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A STATEMENT OF GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

1. The War Relocation Authority recognizes that the foremost task before the people of this country is to win the war. This means concentrating on fighting the enemy - rather than fighting among ourselves, and using all the available manpower where it can do the most good.
2. We have faith in the American democratic way of life, with equal rights, privileges, and responsibilities for all, regardless of race, creed, or national origin.
3. We assume that the great majority of the people of Japanese ancestry now in this country will stay here during the war and afterward.
4. We have confidence in the ability of the Armed forces to wage the war, and of the authorized intelligence agencies of the government to give proper surveillance to all suspected or potential enemies within our country.
5. We believe that it is possible to distinguish between the loyal and the disloyal people of Japanese ancestry, as well as with other national or racial groups, to a degree which ~~will~~ will insure the national security.
6. We believe loyalty grows and sustains itself only when it is given a chance. It cannot flourish in an atmosphere of suspicion and discrimination.
7. Steps which this government takes to suppress or discriminate against the people now in relocation centers give weight to the enemy's argument that the United Nations are waging a race war. This argument is used in propaganda directed at the peoples of the Pacific area, and others whose collaboration with the United Nations can help to speed up the day of victory.
8. Repressive or discriminatory treatment of people of Japanese ancestry in relocation centers will be used by the Japanese militarists as a pretext for reprisals against American prisoners of war and American civilians held by the Japanese government.

August 10, 1942

Budget

POLICY ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

War Relocation Authority

The War Relocation Authority has from the outset followed a policy of decentralization in the handling of administrative services. The Authority has intended to make regional and project offices very largely self-sufficient so far as administrative authority and responsibility are concerned. The purpose of this discussion is to review the distribution of responsibility under which the Authority is now operating and to outline additional steps which should be taken to make effective the Authority's basic policy of decentralization.

In determining future action, the Authority must be guided not only by its own administrative requirements but also by the fact that it is a constituent agency of the Office for Emergency Management. As such, the Authority is governed by certain basic administrative and legal requirements, particularly the following provision from paragraph 3 of the Appropriation Act of the Office for Emergency Management:

"That the constituent agencies (except the War Shipping Administration) of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration shall not establish, in the District of Columbia or in the field, fiscal, personnel, procurement, space allocation or procurement, duplicating, distribution, communication, or other general services, wherever the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines that the Division of Central Administrative Services can render any such service."

Any decision of the Authority, involving the establishment of administrative services covered by this provision, will be subject to review and approval by the Bureau of the Budget.

Budgets

At present the War Relocation Authority is operating under an appropriation based upon budget estimates prepared very largely in the Washington office. The estimates were based upon plans for the expected number of Relocation Centers. They were broken down by aspects of the program rather than by projects. The appropriation has been apportioned and allotted on the basis of budgets prepared in regional offices. These budgets, generally speaking, are divided by projects without specific provision for aspects of the program.

It is proposed that in the future budget estimates be prepared by individual projects, broken down by aspects of the program and by objects

of expenditure. After review by regional offices, project budgets will be submitted to Washington for consolidation, for approval, and for presentation to the Bureau of the Budget and Congress.

Fiscal Management

At present the War Relocation Authority maintains no fiscal control accounts. Funds of the Authority are allotted to the central or regional fiscal offices of the OEM on order of designated WRA offices. All vouchers covering expenditures for the WRA are audited and certified by OEM fiscal officers. Allotments this fiscal year have been made by regions with funds subject to memorandum administrative control by projects.

It is proposed that henceforth project funds be allotted to project directors, that each Relocation Center be authorized to maintain control fiscal accounts, that it audit vouchers and certify all vouchers arising because of expenditure of project funds. Within each project allotment, funds will be earmarked by aspects of the program and be subject to memorandum administrative control. This proposal involves no change in the handling of funds allotted to regional offices. They will continue to be accounted for by the OEM. Since the bulk of the Authority's expenditures are for project purposes, however, most of the WRA fiscal work will, in fact, be performed by project fiscal offices.

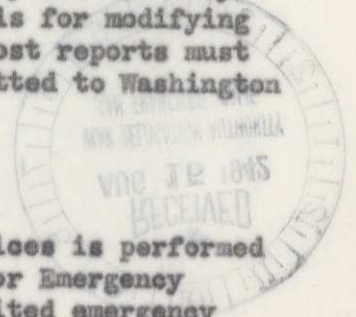
Cost Accounting

At present a general cost accounting system, based largely upon an estimate of the needs of the Authority for cost information, is prescribed in Administrative Instruction No. 19. This places the responsibility for maintenance of cost accounts upon project fiscal offices. While no change in the basic responsibility for keeping cost accounts is contemplated, it is proposed that various operating divisions of the Authority review their needs for cost information and submit formal requests for regular or special reports from the cost accounting section. Since the value of cost accounts will be largely lost if they are not uniformly maintained at all centers, any proposals for modifying the cost accounting system or for establishing regular cost reports must be approved by the appropriate regional office and submitted to Washington for authorization.

Procurement

At present virtually all purchasing for field offices is performed on authority of regional supply officers by the Office for Emergency Management or purchasing officers of the Army. Only limited emergency purchasing authority is vested in project procurement officers.

It is proposed that concurrent with the establishment of fiscal



responsibility in the projects each project be authorized to exercise extensive purchasing authority and to issue purchase orders and bills of lading.

Specifically, it is proposed that:

1. Projects be authorized to requisition directly on Army Depots for subsistence supplies and such other supplies and equipment as are specifically designated for purchase through Army channels.
2. Projects be authorized to requisition directly from designated OEM purchasing offices office supplies and equipment and such other supplies and equipment as are specifically designated for purchase through OEM.
3. Projects be authorized to purchase directly all authorized categories of supplies and equipment not secured through the Army or the OEM. This will include, among other things, livestock whether procured from farmers in the vicinity or from distant central markets, perishable food supplies, building materials, fuel, seed, other maintenance and operation supplies, and transportation of persons and goods.

Where purchases involve the securing of priorities, requests for priority assistance will be submitted to the regional office. If the need for priorities can be secured from the field offices of the War Production Board, requests will be handled by the regional offices directly. If not, they will be forwarded to the Washington office for presentation to the WPB directly or through the Office for Emergency Management.

As rapidly as possible, the War Relocation Authority will limit its purchases from Army Depots to those supplies and equipment regularly procured by the Depots for Army use. Other materials not commonly requisitioned through Army sources will be purchased directly by the projects. When purchases are made of Army goods which can be supplied from stock or which can be purchased under legal authorities of the Depot, the Army will bill the War Relocation Project involved monthly for the purchases made. The bill will be submitted on a reimbursement voucher (Form No. 1080) which must be audited and paid by the project within ten days after its receipt. If for a while it is necessary to requisition through Army sources supplies not stocked by the Depot and not subject to purchase under the legal authorities of the Depot, the Depot will be authorized to purchase with WRA funds. In such cases, billings for the purchases will go direct to the project fiscal office concerned. Until the projects are given full fiscal responsibility, similar arrangements will be worked out with regional fiscal offices of the OEM.

Property Records

Records on administrative property used in the Washington and

regional offices of the WRA are maintained by the Office for Emergency Management. It is proposed that so far as regional and Washington offices are concerned, this system be continued. Property acquired by projects or for use of projects, however, will be accounted for under a system of property control and accountability established within the WRA. Basic records on property will be maintained by each project. They will be subject to periodic audits and inventories by regional and Washington property auditors.

A prescribed system of property receipt and accountability will be established in the immediate future. In so far as is necessary, projects will also be required to comply with Army property accountability procedure for property on loan to the WRA. Wherever possible, however, Army property will be transferred outright to the WRA and incorporated in the property record system of the Authority. No control records on property of the Authority will be maintained in the regional or Washington offices or in the OEM.

Personnel Administration

Authority to allocate WRA positions in the field service and to journalize WRA personnel actions (that is, make them legally effective) is vested in the regional offices of the Division of Central Administrative Services, OEM. At present OEM regional offices have been authorized to allocate positions in accordance with approved organization charts and to journalize actions, regardless of grade, upon request of Regional Directors of the WRA. Under the terms of Administrative Instruction No. 13, Regional Directors are required to secure prior administrative approval by the Director of certain classes of personnel actions.

No basic change in this procedure is proposed. It is contemplated, however, that when fiscal responsibility is assumed by the projects, administrative personnel will be payrolled by the projects. It will be necessary, therefore, for the projects to maintain basic records in support of administrative payrolls as well as payrolls of evacuees and to maintain leave records on administrative personnel.



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Statement by Dillon S. Myer
Director, War Relocation Authority

Constitutional Principles Involved in the Relocation Program

The evacuation and relocation program raise important questions of constitutionality. This is so because two-thirds of the persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from West Coast military areas are citizens of the United States, and the great majority of the remainder are law-abiding aliens.

It is the position of the War Relocation Authority that its Leave Regulations are essential to the legal validity of the evacuation and relocation program. These Leave Regulations establish a procedure under which the loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens may leave a relocation center to become reestablished in normal life.

We believe, in the first place, that the evacuation was ~~within~~ within the constitutional power of the National Government. The concentration of the Japanese-Americans along the West Coast, the danger of invasion of that Coast by Japan, the possibility that an unknown and unrecognizable minority of them might have greater allegiance to Japan than to the United States, the fact that the Japanese-Americans were not wholly assimilated in the general life of communities on the West Coast, and the danger of civil disturbance due to fear and misunderstanding--all these facts, and related facts, created a situation which the National Government could, we believe, deal with by extraordinary measures in the interest of military security. The need for speed created the unfortunate necessity for evacuating the whole group instead of attempting to determine who were dangerous among them, so that only those might be evacuated. That same need made it impossible to hold adequate investigations or to grant hearings to the evacuees ~~before evacuation~~ before evacuation.

When the evacuation was originally determined upon, it was contemplated that the evacuees would be free immediately to go anywhere they wanted within the United States so long as they remained outside of the evacuated areas. Approximately 8,000 evacuees left the evacuated area voluntarily at that time and 5,000 of these have never lived in relocation centers. The decision to provide relocation centers for the evacuees was not made until some six weeks after evacuation was decided upon, and was made largely because of a recognition of the danger that the hasty and unplanned resettlement of 112,000 people might create civil disorder.

Detention within a relocation center is not, therefore, a necessary part of the evacuation process. It is not intended to be more than a temporary stage in the process of relocating the evacuees into new homes and jobs.

The detention or internment of citizens of the United States against whom no charges of disloyalty or subversiveness have been made, or can be made, for longer than the minimum period necessary to screen the loyal from the disloyal, and to provide the necessary guidance for relocation, is beyond the power of the War Relocation Authority. In the first place, neither

the Congress, in our Appropriation Acts or any other legislation, nor the President, in the basic Executive Order No. 9102 under which we are operating, has directed the War Relocation Authority to carry on such detention or internment. Secondly, lawyers will readily agree that an attempt to authorize such confinement would be very hard to reconcile with the constitutional rights of citizens.

The Leave Regulations of the War Relocation Authority, instead of providing for such internment of loyal citizens or law-abiding aliens set up a procedure under which any evacuee may secure indefinite leave from a relocation center if he can meet the following four conditions--

1. WRA must be satisfied from its investigation--that there is no reason to believe issuance of leave to the particular evacuee will interfere with the war program or endanger the public peace and security.
2. The individual must have a job or means of employment.
3. The community to which the individual wishes to go must be one in which evacuees can relocate without public disturbance.
4. The evacuee must agree to keep WRA notified of any change of address.

The War Relocation Authority is denying indefinite leave to those evacuees who request repatriation or expatriation to Japan or who have answered in the negative, or refused to answer at all, a direct question as to their loyalty to the United States, or against whom the Intelligence agencies or WRA records supply direct evidence of disloyalty or subversiveness. The great majority of the evacuees fall into none of these classes, and are thus eligible to leave under the Authority's Regulations.

On June 21, 1943, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision in the case of Gordon Hirabayashi v. United States. Hirabayashi orders applicable to Japanese-Americans. The court held that the curfew was a valid exercise of the War Power. Although the question of the validity of the evacuation orders was directly presented to the Court in that case, the Court did not decide that question. There is evidence in the majority and concurring opinions of the Court in the Hirabayashi case that, although it found the curfew to be valid, it believed the evacuation orders present difficult questions of constitutional power, and detention within a relocation center even more difficult questions. Mr. Justice Murphy, in his concurring opinion said concerning the curfew orders: "In my opinion this goes to the very brink of constitutional power." Mr. Justice Douglas, in his concurring opinion said: "Detention for reasonable cause is one thing. Detention on account of ancestry is another. . . . Obedience to the military orders is one thing. Whether an individual member of a group must be afforded at some stage an opportunity to show that, being loyal, he must be reclassified is a wholly different question. . . But if it were plain that no machinery was available whereby the individual could demonstrate his loyalty as a citizen in order to be reclassified questions

of a more serious character would be presented. The United States, however, takes no such position." The Chief Justice, in the majority opinion, was careful to point out that the Court was limiting its decision to the curfew orders and was not considering the evacuation orders or confinement in a relocation center.

More than a year has passed since evacuation was begun. During this year we have, of course, had time to make necessary investigations and to begin the process of considering the evacuees on an individual basis. The Leave Regulations are intended to provide the due process and hearing which fair dealing, democratic procedures, and the American Constitution all require.

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ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION WITH MEMBERS OF WAR
RELOCATION AUTHORITY

June 5, 1942

Guests present were: Mr. Kimmel, Industrial Division from
Washington
Col. Harpold, Army Quartermaster
Division
Col. Hughes, Army Quartermaster Division
Mr. Cull, War Relocation Authority,
(with Singer Sewing Machine Co.)
Mr. E. L. Stancliff, Industrial Division
from San Francisco

Mr. Kimmel: In the centers, there will be opportunities in
agricultural service and professional service
that any community has; have some kind of indus-
trial and manufacturing activity.

Question: What things will be feasible? What ideas would
you have?

Mr. Kimmel: Now, there must be a good many things that you
have in mind yourselves. That's what I'm inter-
ested in finding out so we will know what we can
do, how to go about setting it up, whether it
should be community or public enterprise, what
the market should be, what to make at centers.

Could I have the list of the people here, their
occupation and cross section of the country?

(Members introduced by Mr. Moriwaki.)

Mr. Kimmel: I have a friend - two gentlemen in import and ex-
port business who were formerly in the market for
about 8,000 pairs of Japanese sandals. Can they
be produced and made, similar ones, in America?

Answer: There is a possibility. They're used for showers
and things like that.

Mr. Kimmel: Would they replace bedroom slippers?

Answer: I don't know. They were made of rubber until now
but hemp now.

Hirano: Statistics as to who constitutes and what group and
what percentage at this center is as follows:

7800 approximately are here at present.

3500 from San Francisco County group
1500 from Oakland, Alameda County group
1300 from Berkeley, Contra Costa group
1000 from South Alameda County
500 from area here to San Mateo peninsula
district.

This comprises the approximate 7800 here.

Of this group, small businessmen such as laundries, cleaners, small shopkeepers, grocerymen and others number 2200.

Domestics, such as, houseboys, gardeners, caretakers, valets, day workers, janitors, etc., number 4485.

Farmers number 750, principally from Mr. Fujii's district - Southern Alameda District.

Nurserymen 350 from his district (pointing to Mr. Moriwaki) and from San Mateo chrysanthemum growers.

That comes close to the total of 7800.

Heads of the family representing this amount comes to about half of the figures given that can be put to any productive work. If it's in small industry, half because half constitute small and young children, half constitute heads of family or grown son or daughter or wife that can possibly work.

Mr. Stancliff: No specific count for those under 16 years of age? That's a much larger percentage than we get from the census of children or youths under 16 years I think.

Answer: We made a survey recently of 15 and under. Took this survey for milk. There were about 1962 at this time. You can get an approximate from this figure because it's just a year under 16.

Mr. Stancliff: About $\frac{1}{4}$ of your population. How many family heads?

Answer: Total family heads estimated at about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total population - about 4 to an average family.

Mr. Kimmel: Approximately or are there some regulations on that?

Mr. Gunther: That's in the records, also by classification.

Mr. Kimmel: Have persons experienced to interview with the idea of finding out secondary occupation they would like to go into. Commencing with next week, set up an employment office interviewing so many hours - large groups.

Mr. Gunther: We are planning to make that occupational survey. Took information from U.S. Employment Office blank and set up our own - also from my W.P.A. experience.

Question: Have any ideas of small industry of any kind that may be feasible? That we think that we might be able to use There? Women as well as the men. Perhaps in the big production that involves sewing. Japanese are quite handy at sewing and handcraft.

Answer: Have no definite industry in mind. If we could talk it over and make a concrete presentation, inasmuch as the vast number of our population has no experience in farming, we thought that that would be the best plan to present. We wanted to know whether you had any definite plan or whether we could discuss these matters with you and perhaps formulate some plan. It's definitely known that certain groups from various districts certainly are not adaptable to farming as to industrial way. Anyone could be adapted. They are skillful and noted for handcraft. The adaptability could be quickly done.

Mr. Cull: Have any run a power sewing machine?

Answer: Some of us have had small experience like sewing shirts, trousers and things like that.

Mr. Cull: Perhaps by experience would be more accustomed to tailoring than farming. From my experience, they are very skillful in machines. It would be very well. That would be just one phase of the industrial project.

Answer: Handcraft? There's a shortage of brooms. We may be able to make brooms if raw materials are furnished. We have no shoe repairing. A large percentage in this group would like something to do. All would like work of some kind where they are not used to agriculture. Like in Manzanar, we're all anxious to have something to do - constructive employment -- not to keep busy.

Mr. Stancliff: The desirable thing to do is to start taking an inventory of the talent - make own clothes, sizes of shoes, cots, etc.

Answer: We heard that the Army has already ordered clothing for people in camps. There was a person who was consulted in San Francisco. He's in the haberdashery business. He was consulted on the sizes the Japanese ordinarily wear. The huge order is already in.

Answer: I suppose so.

Question: Is the location of this industrial center all set?

Answer: No.

Question: Yesterday, when I heard this, my immediate reaction was that firstly consider the industrialization of certain localities which must be accessible to transportation, must be near a place where power line is supplied, must be climatically so that maximum efficiency can be had for they are not used to adverse climate. Those are some things to be considered inasmuch as definite plans have not been made yet. Definite centers can be created for this specific industrial center to supply needs of the nation and various camps.

Mr. Stancliff: Of course, you understand the problem we have was to get agricultural possibility. All the sites won't be ideal from a standpoint. Certain percentage would like to work in industries. You'll find that in every center. In Manzanar, some were not accustomed to farming, like the fishermen, so are making nets. War Relocation Board is trying to work that out. We're getting ideas from all standpoints to maintain camps. They have to have fresh vegetables and all that, too.

Answer: It might be easier if worked similar to foreign trade. If you can't get centers to be self supporting, have them trade.

Mr. Kimmel: You can do that without separating your communities. You can balance them.

Answer: One or two can make clothing, other projects can make beds and bedding.

Question: From the conversation held here, would they be able to tell how many could work in industrial plants?

Mr. Cull: I certainly would be in favor of this group making clothes for women and children. The adaptability could be very simple because power machines are different.

Answer: If they're taught, they'd catch on.

Mr. Cull: Japanese women have learned very quickly.

Question: How is the laundry run?

Answer: The people just wash by hand. We're considering that project where we can have some outside laundry take care of that.

Mr. Stancliff: There is one being constructed with the hospital in the relocation centers. We all realize this is temporary. It takes a little time to get all the things worked out.

Col. Harpold: How many physicians in this group?

Answer: Six. There are about six M.D.'s who have taken State examinations. Four or five going to take it at the end of this month. About 11 or 12 licensed M.D.'s in this group.

Question: How much confined illness is there to date? Actually at the hospital here?

Answer: Average from 20 to 25 here. This is like an infirmary. The County has been taking T.B. and isolated cases, etc. There are about 40 outside. There are many cases of measles here - communicable diseases.

Question: Any vaccinations taken - plan for certain things?

Answer: Yes. Had 7 babies born over the Memorial Day holiday. 43 coming up this month.

Mr. Stancliff. The population here is growing fast.

Answer: As far as the medical staff is concerned, we think we have one of the best.

Question: How many nurses do you have?

Answer: 6 or 7 registered nurses. About 12 and more in training.

Question: What's happened to the educational courses where you left off upon coming here?

Mr. Kimmel: Can't take that until they get to the permanent centers. Provisions are being made for everybody including college, arrangements have been made.

Answer: We have plenty of talents and could adjust ourselves to any situation that would be fitting with the group. If you gentlemen would allow us to sort of take these things over, we can fill in that small industrial plant. We can adapt ourselves in a reasonable time.

Mr. Kimmel: We're primarily interested in cultural and industrial problems. Schools would be operated by the public school system.

Question: What line of industry?

Mr. Stancliff: Any that will adapt itself to quick installation without a lot of heavy machinery. If you can get together and make suggestions and send them in to us, we can assure you that they will have careful consideration here and in

Washington, men and women getting together and thinking out what you can do. It's desired to make yourself self supporting community. Our purpose in coming out here is getting you to tell us what you think you can do and getting ideas.

Manzanar would be different from here. They have laundries, schools, machines and other equipment that we might be able to use in accordance with our program.

Question: We'd like that information:

Mr. Kimmel: Provision is being made to move that equipment. If there are any general questions about permanent relocation centers --

Question: Heard rumors that this big dorm - men's dorm - was to be used for sewing project to make camouflage nets - is that a probability?

Mr. Kimmel: Provision has been made with the Army engineers for about 200,000 such nets. Arrangements have been made to send that material to Santa Anita and Manzanar.

Question: At the relocation area, what kind of facilities will they have? Will they be adequate? When we first came in here, we were assured there will be ample facilities in hospitals. There would be drugs and dentist chairs and enough facilities to take care of the needs of 8000 people here. We came in here, had to wait 4 weeks before drugs came in, dentist chairs have not as yet come in. Could you give us some assurance that everything will be prepared before we are relocated?

Mr. Kimmel: Very careful plans have been made for hospitals and all those things that any normal American is permitted to have. In building all those hospitals, some improvements have to be made after you get there. Manzanar Hospital is under construction at the present time. We'll staff them with your own professional people. Temporary hospital is not adequate. We try to have all the facilities available as quickly as possible that we have in any other American community.

Mr. Stancliff: They should be better than local communities.

Answer: It's important because of the mass movement.

Col. Harpold: Insofar as activity in this center is concerned, how do you select who does what?

Answer: Great many were made by appointment by the Administration heads according to experience, etc. Mess halls by recruiting people from various mess sections. Teachers in groups. Doctors and nurses and dentists.

Col. Harpold: Any dentists?

Answer: Yes. They have just their own personal equipment.

Col. Harpold: What type of work could the Army send in here?
Give some thought along that line.

Answer: Read of evacuation from Sacramento and Salinas to Tule Lake but here in this center, Tanforan, facilities are gradually coming up. Conditions are improving so that we could stay here until the relocation center is complete, utilize our manpower so that we can contribute to the war cause, not to speed up this relocation just for the sake of movement but to time it because we have to think of our wives and children. It would be different if it were all men. In the meantime, we could be using our efforts along constructive channels.

The clothes problem is very acute. You wear out shoes - perhaps we could work on clothing?

Mr. Stancliff: I think so. We can get individual sewing machines.
What is the possibility of getting W.P.A. machines?

Mr. Gunther: I don't know.

Mr. Stancliff: Know of any shoemakers that have any equipment stored?

Answer: Quite a few.

Question: The one problem we have here is personal service like barber shop, shoe repair is in urgent need, have been asking for these from our Advisory Council people. We've been here five weeks and some things are very urgent. Would like to know what steps will be taken to provide them here.

Mr. Stancliff: The reception center is under the command here in this district of the Army. At the relocation it will be under the War Relocation Authority, civilian controlled, that's why we're trying to rush as fast as we can.

Are there any barbers in here?

Answer: Yes, there are about 20 barbers.

Mr. Stancliff: Find any shoe repair machines - where they are stored.

Answer: Mr. Gunther is representing the Administration. It will be a wonderful thing if we could get this industrialization of clothing, barbers and different things started - from personal effect to setting up that machinery in this center as an experimental basis so that we know exactly what the problems will be. If we can get that in a small way, we

will be better equipped for larger things.

Mr. Kimmel: Are the shoe repairmen and barbers willing to get ahead right away? Find what equipment is stored. We'll do what we can to move it through the channels that we control.

Answer: Another problem we feel is very important. We would like to have a cooperative store managed by the people for the people so that it would give employment to so many and profits would revert back for educational purpose to help those less fortunate. They have a canteen run by the Army and we don't get the articles as necessary to the well being of our people. We're not allowed to have a cooperative of our own here. It's a source of discomfort and irritation.

Mr. Stancliff: The relocation centers will be run by yourselves and cooperatives will be discussed as to how you would want to run them - profits to go to home community, those would be decided by yourselves - own administration of government. It's difficult to do here because of the way it has to be handled. Can't decide that here but will take them back and consider them. At the relocation centers, you will make your own plans and carry on as you want to. It is a hardship for the women folks and children. That's what we're interested in at the moment - as quickly as possible to get you into normal living. That's the thing we're concerned with.

Cooperation with people and government is most essential. If a constructive plan could be worked out, can't see why this can't be a successful center. We're grateful for the cooperation.

There is one man in Washington who is going to devote all his time to taking care of the cooperative.

Question: What is his name?

Mr. Kimmel: Mr. Richardson. I think he will be coming here shortly.

One type of industry in which you might get along is ceramics. There is a great shortage on hotel type chinaware. Planning to make hotel type of chinaware. If there is a possibility along that line, line up the equipment with the minimum amount of time.

Question: How about the silk industry? Some have had experience in that line.

Mr. Stancliff: Are there any of the old skills left? In the cultivation of the cocoons? It takes some length of time to do that.

Answer: Mulberry grows well here.

Mr. Stancliff: Came from Dept. of Agriculture. They have developed a quick growing mulberry. They plan to have air conditioned buildings for the worms. That is under serious consideration. The job is after you get the cocoons.

Give definite suggestions about what kind of work you would like to have done. We're just thinking about that now - visiting these places now. We're out here to have you tell us what you can suggest.

Answer: As far as we're concerned, many of us have been in industrial business anyway. We would cooperate with you.

Mr. Cull: Sewing has been suggested.

Mr. Stancliff: Brooms and furniture and brushes.

Answer: If somebody can teach us, I can almost guarantee that someone can handle that, any commodity that is short now. There is a definite shortage of brushes for the Army. We may be able to handle that or certain types of furniture.

Mr. Stancliff: About 25 percent were under 16?

Answer: Remaining 6000 would - there would be as many - that would be high school graduates and possibly 600 college graduates.

Mr. Kimmel: What's that? Liberal arts, engineering or what type?

Answer: Varied lines, business mostly - commerce, engineers, architects.

Mr. Kimmel: What would be the possibility of putting up extra buildings for permanent centers?

Answer: May be able to supplement to a certain amount.

Question: How long will we be here?

Mr. Stancliff: Permanent centers will be finished within the next month or 6 weeks. ~~Many optical companies~~

Statement: Many optical companies are diverting their efforts to something else.

Col. Harpold: That's one thing the Quartermaster Corps suggested.

Question: In regard to these 5 centers, would the movement be made en masse to industries.

Mr. Kimmel: Think it would be by communities as they were before.

Answer: That's very important that we move en masse.

Mr. Kimmel: That's something that is awfully hard to answer.

Answer: The reason this is working out pretty well is that we know more or less the personnel, have been able to pick out capable persons. If possible, would like to be moved as a unit, would have more cooperation. That's something we would want to talk about.

Mr. Stancliff: There's a critical shortage of materials.

Question: Regarding this industrial program such as making nets and such plans as to teach vocational trade, the latter should be stressed. Teach them new things so that they can use them. Industrial things will be educational as well.

Answer: This place may not be adequate for this thing.

Mr. Stancliff: We will do everything we can here. If it doesn't happen, you will know that the division of administration thinks it is not feasible to do. It'll be a difference of information. This is temporary. ~~xxxx~~ If it can be done, we will do it.

COPY

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War Dept.

005.2 (copy)
Interior

Ediphone Record Nos. 26-27 Distribution _____
Date 4/25 1942 Time 2:32 p.m. _____
Principals Col. Tate & Major Durbin _____
Subject _____
Transcribed by E. Stone Date 4/25 1942

T: Interior on the Gila River Reservation.

D: Alright Colonel Tate.

T: The whole approval and I wanted to send it out to you so if you will record it it will be your authority to shoot.

D: The recorder is ready, if you will read it.

T: It's from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of War, dated April 16, 1942:
My dear Mr. Secretary:

Your recent letter set forth the urgent necessity of establishing immediately on the Gila River Indian Reservation in Arizona, a reception center for approximately 10,000 Japanese to be evacuated from the West Coast.

We shall undertake at once to negotiate with the Indians and acceptable agreement whereby the needed land can be made available for Japanese occupancy and use. I am sure the Pima Indians will be more than willing to conclude an arrangement that will be satisfactory to all parties concerned and that it will not be necessary for you to invoke the emergency power in order to obtain the use of the land.

You therefore have my consent to enter immediately upon the reservation and begin the construction of housing facilities on sights agreed upon by representatives of the War Dept., the War Relocation Authority and the Dept. of Interior.

Very sincerely yours,

Signed: Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior

D: That's fine Colonel, I'm sure that's what they have been waiting for to go ahead on that.

T: Well, I find that this has been in the department for four or five days but it got mis-sent to the Provost-Martial General's office. It just came to my office, and I have been trying for the last two or three days to get it. I have it and I will send this copy to Mr. Eisenhower's office here in Washington. So now you have your authority to go ahead.