frank at Camp Hood. Mr. T. Muramatsu, the grandfather, also works at the canning plant and lives with his son. The family formerly lived at Portland. ~~Future plans are uncertain.~~

Muramatsu

KURA MORI and her daughter, Midori, formerly of ~~Portland~~ and ~~later of 37-1-B,~~ Minidoka, have been working at the Perry Canning Company since June 20. ~~Getting along very well.~~ They expect to return to Portland after the work ceases. ~~Mrs. Mori has an unmarried son, Katsumi, working in Chicago and another son, Roy, unmarried, working at Cleveland so that the family plans are not entirely definite. Address is c/o Perry Canning Company, Route 2, Brigham City, Utah.~~

F 2.46

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

September 18, 1945

To: RELOCATION OFFICERS

I am enclosing copies of a release by the Department of Justice and one by the Western Defense Command concerning rescinding of Exclusion Orders.

To date the best information I have is that we will receive a memorandum before too long for Alaska and Hawaii.

Ray

Ray B. Haight
Acting Area Supervisor

Enclosures

cc: Ballif
Dunkley
Smart
Miller

E. J. Palmer
Greer

Hubank
R. S. Palmer

Mitsi

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1945

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(JAPANESE INTERNEES)

Following the War Department announcement today that the Department and the Western Defense Command have terminated military controls of persons of Japanese ancestry previously excluded from the West Coast, Attorney General Tom C. Clark made known that approximately 6700 resident Japanese have been ordered interned by the Attorney General either at Justice Department camps or at the War Relocation Authority Segregation Center at Tule Lake. "The action of the military authorities," Mr. Clark said, "will have no effect on the status of these persons."

Included in the group to which the Attorney General referred are approximately 5500 persons of Japanese parentage born in the United States who have renounced their American citizenship and are presumed to be nationals of Japan. The balance are foreign-born Japanese interned as alien enemies for the duration of the war.

"These persons," Mr. Clark said, "will be continued in internment pending final review of their cases by the Attorney General and approval by the military authorities of the removal of hostile Japanese nationals to Japan."

In addition to the 6700 interned Japanese who are residents of the continental United States, there are in Department of Justice internment camps approximately 1000 Japanese nationals from Hawaii, Alaska and various Latin American countries and approximately 2000 voluntary internees. An additional 2500 Japanese aliens are on parole orders issued by the Attorney General and have their activities supervised by the Immigration Service.

COPY

(Same letter to all Project Directors) SEP 12 1945

Dear Mr.

On September 4, I sent you the following teletype:

"The War Department and the Western Defense Command have just announced that all individual exclusion orders heretofore issued by Western Defense Command are rescinded effective September 4 at midnight, Pacific War Time. All centers will cease to be military areas at same time. Military police will be removed at same time from all centers other than Tule Lake. At Tule Lake the military police will continue beyond midnight only as special agents of Department of Justice to enforce detention in Tule Lake of those persons designated by Justice Department for detention. Full text of proclamation and release will be mailed to you as soon as possible."

I am attaching for your information copies of Public Proclamation No. 24 issued by the Western Defense Command lifting all individual exclusion orders, Public Proclamation No. WD 3 of the War Department terminating the military area status of the relocation centers outside the Western Defense Command, and a press release issued by the War Department in Washington concerning the issuance of these two proclamations. The military area status of the relocation centers located within the area of the Western Defense Command was terminated last December, at the time of the lifting of the mass exclusion order, except that at that time the Western Defense Command made an exception as to persons designated by the Western Defense Command for exclusion or detention. Since the Western Defense Command has now terminated its exclusion and detention orders, that exception has ceased to be operative. As a result all of the relocation centers have now ceased to be special military areas.

The removal of the military police from the relocation centers makes it important that the gate control procedures be administered with care. If you find that the gate control procedures that are now in effect are deficient in any respect, please let me have your recommendations.

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. MYER

Director

cc: R. B. Cozzens
All Area Supervisors (ten)

COPY

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND
Presidio of San Francisco, California

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION No. 24

TO:

WHEREAS the Imperial Japanese Government has proclaimed the surrender of its armed forces to the Allied Forces; and

WHEREAS therefore the present military situation no longer requires, as a matter of military necessity, certain restrictions heretofore imposed within designated areas of the Western Defense Command, and makes possible the termination of the system of exclusion, by individual exclusion orders of persons from the west coast exclusion zone; and,

WHEREAS the Secretary of War has designated the undersigned as a Military Commander to carry out the duties and responsibilities imposed by Executive Order No. 9066, dated 19 February 1942, for that portion of the United States embraced in the Western Defense Command, and authorized the undersigned to modify or cancel any orders issued under the said Executive Order by former commanding Generals of the Western Defense Command:

NOW THEREFORE, I, H. C. PRATT, Major General, U. S. Army, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of War and my powers and prerogatives as Commanding General, Western Defense Command, do hereby declare and proclaim that:

1. All individual exclusion orders heretofore issued by the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, and now in effect, are rescinded.

2. The effect of the rescission in paragraph 1 hereof is to remove all restrictions heretofore imposed by or because of individual exclusion orders issued by the Commanding General, Western Defense Command. All persons permitted to return to the west coast areas by reason of the rescission of individual exclusion orders should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law-abiding American citizens or residents.

3. This proclamation shall not operate to affect any offense heretofore committed or any conviction or penalty incurred because of violations of the provisions of the public proclamations, civilian exclusion orders, civilian restrictive orders or individual exclusion orders heretofore issued.

4. All public proclamations and civilian restrictive orders, insofar as they are in conflict with this proclamation, are amended accordingly.

5. All public proclamations, civilian exclusion orders, civilian restrictive orders and individual exclusion orders herein referred to are those issued by the Commanding General, Western Defense Command.

6. This proclamation shall become effective at midnight 2400 PWT, September 4, 1945.

H. C. PRATT
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

COPY

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION NO. WD 3

TO: The people within the States of Arkansas, Colorado, and Wyoming, and the Public generally:

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Executive Order No. 9066, dated 19 February 1942, the Secretary of War issued Public Proclamations Nos. WD 1, dated 13 August 1942, and WD 2, dated 20 January 1945, which established certain areas in the states of Arkansas, Colorado, and Wyoming as military areas, designated such areas as war relocation project areas, and imposed certain restrictions upon the right of persons to enter or leave war relocation project areas, and

WHEREAS, The Imperial Japanese Government has proclaimed the surrender of its armed forces to the Allied Forces, and

WHEREAS, The present military situation no longer requires, as a matter of military necessity, the exclusion of persons from designated areas of the Western Defense Command by individual exclusion orders of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, and

WHEREAS, The Commanding General, Western Defense Command, has rescinded all individual exclusion orders issued by him, and

WHEREAS, The rescission of all individual exclusion orders issued by the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, makes unnecessary the continuation of restrictions heretofore imposed regulating the right of persons to enter or leave war relocation project areas,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and my powers and prerogatives as Secretary of War, do hereby declare that:

1. Public Proclamations Nos. WD 1 and WD 2 are rescinded.

2. This proclamation shall not affect any offense heretofore committed, or any conviction or penalty incurred because of violations of the provisions of Public Proclamations Nos. WD 1 or WD 2. This proclamation shall become effective midnight 2400 PWT, September 4, 1945.

/sgd/

HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of War

COPY

Proposed War Department Press Release on Rescission of Proclamation No. 24, and the Issuance of War Department Proclamation No. WD 3.

The War Department today announced that the surrender of Japan has removed the military necessity for the exclusion of certain individuals from the Pacific Coast, permitting the revocation of wartime measure barring their return.

The War Department announced that it is issuing a proclamation which will revoke the proclamations issued by the War Department on August 13, 1942, and on January 20, 1945, and that the Western Defense Command is taking similar action. Together these acts will terminate the exclusion program.

The initial exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast was accomplished on a mass basis between March 24 and July 22, 1942. In December 1944, this mass exclusion was terminated, and a system of individual exclusions substituted. Today's action removes all military controls and restrictions imposed as a result of the exclusion program.

Grist
4 copies
Yoshigawa
Huey
Baldenpton

C O P Y

234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake Cityl, Utah

September 24, 1945

Mr. C. R. Carter
Relocation Program Officer
Colorado River Project
Poston, Arizona

RE: HAGIWARA, Toraji
18-9-A
Your teletype of 9-19-45

Dear Mr. Carter:

Mr. Glade, manager of the Washington Terrace at Ogden, informs us there are no vacancies and that he has a long waiting list. He says regulations require him to offer any vacancies first to families of soldiers and persons working directly for the government installationsin or near Ogden and that, therefore, he doubts there will be any vacancies at the Terrace for quite some time. He will, however, give evacuee soldier families the same consideration as Caucasian. We would appreciate it if you would convey this information to your staff.

Mr. Glade did give us some encouragement, however, in stating there were vacancies at Roy in the Arsenal Villa near Ogden and served by both the Bamberger Rapid Transit Company and Greyhound Bus Service. Application should be made direct by Mr. Hagiwara to Mr. A. A. Cardiff, Manager, and we think Mrs. Hagiwara should advise him to do so if interested.

The rents on this housing, as well as at Washington Terrace are:

For Couples

Unfurnished	$29.50
Furnished	33.00

For Families (1 bedroom)

Unfurnished	$31.00
Furnished	35.00

Furnishings include all basic furniture and furnishings except linen, blankets, and kitchen utensils. Heat, lights, and water are included.

Sincerely yours,

Legrand J. Dunkley
District Relocation Officer

By
Wm. H. Smart, Acting
District Relocation Officer