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COORDINATOR'S BULLETIN NO. 3

(This bulletin is devoted exclusively to the latest information concerning the return of residents to the West Coast and closing of the center.)

The following regulations have been received from Washington for dissemination to center residents:

1.--Center residents who are on the tentative army excludee lists shall be placed upon a temporary stop list until Jan 3 or until they have been served with exclusion orders, whichever is sooner. Before permitting any person to leave the center, the project director shall check with army representatives at the center to determine whether such person is eligible to leave under the preceding sentence. Excludees who are designated by the army as ineligible for relocation shall be continued on the stop list and will be ineligible to leave the center without War department approval.

2.--Persons not placed on the center stop list under Paragraph 1 below shall be permitted to leave center upon request subject to gate control procedures, without application for indefinite leave, approval of destination, or showing of means of support. However, persons whose relocation plans are not approved shall not be entitled to relocation assistance grants or assistance in property transportation, and upon departure shall not be permitted to re-enter a WRA Center except as visitors under new visiting restrictions. Indefinite leave permits shall no longer be issued. In case of aliens, present instructions re-notifying U.S. Attorneys, I. and N. S., and F. B. I. remain in effect, as do requirements for advance approval of Justice Department in case of Parolees and deportees.

3.--Relocation plans involving relocation assistance to points outside evacuated area shall automatically be approved where destination is within district in which community invitation exists. Otherwise, prior approval of appropriate relocation officer required.

4.--No relocation plan involving return to evacuated area shall be approved prior to Jan. 3 for anyone then on army excludee list. In case of eligible evacuees, relocation plan for return to evacuated area shall be approved only if there is satisfactory evidence of adequate prior arrangements for means of support under criteria which will soon be furnished to you.

5.--Departure advices on persons leaving a center shall be routed as heretofore.

6.--Persons leaving center to relocate, whether or not relocation plan is approved, shall be given change of address cards as heretofore and requested to keep WRA informed of arrival and address changes.

7.--Short-term leave may be issued under handbook 60.2 to any person not on stop list under paragraph 1. Seasonal leave and indefinite leave trial period shall no longer be issued.

8.--There shall be no further leave clearance processing. Cases heard prior to Dec. 17 shall be completed and transcripts and recommendations forwarded to Director immediately forms WRA-261 and attachments for all cases, whether or not hearings yet held, shall be returned.

西部沿岸歸還に關する細則

去る十七日軍部に依つて西部沿岸開放を發表されるや所内住民の話題は完全に歸還問題に占領された形となつたが、その後ロバートソン所長の接受した歸還に關する華府の指令は左の如し。

一 所内住民にして軍の假定的拒絶名簿に記帳されて居る者は一月三日迄か或は拒絶通告に接する迄は一時拒絶者名簿中に挿入せらるべし。住民がセンターを退去せんと欲する時は所長は所内駐在中の軍代表者と會見し現規定の下に退去の可、不可を個人的に調査決定するものとす。軍部の作製に斯る轉住無資格表中に明記せられたる者は停止表中に留め置かれ、軍の許可なくしては出所し能はざる者とす。二 第一項の規定に依り停止表中に明記せられあらざる者は今後は唯申出にて、永久出所行先地の認容及び今後の生活方法等に關する所謂出所出願

なく、正門出所の手續きを経たのみでセンターを退去し得るものとす。併し認容されざる轉住方法に依り轉住せんとする者には轉住費及び荷物運搬費の援助は與へられざるものとす。而して一度び退去した後は新訪問規則の下に訪問者として以外は再び入所するを得ず。今後は永久出所認可證を發給せざるべし。外人の場合は從來の如く、合衆國檢事、移民歸化局及び FBI に再通告をすべし。又釋放者或は追放者は豫め司法省の承諾を必要とする。

一 轉住 費援助を含む轉住計畫は前立退區域外に及び、而してその移轉先の社會より招待ある場合は自然的に轉住費に關する援助を與へられるものとす。然らざ場合は豫め轉住官吏の認可を要するものとす。如何なる者も現に軍の拒絶表中にある者は、一月三日前に前立退區域に轉住を許されざるべし。歸還可能の住民に前立退區域内に轉住計畫し

居る者は近く給與する標準規定書に準ずる生活の保證ある者のみ歸還を認可せらるべし。二 センターを退去せんとする者に對する注意は大略上述の如し。

三 センターを退去せんとする者及び轉住を承認されざる者にても、住所變更に必要なカードを給與される故、轉住局に新住所を通告すべし。

四 第一項規定により停止表中にあらざる者には六〇、二號便覽書の規定に依り短期出所を許可することあるべし。季節出所、試験的出所は今後許されず。

五 今後は出所資格獲得の手續を廢止すべし。十二月十七日以前に出所資格獲得申込者の書類一切は速に完結して所長に返還すべし。

COORDINATOR'S BULLETIN NO. 4

The representatives of the army are making considerable progress in interviewing the cases that will require an interview.

There are two groups:

1. A very small group of individuals whose status has not yet been determined.
2. A group of these who have definitely indicated that they are not loyal to the United States or are considered as potentially dangerous to the military security. If it is determined that they are to be excluded they will be so notified.

The remaining number, which will constitute the great majority of the residents, will be free to move about or reside in any part of the United States. These people will not require an interview with a member of the army team.

It is anticipated that all interviewing will be completed in the early part of January.

Since leave permits are no longer required arrangements have been made whereby the project director or his designated representatives may certify that an alien has travel authority of the U.S. Department of Justice to travel to his first destination. While this applies to any place in the United States if an alien wishes to go to a destination in the evacuated area prior to the approval of his relocation plans or in accordance with a disapproved plan he must obtain his own travel permit from the United States attorney for the judicial district in which the center lies.

The relocation division is to be expanded by the appointment of additional personnel. This increase will permit the division to extend a greater service to the evacuees in assisting them in completing their final plans before the closing of the center. Persons wishing information as to where to secure assistance or to where to take their problems should contact the relocation division at the information counter.

Normally persons will need help from one or more sources and should be handled, generally speaking, as follows: Evacuee property problems should be taken up through Harvey Burnett at the evacuee property office; legal problems at the project attorney's office with Byron Ver Ploeg; welfare problems through Adelaide Kell, and final relocation problems with the relocation division.

The field offices are making a concentrated effort in further developing the already available facilities to assist evacuees in their final relocation.

Arrangements are being made for representatives of the Bureau of Naturalization and Immigration Service to arrive on the project shortly after Jan. 1 at which time all parolees and deportees will be interviewed for the purpose of either making arrangements for or the disposal of their cases. Additional information will be released as soon as it is received.

CENTER RESIDENTS ARE ADVISED THAT ONLY THE INFORMATION APPEARING IN THE COORDINATOR'S BULLETIN IS CONSIDERED AUTHENTIC AND OFFICIAL.

軍部代表と會見を要する人々

陸軍代表者の所内に於て必要な人々との會見は着々と進捗してゐるが、會見を要する人々は大體左の二グループである。第一、極めて少數の人で資格の確定してゐない人々。第二、合衆國に不忠誠な者が或は軍事的に危険視せられ轉住拒絶と決定した者でこれらの人々にはその旨追つて通告される。前記以外の者即ち住民の大部分は合衆國の何處にても生活し得る自由を有す、従つて此部に屬する人々には軍部代表者と會見するの必要が無い。大體の豫定では軍部代表者との會見は一月月上旬頃に完結の見込である。出所許可が不必要となつて後も所長或は所長代理人は司法省の命令に依り移住者の最初の行先地までの旅行許可證を發行する。右の規定は合衆國何れに行くも適用されるが、若し外人(日本生れ)にしてその轉住計畫が

轉住局の認容せられる以前或は轉住局の認容せぬ 即ち本人の隨意で前立退地區域に歸還せんとする場合はそのセントアイ管轄區域の合衆國領事よりの旅行許可證を要す。轉住部は職員を増加し、事務を擴張する。この擴張はセントアイ閉鎖に先たち退去計畫を爲しつゝある住民の退去に關し敏捷でより多く援助を與へんが爲である。所内住民で轉住或は歸還に關し情報を要する人は轉住部に照會されたい。普通の人々は一、二件に關する注意が必要である。例へば荷物に關しては荷物係りのパーネット氏、法律上の事は所内法律部のヴローグ氏、社會救濟問題等は社會部のケル女史に相談をする事である。又各地の轉住局地方官吏は職員全部を動員して轉住者の便益を計る事に努力する。移民歸化局の代表者は一月早々當所に到着する様交渉中である。これら代表者到着の上は釋放者又は追放者と會見してそれぞ

れのケースを審査の上決定する。その他の情報は華府から到着次第發表する。

COORDINATOR'S BULLETIN NO. 5

Now that exclusion orders are lifted effective as of midnight January 2, 1945, the following regulations and procedures are in effect:

1. - All center residents not designated by the War Department as ineligible to leave centers shall be eligible to leave centers regardless of any leave clearance action hitherto taken by WRA with respect to them. Residents ineligible for relocation shall not be permitted to depart from the center without the approval of the War Department.

2. - Eligible evacuees desiring to leave the center for a temporary period for shopping purposes, or for purposes heretofore covered by issuance of short term leave, with the privilege of return, may be permitted to do so in the discretion of the Project Director and shall be issued a pass for a period not to exceed 30 days.

3. - Indefinite, trial period indefinite and seasonal leave permits will no longer be issued. Eligible persons may leave upon request. However, in order to receive the transportation grant and in the case of need a subsistence grant, it will be required that the evacuee's relocation plans be approved. Aliens will still ^{need} the U.S. Attorney's travel authorization which will be provided for by the Project Director when the relocation plans are approved; if not approved the alien himself must secure the travel authorization. The same condition will apply in the case of parolees and deportees insofar as the Department of Justice is concerned through the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

4. - Each person leaving the center shall be furnished with Change of Residence Cards pre-addressed to the Director with instructions to fill out and mail to the Director on arrival at destination and for each subsequent change of address.

5. - The center will be closed to evacuee residents not earlier than 6 months and not later than 12 months from the date of the rescinding of the exclusion orders (January 2, 1945). The center will be notified 3 months in advance of the closing date.

6. - Evacuee property services will be available not later than 15 months from the date January 2, 1945. Field relocation offices not later than 14 months.

7. - In order to further orderly and planned relocation of evacuees, an approved relocation plan shall be required as a condition to the granting of relocation assistance and property transportation assistance.

Where the destination is in a district where the Community Invitation plan exists approval will be automatic. In districts where it does not exist prior approval of the relocation officer will be required. If the destination is in the evacuated area plans will only be approved when the evacuee has satisfactory evidence of one of the following:

- a. He has sufficient independent means or has received a hospitality offer.
- b. Where he can furnish evidence of employment.
- c. Where he can furnish satisfactory evidence of self-employment in agriculture or business.

8. - If the proposed destination is Alaska or Hawaii proof of military permission to return shall be required and shall be sufficient evidence of a satisfactory relocation plan.

9. - There will be two types of Relocation Assistance Grants: Transportation grants covering cost of transportation only; Subsistence grants consisting of \$3.00 per day per person while enroute plus \$25.00 to meet initial expenses at the point of relocation.

Residents who have received these but were reinducted prior to the revocation of the exclusion orders are also eligible for these grants. However, before a person becomes eligible his relocation plans must be approved.

10. - The relocation of dependent and handicapped persons who may need governmental assistance will be handled through the Welfare Section of the Community Management Division.

State agencies administering State programs of general relief, hospitalization, institutionalization, and boarding or nursing home care, and Federally-aided programs of categorical assistance (Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children) Child Welfare Services, services for crippled, and vocational rehabilitation, are primarily responsible for determining evacuee eligibility for assistance under these programs.

11. - There shall be no further reinduction of former center residents or induction of new residents except (1) persons on seasonal leave or Trial Indefinite who may be reinducted under regulations as in the past and (2) persons excluded from the evacuated area by military order.

12. - There shall be no further transfers of evacuees from one center to another except on specific approval of the Director in Washington. Visits between centers will be restricted to emergencies (illness, death) and to cases approved by the Relocation Division of each center for the purpose of developing relocation plans.

13. - Visits to the center will not be permitted except for the following:

- a. Visits by persons who have been accepted for service with the armed forces upon pre-induction physical examination for the period pending induction.
- b. Emergency visits because of serious illness or death of family members residing in the center.
- c. Students at the end of a school or college term for a period not to exceed 90 days.
- d. Visits deemed necessary to the relocation of family members for not to exceed 30 days unless an extension is granted.
- e. All visitors under a, b, and c, shall be charged the regular subsistence charges.
- f. In all cases it will require the approval of the Relocation Officer of the district in which the relocatee resides. Persons returning for a visit without approval of the Relocation Officer even though the visit may be later approved will be required to pay in advance for at least two weeks. Any person who enters and remains without permission or who obtains such permission through fraud or misrepresentation shall be required to leave the center immediately and shall be ineligible thereafter to receive relocation assistance grants or assistance in the transportation of property.

14. - No return shall be approved because of the applicant's health or because he is unable to make a satisfactory relocation adjustment.

15. - The gate control will continue in effect, with appropriate modifications, as long as the center is open.

16. - A program for liquidation of consumers enterprises on a basis which will provide adequate goods and services for as long as possible during the liquidation period will be developed immediately.

17. - Instruction in pre-school, elementary and high school will continue until June 1945. If summer sessions are necessary schools may be kept open after that date, but in no event later than August 31, 1945.

18. - The Community Council, Block Managers, Relocation Planning Commission and all other active bodies are invited to take an active part in the planning.

19. - An informational program has been developed to disseminate accurate and factual information to the residents.

DO NOT HEED RUMORS

If you hear a rumor immediately advise your block representative, or your supervisor and if necessary the co-ordinator of the program where you will be properly informed of the true facts.

本年一月二日から立退令が撤
 廢され、左の規約と手續きが
 必要となる。
 第一總て陸軍省の出所不可名
 簿に記載なき者は從來の如き
 轉住所の出所許可證なくして
 隨意に出所し得。但し出所不
 可名簿に記載しある者は陸軍
 省の許可なくしては出所する
 を得ず。
 第二出所可能者にして買物或
 は一時出所許可を附與せられ
 た者は、所長の指定により一
 時出所を許可されるが、期間
 は廿日以内とす。
 第三永久、試験的永久又は季
 節出所等は許可されず。出所
 可能者は要求によりて出所し
 得。但し出所旅費及び移轉の
 費用援助は其の出所計畫の認
 容せられたる者に與へらる。
 外國人は今猶ほ合衆國領事の
 旅行許可證を要するが、これ
 は出所認可と同時に所長より
 發給せらる。若し所長により
 發給せられざる時は出所者自
 身にて許可を發得すべきもの
 とす。上記の手續きは司法省

移民歸化局の規則に従ひ釋放
 者或は逐放者にも適用す。
 第一總て出所者は名宛變更カ
 ードを給へらる。行先地に到
 着の上は早速所長に住所を通
 告すべし。
 第二センターは一九四五年一
 月二日より六ヶ月以上一ヶ年
 以内の期間にて閉鎖せらる。
 センターの閉鎖は三ヶ月以前
 に住民へ豫告せらる。
 第三立退者財産管理所は一
 四五年一月二日より同ふ十五
 ヶ月間事務を取扱ひ、地方
 任官吏は十四ヶ月間在任す。
 第四秩序正しき必要とし、
 その上に旅費及び財産運搬
 費を援助す。轉住先の社會に
 招待現存する場合は自然的に
 許可するが然らざる地方には
 轉任官の認可を必要とす。立
 退地域への轉住には以下三項
 に該當する者に限り許可せら
 るべし。
 イ充分なる目營の道ある者、
 又は同地方より相當なる援
 助款待のある者。
 ロ勞働口の保證のある者。

(ハ) 養老或は營業に確實なる就
 職の保證ある者。
 第八、若し轉住先がアラスカ
 或はハワイなれば充分なる轉
 住計畫を要し、且つ軍部の許
 可證を要す。
 第九、轉住に關し二種の援助
 あり一は旅費及び途中一日三
 弗を含み、他は轉住先に於け
 る雜費廿五弗である。住民に
 して立退令發布と同時に此種
 の援助を受けた者も、轉住計
 畫の認可せられたる場合は援
 助を與へらる。
 第十、被扶養者並に不具者の
 轉任に際し、政府の補助を必
 要とする場合は當該地方社會
 救濟部及び州救濟機關により
 て處理せらる。即ち入院醫療
 養老、盲目、兒童保護、不具
 復職等に關し責任を以つて一
 々決定されるものとす。
 第十一、今後は出所者を再び
 センターに收容せず。又新規
 の收容も行はず。但し季節出
 所者、試験的永久出所者は從
 來の規定により收容され、軍
 部の命により、立退區域より

・除外された者はこの限りに非ず
 第十二 今後は華府局長の許可なき者は他のセンターに轉住を許さず。又他のセンター訪問も病氣、死去及び轉住計畫に必要の場合の外は許されず。

第十三 センター訪問は左の場合に限り許される。

イ 徵兵体格検査合格者が入營する迄の期間訪問を許す。

ロ センター内にある家族の重病及び死亡の場合。

ハ 學期末に於ける學生の訪問は九十日以内許される。

ニ 家族の居住問題に關しての訪問は三十日以内許される。

ホ イロハ三項の訪問者は規定の食料を支拂ふものとす。

ヘ 訪問は總て管轄轉任官の許可を要す。轉任官の許可無くして訪問する者はその後許可されとも二週間分の食費前納を要求する。無断入所者、詐欺又は偽稱入所者は直ちに退去を命ぜられ、爾後轉住旅費及び運搬費の援助を與へられざるものとす。

第十四 健康又は轉任後の都合

により、センター歸還を請願すとも許されず。

第十五 センター存續中は多少修正の上正門取締りを繼續す。

第十六 事業部賣店に在る商品は清算期間内に可及的速かに始末すべし。

第十七 幼稚園、小學校及びハイスクールは一九四五年六月迄開校、若し夏期教授を要する場合は繼續するも八月卅一日以後に亘らず。

第十八 參事員、區支配人、居住計畫委員等は總て本計畫に參與するものとす。

第十九 居住氏に正確なる情報とを與へるため情報部を設置すべし。

「流言飛語に迷ふ勿れ」

若し流言飛語を聞きたる場合は直ちにその旨區代表者か自己の監督人或は情報部に通告して真相を確むべし。

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Resegregation at Tule Lake

Preliminary steps in the direction of a resegregation program at the Tule Lake center are being taken in the light of the revocation orders. All persons now residing at Tule Lake who are eligible to leave the center will be so notified and will be urged to relocate as soon as possible. However, those among the eligibles who wish to transfer to another center pending completion of their relocation plans will be permitted to do so.

The Department of Justice has recently held hearings at Tule Lake for a number of residents who have applied to renounce their American citizenship under the federal law enacted last July. Those whose applications for renunciation have already been approved by the Attorney General have been transferred to an alien enemy internment camp.

The casts of other center residents (both at Tule Lake and the relocation centers) who are designated by the War Department as ineligible for relocation will be reviewed by the War Department and the Justice Department. Those who are still found ineligible for relocation after review will be segregated in a center or centers (not yet designated) that will ultimately be administered by the Justice Department.

Applications to the Spanish Embassy for expatriation or repatriation or any other similar action that might formerly have been the basis for suspension of leave clearance will no longer be grounds for detention or any other action by the War Relocation Authority. Hereafter the only persons detained will be those designated for detention by the War Department or the Department of Justice.

Certain aliens at Tule Lake, including segregated parolees, may be transferred to internment camps from time to time at the recommendation of the Tule Lake Project Director.

WRA Leave Clearance No Longer Required

The recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Endo case held that the leave procedure of WRA is unconstitutional. Therefore it is no longer required for persons desiring to leave the center to make application for leave clearance on WRA form 126R through the Statisticians office.

Further Clarification on Relocation Grants

While the only requirement for center residents to receive the transportation grant is that their relocation plans be approved, it is necessary in order to receive the subsistence grant, (\$25 per person plus \$3 each enroute) to be eligible on the basis of need. Need is established when a person has \$100 or less in cash, checking or savings account or income from property, investments or other sources within 30 days of making application.

Letter Writing Assistance Available

Residents are urged to write to their former employers, business and social associates as well as their personal friends to assist them in developing relocation plans. There will be many employers who will want their former employees back and friends will want to help them. To assist residents in doing this the Block Managers will assist them in forming and writing letters. This will be particularly valuable to evacuees who are unable to write in English.

立退令撤廢の結果、鶴嶺湖に於ては再隔離調査に着手してゐるが同地に在任する者で、外部移轉可能と認められた者はその旨通告に接する故當人は速かに轉任を計畫する様勸告す。而して右外部移轉可能と認められた住民にて轉任の爲他のセンターに移住したい者は移住を許される。去る七月發布せられた市民權放棄法の下に鶴嶺湖に於て司法省により執行せられた放棄裁判の結果、檢察總長の市民權放棄を認可せられたる者は外人收容所に移動せられる事あるべし。其他鶴嶺湖及び他の專任所住民にて陸軍省より轉任不可能と認められ居る者も陸軍省及び司法省の再調査あるべく而して猶出所不能と認定せられた者は或センター未定に隔離せらるべし。其の結果此等隔離者は自然的司法省に因つて管理せらるべし。日本へ送還又は逐放を西國大使に出願者は從來外部轉住を許可されなかつたが今後

は右出願或は他の如何なる方法に因るも轉任局として當人を抑留し置くの理由ならず。今後の抑留者は陸軍省及び司法省の指定者のみに限る。鶴嶺湖在任一定の外人を釋放者をも含む所長の権限により時々外人收容所に移動せらる事あるべし。轉任局の出所許可證は最早必要なし。最近米國大審院は選舉事件にて轉任局の取り來りたる出所手續きは非立憲なりとの宣告を下した。故に今後出所希望者は統計課を通じて轉任局の書式百廿六號出所出願書を要す。所内住民の移轉に關しては唯認許移轉者のみ轉任費の援助を受けるものなれば其の轉任費廿五弗と旅行中一日三弗の離費援助を受ける者は必要を基調として制定せられたるものなり。必要者とは百弗以下の現金、貯金、財産よりの諸收入等にて援助請願の期日より卅日内に所有し得せざる者。住民に勧告したことは諸氏

は前雇傭主、前共同者、前知人或は舊友に手紙を以つて轉任計畫に一臂の力を與へられ様依頼する事である。前雇傭主及び舊友の中には多數諸氏の歸還を希望する者もある筈で彼等は此際喜んで諸氏を援助するであらう。此の目的を達するに英文書簡を書く事の出来ぬ人には區支配人に相談すれば區支配人は諸氏の爲代筆の勞を執るであらう。○訂正 前號第十八項に參事員、區支配人、轉任企劃委員は總て本計畫に參與するものとす」と報道したが右を「參與方を從憑す」に訂正する。

JANUARY 12, 1945

COORDINATOR'S BULLETIN

NO. 7

Additional Information on Visiting

Evacuees absent from a center on indefinite leave or seasonal leave who have been accepted for service with the armed forces upon pre-induction physical examination, or evacuees who have been inducted and assigned to the enlisted reserve, may return to the relocation centers, pending call to report for active duty. Those passing pre-induction physicals may either be visitors and pay for food and lodging or they may be reinducted. Those who have been inducted into the armed forces and assigned to the enlisted reserve corps will be considered non-paying visitors.

The WRA will not generally approve the induction or reinduction of discharged servicemen of Japanese ancestry. In the case of medically discharged servicemen sufficient facilities are available in the communities to assist the veteran in his economic and medical rehabilitation. However, if a serviceman needs an opportunity to be with his family at the center in order to develop relocation plans he will be granted a visitors permit for one month and will not be required to pay for food and lodging during residence in the center.

Visitors at the center cannot apply for transportation assistance covering return to the evacuated area. They must make application to the field office nearest to the point where they resided before visiting the center.

All visitors who have not had an extension of their visits approved by the Relocation Division will be required to leave the center on or before Jan. 17, 1945.

Miscellaneous Information

Relocated evacuees applying for travel assistance in returning to the evacuated area are eligible for grants only if returning to the State or portion of State from which they were originally evacuated. Travel grants for relocated people returning to the evacuated area will be made available only to cover the most direct routing between the point of present residence (for example, Chicago) and the West coast destination. If such people wish to stop off at this, or any center enroute, any additional travel involved will have to be at their own expense.

All evacuees desiring to travel to Hawaii or Alaska must submit their requests to the Japanese American Branch, Office of the Provost Marshal General, Presidio, San Francisco, California.

DO NOT BELIEVE RUMORS

A rumor is not a fact; a fact is not a rumor.

Rumors do not appear in the Coordinator's Bulletins. Facts only appear in the Coordinator's Bulletins.

◎軍人の所内訪問に就て

永久出所者、季節出所者にして身体検査に合格し、又豫備役に編入された者は、現役に召集される迄所内に在任し得。身体検査に合格した者は一時訪問者ととして宿泊料、食料等を支拂ふか或は再入所を許可される。豫備役編入の兵士は無料訪問者と認めらる。一般には日系兵士の入所或は再入所は許可されない。若し健康上除隊になつた者でも外部に於て充分なる経済的保証ある者は入所を許されぬ。併し軍人が家族の轉住に關し所内居住の家族と相談の必要ある時は一ヶ月間無料にて所内に在任することを得。一時訪問者は所内に於て前立退區域に歸還費用を出願するを得ず。これらの人々は所内訪問前居住地最寄りの地方轉住官に出願すべし。一時訪問者にして訪問期間延長を許可されぬ者は一九四五年一月十七日までに退去を要請さる。

◎沿岸への歸還費用

轉住したる立退者にして最初立退いた區域に歸還する者は歸還費用を請求し得。既に外部に轉住したる者（例へば市俄百）にして立退前の居住地に歸還せんとする者は同地より西部沿岸まで直行線路を取るべく、若し當人が途中下車したり、他のセンターを訪問する場合はそれに要するエキストラ費用は總て目辨とす。立退者にしてハワイ又はアラスカに歸還せんとする者は米港プレシデオ兵營内憲兵司令部に申請すべし。

Inadvertently previous regulations did not provide for visits of members of the armed forces on furlough and reservists awaiting call to active duty. Under amended regulations members of the armed forces may visit and inductees awaiting call to active duties may also visit until called. However, in each case they will be required to pay the guest subsistence charge.

All visitors must leave the center on the date specified on their visitor's permit unless an extension has been authorized.

In view of the fact so many questions have been raised about visiting the Washington Office is issuing a comprehensive explanation of the thinking underlying the whole policy. Upon receipt of this explanation it will be published in the Coordinator's Bulletin.

Visitors cannot apply for transportation assistance or subsistence grants from the center. Such applications must be made to the field office nearest to the point where they resided before visiting the center.

* * * * *

Relocated evacuees applying for travel assistance in returning to the evacuated areas are eligible for grants only if returning to the State or portion of State from which they were originally evacuated. Travel grants for relocated people returning to the evacuated area will only be made to cover the most direct routing between the present residence (for example, Chicago) and the West Coast destination. If such people wish to stop off at this, or any other center enroute, any additional travel involved will have to be at their own expense.

All evacuees desiring to travel to Hawaii or Alaska must submit their requests to the Japanese American Branch, Office of the Provost Marshal General, Presidio of San Francisco, California.

* * * * *

Families who have children attending school and who are relocating must see that school property, such as books, etc., are returned to the school. Arrangements are being made whereby the school authorities will be notified of the names of the students whose families are relocating.

* * * * *

Private offices are available in the Relocation Division quarters where advisors will counsel and assist families and individuals in formulating their plans.

Persons desiring any information as to where they may secure assistance should contact the Information Desk located in the Relocation Division.

Appropriate signs are being prepared to identify the various locations where evacuees will be directed in order to secure help in making their final plans for relocation.

Do not delay in making these final plans as there may be some problems that will require time to work out a satisfactory solution.

* * * * *

DO NOT HEED RUMORS

A RUMOR IS NOT A FACT

A FACT IS NOT A RUMOR

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE COORDINATOR'S BULLETIN ARE FACTUAL.

○從來發表された所内訪問に關する規定には休暇中の軍人並に現役待遇中の豫備兵の轉住所訪問の條項が含まれて居なかつた。今回修正された規定に依れば、軍人及び現役召集待機中の豫備兵は召集される迄轉住所を訪問する事が出来る。但し兩者共滞在費(食費)の支拂ひを要す。一般の訪問者は滞在期間の延長が許可されない限り訪問許可證に記載の期日まで退去せねばならぬ。轉住所訪問に關する多くの疑義があるので、近く華府當局は方針を發表する筈なので、是が到着次第連絡情報紙で發表する。

○訪問者は旅費及び旅行中の食費支給を轉住所に申し込む事は出来ない。これは訪問者が居住地最寄りの轉住所地方事務所に依頼す可きである。

○轉住する家庭で通學兒童を有する人は轉住に先立ち、教科書其の他學校所有品を學校に返還されたい。又轉住する學童の姓名は學校當局に轉住部から通知される。

○轉住相談係りが轉住計畫の家族又は

個人から相談を受け、援助するためには轉住部内にブライベイト事務所が設けてある。

○轉住計畫に關し、相談又は援助を望む人で事務所内、不案内の人は轉住部案内係りに尋ねられたい。一般便宜の爲同部内の各部各係りに標札を掲げる事になつてゐる。

○轉住計畫に就いて満足な解決を得るまでには思はぬ時日を要する種々の問題が起る場合があるので、計畫は成る可く早く着手されたい。

The War Relocation Authority will make every effort to see that adequate assistance is provided outside the relocation centers for evacuees incapable of self-support or who are in need of financial aid in an emergency situation.

Special funds, appropriated by Congress for assistance to people who have been affected by government restrictions, are available to needy evacuees from State and local welfare agencies. Such assistance is available to both citizen and alien evacuees.

The Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board has issued a memorandum to its various offices throughout the country, including some of the State, City and County Welfare Departments operating through the Social Security Board part of which is as follows:

"Continuing our efforts to facilitate the War Relocation Authority program of resettlement and family reunion, the assistance and services available under the Enemy Alien and others program should be used as extensively as necessary. Since this program offers an opportunity for public welfare agencies to make a real contribution in helping those persons who have been evacuated from the West Coast into relocation centers to now reestablish for themselves a normal family life in a new community, all the best skills in counseling, advising and planning, as well as in providing financial assistance, should be utilized in making War Relocation Authority's program effective."

This type of assistance, which is available to both citizen and alien, as heretofore mentioned, shall henceforth be identified as the, "Resettlement Assistance Program".

Among other types of assistance available under this program will be special expenses incurred in establishing a family group in a new community such as advance rent, purchase of essential furniture and other costs related to setting up a housekeeping unit.

The W.R.A. Welfare Section in the Center has the primary responsibility for developing special plans for the relocation of all dependent and handicapped persons. Plans for such individuals, and their families if any, must be made before they leave the center so that their needs will meet on the outside and they will know what agency will assist them when they have relocated.

As an illustration of the assistance the Welfare Section will provide, there will be the planning of relocation for those needing hospitalization, institutionalization, boarding, or nursing home care, Child Welfare services, Services for crippled, vocational rehabilitation and those eligible for Old Age assistance, Aid to Dependent Children and Aid to the Blind.

While unattached children or children wishing to relocate without being accompanied by relatives or going to responsible relatives cannot be refused permission to leave the center, unless designated ineligible by the War Department, they and members of their family will be advised to consult the Welfare Section regarding State laws governing inter-state placement of children. W.R.A. has a moral responsibility to them for proper placement. Further they must have an approved relocation plan in order to qualify for relocation assistance. In view of their age and dependency they are strongly urged not to leave until a satisfactory plan is developed.

Since people having welfare problems will be the most difficult cases to handle in the closing of the center, all individuals and families falling into this group should immediately develop plans through and with the assistance of the Welfare Section which is ably staffed to handle the cases in the center.

While the Relocation Division will cooperate in finding solutions for these cases, in each instance where a welfare problem is indicated it will be referred to the Welfare Section before final plans are made by the Relocation Division.

轉住局は轉住所外に於て自活不能者或は財政的援助を必要とする立退者に對して援助をする爲に最善の努力をする。戰時制限令に影響された人々の援助を目的として合衆國議會で割當てられたる特別資金は州及び市の郡の救済部を通して必要な市民及び外人も利用出来る。華府社會保障局の公衆救済部は社會保障局を通して運用される。州、市並に郡の社會部等全國に亘る總ての機關に覺書を通したるが其一部を摘記すれば次の通りである。

立退者の再轉住並に家族の合流を期する轉住局計畫の困難なる進歩を其他に關する爲努力を續け、敵國外人へき援助及び奉仕を必要に應じて得べく適用する。この計畫は西部沿岸より轉住所に立退き今又新社會に正常なる家族生活を再建せんとする之等の者の援助に關し、眞に貢獻せんとする好機會を公衆救済部に與へるものである。公衆救済部は戰時轉住計畫を有効化する爲には彼等(轉住者)との相談、助言及び財政的援助賦與に關し萬全

の努力期す可きである。日米市民並に外人に適用されるこの援助は「再轉住補助計畫」と呼ぶ。この計畫の中には別に再轉住者が正當な社會に家族的な生活再建に要する家庭の生活の準備に關する費用援助の途もある。轉住所内社會部は總ての被扶養者並に不具者の特別轉住計畫を獨立に關しては責任を持つて當つてゐる。これらの人或其は其家族の爲の計畫は斯る必要が外部に於て満たされ、且つ轉住後何れからその援助を仰ぎ得べきかを知らる爲に出所前に手續を完成すべきである。右補助の一例として社會部は次の人々の轉住計畫を援助する。入院を要する者、特殊病人(精神病その他)或は家庭看護、兒童保護、不具者の援助、職業上の再復讐、養老補助、孤兒或は盲目者、又孤兒を親族と同行を希望せぬ兒童或は責任ある親族の許に行かぬ兒童の出所の許可は軍當局に依り無資格と認定されたる場合の外は轉住局はその出所を拒絶する事は出来ないが、同人及び其家族は州と州の間存する規定又は州法に準據して

社會部と協議する事を助言されてゐる。轉住局はこれら兒童の處置に就いて道德的責任を負ふが、同時に彼等が轉住補助を受ける爲には承認された轉住計畫に從ふ必要がある。しかしこれら少年若くは外部で獨立不可能なれば満足な計畫が完成する迄は出所せぬ様警告する。セント・パウル問題に際しては最も困難な事は社會部問題に直面する人々の處理である。故に此の種に(社會部問題)と相する人々は成る可く早く社會部と相談して同部援助の下に轉住計畫に着手す可きである。轉住部はこれらの問題解決に協力すると共に各事件を調査した上救済の必要を認めた場合は轉住部に依つて最後の轉住計畫を獨立する故、問題のある人は先づ社會部に照會されたい。

JANUARY 26, 1945

COORDINATOR'S

BULLETIN NO. 10

Eastern and Southern Restrictions

Word has just been received from the War Department that the eastern and southern restrictions now included in the individual notices to excludées will shortly be rescinded. Pending receipt of further notice from the Western Defense Command excludées should defer any plans for settling these areas. However, excludées presently residing in the Atlantic and Gulf coastal areas will not be required to move.

Further Clarification of Policy on Visits

Numerous inquiries have been received relative to the policy on visits to centers, particularly as it concerns visits of a day or less duration by nearby residents.

Visiting procedure as outlined in Manual Section 150.1.10 affects all persons of Japanese ancestry regardless of whether they are former center residents or voluntary evacuees, or others.

Any visit other than those for emergency purposes is to be considered in terms of its value to relocation. There are many reasons for this but two are particularly pertinent and obvious:

1. All efforts at the centers are to be pointed toward relocation and other activities such as visits for purely social reasons must be sharply curtailed.

2. Most of the centers are in isolated areas and transportation facilities even from the immediately adjoining territory are limited and must be conserved for the vastly increased flow of resettling center residents. There must be no resettling evacuee left behind while transportation facilities are occupied by casual visitors.

On the other hand, it is recognized that many visitors can make a distinct contribution to relocation and nothing should stand in the way of such visits. It should be a simple matter for such applicants to state their purpose in writing and if that purpose is bonafide the visitor should be welcomed. This does not preclude evacuees from districts immediately adjoining the center from visiting the residents if their visits are for the purpose of relocation.

An evacuee living ten miles from the center may make application visit on the same basis as one living a thousand miles away simply by filling out Form WRA-388. These forms may be obtained by the evacuee at the center or by writing directly to the nearest Field Officer. It will not be long before it will be general information among evacuees in and out of the centers that such a procedure is necessary in order to visit the centers.

Of course, if nearby visitors make application to visit the center for relocation purposes on numerous succeeding week ends, the application will be closely scrutinized and the applicant will be refused admission unless an interview shows he has some definite plans and that progress is being made on those plans.

It is pointed out also that evacuees are free to leave the centers on short-term passes to visit their friends in nearby communities. Obviously, evacuees will get a much better idea of conditions outside by making such visits than having visitors from the outside come in to see them.

It is also recognized that many visitors can contribute to the relocation of friends and potential business associates in the centers, even though they are not immediate family members, and such visits may be permitted. Manual revisions are under way to confirm this change.

Status of Discharged Soldiers and Paroled Aliens

Although the policy on visits has been broadened to include soldiers on furlough and those awaiting assignment to active duty, men who have been discharged from the Army on medical grounds or for other reasons are in the same status, with regard to center visits, as relocatees. In other words, they should be admitted only if they fall in one of the categories outlined covering visitors.

The same principle applies to aliens who have been paroled from internment camps. We are now notifying the Justice Department that we can no longer induct parolees as center residents and that sponsorship should hereafter be arranged for them before they leave the internment camps. Parolees may of course be admitted to the centers as temporary visitors provided they meet the necessary requirements.

Proper Use of Depot Passes

Center residents are cautioned about abusing the use of depot passes. The only purpose for which these may be used is to attend to necessary business at the depot or to see relatives and close friends depart. Any person using these passes for any other purpose (such as going to Powell, Cody or elsewhere) may be denied admission to the center on return and will forfeit all rights to transportation, relocation assistance, the payment of costs in the transportation of property.

Revision of Regulations on Contraband

The Proclamation rescinding the mass exclusion orders also revoked Public Proclamation No. 3 which made certain articles, including cameras and short-wave radio sets, contraband in the possession of any person of Japanese ancestry in the Western Defense Command States. Presidential Proclamation No. 2525 and the regulations of the Department of Justice on contraband, however, which apply to all aliens of enemy nationality, remain effective.

The War Relocation Authority will upon request aid citizen evacuees in all centers in recovering possession of cameras. Those who apply for the return of cameras should be informed that the cameras are still contraband in the possession of Japanese aliens and that it is unlawful for them to make the cameras available to such aliens under any conditions. Short-wave radio sets shall continue to be prohibited in all centers as a matter of WRA regulations. The Authority, however, will continue to ship and otherwise assist center residents in recovering short-wave radio sets on certification by the Project Director that the short-wave mechanism will be removed.

Welfare Assistance to Aliens

In a number of States (including California), aliens are ineligible for some of the categorical types of aid--such as old age assistance--made available under the regular programs of the Federal Security Agency. Assistance can be extended, however, to any needy relocatee--citizen or alien--under the special Resettlement Assistance Program administered by the Social Security Board. This program is being carried forward with funds appropriated by Congress specifically for assistance to persons "affected by restrictive governmental action" and is not subject to State variations.

Travel Grants for Hawaii

A question has been raised whether an evacuee eligible for transportation to Hawaii might receive a grant to a West Coast point, work there until boat transportation was available, and then receive another grant for the ocean trip. Since such an arrangement would seem to be in the interest of relocation, it has been decided that evacuees who wish to follow such a plan (and are eligible) should be given a transportation request covering travel to the point of embarkation, and a note should be placed in the applicant's file at the center or field office that he is eligible for a further grant covering the boat trip. At the time when the boat transportation becomes available, the evacuee can write to the center or field office which issued the original travel request for the additional transportation request to cover the ocean trip.

◎東部及び南部沿岸制限に就て
陸軍省よりの通知に依れば立退
人の或る者には西部を初め東部
及び南部沿岸区域に立入りを禁
止されてゐたが、東部及び南部
沿岸は近く解除される。但し西
部沿岸区域は西部沿岸司令部よ
り發表あるまでは現状通り、尤
も現に大西洋沿岸及びメキシコ
沿岸に在住する被拒絶者は移轉
の必要なし。

◎訪問方針に關する件
最近轉住局の訪問方針に關して
種々の質問照會あり、特にセン
ター附近の住民が一日或は短時
間訪問に就いての質問多數を占
めてゐる。訪問手續きは轉住局
規定書第百五十條第一項の十に
ある如く従前通りで元センター
の住民と否とに拘はらず總べて
の日系人に適用される。急を要
する場合は他センター訪問は總
て轉住に就いて價值の有無を考
慮される。その理由の主なるも
のは一、センターに於ける總て
の努力は轉住に全力を注いでゐ
る故社交的訪問は可及的に制限

する。二、大部分のセンターは
遠隔不便の區域にあり従つて交
迎機關も不備であるがこれらの
機關は主として所内に在住する
多數轉住者の爲で、若し交通の
關を無關心な訪問者に依つて使
用される場合は所内より他に轉
住する人々のため多大の支障を
來すわけである。一面多數の訪
問者中には轉住に關し有功適切
な助言をする人もあると思はれ
るのでその訪問手續きは極めて
簡單で訪問の目的を訪問願書に
明記し、その目的が眞實と認め
られた時は斯る訪問者は歓迎さ
れる。一、センターより十里近く
に居住する者も又千里遠方に住
む者も單にWRA書式三八八號
に書き込み、訪問出願を爲す事
を得、此の書式はセンター内
或は直接地方轉住官吏に書面を
以て請求し得る。センター内に
在住する者も轉住に關する用件
なれば他のセンター訪問が出来
る。立退人はセンター附近の訪
問する爲短期出所を爲し得る。そ
れは外部より訪問を受けるよ

り當方より外部を訪問する方が
外部の事情を知るに便利が多い
と思はれるからである。又外部
の者でセンターに在住者と何等親
戚關係がなくとも友人及び營業
關係者であり、轉住を懇請する
者であれば訪問入所を許可する。
◎除隊兵及び釋放された外人
兵士若しくは現役召集兵中の
兵士除隊となつた者もセンター
訪問は轉住者と同様の資格があ
り、所内訪問規定に従ひ訪問を
許可される。右規定は外人收容
所より釋放された者にも適用さ
れる。WRAは司法省に對し今
後は外人收容所より釋放者を一
般居住者としてセンターに收容
し得ぬ故、今後その處置に就き
考慮方を懇請した。但し釋放者
が訪問規則に従ひ所内訪問を許
可される事は勿論である。

◎正門通行券の使用に就いて
所内住民の正門通行券使用につ
いて注意すべき事は通行券本來
の目的は停車場に必要なる送迎
の場合或は親族知友の見送り

の場合に限るので、例へばパウエル、ゴードン等はそれ以外の目的に使用する者は即所に際して入所を拒絶せられ、總ての行通權、轉住補助金或は荷物輸送費の補助を受ける權利を失ふ。

◎戰時禁制品に關する規定の修正。立退令解除と共に大統領告示第三號に依る寫眞機、短波ラヂオ其他禁制品の規定は自然撤回されたのであるが、然し敵國外人に適用すべき戰時禁制品に關する大統領令第二五二五及び司法省の規定は依前有效である。

WRAは立退市民の要求に應じる政府保留の寫眞機返還希望者には援助するが其場合返還申込者は寫眞機が日系外人には依然禁制品なるが故如何なる事情の下にも之を日系外人に使用さず事は違法である。WRAの法規として短波ラヂオは轉住所に於て依然禁じられて居る。但し所長に依つてその短波の裝置を取除い事を證明された場合に限り當局は住民のため之が返還若しくは其他につき援助をする。

◎日系外人に對する社會的援助。加州を含む數州では外人には養老補助を拒絶してゐるが、中央保證局の管轄する特別轉住補助プログラムに依り市民、非市民の區別なく、必要とする轉住者に與へる事になつてゐる。右は戰時制限に依り影響を受けた人々を援助のため議會で割當てられた特別基金をこれに運用するので、州の法規に依つて妨げられる事はない。

◎布哇歸還者の許可に就いて。布哇歸還の資格を得た者は四部沿岸乗船地迄の旅費は支給される。又乗船を待つ間の就働も許可される。船賃は乗船に際し旅行許可證を發給した轉住所又は轉住局地方事務所へ書面を以つて請求する事が出来る。

Clarification on Visitors Subsistence Charges

Visitors arriving at the gate who are eligible to visit will be charged for an advance period in all cases except those who have advance approval from the Relocation Officer, in whose area they reside, for the purpose of making relocation plans with members of their family who are in the center or with former or potential agriculture or business associates.

Persons who are eligible to visit and who will be charged on entrance at the gate are:

1. Persons visiting on account of the serious illness or death of family members.
2. Students at the end of a school or college term.
3. Soldiers on furlough, relocatees who have passed pre-induction physical or have been inducted and placed on the enlisted reserve.
4. Evacuees who have plans for relocation of family members or former or potential agriculture or business associates, but who have not obtained approval from their Relocation Officer before coming to the center in which they will be charged in advance for a two week period even though there may be a subsequent approval from the appropriate Relocation Officer.

Persons who are eligible to visit and who will not be charged on entrance at the gate are:

1. Persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated (including involuntary evacuees) and soldiers on furlough who have the approval of the appropriate Relocation Officer of the area in which they reside for the purpose of relocation planning with the members of their family or former or potential business or agricultural associates.

The only time a refund will be made (except in the case of a collection which was made in error) will be when a person departs from the center before the date to which the subsistence was paid.

Post Audit of Applications for Travel Assistance

The question has been asked about the need for checking on any travel grants that may have previously been issued to evacuees now applying for relocation assistance. For purposes of current administration, the applicant's statement on his application form (WRA-303 Rev.) will be taken as sufficient evidence that he has not received previous grants. All these applications, however, will eventually be post-audited and any person who makes a false statement about previous assistance will be called upon to make a refund or will be prosecuted under the appropriate Federal statute.

Transportation of Evacuee Property

Regulations prepared at the time of rescinding of evacuation orders provided that no further requests to pick up, pack and crate, personal property of an evacuee held in private storage would be accepted for compliance. Revised regulations now provide for the acceptance of such requests as heretofore, which include packing, crating, and moving of household and personal effects from place of private storage within the evacuated area to common carrier depot nearest point of relocation.

○訪問者の滞在費に就て
所内訪問資格のある者が訪問し
た場合、正門事務所にて滞在
期間の宿泊料及び食費を前金で
支拂ふ事になつてゐる。但し轉
住計畫に關し、所内在住の家族
若くは農業其他の事業共同經營
者であつた人を訪問した人で、
訪問に先だち地方轉住官の許可
を得てゐた場合は此の限りにあ
らず。訪問者にして、正門事務
所に於て宿泊料及び食料を前金
にて支拂ふ可き人は左の如し。
一 所内在住する家族の重病、若
しくは死亡の場合の訪問者。
一 學生にして学期の終つた者。
一 兵士にして休暇中の者、或は
轉住後身體検査に合格し、入
營待期中の者及び隊備兵。
一 立退者にて家族又はかつての
農業若しくは商業共同者を轉任
の目的で訪問したる者で所内訪
問に先だち地方轉住官より許可
なき者は假令後日許可される者
でも二週間の滞在費を前金にて
支拂ふ可きものとす。
入所有資格者にして正門事務所

に於て宿泊料及び食費を前金に
て支拂ひを要せざる者は立退者
（自發的立退者も含む）及び兵
士にして在任地方轉住官の以前
つて許可ある者で所内在任中の
家族或は以前の農業又は商業共
同者の轉任に關する目的にて訪
問する者。荷在費を返還するの
は（間違ひで假令の場合を除く）
訪問者が支拂つた滞在費の期間
だけ滞在せず、早く出發する場
合に限る。

○旅行費補助申請に就いて

轉任費補助を申請せる轉任者に
會て旅行費の補助を與へた事の
有無に關し調査の必要がある。
現在の方針では WRA 三〇三號
修正誓式に書き込んだ陳述に依
り補助を受けたことのない證據
と見做してゐたが、これらの誓
式は後日調査し、若し以前受取
つた補助に關し虚偽の申告を爲
した者は返金を要求されるか又
は法律に従ひ告發される。

○荷物輸送援助に就いて

立退令撤廢宣言の發布當時に制
定された規則に依れば個人の倉
庫に貯藏してある立退者の家財
の取扱ひは受附けぬとあつたが
修正規則に依ると今後も從前通
り立退者の要求に應じ、その家
財を荷造りして轉任先最寄りの
停車場まで輸送する事になつた。

It has been approximately one month since the revocation of the exclusion order. Since both the announcement on Dec. 17, 1944 and the revocation on Jan. 2, 1945, there have been some changes in policies and regulations which have been publicized through the Coordinator's Bulletin numbers 1 through 11. It is intended that this bulletin give a brief summary of the changes.

1. The lifting of the exclusion order provides that a citizen of Japanese ancestry has entrance and freedom of movement in the evacuated area unless designated by the army as an excluder or a segreger.

Aliens not designated by the army as excluders or segregers will have the same freedom of movement in the evacuated area as they have in any other part of the United States under the Department of Justice regulations (U. S. Attorney's permit). Parolees and deportees will be under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization regulations the same as in the past. Indefinite leave, trial indefinite and seasonal leaves are no longer required and will not be issued.

2. There will be no more inductions or re-inductions in the center except in the cases of persons who were on short-term, seasonal or trial indefinite at the time of the public announcement of the revocation of the exclusion orders and who return to the center on or before the expiration date of their leave.

3. There will be no more social visits permitted. The only visits permitted will be:

a. Soldiers on furlough for such period of furlough. Reservists awaiting call to active duty and evacuees who have passed their pre-induction physical and are awaiting induction.

b. Emergency visits because of serious illness or death of family members residing in the centers.

c. Students at the end of a term for a period not to exceed 90 days.

d. Visits for purposes of relocation planning with family members or former or potential business associates.

The only time there will be no visiting charges made is when the visit is for the purpose of relocation planning ("d" above) and advance approval of the appropriate relocation officer has been secured except in the cases of soldiers and reservists who will not need the relocation officer's approval to visit for relocation planning purposes.

4. All relocation centers will be closed between June 30, 1945 and Dec. 31, 1945. However, each center will be notified at least three months in advance of the actual closing date of the center.

The operations throughout the project will gradually be tapered off. Food, housing and medical care will be provided until the center closes. School will be maintained through the end of the present school term (June, 1945). Community enterprises will continue as long as possible taking into consideration the time required for an orderly liquidation. Vegetable and food crops planted during 1944 will be harvested but there will be no crops planted during 1945. The hog program will be curtailed and no more chickens will be purchased. There will be no new construction and maintenance and repair will be restricted to a minimum. Other activities will be reduced accordingly and finally closed out.

5. Field relocation offices will close between 8 and 14 months from Jan. 2, 1945 and evacuee property services will be available for a period of not longer than 15 months from Jan. 2, 1945.

6. Transportation grants, travel grants and costs of transportation for property are available when the evacuees relocation plans are approved. This applies also in the case of approved relocation plans for Hawaii and Alaska. Travel grants (\$25 and \$3 per day per person enroute) will be made on the basis of need.

7. Assistance through the relocation division, welfare section, legal division, and the evacuee property office is available for evacuees and their families in formulating their relocation plans.

a. The relocation division have advisers who will assist in planning and the solving of normal resettlement problems. The requirements for an approved relocation plan outside the evacuated area remain the same as in the past in order to qualify for the relocation assistance grants. The requirements for an approved relocation plan in the evacuated area in order to secure the relocation grants are:

1. Sufficient independent means or a hospitality offer.
2. An offer of employment and also evidence of available housing.
3. Self employment in business or agriculture.

b. The welfare section of the community management division have counselors who will assist individuals and families who have welfare problems. In cases where dependent or handicapped persons will need governmental assistance after relocation arrangements will be made with the appropriate agency.

c. The evacuee property office will assist evacuees in their matters of property. Crating, packing, and shipping of property, both, in the center and on the west coast, will be handled by this section. In the cases of approved relocation plans the costs of the transportation of such property will be paid by WRA. Other property matters such as the leasing, releasing, selling or purchasing of property will be handled by this section except in cases that will require legal aid which is provided in "d" below.

d. The legal division will handle all matters for evacuees that require legal aid or advice.

8. There has been established a western relocation division field office with district offices throughout the area. These offices will be primarily concerned with:

a. Working with local committees.

b. Investigating problem cases which may arise as evacuees return to the evacuated area.

c. Securing effective cooperation of federal and state agencies.

Actual job placements, financial assistance for business and agricultural enterprises, and location of housing facilities will not be a responsibility of the western relocation division. These functions will be handled through the United States Employment service, the War Food administration, the Reconstruction Finance corporation, the Farm Security administration, the Farm Credit administration and state and local agencies for housing.

As part of the western relocation program the western field office will develop and release information for an orderly re-absorption of evacuees who return to the evacuated areas. In like manner they will also furnish information to this center for dissemination. The next Coordinator's Bulletin will carry informational releases from the west coast offices.

9. For detailed information on regulations, clarification of policies or for assistance of any kind, contact the Coordinator's information desk in the relocation division office.

除外令廢止後約一ヶ月を経過した。一號から十一號に至る情報によつて發表された政策及び規則は多少の變更があつたので、それに就いて簡單に結論を與へる。

除外令の撤廢は日系市民は逐放者或は隔離者として軍部により指名されない限り、立退區域内に立入り又は自由行動を許される。軍部により逐放者或は隔離者として指名されない外人は、司法官の許可を得れば合衆國內何れの地、或は立退區域へも行動が出来る。釋放者、逐放者は從前通り移民歸化局の監督下に置かれる。永久出所、試験的永久出所、季節出所許可證は發給せず。

除外令撤廢公表當時の短期出所者が其許可期限以内に歸所しない場合は再び入所する事を許されない。

今後許可される訪問者は左記の通りである。
イ 休暇中の兵士、現役召集を待機中の豫備兵、體格検査に合格した立退者で召集を待機する者。

ロ 收容所内に居住する家族の死亡重病見舞等の爲の臨時訪問。
ハ 九十日以内を限度として學生の學期終了休暇中の訪問。

ニ 家族又は共同經營者が轉住計畫に就て相談の目的を以ての訪問(上項ニ)の轉住計畫目的の訪問者及び轉住計畫相談訪問に就ては滞在費を徴集せず。現役及び豫備兵の外、訪問者は當該轉任官より豫め入所の許可を得なければならぬ。

四 總ての轉住所は一九四五年六月卅日から同年十二月卅一日の間に閉鎖するが其の閉鎖期より少く共三ヶ月以前に豫告する。全轉住所を通じ其經營事業は漸次に縮小するが、食料、家産、醫療は轉住所閉鎖迄繼續する。學校は本學期間繼續する。國體事業部は秩序的清算をなし得る期間を考慮し、出來得るだけ永く經營する。四四年に播種した野菜及び飼料は收穫するが四五年には播種せず。養豚事業は短縮し、鶏は輸入せず。新設及び維持工事はせず。修繕工事は最

底限度に制限する。他の部門は漸次縮小して閉鎖する。
地方轉住局は四五年一月二日以後八ヶ月乃至十四ヶ月間に閉鎖する。立退者所有物事務は四五年一月二日から十五ヶ月以内に中止する。

六 立退者が轉住計畫を許可された場合には、荷物輸送費、旅費等を支給する。此申請は旅費及びアラスカへ轉住計畫にも許可される。旅費は(廿五弗と途中一日三弗宛)必要に基いて支給される。

七 轉住部、社會部、法務部、立退者財産事務部等を通じての援助は、轉住計畫が許可された立退者及びその家族に適用される。A 轉住部には計畫と普通の再移住計畫問題を援助する爲に相談役を置く。立退區域以外の許可された轉住計畫に對して、以前同様轉住補助申請權を付與する。立退區域への許可された轉住計畫申請に對する轉住補助金を得る者は左記の通りである。
イ 十分な獨立經營或は厚遇提供

ロ、仕事口の提供、住宅の保證
 ハ、商業或は農業の自營
 B 地方官理局の社會部には、個人
 或は家族の扶助に就いての顧問
 が居る。轉住後政府の扶助を要
 する。扶養者及び不具廢失者等
 は、當該官吏に依つて手配され
 る。
 C 立退人財産部は立退者の家財に
 就いて支援する。荷造り、家財
 の發送共に轉住所より西部沿岸
 迄の輸送を此部にて取扱ふ。許
 容された轉住計畫者の家財輸送
 費は轉住局で支拂ふ。契約或は
 財産の賣買等は下記「一」に規
 定された法定補助を要する件を
 除き、此部に於て取扱ふ。
 D 法務部は立退者が、法定補助或
 は助言を要する總ての件を取扱
 ぶ。
 E 地域分局を有する西部轉住地方
 局は西部全區域に設置される。
 F 是等事務所が第一爲すべき事柄
 は、
 イ、地方の委員と協力する事。
 ロ、立退區域に歸還した立退者
 に發生する事件問題を調査す

ハ政府及州吏員より有效なる援
 助を得る事。
 就職口、農業及び商業資金の支
 援。而して住宅の便宜取計らひ
 に就いては、西部轉住局は責任
 を持たぬ。此任務は合衆國職業
 紹介所、戰時食料局、財務再建
 局、農園保護局、農園貸附局、
 政府及び地方家屋局に依つて取
 扱はれる。西部轉住計畫の一部
 として、西部地方局は立退區域
 に歸還した立退者の實情を報告
 する。是等の情報を收容所に撤
 布するため送られる。次の
 連絡情報には西部沿岸局からの
 情報を掲載する。
 九 政策に對する細目情報、政策を
 明瞭にする事。其他の件に對す
 る支援等は轉住地方局の連絡情
 報部に問合されたし。

Recently a representative of the War Relocation Authority covered the area from San Francisco to San Jose in which interviews were had with evacuees who had returned, attorneys representing evacuees, evacuee references, potential employers, and others. The western field office has submitted a few example interviews which are as follows:

Redwood City

Owner of small chrysanthemum nursery interviewed. Has very modern, pleasant home, no trouble in moving tenant out. Owner cordially received. Numerous old friends drop around to house. Check of nearby school--principal stated few thoughtless remarks, by children, perhaps, but wholesome atmosphere expected. A chrysanthemum shipper is managing the $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of plants. Pre-evacuation days owner grossed \$10,000 per year on 2 acres plants, netted \$4,000. Present operator grosses \$25,000 year, nets \$10,000 on $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, due to increased prices.

Owner is one of five occupying a 45-acre total, and all living within few hundred yards of each other. One or two others are planning on early return. Present tenants consist of two groups of Chinese, one Filipino, one Caucasian. Relations are cordial, present tenants are old employees or friends.

In general there are some 50 Chinese chrysanthemum growers, and a scattering of Filipinos, Caucasians. Pre-evacuation days there were 48 Japanese growers, about half that many Chinese. About fifteen shippers handle the sales to the east. Unquestionably, the Chinese growers will try to freeze out the Japanese, but with 15 shippers anxious to make their profit, it is unlikely they will hold together. Also, the shippers are old acquaintances with evacuees, and will probably welcome their return.

Palo Alto

Discussed problem of evacuee laundry owner with his attorney. Plant, equipment, living quarters have been leased, lease now up for renewal. Attorney has advised evacuee to renew lease with present tenant on long term basis. Cites public sentiment as detrimental to business if evacuee returns. Evacuee apparently has accepted advice. This is questionable. Laundries are scarce, demand great. Seems unlikely people would wash own shirts rather than patronize evacuee. Attorney probably much too fearful. Recommended evacuee come out and look situation over.

Stanford University

Lunched with several evacuee instructors at Civil Affairs Training school. Report work interesting, reception good. Enjoying work, but worrying about housing situation if families return. Housing extremely tight, almost impossible, San Francisco to San Jose.

Menlo Park

Talked with reference of evacuee contract gardener. States very fine man, contracted with various families - his own included, for years. All previous customers anxious to have him back. Thinks reception will be good.

Atherton

Spoke with owner of estate who is trying to get former gardener back. Very interested in evacuee problems. Former gardeners has decided not to return. Saw tenant house, large, comfortable completely modern. Terms offered seemed generous. One of Stanford evacuees interested in having his family return to this location and position.

Mountain View

Interviewed two recently returned evacuee carnation growers. Both families cordially received by old friends. One had dispute with tenant over terms of return. Settled amicably out of court. Considerable problems over run-down condition of greenhouses, securing additional equipment, getting gasoline allotment, etc. Outlook satisfactory, however. Both figure will take a year to get places back to old high standards. Carnations selling \$2.25 bunch--estimate gross business \$60,000 to \$70,000 a year. No fear of marketing. Old associates willing to do business with them. Planning to renovate old housing on property, and ask evacuee friend to come back and work for them.

San Jose

Talked with wholesale appliance hardware dealer, reference of an evacuee planning to return in next week or so. Spoke very highly of evacuee, stated he operated large general merchandise store, has good name, and should be able to open up again. All wholesalers will trade with him. Difficult to build up stock again, but wholesalers will be glad to give him fair allotment of their goods.

San Francisco

Evacuee who formerly owned dry goods store here on scouting trip. Highly pleased with reception. Owns home in former "Japanese town". Experienced in no unpleasantness with negroes in section. Wholesalers welcomed him warmly. Will trade with him to limit of their quotas. Real problem of collecting stock of merchandise. Not yet sure whether can open store or not, because of limited supplies available. Plans to return to San Francisco anyway.

* * * * *

As additional information and interviews are received they will be published.

日系人の加州に帰還した地方の一
般情勢視察の爲、轉住局では代表者
を案港よりサンノゼ方面へ派遣し、
歸還者、其代人や、知人、雇主及
び其他關係者等、曾見、詳さに實情
を調査し、次の如く報告してゐる。
○レッドウッド市 小規模の菊花
園主、新築家屋を所有、從來の借
主と家屋引渡しに就き何等面倒な
く、附近の舊友より歓迎、小學校
の校長曰く「たまには不謹慎な言
葉を兒童の間に聴くがやがて空氣
も好轉するでせう」と。二英加半
の菊花園を經營。戦前一ヶ年總賣
上げ一萬弗、純益四千弗、現在物
價騰貴の爲一ヶ年總賣上二萬五千
弗、純益一萬弗、二三附近の同業
者も近く歸還の計畫で、現在の借
主は二名の支那人、一名の比島人
一名の白人にて以前の被雇人も友
人にて、何れも關係極めて良く、
目下支那人、比島人及び白人の裁
培者は約五十名。戦前日本人の裁
培者は四十八名であつたが支那人
栽培者は此際日本人を同業より排
除せんと努めてゐるがシツパーは
利害關係で協力は至難の模様であ

る。シツパーは多く日本人と舊知
の間柄で日本人の歸還を歓迎して
ゐる。
○バロアルト市 洗濯業者と辯護
士との曾見談では辯護士は歸還者
に長期リースを懲罰して居り。日
系人の歸還は營業上悪影響ありと
市の輿論は傾いてゐる。數少なく
需要多し。一政は自分でシャツを
洗ふより歸還日系人を欲迎する。
○スタンフォード大學 某國教練
學校と曾見を共にした。仕事は
氣持よく、歓迎されてゐるが在
市と案港間は住宅難が甚しい。
○メンロパーク市 日系人庭園業
者は誠に善良なる市民であり。一
般は日系人の歸還を期待してゐる
模様だと舊雇主は語つた。
○アサートン 別荘宅所有者は以
前の庭園業者日系人の歸還を待望
してゐる。前従業者は歸らないと
報じてゐる。被雇者の家屋を見る
に住宅は大きくて最新式、月給、
待遇も誠に良し。以前須大庭園業
者曰く「自分の家族が再び歸還し
て従前の仕事につく事を望んでゐ
る」と。

○マウンテンビュー 最近歸還し
た二名のカーネーション栽培業者
と曾見。内一人は今迄の借主と
の間に賃借期間に就き多少の問題
もあつたが、裁判に至らずして解
決。カーネーションの賃借一ボン
チ二弗五十仙、實行を良く、舊取
引先は大抵元の日本人に戻る傾向
である。
○サンノゼ市 荒物卸商人と日本
人の歸還に就いて曾見したが、日
本人の歸還を大いに歓迎。且つ日
本人にあらゆる買辭を呈した。
○案港市 以前小規模園を經營の歸
還者と曾見した。彼の談に「目下
岸山の無人が所謂日本人町に住ん
てゐるが自分達歸還後また一度も
彼等と不愉快なことは惹起してゐ
ない。卸商は何れも歓迎、可及的
援助を約す。併し物價不足の爲開
店するや否や未定である」と。

East and South Restrictions Rescinded

Since we have been notified by the War Department that the eastern and southern restrictions have been rescinded, there no longer seems to be any reason why excludoes should not relocate immediately in those areas if they choose.

Clarification of Seasonal Leave Policy

The following excerpt from a recent letter signed by the Director should help to clear up some of the questions that have been raised regarding the seasonal leave policy:

"The policy of the War Relocation Authority in regard to the recruitment of agricultural workers for 1945 is as follows:

"(1) The seasonal leave program through which evacuee residents of relocation centers have been available for temporary agricultural employment in the past has been terminated.

"(2) Agricultural workers in the centers will receive every encouragement to resettle in agricultural areas where there is adequate opportunity for them as agricultural workers or for share-crop, lease or other farm deals as they may wish. This will, of course, be contingent upon there being housing facilities available for family living.

"(3) Although evacuees are free to make their own choice as to when they will leave the centers and where they may wish to go, recruitment for clearly seasonal work from which the evacuee may expect to return to the centers will be discouraged and the evacuee will be advised that he is ineligible to return to the center from such employment the same as if he were accepting other permanent employment.

"The reasons for this policy are obvious. With the lifting of the exclusion order restoring freedom of movement to the evacuees, which became effective on January 3, the WRA established as its major objective the closing of all centers by December 31, 1945. This means that we will have to assist approximately 60,000 people to relocate during the next eleven months. Seasonal employment such as has existed in the past would prove a serious block to meeting such a goal inasmuch as all thoughts and acts of the evacuees should be centered on permanent relocation at this time."

Deferments in Extreme Hardship Cases

A number of the centers have recommended that WRA request Selective Service deferments for individual evacuees in cases where induction into the Army would seem to work an extreme hardship on the family of the inductee. Although it is against WRA policy to request a deferment for any evacuee, evacuees in this type of situation are advised that they may appeal to their local boards under Paragraph 622.32 of the Selective Service regulations for a III-D classification. Evacuees appealing to their local boards for III-D classification are advised to set forth the facts of the case as fully and clearly as possible.

Contraband Regulations for Excludoes in WDC Area

In Bulletin No. 10 we reported that the Western Defense Command had rescinded Public Proclamation No. 3 and thus had restored to citizen evacuees the right to own and use certain articles which had previously been considered as contraband in the Western Defense Command states.

This situation has now been changed somewhat by Civilian Restrictive Order No. 33, issued by the Western Defense Command on January 20, 1945. Under terms of this recent order, evacuees designated for exclusion from the evacuated area are prohibited from owning, using or operating any of the following articles in any of the eight WDC states: (1) military weapons, including firearms; (2) ammunition, bombs, and explosives; and (3) radio transmitters or any component parts thereof.

The order applies to all excludées--citizens and aliens alike--in Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Montana. Excludées using the above-mentioned articles in any of these states and other persons in those States who transfer such items to excludées are subject to prosecution under Public Law 503.

The Department of Justice contraband regulations for alien Japanese apply throughout the United States and are still in effect.

Visits to Centers by Parolees

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been advised that paroled internees will no longer be inducted as regular residents of relocation centers. This is in accord, of course, with the general post-exclusion policy on inductions and reinductions. However, any internee who may be paroled in the future will have the privilege of visiting the centers for a period of not more than 30 days for relocation planning purposes. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been advised that sponsorship arrangements should be made for the parolees before they leave the internment camps and that those desiring to visit the centers for relocation planning should secure advance approval (by submitting a Form WRA-388) from the appropriate Project Director. At the centers these applications should be processed by having the Relocation Division determine whether the parolee's visit is actually needed for relocation planning purposes. Approval of the nearest field office, however, will not be required, and guest charges should not be made where the Project Director gives advance approval. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been furnished with a supply of WRA-388's for distribution to the internment camps.

Shipment of Evacuee Property at Centers

Manual Section 150.1.9B(1)(b) is being liberalized to permit shipment of evacuee-owned commercial property now in storage or use at the relocation centers to an approved relocation destination regardless of the circumstances under which the property was originally brought to the centers. Previously, shipment of commercial property from the centers had been authorized only in cases where the property was originally brought to the center at the request of the Project Director under Section 100.3.4B.

No Further Reinductions

Although reinduction of excludées was permitted originally under terms of 150.1.10A, this policy is now being changed to prohibit all further reinductions or inductions of new residents to the relocation centers. Hereafter relocated excludées will be treated in the same manner as other relocated persons and will be eligible only to visit the centers in accordance with the procedure of 150.1.10 and not for readmission. Evacuees out on seasonal, short-term, or trial indefinite leave, of course, are still regarded as center residents so that, strictly speaking, the question of reinduction does not apply to them.

Moreover, there are two special classes of evacuees who may be readmitted to the centers as residents, upon approval of the National Director even though they were granted indefinite leave prior to December 20, 1944, or left on terminal departure after that date. These are: (1) men who left to report for Army pre-induction physical exam or induction and who have subsequently been rejected or placed in the enlisted reserve corps, and (2) evacuees who were sent out to enter hospitals or other similar institutions merely because proper facilities for their care were not available at the center, and who are subsequently discharged. Hereafter persons leaving the centers either for emergency hospitalization or Army examination or induction will be issued short-term passes. The status of those who report to the Army will be converted to indefinite departure once they have entered on active duty.

The provision regarding readmission of hospitalized evacuees, however, does not apply to the persons of Japanese ancestry who are being or have been maintained in hospitals within the evacuated area. Such persons will be eligible only to visit the centers on the same basis as relocated evacuees.

○要請出所政策に對する説明
一九四五年の最國勞働者補充に就て戦
位局の政策は次の如し。

(二) 転住所内居住の農園労働者は、労働者、半労働者、傭人として歓迎

此又希望に従つて散園の取柄等も行は
れてゐる。家族生活に要する家屋問題
も漸次容易にならぬやう。

(三) 主従者は何れの方へでも自由に所

と得るの、季節去所者の如きても永久に在留された者と同様、転住所へ再帰運は不可能である。去る一月二日から實施

丁未大制限令廢止により郵便局は四五年

あまふ事が決定されて居る此の意味に

於て吾々は来るべき十一月以内に約六万人

の転住を促進するたの要節を所を中止

主運は、その時に當り永久の社
住をしなければならぬ。

特に困難な問題に對する指導

各職位所の推薦により徵集兵の家族が受
けも極めて困難と認められる問題に對して徵兵

○本部防衛區域に於ける除外者の
禁制品規則

情教第十号に於て西部防衛司令部

以上各部防衛州内を禁制品と認めら

此で居た物品の或種の物は、市民立退者

はこれに所有し便用する權利を回復した

此の事は一九四五年一月廿四日、西部防衛司令部で發行した市民禁制令第廿三

号に多少の変更あり、地の最近、鎌倉

の修禪下では立退区より除外された者は
下記各地方郡一州別として一式を先

火藥、爆輝、爆發物、(三)

子才發債機或はその部分等は所

トシオレゴン、カリフォルニア、アリゾナ、ユタ、ネバダ、

アイダホモンタナの八州では市民非市民

其に除外者に適用されり。除外者は
上記の物品を是等の州内にて使用し、

○保釋者之執住所訪問

移民歸化局(の告示に依ると今後保揮せられた収容者は普通の戦後所住民として入所を許可される事はない。今後新に保

釋せらるゝ収容者は転住計劃樹立の爲め三十日以内を期限として転住所を訪問し得

為移民轉化局之保障者。其轉化計劃之就

て、此計のため、輕住所と訪問する、場合、は、
の、住居、三、八、十、式、に、依り、炊、飯、所、を、
の、

許可を得ねばならない。其の許可申請を

受けた執任所の執任部で申請者たる保釋

のたつたに、その必要なるを決定する
のであつて、最寄りの地方自治局の許可と

必要としない。

以上の手續に依つて豫め密任所長の許可ある場合は、右同中帯工費、用を免れ、

○主運者の荷物運搬

從來立退者に属する商業用財貨は、

三四五の規定に基き、転任所々長の要求
に依つて所内に輸入された場合、表列受

れを所外に運送する事が許されてゐた。

それと規定せる小冊子一五〇、一九九(一)(八)の
 宗廟で祀れる諸神の式を記した所々に従ふ

の貸賦を帰還先に運送なし得る事となつた。

○再入所と禁止

小冊子一五〇、一〇〇Aの規定に基き、転位被拒絶者は最初の転位所住民として許可されたが、今後は如何なる場合にも転位所住民としての再入所或は新なる入所は許されない。

今後は一途転位せり被拒絶者は一般転位者と同様に取り扱われ一五〇、一〇〇の規定に依りてみ転位所を訪問を許される。

季節、短期及び試験的永久出所中の者は転位所住民と見做し再入所に因する新規定は適用せず。転位所住民に例へて四年十二月廿日以前に永久出所の許可を得或は其の後條件附出所せり者と雖も転位局長の認可を得て住民として再入所を得る特別の場合あり。

(一) 作務検査及び服役の爲め出所して不適合となりたる者或は懲備兵後に編入せられたる者

(二) 転位所内に適意たる設備なきたけ外部の病院に入院或は其他の公共施設に送られたる者

今後は斯る意旨の外部入院或は作務検査服役等の爲め出所する者は短期出所の許可証を發給する。又軍需上の要件で軍部に依頼し軍需事務に就いた場合

は永久出所者として取扱はる。

外部に於けり入院患者或は廣義の意味に於て公共機関の補助下に在った立退者に因する規定は立退地域の病院に於て療養中或は當て療養中或は當て療養中には適用されぬ。

斯る者は既に再転位せり者と同様の特典の下に軍に転位所訪問の資格ありのみである。

EXTRACTS FROM "QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON REGULATIONS CONCERNING ALIENS OF ENEMY NATIONALITIES" PUBLISHED BY FRANCIS RIDDLE, ATTORNEY GENERAL, MAY 15, 1942

Definition of "Alien Enemies"

- Q. What aliens in the United States are required to comply with the regulations prescribed for aliens of enemy nationalities?
- A. The following classes of aliens living in the United States are required to comply with such regulations:
- (a) All aliens 14 years of age or older who were on December 7, 1941, or are citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy, or Japan, and
 - (b) All aliens 14 years of age or older who at present are stateless but who at the time they became stateless were citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy, or Japan.

Regulations Concerning Aliens of Enemy Nationalities

- Q. Do the same regulations apply to all aliens of enemy nationalities?
- A. Yes. All aliens of enemy nationalities living in the United States are required to comply with them.
- Q. What is the general nature of the regulations prescribed for aliens of enemy nationalities?
- A. In general, regulations for aliens of enemy nationalities place restrictions on their travel and their possessions and control their presence and conduct in areas designated as prohibited or restricted areas. The regulations also require aliens of enemy nationalities to notify the proper authorities of changes in their place of employment and place of residence, and to carry a Certificate of Identification with them at all times.
- Q. What is the penalty for failure to comply with any of the regulations prescribed for aliens of enemy nationalities?
- A. Internment for the duration of the war.
- Q. Where does an alien of enemy nationality write for advice or information about the regulations or other matters concerning "Alien Enemies"?
- A. Information on matters pertaining to "alien enemies" may be obtained from any United States Attorney or by writing the Alien Enemy Control Unit, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Paroles

- Q. What happens to an alien who is placed on parole?
- A. He is required to report at set intervals to a citizen-sponsor and also to the nearest parole officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Any infraction of the parole requirements may result in immediate internment of the duration of the war.

Travel

- Q. What restrictions have been placed on the travel of aliens of enemy nationalities?
- A. An alien of enemy nationality who plans to make trips outside of his home community is required to file a statement with the United States Attorney in his district at least 7 days prior to his departure. The alien may not travel unless he has a copy of the statement in his possession bearing the endorsement of the United States Attorney.
- Q. Is an alien of enemy nationality permitted to travel anywhere within the boundaries of his home community without having to notify the U. S. Attorney?

- A. Yes. He may also commute from his home to his place of business. He may travel between his home and place of religious worship, schools, and other institutions of learning, or to any federal, state, or local government agency with which he is required to transact business. In none of these instances is it necessary for the alien to notify the authorities.
- Q. What is meant by the term "home community" in this connection?
- A. In general, "home community" means the whole area of any city, town, or village, or any section of open country in which the alien lives and works and about which the inhabitants customarily move in pursuing their normal activities.
- Q. What information is the alien required to furnish the United States Attorney when he files a statement of his intention to travel?
- A. His name; his nationality; Certificate of Identification number; alien registration number; the purpose of his trip; destination; date of departure and return; route to be followed, and carrier (railroad, bus, automobile, etc.).
- Q. How far in advance should an alien apply to the United States Attorney for permission to travel?
- A. At least 7 days before his intended departure.
- Q. In the event the alien of enemy nationality cannot file his travel application with the United States Attorney a week in advance, is it possible for him to obtain permission to travel on shorter notice?
- A. In exceptional cases the United States Attorney may, at his discretion, waive all or any part of the 7 days' notice ordinarily required.
- Q. Must the alien carry the endorsed statement on his person while he is traveling?
- A. Yes, at all times during the period specified for his trip.
- Q. May the United States Attorney prohibit an alien from making a trip?
- A. Yes, the United States Attorney has the authority to prohibit any particular trip or to cancel any permission to travel granted by him, if he deems it detrimental to the national safety.
- Q. If an alien does not know whether he is required to obtain permission for a particular trip, where can he find out?
- A. From the United States Attorney in his district.
- Q. Must an alien of enemy nationality who is engaged in an occupation or business which requires frequent or regular travel obtain permission for each trip he makes?
- A. The regulations make it possible for such aliens to apply for a blanket endorsement of frequent or regular travel. However, this permission will not be granted unless the United States Attorney is satisfied that such travel is necessary and does not endanger the public safety.
- Q. If an alien of enemy nationality has a son in the United States armed forces, is he permitted to visit his son at an army camp or other military place?
- A. Yes, provided he obtains permission from the United States Attorney to travel there.
- Q. Are aliens of enemy nationalities permitted to travel by plane?
- A. No alien of enemy nationality is permitted to make any flight of any nature in an airplane or other aircraft.
- Q. If an alien of enemy nationality is a migratory or itinerant worker, must he apply to the United States Attorney for travel endorsement in going from one place of work to another?
- A. Yes.
- Q. In the event an "alien enemy" is offered a job in another city and is asked to fill it without delay, can he obtain the necessary travel endorsement from the United States Attorney without giving 7 days' notice?
- A. Yes.

Employment

- Q. Are there any federal laws prohibiting the employment of aliens of enemy nationalities in defense industries or other private industries?
- A. It is the stated policy of the Federal Government that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense and other industries because of race, creed, color, or national origin. As to the law, there is only one restriction; In the case of secret, confidential, or restricted government contracts and in the case of contracts for aircraft parts or accessories, the employer must secure permission from the head of the federal department concerned for the employment of aliens.
- Q. If an alien of enemy nationality is discharged from his job on the grounds that he is an "alien enemy", is there anything he can do about it?
- A. He is advised to send the particulars of his case to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.
- Q. What is an alien of enemy nationality required to do when he changes his place of employment?
- A. First, he must give notice to the United States Attorney in the district of his residence of his intention to change his place of employment at least 7 days before the change takes place. In filing such notice he is required to submit a statement in writing giving full particulars. As soon as he has changed his place of employment, he must also give notice of the change to:
- (1) The Alien Registration Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 - (2) The Federal Bureau of Investigation at the office shown in the holder's Certificate of Identification.
- Q. If an alien of enemy nationality is offered a job, which he is required to fill in less than a week's time, may he accept the job?
- A. The alien may accept the employment, provided he immediately notifies the United States Attorney of his change of employment and explains the circumstances.
- Q. Are aliens of enemy nationalities permitted to retain membership in labor unions?
- A. Yes.
- Q. May an alien of enemy nationality who is at present unemployed accept employment?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Are aliens of enemy nationalities entitled to unemployment insurance?
- A. Yes.

Change of Address

- Q. What is an alien of enemy nationality required to do when he changes his place of residence?
- A. First, he must submit a statement concerning his change of residence to the United States Attorney in his district. Such statements must be filed at least 7 days before the change of address takes place. Following the change of address, the alien is required to give written notice of the change to:
- (1) The Alien Registration Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 - (2) The Federal Bureau of Investigation at the office shown in the holder's Certificate of Identification.
- Q. If an alien of enemy nationality moves from one part of a city to another, does that constitute a change of residence?
- A. Yes.

- Q. If an alien of enemy nationality does not change his permanent place of residence but moves to the country or to another city to live temporarily, is he required to submit a statement of the change to the United States Attorney?
- A. Yes.

Certificates of Identification

- Q. Who are required to carry Certificates of Identification?
- A. All aliens of enemy nationalities.
- Q. Is the alien of enemy nationality required to carry his Certificate of Identification with him at all times?
- A. Yes, at all times.
- Q. Under what circumstances must an alien of enemy nationality show his Certificate of Identification?
- A. At the request of a police officer or other authorized government officer.
- Q. If an alien of enemy nationality applied for a Certificate of Identification but never received one, what should he do?
- A. He should report that fact to the nearest United States Attorney.

Miscellaneous

- Q. May an alien of enemy nationality use an assumed name?
- A. No alien of enemy nationality is permitted to use any other name than that given as his legal name in his Certificate of Identification, without the permission of the United States Attorney. Permission to use an assumed name may be granted when it appears that the granting of the permission is needful to the applicant's customary mode of earning a livelihood and will not in any way be detrimental to the national security.

* * * * *

Persons wishing additional or more detailed information should inquire at the Relocation Division Office or they may write to the nearest United States Attorney's office or Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director Alien Enemy Control Unit, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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○千九百四十二年五月十五日検事総長
ヒットル氏公表の「敵国外人」規定に關する
質疑應答。

○敵国外人の定義

問 合衆國に在在する敵国外人の遵守すべき規則を問ふ。

答 四十二年十二月七日を以て滿十四才に達したる獨逸、伊太利及び日本の臣民は總て敵国外人と見做さる。

問 敵国外人に對する其の規則は總ての敵国外人に適用するや。

答 然り。

問 敵国外人規則の概要を問ふ。

答 第一外人の旅行及び所有物の制限又雇主変更したる場合住所変更を其節に届出で常に個人識別証を携帯せねばならぬ。

問 敵国外人取締規則に違反したる時の罰則を問ふ。

答 戦時中收容せらる。

○旅行

問 敵国外人は旅行する時に如何なる取締を受けざるや。

答 敵国外人は自己の居住地以外に旅行せんとする時には七日以前に彼の居する合衆國検事局に出頭すべし。敵国外人にして合衆國検事の許可証なき者は旅行すべからず。

問 敵国外人は自己の居住地以外に旅行せんとする時には七日以前に彼の居する合衆國検事局に出頭すべし。敵国外人にして合衆國検事の許可証なき者は旅行すべからず。

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問 外人が合衆國検事へ旅行申請する場合に何等の條項が要求さるや。

答 姓名、國籍、身分証明書、番号、外人登録番号、旅行の目的、目的地、出発及び帰宅の月日、旅行の道順、交通機(鐵道、バス、自動車等)。

問 旅行許可は未だ國検事局へ幾日以前に申請したらいや。

答 豫定出発日より七日前に申請すべし。

問 敵国外人が七日前に合衆國検事へ旅行許可を申請し得ぬ場合、何と短期間に許可證を得る方法なきや。

答 特別の場合、合衆國検事の判断により、必要に應じ七日間の時日を短縮し得べし。

問 外人は旅行中許可證を携帯しなけれはならぬや。

答 然り。旅行中は携帯しなけれはならぬ。

問 合衆國検事は外人に對して旅行を禁止し得るや。

答 然り。合衆國検事は其旅行が國防上有害と認めたる場合は是れを禁止し又は許可した旅行も取消し得る。

問 外人が旅行許可を何處へ申請すべきか。

答 該地方合衆國検事。(申請よし)

問 敵国外人が其職業或は商用のため定期的に又は屢々旅行せんとする時其

就許可を要するや？

答 定期的又は屢々旅行する場合の許可証は一括的許可証を發行する事から来る。其種の許可証は合衆國検事の其旅行が公衆治安に危険なく其旅行が必要と認められた時に發給する。

同 米國兵隊に服する子息を持つ敵國外人は其父又は駐在所に訪問を許可されるか？

答 合衆國検事の旅行許可証を得た上で其所へ旅行する事が出来る。

同 敵國外人は飛行機で旅行し得るや？

答 敵國外人は飛行機又は他の飛揚機によつて旅行し得る。

同 敵國外人が巡回的、主務的に就働する場合、一地方から他地方への旅行許可申請を要するや？

答 然り。

同 敵國外人が他市へ早急に就職の場合、七日以内に合衆國検事から旅行を許可されるや？

答 然り。

○ 雇傭関係

同 敵國外人を軍需工場或は他の一般工場に雇傭する事を禁止する法律ありや？

答 人種、祖先、皮膚の色、國籍の故を以て

同 其他の産業就働に不公平なる取扱を爲さる事は米政府の政策である。法律上唯一の制限は國境上秘密で其特別なる契約ある工場、航空機用部分品或は附屬品の生産工場に就働する時は外人雇傭に關する米政府當局の許可を必要とする。

同 若し敵國外人なる爲め解雇せられたる場合、それについて何等かの方法ありや？

答 其場合は詳細の事情を華府ジョージヤセキエリテビル内に在る公正雇傭局に申達すべし。

同 敵國外人が就働先を変更する場合、如何なる手続をすべきや？

答 先づ七日以内に就働変更の希望を其居住地域にある合衆國検事に通告すべし。就働先を変更後は直ちに在の二ヶ所に変更届を提出すべし。

(一) ペンシルベニア州貴府に在る司法省移民部、移民化局外人登録課。

(二) 各州の身分証明書に記載され居るFBI局。

同 若し敵國外人が七日以内に就働の必要ある場合之れを要請し得るや？

答 受諾し得るも直ちに其事情を詳

述べて就働変更を米國換事局へ届出づべし。

同 敵國外人は労働組合に加入し得るや？

答 然り。

同 現在失業の敵國外人は雇傭を受諾し得るや？

答 然り。

同 敵國外人は失業保険金を受けり資格ありや？

○ 住居の変更

同 敵國外人が住居を変更する場合、如何にすべきか？

答 其居住地域に在る合衆國換事一宛に住所変更カードを七日以内に提出すべし。住所変更後は在の二ヶ所に届出づべし。

(一) ペンシルベニア州貴府司法省、移民部、移民化局の外人登録課。

(二) 各州保有の身分証明書に記載され居るFBI局。

同 敵國外人が同一市内に於て移転する場合住所変更の手続を要するや？

答 然り。

同 敵国外人にて一定住所を變更せざる

は、一時的に他地方に移動する場合、

合衆國検事に住所變更届を提出

する必要ありや？

答 然り。

○ 身分証明書

同 如何なる者が身分証明書を携帯

する必要ありや？

答 總ての敵国外人。

同 敵国外人は常に身分証明書を携

帶する必要ありや？

答 然り。

同 敵国外人は如何なる場合に身分證

明書を証示せねばならぬか？

答 警察官又は政府當局者の要求あ

る場合。

同 敵国外人が身分証明書を請願して

も下附なき場合、如何なる處置を採

るべきや？

答 最寄りの合衆國検事にその事實

を申告すべし。

○ その他雜

同 敵国外人は假定の姓名を使用し得

るか？如何なる敵国外人と云ふ合衆國検事

の許可なく身分証明書に記載され

し法定以外の姓名を使用する事を得ず、

假名使用が生活上必要と認められ何

等國防に危険を及ぼさる場合に限

りその許可を得て使用する事
を得る。

詳細に關する報告は羣府司法省
敵国外人取締官或は最寄りの合衆
國検事局に同令すべし。



FARM AND BUSINESS LOANSFarms

In considering the possibility of farm financing, the evacuee's attention is directed to the possibility of loans from private sources. Which include private individuals, local banks, savings and loan associations, and insurance companies. Some lending agencies make crop loans, while others make loans only on the basis of farm ownership or equity. Several insurance companies make loans through local agents, who frequently determine the ownership equity on which loans of 4% to 5% will be made. If a case arises for which a loan would not be available from any of the following agencies, a check should be made with the County Extension Agent, as he has up-to-date, complete information on all types of farm financing.

Farm Security Administration

A. In many respects Farm Security Administration loans seem to fit the needs of the small scale evacuee farmer better than any other type of loan. However, FSA loans are not available to aliens and at present the Farm Security Administration's funds for all loans are limited.

(1) Eligibility for Loans

The Farm Security Administration will make loans to farmers, excluding aliens, who sharecrop, rent or own land for farming purposes. If money is available, FSA will make a loan for operating expenses not to exceed \$2,500 per family in any one year. The loan is not available for land payments or rent.

(2) Purposes for Which Loans are Made

Farm Security Administration loans are secured by crops to be grown, machinery and equipment purchased, or other personal property owned by the borrower. The money from these loans can be used for the following purposes: feed for livestock, seed for planting crops, fertilizer, machinery, equipment (either farm or home), minor repairs to buildings or equipment, and purchase of livestock.

These loans may also be used for some non-productive needs including medical aid and for necessary family living expenses, also for securing of water such as by drilling a well, or building lateral canals. However, additional loans above the \$2,500 maximum can be made for the securing of water. Finally, the Farm Security Administration may, in certain circumstances, permit the expenditure of its loan funds for transporting farm equipment from the Pacific Coast to the farm.

In making the loan, the FSA Supervisor will discuss with the borrower the crops that are to be grown since the Farm Security Administration is especially interested in loans on certain crops. Farmers seeking a loan will have more success in securing one if they are raising essential crops the production of which the Government is stimulating. These include the following types of crops: sugar beets, potatoes, carrots, cabbage, squash, beans, tomatoes, and other staples. The Farm Security Administration is also interested in increasing milk and egg production as well as the raising of poultry and livestock.

The Farm Security Administration encourages leases which give the farmer some expectation of satisfactory tenure for protection of his interests and building for his future. A satisfactory lease should provide for mutually agreeable adjustments by either party from time to time, and have a reasonable release clause satisfactory to both parties.

(3) Selection of Borrowers

Application for Farm Security Administration loans are usually reviewed for the County FSA Supervisor by a local committee of three farmers who ordinarily recommend approval for the proposed loan or suggest modifications. The local committee and FSA Supervisor usually must be in accord if a loan is to be made.

In approving the loan, the FSA Supervisor determines whether the land resources plus the farmer's plan of operation and his farming abilities appear to indicate a satisfactory farming situation and, hence, the farmer's ability to repay the loan. These elements, plus the determination of the farmer's need for financing for machinery, crop production and other expenses are factors that are considered in deciding the amount of the loan to be made.

B. Production Credit Associations

(1) Purpose of PCA Loans

Production credit associations, organized under the Farm Credit Act of 1933, approved June 16, 1933, are local cooperative associations of farmers, the members of which obtain their short-term credit needs by borrowing from the association. The association is authorized to make loans for any general agricultural purpose, but the loans are primarily for the production of crops and livestock. On the average, the territory of a PCA includes about six counties, there being 527 of these associations in the United States and Puerto Rico. Each member-borrower is required to purchase class B stock in his association to the amount of 5 per cent of his loan. Funds for loans are obtained primarily by discounting members' notes with the Federal intermediate credit bank of the district, the association endorsing the notes and pledging its assets. As the assets consist in part of the capital stock owned by members, each member stands behind all the loans made by the association to the extent of his stock ownership.

How PCA Operates

The associations are supervised by a district production credit corporation, which also has authority to invest in class A stock of the association, this stock having all the rights of the members' class B stock except voting rights. Loans are made under general policies established by the production credit corporation and the directors of the association.

Terms

No loan is made for more than one year, but loans for capital investment, such as purchase of large machinery or dairy or breeding stock, may be made with the understanding the part of the loan will be repaid from the current year's income and that the remainder may be extended. In general, however, no loan is made that cannot be expected to be repaid within a three-year period. The security taken generally includes a lien on the crops or livestock to be financed and such other collateral as the loan committee may determine is desirable in the individual case. The interest rate is 4 1/2 per cent per annum and interest is charged only for the actual time that the borrower uses the money. Loans generally are made at the beginning of the season on a budget basis with a schedule of advances and repayments. In addition to the interest rate, charges are made for inspection and filing fees and other similar expenses incurred in connection with closing the loan.

(2) Eligibility of Evacuees

The making of loans by production credit associations to evacuee farmers will depend primarily on the attitude of the association's loan committee. In any event, the borrower would have to be acceptable to the association as a member and would have to have some capital of his own to provide collateral as additional security for repayment of the loan.

C. Emergency Crop and Feed Loans

(1) Purpose of Loans

Within the very limited purposes for which emergency crop and feed loans may be made for expenses of crop production or for the production or purchase of feed for livestock - there is apparently no reason why they should not be available to evacuee farmers who have, or can obtain the necessary equipment for their operations.

Emergency crop and feed loans are made from appropriated funds, from 11 regional offices, most of which are located in the same cities as the district FCA offices. These regional offices employ field supervisors, who take applications for loans, make their recommendations to the regional office for approval or disapproval, and service the loans. Loans are limited by law to \$400 to an individual in any one year, and may be made only for expenses of crop production or for the production or purchase of feed for livestock.

(2) Security

Loans for crop production are secured by a first lien on the crops to be produced, while loans for the purchase or production of feed for livestock are secured by a first lien on the livestock to be fed. Emergency crop and feed loans are limited to those farmers who cannot obtain their necessary credit from other sources on satisfactory terms.

D. Federal Land Bank Loans

(1) Loans through National Farm Loan Association

Eligibility

An applicant to be eligible must be a farmer. A farmer is defined as: (a) Any person engaged or shortly to become engaged in farming operations. An actual farmer is one who conducts the farm and directs its entire operation, operating it with his own hands or by means of hired labor. He must be responsible, in every way, financially and otherwise, for the farming operations. (b) Any person, the principal part of whose income is derived from farming operations. If cash rent derived from farm lands represents the principal portion of the applicant's income, he derives the principal portion of his income from farming operations.

The applicant must be the owner, or about to become the owner of the lands offered as security for a loan.

The applicant must be a "natural person". A corporation is not a "natural person" and is, therefore, ineligible to obtain a loan from the banks. The applicant must be an adult and of sound mind. No loan may be made upon the security of land in which an infant has an interest, since an infant cannot render himself personally liable for the payment of the debt. Aliens are eligible if the laws of the state in which the loan is to be made permit aliens to hold and convey real estate.

Where to Apply

If the land offered as security is in a locality in which has been chartered a National Farm Loan Association, which is eligible to do business, the applicant must qualify for membership in such association in order to obtain a loan. If there is no National Farm Loan Association qualified to do business in the area, the farmer may apply for a direct loan from the Federal Land Bank.

Terms of Loans

A loan to any one borrower shall not exceed \$25,000 unless approved by the Land Bank Commissioner. Farm land may be security for loans up to 50% of the value of the land mortgaged and 20% of the value of the permanent insurable buildings necessary to the farm thereon. The mortgage must be a first lien.

Purposes for Which Loans are Made

Loans may be made for any of the following purposes: 1. For purchase of land for agricultural purposes. 2. For purchase of equipment, fertilizers and livestock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm. 3. For buildings and for improvement of the farm land. 4. For providing the owner with funds for any general agricultural uses.

(2) Land Bank Commissioner's Loans

Eligibility

The applicant must be a farmer (see Paragraph D (1) above for definitions). The applicant need not be the owner of the whole interest in the land provided the whole title may be subjected to the lien of the mortgage. Lands offered as security must be farm lands and the mortgage must constitute a first or a second lien; real or personal property, including crops of the farmer may also be offered as security, but, if upon personal property, the lien must be a first lien.

Loans may be made to provide working capital for farm operations or for refinancing any indebtedness of the farmer. No loan may be made if eligible to be made by the Land Bank unless the total of the two loans is \$1,000 or less.

III Business

Loans for Small Business Enterprises

Below is an outline of the eligibility requirements and other data of interest to those desiring to make application for Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loans to aid small business enterprises.

A. Eligibility

Applications for loans to establish or re-establish small businesses will be accepted from any business enterprise whether it is a corporation, a partnership or an individual. Any citizen, including Japanese Americans, who produces a sound plan is eligible.

B. Purposes

Loans can be secured for establishing practically any type of small business such as retail stores, dry cleaning plants, garages, etc. Newspapers and liquor manufacturing or dispensing establishments are not eligible. No loans will be made for the purchase of farm real estate.

○貸附の目的

貸附の目的は左の如し。

一 農業の爲め農園買収。

二 抵當農園経営に必要な農具、家畜類の買入。

三 農園に必要な建物及び農園施設のため、地主に一般農業経営に必要な資金を供給する目的。

○土地銀行監督官の貸附と申込み資格
申込者は農業家たる事。

申込者は土地抵當書と入れに必要な金土地の所有権者たるの要あり。

抵當地は總て農園たるべき事、而して抵當は第一或は第二抵當たるべき事。

不動産、動産及び農作物は抵當として提供し得、但し動産の場合は第一抵當たるべき事。

貸附資金は農業経営或は旧借整理の爲め使用し得。

借附金は二回に亘り一、千円以下にあらざる限り例へ土地銀行より有資格者と認めらるるも借附の資格なし。

○商業

小商業に關する貸附

左は復興金融公社(R.F.C.)の小商業貸附に關する資格の概観なり。

○有資格者……組合、合資或は個人経営者、を同法に規定する計畫の下に小

商業を開かんとする市民即ち日系市民に貸附申込の資格を有す。

○目的……小商業例へば小賣商、洋服洗染所、グラーデ等惣と各小商業は有資格と認む。新聞社、酒類醸造所及び其他總て分与すべき性質を有する營業は無資格と認む。其他農園買収の目的には貸附を爲さず。

○抵當……R.F.C.の抵當物たる營業は健全にて、且つ貸附金を確實に返却し得る見込ありある事。返金に關しては抵當保りは各件に亘り要領に調査す。R.F.C.は土地營業所、營業通具等を第一抵當とし、或は受取可能性のある取引書替を要求することあるべし。申込者は其他確實なる有價物件を追加抵當として提供し得。

總て貸附金は五年を以て満期とし、毎月月拂ひの基調にて返還し得。

○貸附金申込手続……申込者は直接R.F.C.の代表者又は同社より指名せられたる地方銀行に申込みべし。斯の如きは申込者は正式申込みの案を呈す。

借用要件は總て代理人の事務所に於て認可を要し、代理人は借款の支拂確實性を調査す。代理人は貸附

申込者の人格に對しては何等の証明を爲し得ず。但し營業の位置及びその市の該營業に關する概観を述べ。

主運者は所内轉位部に照會ありたし。例へば轉位部に於てクリブランドに洗濯所の必要を認めたる場合、其地に洗濯業創立者が借款を申込めばR.F.C.にてはその確實性を調査した上で貸出さるべし。

C. Security

The R.F.C. insists that the business must be on a sound basis and there must be every indication that the loan will eventually be paid off. A program of payments will be worked out with the R.F.S. in each case. The R.F.C. asks as security a first mortgage on real estate, the plant, and equipment, or a first mortgage on chattels; or an assignment of accounts receivable. The applicant can offer, as additional collateral, any other assets of sound value. All loans mature in five years and are amortized on a monthly basis.

D. Procedures

Applications can be made direct to the R.F.C. representative or to any bank, as the R.F.C. is authorized to make loans to any business in cooperation with all local banks. These will be given a preliminary review in order that applicants may be spared the trouble of filing formal applications where they are clearly not eligible.

Most loans appear to be approved in the agency offices and all loans must, in the opinion of the agency, be sound and so secured as to have reasonably good assurance of repayment. R.F.C. representatives are unable to furnish information on the possibility of a person's securing a loan except when they have full details concerning a specific proposition in a particular city, including location in the city, type of business and other detailed information. Therefore, evacuees should visit the locality in which they might engage in business so that specific information may be given in a loan application made in or from that locality. However, a general inquiry from an evacuee may be made through the Relocation Division. For example, the Relocation Division may be able to ascertain that there is a need for laundries in Cleveland, Ohio, and that the R.F.C. representative in Cleveland would probably approve a loan to an applicant to engage in the laundry business there provided the applicant submitted a sound proposition.

MISCELLANEOUS

The following is an extract from the Federal Register which sets forth the authority controlling entrance to Relocation Centers.

"No persons other than the persons of Japanese ancestry who have been or may be designated individually for exclusion from sensitive areas of the Western Defense Command or for other control by the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, or by any War Department or other Government agency acting within the scope of its authority, other than military personnel on duty at a given War Relocation Project, and other than persons employed by the War Relocation Authority established by Executive Order No. 9102, dated March 18, 1942, shall enter any of such War Relocation Project Areas except upon written authorization executed by or pursuant to the express authority of the Secretary of War or the Director, War Relocation Authority, first obtained, which said authorization shall set forth the effective period thereof and the terms and conditions upon and purposes for which it has been granted."

In view of the new procedure for handling passes, it is necessary that applications for all day passes, (24 hour or authorization passes) be made at least two days in advance of the day they are to be used. It is also necessary that the full name, center address and family number of each persons be furnished when requesting such passes.

農業及び商業貸付に就て

一、農業……立退者は個人的銀行、貯蓄及び貸附會社、保險會社等より農業資金の金融可能性に就いて考察するであらう。或種の金融業者は收獲貸附、又單に農業或は不動産抵當の貸付をなす。或保險會社は地方代理人を通じて貸出し、不動産貸付利率は四分或は五分である。

其他農業金融の詳細に關しては、政府の地方出張官吏に照會せられたい。

二、農家保護(FSA)局……立退者の小規模農業にFSAの金融が便宜であらう。然し此の金融は外人には適用されず又資金は制限されて居る。

(1) 金融の範圍

農家保護局は外人を除く歩合耕作者、借地又は農園所有の農家に貸出す。遊資あれば、同局は一家族に對しての經營費として一年に二千五百弗まで貸出す。土地代又は借地料には貸出さず。

(2) 貸出しをする目的

農家保護局は農産物、農具或は他の物件を所有する場合に金融を行ふ。此の金融は、家畜の飼料、種子、肥料、機械類、農園或は家庭の用具、建物或は器具の小修繕、家畜の購入等の目的のために使用を許さる。此の貸出

しは又醫療、家族の生活費、水の購入、井戸掘費用、灌漑引入の灌の工事等にも使用することを得。給水費は二千五百弗以外に附加借用する事が出来る。更に同局は西部沿岸よりの農具輸送費用に流用を許す。貸出しに對しては、同局監督官は借用人と同局が特に欲する生産物を生産に就いて協議する。政府が奨励する重要農産物を生産すれば此の貸出しは容易に得られる。例へば砂糖大根、馬鈴薯、人参、キヤベツ、スワシ豆、トマト、或は其他の重要農産物等である。同局は又牛乳、鶏卵、家禽家畜の増産をも奨励して居る。同局は借地人が將來土地を所有し其處に利権を建設する事に對して後援する。満足の借地権は其時々双方相互扶助的に改定し又満足に契約解消の條項を加へられねばならぬ。

三、借用人選定……農業保護局貸附金申込は通例貸金申込承認を推薦する地方農家三名より成る委員に依り郡農業保護局監督と共に調査し借款成立には地方委員と郡監督官の合意を要す。郡監督官は貸出しに當り借用人の農園價值、經營方及び手腕を検討し返還能力の有無を考慮す。

上記の外、農具、生産費其他の費用を考慮に入れ、貸附金額を決定する。

(B) 産業信用組合(PICA)

(1) PICA貸附金の目的

産業信用組合は廿五年の農業信用法下に組織、同年六月認可。地方農家の共同組合にて、組合員は組合より短期資金の融通を受ける。組合は一般農業のための貸附け得るが貸附は主に生産及び家畜を目的とす。米國及びボトリコに五百二十七の産業組合あり、六郡に一組合の割合となる。

各組合借用人は借用金額の五パーセントを以て組合B級株券の購入をすべきものとす。貸出資金は組合が借用人の手形に署名して地方聯邦準備銀行よりその手形割引に依り融通を得るものとす。

○産業信用組合の運用

本組合は地方産業信用會社に依り監督を受け、右団体は産業信用組合A級株券投資権あり、このA株は組合員持株は級株と同等権ありと投票権ありし。貸出しは産業信用會社の一般規定方針と地方組合幹部に依り決定す。

貸出條件……一年以上の貸出をせず、但し大規模な機械、採乳場、牛乳購入の如き、

主要投資の場合には年内の収入より並
排し残額は延期を認めらる。

三年以内に償還の見込みなき貸付は
行はれず。

貸附金に対する担保として収獲物は
購入すべき家畜類或は貸附委員が
充分と認めたる副担保品を要求す。

利率は年四厘五厘にて實際使用期
間のみ利子を課す。

貸附は通常農業開始期に行む利子
の外、調査費、登録費、其他貸出成立に
要する費用は借用人の負擔とす。

(2) 融資を受ける資格

主として農業家に対する産業信用組合の
融資は主として融資委員の方針に依る
事であるが、信用希望者は同組合加入を
承認せられ、且つ融資後却の附随義務と
して資金を所有するものとす。

(C) 収獲及び飼料の意欲融資

(一) 金融の目的……農産物収獲及び家
畜飼料購入の費用としての目的に限り、為さ
ざるであつて主として農業家の為めに融資
の事業ない理由は無い。

本融資は大阪農業信用組合の地方事務
所と同一市内に在る十六所の地方事務局よ
り其割當られたる資金から貸出されるの
であつて、之等の地方事務局には地方監督官

があつて融資の申込と受付、其認可
に關し地方事務局に献言をなし、又其の
手續を取扱ふ。

融資は法規に依り人一年四百円を限
度とし、前述の如く収獲及び飼料購入の
ためにのみ貸出される。

(二) 担保……収獲融資は其収獲物

を第一抵當とし、家畜飼料融資は其
家畜を第一抵當とす。前記二種の融
資は他より満足なる條件に依る融通
の途なき農業家に限り行はる。

(D) 聯邦土地銀行の融資

(一) 國内農業融資會社の貸出し
此種の融資申込者は左の定義に該
當する農業家に限る。

(A) 永續的に或は一時的に農業に
従事する者にて農園を經營し、農
業を指揮監督し、且つ自ら或は家
働者を雇傭して農業を営み、且
つ其經營に關し經濟上其他の全責
任を持つ者。

(B) 農業の經營に依つて其重要な収入

を得る者。
若し農園地から得る地代が其収入
の大部分である者は前記農業の

經營に依つて其収入の大部分を得る
者と同一に見做さる。

融資の申込者は其借款に対する抵
當物條件たる其土地の所有者若しくは
大部分の所有権者たる事を要す。
州法に依つて土地所有を許された外
人は借款を申込むことを得。

申込者は自然人たり事を要し、法人
は此銀行融資の資格は無い。又下年
に於て精神上の缺陷なき者でなけ
ればならぬ。

未了業者は其後却に對して責任
履行の能力なき者であらば其所有
の土地に對しては資金の融通は出来ぬ。

○ 何處に申込むか
若し担保に在る土地が全米農業貸附協
會から許可される範圍に在れば申込者は
貸附を得る為め貸附協會員の資格を
具備せねばならぬ。若し其地方に全米農
業貸附協會なき場合は農家は直接中
央政府土地銀行に申込むべし。

○ 貸附の條件

土地銀行の許可……貸附金は
一人二万五千円を限度とす。土地は抵當債
格の五割まで貸出し、又農業經營に必要
にて火災保険に附し得る、建物の二割は
抵當價格を有す。
抵當は總て第一抵當たるべき事。

Employment Through U. S. Employment Service

An understanding and agreement between the United States Employment Service and the War Relocation Authority is in a final draft and is waiting advice from Washington.

Under this agreement evacuees wishing employment in essential industries in the states of Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington should file application on USES Form-511 through the relocation division office. On completion of the form the relocation division will forward the application to the USES office servicing the area in which the evacuee wishes to go. For additional information and assistance evacuees should contact the coordinator's information desk in the administration building.

ContrabandAliens

The following articles enumerated in Presidential Proclamation 2525 may not be released to any alien of Japanese ancestry nor to his representative for delivery to such alien:

- a. Firearms.
- b. Weapons or implements of war, or component parts thereof.
- c. Ammunition.
- d. Bombs.
- e. Explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives.
- f. Short-wave radio receiving sets.
- g. Radio transmitters or component parts thereof.
- h. Signal devices.
- i. Codes and ciphers.
- j. Cameras.
- k. Papers, documents or books in which there may be invisible writing, photograph, sketch, picture, drawing, map or graphical representation of any military or naval installation or equipment or of any arms, ammunition, implements of war, device or thing used, or intended to be used in the combat equipment of the land or naval forces of the United States or of any military or naval post, camp or location.

Numerous lots in army contraband storage consist of books, papers and documents. The fact that they are included in army contraband gives rise to the presumption that they fall in the classification described under item "K" in the above list. In view of this presumption, books, papers and documents in army contraband storage may not be released to aliens of Japanese ancestry, unless the owner can furnish adequate evidence that the possession thereof is not prohibited by Presidential Proclamation 2525.

All other articles in army contraband storage not included in the above list may be released to the owner.

Citizens Individually Excluded by WDC

The following articles may not be released from army contraband storage to any person under an individual exclusion order of WDC, regardless of his place of residence.

- a. Military weapons, including all firearms.
- b. Ammunition, bombs or explosives.
- c. Radio transmitters or component parts thereof.

Articles in army contraband storage not included in the above three classifications may be returned to any citizen excludée subject to WRA regulations pertaining to shipments to centers.

Citizens Not Individually Excluded by WDC

The revocation of Western Defense Proclamation No. 3 removed all restrictions on the release of articles, previously classed as contraband, to citizens of Japanese ancestry. The restrictions in Civilian Restrictive Order No. 33 apply only to individual excludées. Therefore, all articles in army contraband storage may be released to any citizen who is not individually excluded by WDC, regardless of place or residence, subject to WRA regulations pertaining to shipments to center.

Hostels

Individuals or families who are interested in planning relocation through a hostel should try to make reservations at least two weeks in advance of the intended day of departure. Hostel reservations are handled through the relocation division.

Library and Information Office Block 15-12-AB

The relocation division has opened an office in Block 15-12-AB. Masao Umachi is in charge of the office. Various types of information are available in the different areas with regard to job, agriculture, and business opportunities. The evacuees are invited to visit this office to secure information. There will be no actual counseling or advising and should evacuees find opportunities which may interest them they will be referred to the relocation division in the administration building for advising. Recruiters will also use these offices in recruiting employees for the company they represent.

○政府の職業紹介所(U.S.E.S.)を

通一ての就職に就いて

轉住局と政府の職業紹介所間に於ける諒解及び協定は最後の草案成り政府の指令を待つて居るが、本協定によれば轉住者がアリゾナ、加州、オレゴン及び華州内に於て戦時工場に就職希望する場合は轉住事務所を通じて、政府職業紹介所書式五百十一号に書き入れ、完成した中送書は轉住事務所より中送者の希望する区域の政府職業紹介所にこれを回送する。詳細な情報は管理部ビル内連絡情報部事務所に照會されたい。

○戦時禁制品に就て

大統領布告二五二五號にて發表された左に列挙する戦時禁制品は日系外人又はその代理人に交付する事は解禁されてゐない。

- A. 銃砲(火器) B. 武器、戦争用具又はその部分品 C. 爆薬 D. 爆輝 E. 爆發藥及び爆發物製造材料 F. 短波無線電機

- G. 無線送波機及び部分品 H. 信号装置 I. 暗號、暗號、J. 寫真機 K. 隱語にて記入した書類、證書又は書籍類又は陸海軍施設、軍器、爆薬、戦争用具其他

米國陸海軍兵營、陣地、駐屯所に使用される設備品の寫真、見取圖、圖画、地圖、描寫其他戦争に使用する軍需品一切

尚戦時禁制品押收所に多数の種の書

籍書類等が蓄積されてゐるのは上記K項に記述した品目と見做された爲りで、これらの書籍書類の持主は本人の所有が大統領布告二五二五号に抵触せぬ事實を立證出来ぬ限りは日系外人に対して軍倉庫より解除せぬ。但し上記K項に包含されぬ他の品目は軍倉庫よりその所有者に返還す。

○西部防衛司令部より

除外命令を受けた市民

西部防衛司令部より除外命令に接した日系市民は居住地の何れを問はず、下記品目を戦時禁制品押收所より解除せず。

- A. 軍器、銃、銃の銃砲を含む。

- B. 爆薬、爆輝、爆發藥。

- C. 無線送波機及び其の附屬品。

但し上記三項に含まれぬ戦時禁制品押收所保管の品目は解除され轉住局規定の下にセンターへも送られる。

○西部防衛司令部より

除外命令を受けぬ市民

西部沿岸解除令に依り日系市民に以前戦時禁制品として押收した全物品を解除す。民間制限令三十三號は除外者のみに適用すべきものであれば西部沿岸防衛司令部より除外命令を受けぬ市民は住所の何れを問はず轉住局規定の下に戦時禁制品押收所より全所有物

の返還を受け得るものとす。

○ホステル

各都市にあるホステルを利用せんとする轉住希望者は豫定の出發期日より抄くも二週間以前に豫約を申込まねばならぬ。ホステルとの交渉に關する事務は所内轉住部で取扱はる。

尚轉住部では最近十五區十二A、Bへ職業紹介所を開設し、大町正雄氏を主任として外部からの人員募集及び所内住民の轉住に關し各方面の情報を提供して便宜を計つてゐるので一般に同事務所を利用されたい。

MARCH 14, 1945.

COORDINATOR'S BULLETIN

NO. 18

Change of Policy on Approval of Relocation Plans

After the announcement of the revocation of the exclusion orders certain requirements were specified with regard to the WRA approving relocation plans in order for an evacuee to qualify and be eligible for relocation assistance grants.

This requirement was deemed necessary in order to insure an orderly relocation movement and, further, to provide time in which to adapt the field organization for a larger number of relocatees.

By now the relocation field offices, both on the West coast and in the rest of the country, are geared to handle a much increased volume of business.

For the foregoing reasons, the requirement of an approved relocation plan as a condition to relocation assistance is suspended until further notice, except those who will need public assistance at a point of relocation.

Except in such public assistance cases, center residents eligible to relocate shall be entitled, on application, to relocation assistance to points in the United States from which they are not excluded by military order.

When such persons apply, however, the relocation division will give the applicant all the factual information available on the area of proposed destination. It may be possible from the informational material available that the evacuee's relocation does not appear feasible without some advance arrangements (for example housing may be a problem and WRA may not be in a position to assist in locating even temporary housing) and the adviser will bring this to the applicant's attention. Nevertheless, if an evacuee wishes to proceed he shall be given relocation assistance. The suspension of the requirement of an approved plan places the final responsibility for relocation success on the applicant.

Possession of Short-Wave Radios

The possession or use of a short-wave radio receiving set by any citizen evacuee in a center shall be an offense against the peace and security of the center, and offender may be punished by disciplinary action of the project director in accordance with the regulations of the authority.

The reasons for this order are as follows:

A. Under Presidential Proclamation No. 2525, no enemy alien may have in his possession, custody, or control, or use or operate a short-wave radio receiving set anywhere in the United States. Severe penalties can be imposed upon persons violating this prohibition.

B. Citizens are not forbidden by the foregoing proclamation from possessing or using short-wave radio sets. Nevertheless, citizens and aliens live in close proximity, many of them even sharing the same apartments. It is impossible, under these conditions, to keep the aliens from access to short-wave sets or from appearing to possess or control them. They may, as a result, be interned or otherwise penalized for violation of the Presidential Proclamation.

C. In order to protect innocent evacuees, promote the policy underlying the Presidential Proclamation, and further the administration of the relocation centers, it is therefore deemed advisable to make uniform for all evacuees in centers the prohibition against possession or use of short-wave radio receiving sets.

Application for Essential War Work through USES

The relocation division now has the United States Employment Service application forms for securing essential war work on the west coast. Assistance will be given to any person interested in preparing these forms and sending them to the various USES offices.

○轉住計畫認可に關し方針変更

主退令撤廃後轉住令は主退者の轉住計畫に關し認可の規定を設けて認可した場合は轉住補助金を与へて居た。その理由は被布正しく轉住の促進を計り事と地方自治をして多數の轉住者を吸ひ出せる機会を与へたのであつた。然し現在では沿岸を初め全米各地にある轉住令各地方支向の聯絡も出来その仕事は軌道に上つたので今後は主退者の轉住計畫補助金に關す。認可の規定を一時中止する事とあつた。但し轉住先で公共の扶助を必要とする者は依然認可の必要あり。

公共の扶助を必要とする者の他は何人でも軍令で除外されてゐる地方以外は全米何れの地でも轉住補助金を支給する。右補助金は主退した場合は轉住部ではその轉住先に關する詳細の情報を与へる。その情報に轉住が困難な場合もある。例へば家賃が異なるとか或は轉住令側で一時的にも宿泊所の斡配不可能の場合もあり、その際は轉住部の係りから注意があるが、強いて當人に轉住の希望がある場合は轉住補助金は支給する。但し斯る場合は轉住先との結果は主退者自身が責任を負ふ可きである。

○短波ラジオ受信機

所内の主退者は市民でもセクター内に於て短

波ラジオ受信機の所有及び使用は所内の平和秩序を乱したる所内規定に依り禁止されてゐる。その理由は左の如し。

- (A) 大統領布告第二百五十二號に依れば敵國外人は短波ラジオ受信機を所有、管理、或は使用する事を禁止違反者は罰せられる事にあつてゐる。
- (B) 市民は上記の布告に基き短波ラジオ受信機を所有又は使用する事を禁止されて居るが市民と敵國外人とは極めて近接の場所に住居し住宅内國家屋内に住居し居り斯る事情の下では外人のみに短波ラジオに近つかせぬ事は使用せぬ事は不可能事である。その結果大統領令に抵觸し抑止され又は刑罰に處せられる事にある。
- (C) 一般住民を大統領の布告に抵觸せしめ保護するたため、且つ布告を嚴守勵行するためセクター内で短波ラジオの所有及び使用は市民及び外人の別なく禁止されてゐる。

○軍需工場就職願書

轉住部には政府の職業紹介所を通じて太平洋沿岸地方の軍需工場就職願書式が用意してあるので希望

者にはその書を入札を援助する事になつてゐる。

Information on Baggage, Freight and Express

Certain requirements must be met in order to avoid complications arising in connection with the shipment of your property.

Under no circumstances can you check food stuff as baggage. Such food products can only be shipped by freight and only then in small quantities. Only personal effects are checkable as baggage.

Other requirements pertaining to weight of baggage per railroad fare must be complied with, as near as is possible in estimating your checkable baggage allowance. Any over-weight must be shipped at your expense. Your railway fare should be purchased sufficiently far enough ahead of your departure to permit you to see to it, that your baggage is checked and your baggage checks are in your possession before the bus arrives. Don't delay this (your responsibility), while saying goodbye to your friends. If your baggage is lost as a result of your negligence, you have no redress.

Not enough care is being given to the marking of freight and express shipments. Your name and relocation address should be carefully printed on the boxes or crates and all other property contained in shipment. Mark the property to show express or freight shipment; place in separate lots in your barrack so when the driver calls to pick up your express you can give him the correct articles. Another driver will call to pick up your freight and another for baggage at the time they taxi you to the depot.

Be sure you call at the Evacuee Property Office to sign a shipping request for express or freight or project storage before you leave the center. Prepare a list of your shipment in order that all of the property can be accounted for when the driver calls to pick up the property.

In order to claim your property at the point of relocation or destination, it will be necessary that you have in your possession at the time a Government Bill of Lading so that a demand will not be made upon you for payment of shipping charges. This Government Bill of Lading will be mailed to you at your new address; don't lose or misplace it or it will be necessary for you to pay the cost of shipment at your property.

Special Cars and Pullman

A considerable number of residents have given their names as desirous of returning to the West Coast Area. Arrangements have been made with the railroad company, and special cars will be furnished when groups of 40 or more within a certain proximity are ready to go. It may be possible to secure Pullmans when there are 20 or more who wish to have this kind of transportation or if they are eligible under W.R.A. regulations. Persons wishing information should contact Mr. Claud Gilmore in the Relocation Division offices.

バゲージ、エキスプレス、及びフレッツに就て

転住者の各種荷物運搬に就ては種々混雑を来たしつゝある現状に鑑み左にその詳細を説明する。

○如何なる場合でも食料品はバゲージとして運搬する事は出来ぬ。食料品は少量に限りフレッツとして運搬する事が出来る。バゲージは身の廻り品だけを運送することが出来る。

○バゲージの重量は、汽車賃に準じて制限があり制限以上の重量は運賃を支各自の自辨とする。

○汽車の切符は出発前に充分の時日と余裕とを以て買ひ求め置き、バゲージの委託はバス又は汽車の出発前に各自の責任として完全に處置して置いて貰いたい。友人にお別れの挨拶をする以前に荷物の委託を完全にして置かなければ一度荷物が紛失した場合に恐らく発見は困難になるであらう。

○フレッツ及びエキスプレス運搬の荷物は、姓名及び転住地の住所を明瞭にプリントしておかなければならぬ。且つ運搬荷物はエキスプレス便であるか或はフレッツ便なるかを明記し、各自宅前に、エキスプレス荷物と、フレッツ荷物は別々

に積み置き、荷物取集人が行った時には間違ひのない様に渡さなければならぬ。一人のドライバーはフレッツ荷物の蒐集に、他のドライバーは貴君とバゲージを停車場迄送り届ける。

○出発前に必ず所内財産管理部へ出頭して、エキスプレス便、フレッツ便、或は転住局倉庫預けにするか、荷物輸送手続きをして置かなければならぬ。送荷表を作製して置き、ドライバーが荷物蒐集に行つた時、明瞭に判明する様にして置かれたい。

○転住行先地で荷物を受取り時のために、政府の荷物送状を所持して居れば別に運賃を請求されず車は正しい政府荷物送状は貴君の新住所へ郵送されるから、紛失せぬ様注意せねばならぬ。紛失した場合は運賃を自辨せねばならぬ。

○特別客車とフルマン寝台車……四十人以上の乗客があれば特別客車を専用出来る。押鐵道会社と交渉する必要がある。フルマンは二十人以上の乗客を要する。是等は同日、同方面への乗客がある場合のみ利用される。詳細は転住部キルソー氏に照会されたい。



WHEN YOU ARE READY TO RELOCATE
(keep it for future use)

FIRST

Come to the Relocation Division for an appointment with one of our Assistant Relocation Advisers. You will be received with the utmost courtesy and your case will be handled promptly. Your questions will be given immediate attention and your problems worked out to a satisfactory conclusion. If you have no questions or problems, the Adviser will help you prepare papers for departure within a few minutes.

SECOND

If you have household goods to be moved or shipped, ask the Adviser to assist you in obtaining necessary boxes and crates. You should have an understanding with the Evacuee Property Officer on shipping and arrival dates of express and freight shipments.

THIRD

The Adviser will assist you in applying for your subsistence and/or travel grants. Subsistence grants are paid in cash on date of departure. Travel grants are paid in the form of Government Transportation Request which must be exchanged for a railroad ticket at the depot before departure.

FOURTH

The Adviser will direct you to the Ration Clerk where you apply for and receive your food ration books.

Call at the Leave Office a few hours in advance of the hour of your departure to pick up your departure papers including your Transportation Request, Grants, and Ration Books. Request the Assistant Leave Officer to see that your hand luggage is picked up and transported to the depot. Make sure it is well marked with full name and destination. The Assistant Leave Officer will also see that you get transportation to the depot on the date of departure.

BE SURE THAT YOUR HAND LUGGAGE IS CHECKED WITH THE TICKET AGENT AT THE DEPOT BEFORE YOU BOARD THE BUS OR TRAIN. FAILURE TO DO THIS WILL RESULT IN LOSS OF BAGGAGE.

MAKE YOUR RELOCATION PLANS NOW!

轉位の準備が出来た人は――

第一、先づ転位部に來て転位相談係りと會見の時日を決定すれば係りは出来るだけ転位者の問題を迅速に處理し、その質問に對し回答し問題を満足に解決するであらうが若し何等質問や故障のない場合は係りは直に転位に必要な書類の作製に援助を与へる。

第二、若し家財を転送する場合は必要なクレーン或は箱の供給に就て係りに相談すると共に立キスプレス便或は貨車積、到着の時日等に關し財産管理部から充分了解を得ておく事。

第三、相談係りは転位者の補助費或は旅費申請に對し援助する。補助費は出發當日現金で支給し、旅費は政府発行の乗車券分請求書を渡す故乗車前に停車場で乗車券(切符)と取替へること。

第四、相談係りは出所者の食料統制券受取りに際し申込手続と案内の勞をとる。

尚出所者は出發の數時間前に転位部へ來て乗車券請求書、補助費、統制券を受取らねたい。又各自の手荷物完全に停車場へ運ばれて居るか否かを調べら必要がある。更に停車場では乗車に先立ち手荷物、汽車又はバスに積込む手続にあつてゐるかを一度調査されたい。