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April, 1943

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C O P Y

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

To: All Project Directors

Subject: Issuance of Leave to Evacuees Attending Business Colleges, Nursing Schools, Chick Sexing Schools, etc.

Evacuees applying for leave to attend schools other than accredited universities and colleges may be issued indefinite leave by Project Directors in accordance with the procedure outlined in Supplement 9 of Administrative Instruction No. 22 Revised issued on April 2, 1943.

D. S. Myer

Director

WRA-169

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

The National Student Relocation Council
1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Student relocation questionnaire forms for the persons listed below are enclosed. Applications of these students for indefinite leave to attend any school approved by the War Relocation Authority will be forwarded to the Director of the War Relocation Authority in Washington.

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(signed)_____
Project Director

_____
Date

3-1451

6-3069 nobu-wp

Minidoka Relocation Center

F # 51.600

Stafford

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

APR 8 1943

To all Project Directors:

From time to time Members of Congress and others have raised questions relative to the agricultural policies of the War Relocation Authority. We have from time to time made certain commitments to Members of Congress and others relative to our agricultural program. These commitments, together with other information relative to our agricultural production and distribution program are summarized below for your information:

It is our policy to produce on each of our relocation areas as large a percentage as possible of the crop and livestock products needed in feeding the evacuees. In the determination of the vegetables to be grown preference is given to those vegetables which are most needed in the diet, which will produce large yields per acre, which can be stored for future use and which can be shipped from one center to another in bags or in bulk.

Special attention will be given to the production of leafy, green and yellow vegetables as early and as late in the season as possible thereby reducing to a minimum the amounts of vegetables which must be shipped in. Where climatic conditions permit, vegetables such as cabbage, onions and potatoes will be stored for future use thereby further reducing the need for in-shipments.

There will be a need for vegetables for consumption at periods of the year when they cannot be provided from production on the area or from stored products, therefore such necessary products must be shipped in. In order to reduce to a minimum the vegetables which must be purchased on the open market in competition with the armed forces and the civil population generally, it is planned to ship vegetables from one project to another. For example, vegetables can be harvested at the Gila River area in Arizona during the winter and early spring months when they cannot be produced in the northern areas.

Normally, practically all of these vegetables would be shipped in crates, thereby requiring considerable quantities

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of shook. It is our plan, however, to ship such vegetables as cabbage, carrots, onions and beets, constituting about one-half of our total shipments, in bulk or in burlap bags. Crates will be used only for leafy vegetables requiring internal icing.

Shipments of vegetables are ordinarily made in standard containers specified by Federal or State regulatory agencies. Since it is not necessary that the Government, in shipping produce for its own use, comply with grading and packing regulations, maximum use will be made of other containers such as orange and egg crates and apple boxes in which in-shipments have been received. Such usuable containers in which in-shipments are received should be carefully preserved for such use. Used containers should be obtained from nearby Army posts or other sources where possible in order to reduce to the absolute minimum the amount of shook purchased.

Our present production program provides for only the amount of vegetables needed for our own consumption. However, if yields per acre exceed our expectations, or if a larger number of evacuees obtain outside employment than now seems probable, thereby reducing the amount of food required, it is possible that we may have vegetables in excess of our own needs. If such is the case, and if there is a market demand for such products it is our plan to sell such products. If there is a demand for such products which are surplus to our needs we shall, of course, not allow them to be wasted. In the event of sale, we will of course comply with Federal and State regulations relative to grading and packing in standard containers currently in use at that time.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer

Director

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

April 10, 1943

MEMORANDUM

To: Project Directors

Subject: Seasonal Work Leave - Supplement 8 to Administrative Instruction No. 22 (revised), issued March 15, 1943

I should like to call to your personal attention the importance of following the procedures set forth in Supplement 8 to Administrative Instruction No. 22 (revised) on seasonal work leave, especially as they relate to cooperation between project directors and relocation supervisors.

This procedure was very carefully worked out to provide a mechanism which would be as simple as possible and yet provide proper safeguards and give the relocation supervisors suffide nt information to discharge their responsibilities in connection with the evacuees outside the projects on group work leave. I should like to call your attention specifically to the following points in Supplement 8:

1. Seasonal work leave is not to be issued until the appropriate relocation supervisor has given you a favorable determination on local sentiment (III B-2). The relocation supervisor will ordinarily need a few days to make this determination.

2. The designation of the restricted travel district on the seasonal work permit shall be on the advice of the appropriate relocation supervisor (III F-2). The relocation supervisors in Denver and Salt Lake City should by now have furnished you with a comprehensive list of travel districts in their areas for this purpose.

3. Prompt telegraphic advice should be furnished the appropriate relocation supervisor on departures on seasonal work leaves (III K). This telegraphic advice should contain the address as well as the name of the employer.

(Signed)
E. M. Rowalt
Acting Director

file

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

APR 12 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS

Subject: Contraband

My memorandum dated March 20, 1943, on the subject of contraband indicated that the Department of Justice had been consulted about the general problem of permitting citizens in relocation centers located outside the Western Defense Command to have in their possession articles that are classified as contraband for aliens. I indicated that certain articles on the contraband list obviously should not be permitted within a relocation center; for example, firearms and bombs; but that the War Relocation Authority had no objection to the possession by citizens of cameras and short wave radio receiving sets.

The Department of Justice has advised us that it has no objection to the return to citizens of cameras and short wave radio receiving sets. The Department of Justice pointed out, however, that if these articles should be kept in dwellings where aliens live, it is entirely possible that they might come under the control of such aliens and thus violate the alien enemy regulations on the subject. The Department of Justice requested that this problem be explained carefully to citizens who apply for the return of such articles.

Mr. Guy Robertson, Project Director, Heart Mountain Relocation Center, has corresponded with some of the United States Attorneys on the West Coast with respect to the procedure to be followed by citizens when requesting the return of cameras and short wave receiving sets that were surrendered pursuant to the Department of Justice regulations. I suggest that the procedure he has arranged be followed by the other three Project Directors located outside the Western Defense Command. The procedure in substance is as follows:

1. The citizen should execute the appropriate Department

of Justice application form in quadruplicate. He should also execute in triplicate a certification form prepared at the project that will contain the following information: the name of the citizen; his address at the project; a certification that he is a citizen; an identification of the property and the address where it is located; the name of the person authorized to pick up the property and ship it to the project (such person will be sent the original receipt for the property); shipping instructions and a certification that the property will not at any time be used, possessed or in the custody or control of any enemy alien. The form should carry a certification by the Project Director at the bottom to the effect that the citizen is permitted to have at the relocation center the property referred to. If the citizen desires the WRA Evacuee Property Supervisor in the locality of his former residence to pick up the property and ship it to him in accordance with the provisions of Administrative Instruction No. 78, he shall also execute the required number of Form WRA-156.

2. If the property is to be picked up by an Evacuee Property Supervisor, there should be sent to him the Department of Justice application form in quadruplicate, one copy of the project certification form, and the original receipt. The Supervisor should present all copies of the Department of Justice form and the project certification form to the appropriate United States Attorney. Upon return of the Department of Justice form with the United States Attorney's approval, the Supervisor should present it and the original receipt to the officials who have the property.

3. If the property is not to be picked up by an Evacuee Property Supervisor, the Department of Justice application form in quadruplicate and one copy of the project certification form should be sent to the United States Attorney, and the original receipt should be sent to the person who is authorized to pick up the property. The United States Attorney should be requested to notify that person if he approves the release of the property.

4. The other two copies of the project certification form are for the project files and the evacuee concerned.

The foregoing procedure is suggestive only. The project certification form and a statement of the detailed procedure prepared at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center have been distributed by the Project Attorney there to all the other Project Attorneys.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

The Department of Justice has indicated that it believes no special instructions to the United States Attorneys are needed. If your experience indicates otherwise, please let me know.

/s/ E. M. Rowalt

Acting Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

April 13, 1943

To All Project Directors

Attention: Chiefs of Community Services, Community Enterprise Superintendents, Community Activities Supervisors.

In connection with the financing of Community Activities programs please examine carefully the suggestions contained in the accompanying memorandum. Will you please comment on these proposals as soon as possible. We would like to know whether Community Activities at your project is likely to adopt any of these plans or whether another method for having C.A. "pay its own way" is being considered.

I am also attaching a memorandum on the Federal admissions tax. We would like a report from you as to your present arrangements for meeting this tax, which is obligatory for any program having a fixed admission charge. Your early response will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Selene Gifford

Selene Gifford, Acting Chief
Community Services Division

Attachment

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

April 13, 1943

To All Project Directors:

Attention: Chiefs of Community Services, Community Enterprise Superintendents, Community Activities Supervisors.

Subject: Financing of Community Activities

In line with Section III of Administrative Instruction No. 73 it is expected that the Community Activities program at each center will develop as far as possible in the direction of self-sufficiency. It is anticipated that at least the funds necessary for purchase of recreation equipment will be raised by revenue obtained within the community itself.

Evacuees at each project should be encouraged to proceed along the lines they find most acceptable in order to bring this about. Summarized below are several of the plans and devices currently being considered. They represent the joint thinking and carry the full endorsement of both Community Enterprises and Community Activities.

METHODS OF COOPERATIVE FINANCING

Two of the alternatives have a cooperative base. One proposal is to set up a department in the existing Consumer Cooperative for the purpose of handling the recreational program. A second possibility is the organization of a separate recreational cooperative, or "play coop".

If a cooperative plan is decided upon, certain precepts should be carefully observed. In any cooperative plan adopted it should be understood that the cooperative form may not be used merely as a depository for receipts from Community Activities, with control of the policies of these activities and the allocation of funds remaining the responsibility of the WRA administrative staff. The effect of this would be to set up an unauthorized revolving fund for moneys received from Federal activities. If the funds derived from activities are not to go into the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts the Cooperative must have full contol of the receipts and of the activities from which the receipts are derived.

A. If a separate Play Coop is planned, the members of the Board of Directors should be evacuees who do not receive cash advances from WRA for duties performed in the Community Activities Section. Members of the C.A. paid staff may advise with the Board of Directors but cannot participate in any voting.

B. If a department is organized within the existing Consumer Cooperative for the purpose of handling the recreational program, the final responsibility for administrative as well as fiscal policies must rest with the Board of Directors of the Consumer Cooperative. The Board may, of course, in its discretion, delegate the actual direction of the affairs of the Recreation Department to an executive committee on Community Activities established for the purpose. This Committee could recommend action in respect to the management of the Recreation Department of the Consumer Cooperative but its recommendations would in all cases be subject to the general approval and control of the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee could consist of persons drawn entirely from the Board of Directors or selected from the membership of the Consumer Cooperative Association at large. In the latter case, however, a change in the by-laws of the Consumer Cooperative Association will be necessary at some projects in order to permit the appointment to an Executive Committee of persons not included in the Board of Directors' membership. A person would be eligible to serve on the Committee whether or not he was a paid employee of the Community Activities Section.

(An outline of the method which might be followed in setting up a Department in the existing Consumer Cooperative for the purpose of handling a recreation program was included on page 9 of a pamphlet entitled "Guide Lines on Community Activities" which was sent out to the projects in February 1943.)

OTHER METHODS OF FINANCING

The suggestions for financing outlined below should be considered as a supplement to rather than a substitute for the Cooperative alternatives listed above.

A. Revenue from Mail Order Commissions. It has been proposed at one project to divert, for use of the Community Activities Section, all money derived as commissions for orders placed with mail order houses. It is acknowledged that a certain number of residents at each center are sending in their mail orders independently, thereby forgoing the rebate which they would receive if their orders were placed through the central mail order desk operated by Consumer Enterprises. It is believed that if all commissions from this type of sale were earmarked for Community Activities purposes and the weight of the C.A. Section were thrown behind the channelling of mail order purchases in this direction, a substantial sum in commissions would be realized. If this plan were adopted, customers would not receive rebates on mail order purchases. All commissions would go to the C.A. Section after the expenses of operating the order desk, including the payment of wages to order clerks, was deducted by Consumer Enterprises from the commissions received.

Under this arrangement it would not be necessary either to set up a separate Play Coop or to have Community Activities as an operating department of the Consumer Cooperative. Community Activities could decide on its own how the funds obtained could be spent most advantageously.

B. Use of Cash Register Receipts. At present many customers of the Consumer Cooperative stores are not holding for patronage refunds the cash register receipts they receive at the time of making purchases. It is proposed that boxes be placed on all counters with the suggestion that persons not intending to redeem their cash register receipts, donate these receipts to Community Activities.

C. Sale of Tickets, Handicrafts, Etc. Finally there are various other proposals for community financing of the C.A. program outlined on page 9 of "Guide Lines". These include admission fees to dances and community entertainments, sale of handicraft to the project residents, booking of the project orchestra for private and club affairs, etc.

Selene Gifford

Selene Gifford, Acting Chief
Community Services Division

Unemployment Comp.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

APR 13 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS

Subject: Decisions of the California Employment Commission denying unemployment insurance to evacuees

In decisions dated "March 1-2, 1943", the California Employment Commission has decided that Takatoshi Tamura of the Granada Relocation Center and Clark K. Harada of the Central Utah Relocation Center are not entitled to unemployment insurance. The reason for the decision in each case is that "the claimant is not available for work within the meaning of Section 57(c) of the California Unemployment Insurance Act." The decisions mean that no center residents who were evacuated from California will be able to obtain unemployment insurance pursuant to the California law, unless the Commission reverses itself or is reversed in the courts. As you know, the War Relocation Authority spent a great deal of time and effort in presenting to the Commission information which it was hoped would result in a decision on this question favorable to the evacuees; and I regret very much the position taken by the Commission.

A copy of each of the two decisions is enclosed for your information.

E. M. Powell
Acting Director

Enclosures

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

April 13, 1943

To All Project Directors:

Attention: Chiefs of Community Services, Community Enterprise Superintendents, Community Activities Supervisors.

Subject: Payment of Admissions Tax.

Your attention is called to Opinion No. 44 issued by the Office of the Solicitor on January 22, 1943, which relates to the applicability of Federal and State admissions taxes at relocation centers.

Regardless of the sponsorship of a program for which a fixed admission is charged, or the purposes for which the moneys collected are to be used, a Federal admissions tax must be paid. This is at the rate "of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any place, including admission by season ticket or subscription." It should be noted, however, that "no tax shall be imposed on the amount paid for the admission of a child under twelve years of age if the amount paid is less than ten cents." It is further stipulated that the tax "shall be paid by the person paying for such admission."

This covers charges for admissions to a movie, theatre, concert, dance, or any other form of entertainment. The non-profit character of a program, its sponsorship by WRA or by an evacuee-managed cooperative, and the fact that receipts might be turned back for purchase of equipment and supplies for the general community good would not exempt the admission charges from the tax.

Since the tax is imposed upon charges for admission, it would not apply to voluntary contributions to pay the cost of a recreational program. Treasury Department Regulations explain that the tax is imposed on "the amount which must be paid in order to gain admission to a place". It is important, however, that the money contributed to pay the cost of the programs be in fact contributions and not charges which are imposed as a condition to the right to enter or to remain in a place.

An accounting must be made of all charges for admission and taxes collected, and a Federal tax return must be filed before the close of the month following the month of collection on Bureau of Internal Revenue

form No. 729. This return should be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the project is located.

The Project Attorney should be consulted concerning the applicability of any State tax to programs carried on within the center for which admission is charged.

Selene Gifford

Selene Gifford, Acting Chief
Community Services Division

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT
BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

Appellant (Claimant) Takatoshi Tamura S.S.A. No. 549-12-5082 Respondent CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT 1025 P Street Sacramento, California	)))))))))	COMMISSION CASE NO. 1714 DECISION

The claimant has appealed from an initial determination which held him to be unavailable for referral to employment. No Referee's decision was issued in this case. The Commission at its meeting in Los Angeles on February 15-16, 1943, removed the case to itself under Section 72 of the California Unemployment Insurance Act.

Based on the record before us, our findings of fact and opinion are as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT The claimant, who is an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, filed an initial interstate claim for unemployment insurance benefits on October 28, 1942, and a continued interstate claim on November 11, 1942, at Lamar, Colorado, itinerant point, Amache, Colorado. He was disqualified for an indefinite period beginning November 1, 1942, under the provisions of Section 57(c) of the Act. The claimant was last employed by the Richfield Oil Company as a salesman and tank-truck driver for a period of three years and at a monthly salary of $250.00, until April 13, 1942, at which time his employment was terminated because of the Japanese evacuation order of the United States Government.

On April 30, 1942, the claimant was confined at the Santa Anita Assembly Center, Arcadia, California. He was mov ed to the war relocation center at Lamar, Colorado, where he arrived on September 24, 1942, and where he has since remained in continuous residence except for a period of two months when he was granted a leave for the purpose of working at Keenesburg, Colorado, in the harvesting of beets. This employment lasted fourteen days and the claimant earned about three dollars a day. Upon the termination of the employment the claimant states that he sought work for over a month and then returned to the center. The information submitted by the War Relocation Authority would indicate that his return to the center was compulsory on the completion of the work project.

Under the regulations of the War Relocation Authority the claimant is privileged to accept offers of employment in any area where his presence is not prohibited by military order, upon receiving leave from the War Relocation Authority.

The claimant is a petroleum products salesman and heavy machinery operator and is employed within the center as a helper to a power-shovel operator. For this work he is paid nineteen dollars a month and is given a cash allowance by the Federal Government for clothing in addition to being furnished board, room, medical and dental care.

Lamar and Holly, Colorado, are cities of under 5,000 population and are within seventeen miles of the center. The only large city is Denver, Colorado, and is two-hundred miles distant.

The United States Employment Service maintains an office at the center and a representative is present on one and one-half days each week.

It is required that the claimant remain at the center until such time as leave for departure which has been applied for is granted.

OPINION Based on the findings of fact in this case and the evidence presented to us, it is our opinion that the claimant is not available for work within the meaning of Section 57(c) of the California Unemployment Insurance Act.

To be "available" for work presupposes that a claimant is presently capable of accepting employment at the time it is offered to him. Conditions which attach to his capacity to accept employment likewise attach to his availability.

In this case the claimant's liberty of movement is restrained under regulations of the War Relocation Authority. Accordingly, it is our opinion that he is not available for work within the meaning of Section 57(c).

DECISION The initial determination is hereby affirmed in accordance with the findings of fact and opinion above by the following vote: Ayes 3, Noes 0, Absent 1.

Los Angeles, California
March 1-2, 1943

CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
Ansley K. Salz, Chairman
Claude L. Welch
Wendell J. Phillips
James P. Blaisdell, Absent

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT
BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

Appellant (Claimant) CLARK K. HARADA S.S.A. No. 558-12-0345 Respondent CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT 1025 P Street Sacramento, California	COMMISSION CASE NO. 1715 DECISION

The claimant has appealed from an initial determination which held him to be unavailable for referral to employment. No Referee's decision was issued in this case. The Commission at its meeting in Los Angeles on February 15-16, 1943, removed the case to itself under Section 72 of the California Unemployment Insurance Act.

Based on the record before us, our findings offact and opinion are as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT The claimant, who is an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, filed an initial interstate claim for unemployment insurance benefits on November 9, 1942, at the local office of the United States Employment Service in Salt Lake City, Utah. He was disqualified for an indefinite period beginning November 8, 1942, under the provisions of Section 57(c) of the Act. The claimant had been employed as an optical technician for a period of three years until April 8, 1942, when the employer's business was closed by order of the United States Government.

On May 6, 1942, the claimant was confined at an assembly center at Tanforan, San Bruno, California, until September 20, 1942.

He was moved to the war relocation center at Topaz, Utah, where he arrived on September 22, 1942, and where he has since remained in continuous residence except for two four-day periods when he was granted leaves for the purpose of being interviewed for employment at Salt Lake City and at Provo, Utah.

Under the regulations of the War Relocation Authority, the claimant is privileged to accept offers of employment in any area where his presence is not prohibited by military order, upon receiving leave from the War Relocation Authority.

The claimant is a dispending optician and store manager, a member of the A. F. of L. Optical Technicians and Workers Local No. 18791 and is employed within the center as an interpreter and general assistant to a doctor at the center. For this work he is allowed $19.00 per month. In addition he is given a cash allowance by the Federal Government of $3.75 a month for clothing, and is furnished board, room, medical and dental care.

The claimant has stated that no work in his usual occupation is available for him. The nearest city to the center has a population of 1,350 people and is 17 miles distant at Delta, Utah. Provo, Utah, has a population of 14,000 people and is 100 miles distant. Salt Lake City, Utah, with a population of 160,000 people, is 150 miles distant. It is required that the claimant remain at the center until such time as leave for departure which has been applied for is granted.

OPINION Based on the findings of fact in this case and the evidence presented to us, it is our opinion that the claimant is not available for work within the meaning of Section 57(c) of the California Unemployment Insurance Act.

To be "available" for work presupposes that a claimant is presently capable of accepting employment at the time it is offered to him. Conditions which attach to his capacity to accept employment likewise attach to his availability.

In this case the claimant's liberty of movement is restrained under regulations of the War Relocation Authority. Accordingly, it is our opinion that he is not available for work within the meaning of Section 57(c).

DECISION The initial determination is hereby affirmed in accordance with the findings of fact and opinion above by the following vote: Ayes 3, Noes 0, Absent 1.

Los Angeles, California
March 1-2, 1943

CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
Ansley K. Salz, Chairman
Claude L. Welch
Wendell J. Phillips
James P. Blaisdell, Absent

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM

To: Project Directors

Subject: Evacuees communicating with local offices of the United States Employment Service about employment opportunities.

We have learned through our relocation field staff that a good many evacuees in relocation centers are writing or telegraphing local offices of the United States Employment Service in various midwestern cities asking whether there are employment openings in various specific lines of work. We are advised by the United States Employment Service that their local offices cannot handle such inquiries. It is suggested that you advise evacuees of this fact and ask them to send such inquiries to the relocation officers of the Authority.

There is in process, however, a cooperative arrangement with the United States Employment Service under which local offices of that Service will refer interested employers directly to the relocation centers. Copeis of this cooperative procedure will be sent to you within a week or two.

(Signed)
E. M. Rowalt
Acting Director

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1943

MEMORANDUM

To: Project Directors

Subject: Indefinite leave applications for persons who were outside the relocation centers at the time of the general leave registration.

We have heard from one of our relocation supervisors that several project directors have understood that WRA Form 126 (revised) or Selective Service Form 304A must be filled out by all evacuees who were out of relocation centers on group work leave during the general leave registration in February and March, and who now wish to apply for indefinite leave. This understanding is not entirely correct.

1. If an evacuee on group work leave at the time of the registration, filed an application on Form WRA 71, Form WRA 126, or Form WRA 126 (revised) before leaving a project, these forms should be submitted to the Washington office and the Washington office will advise you on granting the indefinite leave or the leave clearance. It will not be necessary for these individuals to fill out any new forms.

2. If evacuees on group work leave at the time of the general leave registration have filed Forms WRA 71, or WRA 126, ax with a relocation officer (formerly employment investigators) and these forms have been relayed by the project director to Washington, the Washington office will act on these forms.

3. Only if persons on group work leave at the time of the general leave registration have never filed Form WRA 71 or Wra 126, will it be necessary for them to file a Form WRA 126 (revised) with a relocation officer at this time, for transmission to Washington through the projects. Form WRA 126 (revised), with the alternative question 28 for aliens, should be used for all these cases regardless of sex or citizenship. Form DSS 304A will not be used for male citizens in this category.

(Signed)
E. M. Rowalt
Acting Director

Copies sent Apr. 29, 1943
3 - Project Directors
1 - Rowalt
1 - Myer
2 - Reports
1 - Com. Serv. Heads Hq

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

April 22, 1943

To: All Project Directors

Attention: Community Councils

With each succeeding month the activity and importance of Community Government has been increasing. For some time there has been a need for assembling and summarizing the work of the various Council groups for the information of all projects. The stimulation from pooling experiences in meeting common problems should prove a significant factor in the cause of Community Government.

This News Letter is the first attempt to provide this information. Monthly reports, project newspapers and correspondence have served as the sources of information. Future issues may be expected to present in more detail the development of Community Government at the various projects.

Sincerely,

Solon T. Kimball

Solon T. Kimball
Community Organization and Government

Enclosure

NEWS OF COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT AT THE PROJECTS

Section of Community Organization and Government

APRIL 1943

Community Government Policy Amended

The announcement of an important modification of Administrative Instruction 34 has been made. The new policy will extend rights of council representation to non-citizens.

COLORADO RIVER

A Social Relations Board has been formed at Unit I for the purpose of investigating and mediating serious social problems which are beyond the ability of the Block to handle. The Board will be composed of the Vice Chairman of the Council, the Vice Chairman of the Issei Advisory Board, one Buddhist minister, one Christian minister, a woman representative and a representative of the Executive Committee. Miss Findley, Chief, Community Services Division, will act as consultant.

The charter for permanent Community Government at Colorado River has been approved by the Washington office. The charter provides for the creation of a Community Council of nineteen members, nine from Unit I and five each from Units II and III. Each of the Units would also have a local Council with representation based on blocks.

GILA RIVER

The Temporary Council of Butte community has created a twelve-man Issei Advisory Board, a five-man Executive Committee and an Advisory Commission to the Project Director. The Advisory Commission will be composed of the Executive Committee, four members of the Advisory Board and Harry Miyake, Central Block Manager. Labor shortages, conservation of materials and the rationing of food are the major problems facing the Council. Committees to study mess operations, farm operations and to make suggestions for a definite resettlement plan for each family have been appointed from the Advisory Commission.

The Temporary Council of Canal Community has appointed an Executive Committee of ten members composed of five citizens and five non-citizens. The Council has also created a Board of Recreation. Dr. William Furuta has been appointed Trustee of the camouflage net factory fund.

JEROME

The Temporary Community Council has appointed a Fact Finding Committee which will act as a coordinating group of the Council and as an intermediary between the administration and the residents. The first problems to be considered are mess hall workers request and the construction of an auditorium. Committee members are: Sam Seno, Sam Nakano, James Hashimoto, Kay Kawachi, Harry Shiramizu, Dr. Roy K. Tanaka, Min Endo, Mamoru Takemoto, Ken Imamura, Frank Arakawa and Richard Itanaga.

Frank Arakawa has been elected Chairman of the Council to replace Johnson Kebo who has left the center.

ROHWER

A joint meeting of the Temporary Community Councils of Jerome and Rohwer was held recently. Problems common to the two centers were discussed.

The charter has been approved and will be submitted for community consideration soon.

GRANADA

Masao Satow has resigned as Chairman of the Community Council for outside employment. Satow had the distinction of being Chairman of both the temporary council and the permanent council when they were formed. Katsuki Iki was elected the new Chairman.

The Arbitration Commission will be composed of Block Managers with one-half serving for six months and the other half for the following six months. Seven nominations have been made for the Judicial Commission.

HEART MOUNTAIN

A new Temporary Council was elected March 1st. Most of the former incumbents were returned as representatives of their respective blocks.

MINIDOKA

The Organization Commission for Community Government has resumed work following a meeting of congress representatives representing each block.

CENTRAL UTAH

During March the Community Council enacted eleven basic ordinances to govern the community. The titles of the ordinances are:

1. Ordinance giving the Community Council of Topaz an Authority to Establish an Ordinance.
2. Ordinance on Election Procedure.
3. Ordinance to establish Judicial Commission. (Manual on Judicial Commission defining the duties, functions, and responsibilities is already established.)
4. Ordinance to establish Board of Arbitration. (Manual on Board of Arbitration covering duties, functions, and responsibilities is already in existence.)
5. Ordinance to establish Board of City.
6. Ordinance on Traffic Matters.
7. Ordinance on License.
8. Ordinance on Nuisance.
9. Ordinance defining Misdemeanors and punishment thereof.
10. Ordinance to establish Juvenile Board.
11. Ordinance on Health and Sanitation.

The Council established an Advisory Board to the Community Services Division and selected as personnel 24 residents for this body. The Advisory Board has been divided into committees on health, education, welfare and activities. It will function as a source of information and recommendation to the administration on problems in these fields. Councilman Masato Maruyama was elected Executive Secretary.

Other Council activities during the month included the creation of the Juvenile Board and personnel of seven residents, a campaign to inaugurate a Boy Scout movement, assistance in settling hospital problems and a formal welcome for new residents from Hawaii.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

April 24, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS

Subject: Issuance of Airman Identification Cards to Evacuees

Several cases have been called to our attention in which the Civil Aeronautics Administration has refused to issue airman identification cards to persons of Japanese ancestry. The action of the Civil Aeronautics Administration was in accordance with a policy recommended by the War Department shortly after war was declared.

As you will note from the attached copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of Commerce, the War Department has recently relaxed its policy and will now permit the Civil Aeronautics Administration to issue identification cards to citizens of Japanese ancestry under certain conditions. I suggest that this fact be publicized in the relocation centers, so that evacuees previously denied airman identification cards or now interested in applying for them will be informed of the relaxation in policy and can make application to the Civil Aeronautics Administration in accordance with the procedure recommended in the attached letter.

/s/ E. M. Rowalt
Acting Director

Attachment

C O P Y

April 6, 1943

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to my letters of May 4, 1942 and November 30, 1942 relating to War Department policy governing the issuance of airman identification cards to naturalized citizens of enemy alien descent and persons of Japanese ancestry.

Certain cases have been called to my attention which indicate the policy required by my letter of May 4th works hardship in application to individual cases. The letter of May 4, 1942 stated the conclusive proof of loyalty to the United States should consist of nothing less than a positive report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Military Intelligence Division or the Office of Naval Intelligence, based upon careful investigation.

It is the purpose of this letter to revoke the provisions of my letter of May 4, 1942, insofar as that letter applies to the issuance of airman identification cards to American-born Japanese and naturalized citizens of enemy alien descent.

It is further recommended that airman identification cards be issued to persons of Japanese ancestry on the following conditions:

1. The applicant must be an American citizen.

2. The applicant shall never have been in Japan. In exceptional cases this prohibition may be waived.

3. Prior to issuance of identification cards, unless a questionnaire executed by him shall have been already acted upon by the Joint Board, the applicant shallexecute a Personnel Security Questionnaire, W.D., P.M.G.O.-I.D. Form 58 which may be secured from the Internal Security Division of any Service Command. The Civilian Aeronautic Administration, if it desires to issue an identification card to any American citizen of Japanese ancestry, shall transmit the accomplished questionnaire, together with any information it may have regarding the applicant, and a recommendation for such issuance to the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C. The Provost Marshal General shall cause a check to be made of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Office of Naval Intelligence, and the War Relocation Authority and shall make an analysis of the answers given on the questionnaire. In cases where it appears

to the Provost Marshal General that an investigation will be of probably assistance, a copy of the questionnaire will be referred to the appropriate Defense Command, Service Command or Military District of Washington for a field investigation.

4. The War Department Japanese-American Joint Board has been created pursuant to the Adjutant General's letter of ~~Japan~~ January 20, 1943 (AG 291.2 (1-19-43) OB-S-F). The Provost Marshal General will transmit to the Joint Board the results of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Naval Intelligence and the War Relocation Authority record checks; the analysis of the answers given on the questionnaires; and copies of reports of investigation made by any Defense Command, Service Command or the Military District of Washington. The Joint Board will:

a. Transmit the investigation report, if any, and a copy of the questionnaire to the Civilian Aeronautics Administration, and

b. State whether the Joint Board has any objection to issuance of an airman identification card to the applicant, and will also state whether applicant's employment may be unrestricted or limited as to type and classification of work.

5. If the Civil Aeronautics Administration desires to have an identification card issued to a naturalized citizen of enemy alien descent, it shall transmit to the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C. a Personnel Security Questionnaire, W. D., P.M.G.O.-I.D. Form 58 properly executed by the person for whom the card is sought. The Provost Marshal General shall cause a check to be made of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Office of Naval Intelligence and shall make an analysis of the answers given on the questionnaire. In cases where it appears to the Provost Marshal General that a field investigation will be of probable assistance, a copy of the questionnaire will be referred to the appropriate Defense Commands, Service Command or Military District of Washington for a field investigation. If no derogatory information is disclosed as a result of the investigation made by the Provost Marshal General or as a result of the field investigation, an Airman Identification Card shall be issued.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War

cc: Leaves and Furlough
Outside Employment

Moore

copies Dr Nelson sent to Landsay

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

(One copy filed under "Mental Case") #461,300

APR 2 6 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS

Subject: Hospitalization of mental cases

The purpose of this memorandum is to report progress in making arrangements for the hospitalization of mental cases among the evacuees. Considerable difficulty has in recent months been experienced in making satisfactory arrangements for such hospitalization, particularly because facilities in the States from which the evacuees came have not been generally available and the States in which the centers are located were, for the most part, unwilling to undertake the burden. In a few instances persons requiring hospitalization have been sent to institutions in California, largely through the efforts of Dr. Thompson, Chief Medical Officer, who has handled such cases on an individual basis. At present, however, an effort is being made to set up a plan whereby mental cases can be returned to the States of their domicile for needed treatment without special arrangements having to be made in each case.

In the meantime, it is undesirable for the project directors or other persons at the projects outside of California to write the State departments or particular institutions in the States of California, Oregon, or Washington concerning the direct transfer of mental patients from the centers to institutions in these States. Such individual negotiations might have a detrimental effect upon the larger program which Dr. Thompson is now endeavoring to work out. Cases requiring immediate hospitalization will have to be handled in the States where the centers are located, in accordance with authority conferred on you by Administrative Instruction No. 54, Section VI. Arrangements have already been made at some of the centers for such hospitalization in State institutions at reasonable cost. In at least one State it turned out that the payments required did not much exceed the cost of maintaining persons in the center. Probably in some other States the cost will be higher, but as long as it is reasonable, this system will enable you to take care, for the time being, of patients who must be removed from the centers. You will be notified promptly when other plans are worked out.

Ellis Roberts

Acting Director

FALeflar:glc

cc - All Project Attorneys
Project Medical Officers
~~Russell Robinson~~
Mr. Walk
Mr. Bernhard

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Mat + File
Mr. Coverley
cc. to
(Edwards)

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley
Tule Lake Project
4/27/43

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

To Project Directors

Attention: Superintendent of Education
Vocational Retraining Committee

Subject: Evacuee Training in N.Y.A. Resident Training Centers

The acceptance of Japanese-American young men and women in N.Y.A. resident centers should meet a need frequently expressed by the Projects for training opportunities leading to participation in war industry. The material below constitutes Memorandum No. 1 prepared by the Washington Vocational Retraining Committee.

In the last month the Committee has been intensively exploring the possibility of utilizing N.Y.A. resident training centers for pre-employment training of evacuees. It is now possible to report that agreements have been reached with Mr. Aubrey Williams, N.Y.A. Administrator, and certain of the N.Y.A. regional directors so that evacuees will receive such training at N.Y.A. training centers. There is evidence at hand that evacuees with pre-employment skills in the metal trades can secure employment in war industries. This memorandum outlines the background of the agreement and briefly describes N.Y.A. resident center organization. Specific information on training courses, lists of resident training centers, and procedures to be followed in referring evacuees to the N.Y.A. Centers are being forwarded to the Projects.

N.Y.A. Resident Training Centers.

The National Youth Administration at present operates more than 250 resident training centers throughout the country, in addition to non-resident centers. N.Y.A. youth must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five and must be American citizens. A typical resident center contains barrack-type dormitories, well-equipped mess halls, and excellently equipped shops. Provision is made for recreation and social activities. N.Y.A. youth are provided with subsistence, laundry facilities, emergency medical services, tools and equipment, plus $15.90 per month. Certain of the centers accommodate boys or girls only. A great many contain facilities for housing both boys and girls. Resident centers are generally located adjacent to small communities.

N.Y.A. resident centers train, generally, in occupations leading to employment in war industries. Training in machine shop, welding, and sheet metal is offered in nearly all centers. Foundry, pattern making, aircraft engine mechanics, power-sewing-machine operating, radio, photography, auto mechanics, and other occupations are offered at given centers.

Length of training in any one occupation depends upon the ability of the individual student to complete a given series of "contracts" or assignments. Depending upon the student's background and ability courses of study may be completed in from six weeks to three or four months.

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The placement record of N.Y.A., working in conjunction with the U.S.E.S., is good. When advisable, a student may be transferred from a training center to an industry induction center in another part of the country, if it is demonstrated that placement possibilities for that student will be increased by the transfer. N.Y.A. has been informed that while W.R.A. would carry major responsibility for placement of evacuees trained by N.Y.A., any aid in placement by N.Y.A. would be greatly appreciated.

Background of the Agreement:

Initial discussions concerning the proposal were held with W. W. Charters, in charge of training for the War Manpower Commission and with Aubrey Williams, Administrator of the National Youth Administration. Following Mr. Williams' approval of the proposal in principle, conferences were held with N.Y.A. Regional Directors in Denver, Kansas City, St. Paul, Chicago, and Cleveland.

In substance, W.R.A. asked that a number of evacuees be admitted to N.Y.A. resident training centers. It was suggested that the initial number sent be relatively small. However, at any time after initial contact of the Center Director with the N.Y.A. Regional Director, individual arrangements can be made for considerably increasing this number.

It is important to note the sympathetic and interested attitude of the N.Y.A. regional directors. W.R.A.'s request met with an immediate and cordial response. The regional directors offered the agency more places than it seemed advisable to accept in an untried situation. In initiating the program W.R.A. stated it would attempt to send 375 young men and women to resident training centers in the five regions listed above.

As at present contemplated, W.R.A. is to send young men and women interested in the type of training offered to agreed upon points. Fare is to be paid by this agency. Once arrived at their destination the evacuee becomes the responsibility of N.Y.A. Further travel and maintenance from that point until completion of training will be taken care of by N.Y.A. This is worth emphasizing, since, as has been indicated above, N.Y.A. procedures allow for transfer from a resident training center to a center closer to job opportunities, which may be a considerable distance from the training center.

The part played by the Washington Vocational Retraining Committee is limited to arranging the initial contact between Centers and designated N.Y.A. Regional Offices. Depending upon resident interest in this program, Project Directors may arrange with the N.Y.A. regional director to send more evacuees than indicated in the Committee's letter to the Center.

Specific material concerning referral procedures will be sent to the centers within the next two or three days.

E. M. Rowalt
Elmer M. Rowalt
Acting Director

4/27/43

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

MEMORANDUM

April 28, 1943

To: Project Directors

Subject: Volunteers for Japanese-American combat unit rejected for physical reasons or age.

The War Relocation Authority and the War Department are particularly interested in assisting volunteers rejected for physical reasons or age to find other relocation opportunities as promptly as possible. This memorandum covers various procedures for obtaining this objective.

1. Limited Military Service. The question will naturally be raised as to whether persons rejected for the combat team may be inducted for limited military service in other branches of the armed forces. The War Department has just lowered the eye and ear standards for acceptance in the combat team, and in view of this fact it appears unlikely that men will be accepted for limited service. Persons already given physical examinations who were not accepted because of eyes and ears will be reexamined.

2. Lists to Relocation Supervisors. Each Project director shall make up a list of the volunteers from his project who are not accepted for physical reasons or over age, the reason for not being taken (such as myopia, heart disease, etc.), age, family status, and occupation. Five copies of this list shall be sent to the relocation supervisors in Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, Cleveland, and New York City, with a copy of Form WRA 26 (revised) for each individual on the list. Five copies of the list (but not of the Forms 26) should also be sent to the Chief of the Employment Division in the Washington office. Relocation Supervisors will make a special effort to find employment for these men in employment for which they are qualified.

3. Eligibility for Work in War Plants. Volunteers not accepted for the combat unit for physical reasons or over age will be given first priority by the Joint Board in the War Department to establish their eligibility for employment in war plants. As this eligibility is established, Project Directors and Relocation Supervisors will be advised.

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4. Preference on Employment Opportunities Coming into Projects. In addition to having the relocation officers making a special effort to find employment for these men, preference should also be given to these men as jobs from other sources come into the project.

5. Evidence of Volunteering. The question has been raised by some volunteers who have not passed the physical examination as to whether some kind of certificate could be issued to them stating that they volunteered for the combat unit and were not accepted because of physical reasons or age. This question is being studied by the War Department and the War Relocation Authority, and there is some possibility that some kind of certificate or letter will be developed.

/S/ E. M. Rowalt

Acting Director

cc Relocation Supervisors

Moore

File

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

April 29, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Project Directors

SUBJECT: Issuance of Leave to evacuees accepting training in N.Y.A. Resident Training Centers

Reference is made to Memorandum No. 1, dated April 27, 1943, prepared by the Washington Vocational Retraining Committee on the following subject: "Evacuee Training in N.Y.A. Resident Training Centers."

Applications for indefinite leave to go to a N.Y.A. Resident Training Center to take pre-employment training, shall be handled in the same manner as applications for indefinite leave to accept employment.

E M Roosevelt

Acting Director

Mr. Coverley
Mr. Harkness
Mrs. Francis

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS

Gentlemen:

Among the problems considered by the Denver Conference of Superintendents of Education was that of adult education and vocational retraining. Interest in the development of a vocational retraining program was very considerable at the Conference.

Two points made by a Committee of Superintendents and accepted by the group seem of sufficient importance to bring to your attention. The Committee proposed eight basic agreements which are listed on the attached sheet. It is urged that these form the subject of discussion in educational and other staff meetings and that you give them the weight of your own backing. The Committee pointed to the fact that the retraining program necessarily involved nearly all other division heads and that, therefore, a positive stand by the Project Director was of first importance.

Of great importance, also, is the stress placed by the Conference on the need for a specially equipped staff member to head up the vocational retraining program. The need for a person familiar with vocational education techniques who at the same time knows the employment field, is probably self-evident. Such a position has been established by W.R.A. for the Centers. A number of well-qualified men are available for consideration. However, present allocation of budget makes it necessary for the decision to employ such a person to come from the Center director. This is to urge your consideration of this question. The Personnel Division is ready to make nominations of such people.

LESTER K. ADE
Education Consultant

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DENVER CONFERENCE OF WRA SUPERINTENDENTS OF EDUCATION

Concerning the Vocational Retraining Program the Superintendents agreed that:

1. Retraining should lead toward relocation-employment or work in Center activities.

2. The program should be the joint concern of education and employment. It must, of course, have the support of the Project Director.

3. The active participation of residents in planning the program should be sought.

4. Emphasis should be placed on training for occupations needed in the war effort. On a priority basis, these would start with the metal trades, agriculture, and occupations important in maintaining the health and welfare of the nation at war.

5. Only those residents should be admitted to training who do not already possess skills of value to the nation.

6. Training should be short-term. The maximum training period should be six months.

7. Unit skills should be provided rather than all-round proficiency.

8. Methods of training should vary with the needs of the Center. However, the following approaches seem most important: On-the-job training in Center activities, the OSYA program, out-of-center training opportunities, trade classes within the Center.

4-30-43

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington

May 8, 1943

To; Project Directors

Subject: Issuance of indefinite leave to evacuees to go to specified localities on request of relocation officers prior to definite job offer

We have been advised by some of the relocation supervisors that it would be possible for them to assist more evacuees to find jobs in their areas if the evacuees were on hand in the community and were available for personal interviews with prospective employers. These relocation supervisors have suggested that an additional number of evacuees be allowed to come into their areas prior to the securing of a definite job and, with the assistance of the relocation staff, to get placed after arrival.

We are aiming to make our relocation procedures as simple and flexible as possible and the step suggested appears to be an advance in that direction. It would permit additional evacuees to leave the projects with reasonable assurance of securing employment because of the definite concern which the relocation staff would have in the placement of these evacuees upon arrival. We have already authorized this sort of thing in connection with the hostels and the offering of individual hospitality to evacuees. Up to date these methods have proved successful in assisting some of the evacuees to leave the projects prior to securing jobs and in rendering them assistance in securing jobs after arrival at their destination.

The method now being proposed for expediting relocation is nothing more than an extension of present practice. It means simply that an additional number of people should be enabled to depart from the projects without securing definite job offers in advance of their departure. An evacuee departing in this way would, of course, have to be eligible for indefinite leave in accordance with existing instructions. They would be eligible for travel assistance just as if they were taking a job. In fact, the whole transaction should be handled just as if the evacuee did have a definite job in advance of departure.

The relocation officers are being advised to get in touch with you on this matter whenever they are in a position to assist in the placement of an additional number of evacuees who would leave the projects and come into their areas without previously

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having secured a job. In his communication with you the relocation officer will state the number of evacuees who probably could be placed within a given time and will convey information about the type of jobs that are available, wages, housing, cost of living, and other pertinent information relating to employment opportunities and the community.

You are authorized, upon receipt of such a communication from a relocation officer, to issue indefinte leave to evacuees who are interested in going to the area in question.

Director