May 28, 1942

Dr. Robert K. Lamb, Staff Director,
House Committee Investigating
National Defense Migration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Lamb:

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of May 26th, inclosing statement of facts on the case of mixed ancestry which we discussed.

This case is being brought to the attention of Colonel Bendetsen and I am hopeful that something can be done about it.

Sincerely yours,

ALFRED JARETZKI, JR.,
Special Consultant to the Secretary of War.

OASW
AJ,JR:PB

ASW 014.311 West Coast - Mixed Marriages General

5-28-42

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By DL NARA Date 2-18-09

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MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL TATE

SUBJECT: MIXED MARRIAGES

Colonel ~~Vandetuseen~~ Bendetsen writes under date of June 27, 1942 that the following policies recently adopted provide for releases in the following cases.

This is to remind you that your wish to ask Col ~~Vandetuseen~~ Bendetsen to clarify somewhat the meaning of the classification and also to suggest that ~~not~~ all cases of marriage between Japanese and Caucsian center were not to be "unemancipated" children the Japanese ~~but~~ permit to relocate.

(a) Mixed marriages. Where one spouse is a Japanese and the other non-Japanese. There must be unemancipated children to entitle the family unit to consideration.

(b) Mixed blood marriages. Where one spouse is part Japanese and the other non-Japanese and there are unemancipated children.

(c) Childless mixed marriages. Where one spouse is part Japanese and the other non-Japanese.

(d) Mixed blood individuals. Persons who are part Japanese and who have no family connections.

(e) Mixed blood children. Where the wife and mother is non-Japanese.and unemancipated children have been sired by a Japanese father either now dead or long separated.

Suggest that all cases of marriages with Caucasians be exempt,

For record 7/2 Took up verbally with Col. Bendetsen. He will recommend this. TAT

NSW 014.311 Mixed Marriages - General

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, Ill.
, Nebr.
Osmers, Jr., N. J.
Robert K. Lamb, *Staff Director*

Congress of the United States
HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING
NATIONAL DEFENSE MIGRATION
Washington, D. C.

May 26, 1942

Mr. Alfred Jaretzki
Special Consultant to the
Secretary of War
2601, Munitions Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jaretzki:

Attached are the facts in a case on mixed ancestry, of which I spoke yesterday.

Sincerely yours,

Robert K. Lamb

Robert K. Lamb
Staff Director

Enclosure

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July 11, 1942

Dear Madam Secretary:

In further reference to your letter of June 10, 1942, concerning certain unidentified mixed marriage cases called to your attention by Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, Chief of Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, I am advised by the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, that action has been taken to learn the identity of the families mentioned, and that a prompt investigation will be made as soon as identification is established.

As previously pointed out, the program to release mixed marriage families, whose environment has been Caucasian, from the Centers is now underway and we hope will be completed within the next few weeks.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

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

Prepared A.S.W.
Mailed O.A.S.W. 7/13/42
Papers to... OASW

Copy to C+R-OSW

ASW 014.311 W.D.C. Mixed Marriages - General

X - S/W
X - Sec of Labor

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we hope

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

Dear Madam Secretary:

In further reference to your letter of June 10, 1942, concerning certain unidentified mixed marriage cases called to your attention by Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, Chief of Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, I am advised by the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, that action has been taken to learn the identity of the families mentioned, and that a prompt investigation will be made as soon as identification is established.

As previously pointed out, the program to release mixed marriage families, whose environment has been Caucasian, from the Centers is now underway and will be completed within the next few weeks.

Secretary of War

Incl #1

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HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

July 7, 1942

Colonel Ralph H. Tate, G.S.C.
Executive Officer
Office of the Asst. Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

THE ASST. SECY'S OFFICE
JUL 11 1942
WAR DEPT.

My dear Colonel:

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum of June 16, 1942, together with letter dated June 10, 1942, from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of War, and copy of a letter dated June 16, 1942 from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of Labor. These letters have reference to a report made to the Secretary of Labor by Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, Chief of Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, regarding mixed marriage families in assembly and relocation centers.

Miss DeForest's letter did not state the names or addresses of the families concerned or give sufficient information to effect identification. It is, therefore, not possible at this time to report any positive action by this headquarters on the specific cases. A letter has been written to Miss DeForest requesting the necessary information as soon as an answer is received, appropriate action will be taken.

All Center Managers have been directed to report mixed marriages and mixed blood cases. It is possible that the families Miss DeForest has in mind are now under investigation.

Inclosed is a suggested letter to the Secretary of Labor, for the signature of the Secretary of War, reciting the action taken.

Very truly yours,

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

Inclosure: 1
Letter to Secretary of Labor

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EDWARD J. ENNIS
DIRECTOR

REPLY TO:

Department of Justice

Alien Enemy Control Unit

Washington

November 15, 1942

THE ASST. SECY'S OFFICE
NOV 18 1942
WAR DEPT.

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

Dear Mr. McCloy:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has requested to be advised whether American citizens with one Japanese grandparent, or one Japanese great grandparent, are "persons of Japanese ancestry" under General DeWitt's Evacuation Proclamations. I do not know how General DeWitt has construed the phrase. Under Section 303 of the Nationality Act of 1940 which restricts naturalization to white persons, and others not here involved, even aliens with one Japanese grandparent are considered white persons eligible for citizenship, and this policy of the Government might be followed by General DeWitt.

I shall appreciate it if you will advise me of any interpretation which has been or may be adopted in the matter.

Sincerely

Edward J. Ennis
Director

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WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY

WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
1231 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

WAR DEPT.
NOV 26 1942
ASST. SEC.

November 21, 1942

Colonel William P. Scobey, G.S.C.
Executive Officer
Office of Assistant Secretary of War
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Scobey:

Pursuant to the request contained in the telephone conversation of November 18, 1942, between me and First Lieutenant John Hall, there is outlined herewith the mixed-marriage policy as it concerns Japanese evacuees.

By virtue of the proclamations and exclusion orders of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, all persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from Military Area No. 1, and the California portion of Military Area No. 2. Included among the evacuees were persons who were only part Japanese; others who, prior to evacuation, were unaware of their Japanese ancestry, and many who had married Caucasian, Chinese, Filipinos, Negroes, etc.

Most of these people were American, had been through American schools, and had not developed Oriental thought patterns and been subjected to so-called Japanese culture. Because of their Americanization, life in the Japanese Centers often proved trying and humiliating.

Mixed Marriage Policy

Early in the evacuation program this mixed-marriage problem came to the attention of the Wartime Civil Control Administration and was presented to the Commanding General, who authorized the release of those persons whose backgrounds made it reasonably clear that their sympathies were, and would remain, American. Accordingly, a policy was established that permitted the release of these persons under the following conditions:

1. That a family be eligible to reside <u>outside</u> the Western Defense Command area if the husband is full Japanese, wife non-Japanese, and children unemancipated.

2. That a family be eligible to reside <u>within</u> the Western Defense Command area if the head of the family is a citizen of the United States or of a friendly country, (such as China), provided that:

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a. Husband is non-Japanese, wife full Japanese, and unemancipated children;
b. Caucasian mother with minor children, sired by a Japanese father who is either dead or has long since been separated from the family;
c. Caucasian foster parents of full or part Japanese children.

3. That a family or individual be eligible to reside within the Western Defense Command provided the environment of the family or person has been Caucasian, and if the head of the family or individual is a citizen of the United States or of a friendly nation and, providing:

a. One spouse is part Japanese (½ or less), other spouse non-Japanese, and unemancipated children;
b. Both spouses part Japanese (½ or less), and unemancipated children;
c. Mixed blood individuals, who are part Japanese, (½ or less).

4. A Japanese member of a family cannot be released if one spouse is Japanese, the other spouse non-Japanese, and there are no children, unless one spouse is serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, and then only for relocation outside the Western Defense Command area.

5. Members of a family will be permitted to resume residence within an evacuated area in cases where a family has become separated by reason of voluntary evacuation, and provided that all conditions as set forth above are followed.

The mixed-marriage policy as outlined above was established on July 3, 1942, and was immediately communicated to the Center and Relocation Project Managers. As a condition of release or exemption from evacuation, the individual concerned must secure clearance from the local police of the community in which the individual is expected to reside. The police took the position, with some justification, that the release of Japanese was a military matter, and that they, as police, were without the power to either authorize or deny residence to anyone. It became clear that, unless the Wartime Civil Control Administration took the initiative in regard to police clearance, the mixed-marriage program was bogged down. Thereupon a procedure was adopted whereby the Wartime Civil Control Administration notified the police chiefs concerned of the proposed releases, and gave them an opportunity to register whatever objections might exist. As was anticipated, the police were very cooperative and no releases were protested.

In addition, no release or exemptions from evacuation are executed until the individual concerned has been given clearance by the Military Intelligence Service.

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November 27, 1942

Dear Mr. Ennis,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received from Colonel Bendetsen on the mixed-blood question referred to in your letter to Mr. McCloy of November 15, 1942.

For the purpose of determining individuals subject to evacuation as persons of Japanese ancestry, Wartime Civil Control Administration adopted the rule that the slightest amount of Japanese blood was sufficient to impose liability. However, a broad policy of exemption based on mixed blood, mixed marriage, and other considerations was subsequently put into effect.

Under paragraph 3.(c) of Colonel Bendetsen's letter it would seem that an American citizen with one Japanese grandparent or great-grandparent would be exempted from evacuation.

You will note Colonel Bendetsen's postscript to the effect that his letter should not be interpreted as an official statement of the Western Defense Command.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

JOHN M. HALL
First Lieutenant, F. A.
Assistant Executive

Mr. E. J. Ennis, Director
Alien Enemy Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JMH
OASW:~~WPS~~:MAW

Enc.
1 Cy. ltr. 11-21-42 Bendetsen to Scobey

ASW 014.311 CWDC - General
Mixed Marriages

E. Ennis
L. Hall
R. Bendetsen

11-27-42

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C
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P
Y

March 1, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, OPD:
(North American Theater Group).

Subject: Furloughs for Japanese Inductees to Return to the Western Defense Command.

War Department is presently conducting a registration campaign in the War Relocation Centers with a view of securing Japanese American citizens forthe Japanese American combat team off the Army authorized by the War Department on January 28, 1943.

At the war relocation center at Poston, Arizona, four Japanese Americans having applied for voluntary induction into the Army now request of the Secretary of War authority to return to their former homes in California for the purpose of attending to business affairs, considered by them to be essential. The names of these men are: Yoshie J. Okubo, Hiyoshi Imoto, Henry A. Morimoto, and Lloyd Mori. Their specific requests are attached hereto.

Under AGO restricted letter of October 7, 1942, Subject: Revision of War Department Instructions Governing Granting Furloughs to Soldiers of Japanese Ancestry, file AG 220.71 (9-28-42) OB-S-E, these soldiers would not be permitted to reenter the State of California except by permission of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command. He has repeatedly expressed his views in letters to Mr. McCloy, dated December 30, 1942 and January 7, 1943, that he desires no modification of the October 7th restriction and that he will not consent to the return of any Japanese into the Western Defense Command except in emergency. Under this interpretation it is believed that these soldiers would not be able to secure their furloughs.

The Assistant Secretary of War's attitude in this matter is that a liberal attitude should be taken on furloughs and travel restriction for those Japanese American citizens who

ASW 014.311 WDC-MIXED MARRIAGES General
Classif. No. ASW 014 311 WDC Permits to Enter & Travel

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volunteer and enter the armed services; but extension of travel privileges to go into the Western Defense Command should, of course, be permitted only upon the expressed authority of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, in accordance with existing regulations. It is the understanding of this office that the current regulations, the AGO restricted letter of October 7, above referred to, is under staff study with a view of revision to more nearly harmonize those regulations with the Secretary of War's announcement of January 28, 1943, and the principles set forth in the President's letter to the Secretary of War dated February 1, 1943, on the subject organizing a Japanese American combat team.

Since the request for return to the Western Defense Command, made by the four prospective Japanese American volunteers, appears to come within the provisions of paragraph 2 c AGO restricted letter of October 7, 1942 it is requested that staff action be taken to present the matter to the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, and required permits be obtained.

/s/
WILLIAM P. SCOBEY
Colonel G. S.
Executive

Encls. 5

1. Ltr to SW dated 2-23-43 fm Yoshie J. Okubo re permission to return to San Diego to straighten out business before going into Army.

2. Ltr to SW dated 2-24-43 fm. Hiyoshi Imoto re permission to return to Lindsay, Calif. to straighten out business before going into Army.

3. Ltr to SW dated 2-25-43 jm Henry A. Morimoto and Lloyd Mori re permission to return to Fullerton, Calif., to straighten out business before going into Army.

OASW:WPS:MDH

Assistant Chief of STaff, OPD
Room 3E 800
Pentagon Building

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Colonel William P. Scobey

November 21, 1942

Inasmuch as mixed-marriage families were rapidly being removed to War Relocation Projects and out of the jurisdiction of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, and in view of the further fact that the War Relocation Authority was specifically set up to devise means of relocation, it was considered expedient to permit the War Relocation Authority to assume complete responsibility for the relocation of mixed-marriage families not eligible to return to their former residences.

The success of the mixed-marriage program, as it relates to those individuals granted authority to reside in the evacuated areas, largely depends upon their reception in the various communities. To prevent undue molestation and to assure proper identification, each individual was furnished with a combination photograph-permit showing his authority for release in the evacuated area. A duplicate of each photograph is kept in the office of the Wartime Civil Control Administration. To keep informed of the whereabouts of, and community attitude toward mixed-marriage families, each of said families is required once a month to mail to the office of Wartime Civil Control Administration, a report reflecting any change of address or incidents bearing on community acceptance.

To forestall unnecessary investigations, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is advised of the names and residence addresses of the mixed-marriage families. Unless all available indications are misleading, the mixed-marriage program as established has been entirely successful, and a valuable contribution to general citizen morale.

Sincerely yours,

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

P.S. This is transmitted to you informally and is not necessarily an official statement of this headquarters

KRB

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February 23, 1943

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM RE: POLICIES AFFECTING JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1. Exclusion from Military Areas No. 1 and No. 2, Western Defense Command.

a. Under Western Defense Command regulations (Western Defense Command Public Proclamation No. 8, June 27, 1942), no evacuated Japanese, citizen or alien, resident of a war relocation center within the Western Defense Command, may leave that relocation center without written authority from the Commanding General, Western Defense Command.

b. Under Western Defense Command regulations (Western Defense Command Public Proclamation No. 11, August 18, 1942) all Japanese citizens and aliens, are excluded from Military Area No. 1 and the California portion of Military Area No. 2, except:

(1) Those located in relocation centers (Tule Lake, California; Manzanar, California; Poston, Arizona; and Gila River, Arizona) who may not leave the relocation centers without the authority of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, (see Proclamation No.8).

(2) Those interned or confined in Federal, State, or local institutions.

(3) Those who by written permit from Headquarters, Western Defense Command, are expressly exempted. This latter class covers mixed marriage personnel referred to under paragraph 2 hereof.

As a result of this policy, United States Citizen soldiers of Japanese extraction are not permitted to visit their families in the relocation centers at Tule Lake, California; Manzanar, California; Poston, Arizona; and Gila River, Arizona, unless they have, in addition to the usual furlough papers, written authorization from the Commanding General, Western Defense Command. Besides increasing administrative processing in obtaining this authorization, soldiers of Japanese extraction feel that it puts them in a category different from other soldiers and in a position worse than that of many Italian and German aliens who may travel

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freely without special authority from the Commanding General, Western Defense Command. The Director, War Relocation Authority has stated that this requirement has led to a great deal of confusion and has affected morale in the centers in a very drastic manner.

To be in accord with the Secretary's announcement of January 28, and with the President's letter to the Secretary on the subject of War Department authorization of a Japanese American combat team, it is felt that soldiers in uniform should have the right to return for visits to their parents and families in the above mentioned relocation centers as long as they have in their possession approved furlough papers, as is required of all other soldiers. In fact the officers in charge of the War Department teams now registering military age Japanese American citizens were authorized to state and have stated that Japanese American soldiers would have the right as have all other soldiers, to travel on approved furloughs.

In connection with this matter it has been learned that War Department letter of October 7, 1942 (AG. 220.71 (9-28-42) OB-S-E) specifying conditions under which Japanese American soldiers may return to the Western Defense Command has been the cause of withholding furlough privileges to some Japanese American soldiers. A case in point:

> Mrs. Uchida, a Japanese evacuee located at the Poston Arizona relocation center, wrote a letter to the Spanish Ambassador, complaining that her son, Private Yoshihiro Uchida, a soldier in the United States Army stationed at Salina, Kansas, has been denied a furlough to visit his parents at Poston. Her letter requested the Ambassador to intercede to get the necessary authorization for her son to visit his home. Preliminary investigation of this case indicates that the soldiers commanding officer interpreted War Department instructions as denying the soldier the privilege of going into any portion of the Western Defense Command except in cases of extreme emergency.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the War Department policy and the Western Defense Command regulations be changed to:

a. Permit Japanese American soldiers in uniform, upon authorization of their commanding officer, to return to any relocation center to visit their families, relatives and friends on an approved furlough but without the necessity of obtaining authority from the Western Defense Command.

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b. Permit Japanese American soldiers in uniform to travel to any locality in the Western Defense Command under appropriate military orders without special authorization and permission from the Western Defense Command.

c. Permit Japanese American soldiers to return to areas in the Western Defense Command, on furlough, except as stated in a above, only under urgent conditions and then only when in possession of special written authorization of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, but without a Caucasian escort.

II. MIXED-MARRIAGE POLICY

Present mixed-marriage policy of the Western Defense Command is stated in Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt's letter of January 7, 1943 to the Assistant Secretary of War Under this policy a wife of Japanese ancestry having an American spouse or a spouse who is friendly alien, e.g. Chinese, Mexican, etc., is permitted to remain in Military Area No. 1, provided there be unemancipated children of the union. Where there are no children of the union and the environment is non-Japanese, the wife of Japanese extraction (citizen or alien) is not permitted to return to or remain in Military Area No. 1. Husbands of Japanese ancestry are not permitted within the prohibited areas even though married to a Caucasian woman. This policy affects a number of families and serves to keep apart husbands and wives, where there is no evidence or indication that either is disloyal or potentially dangerous. A case in point:

> Mr. Willard V. Pape, a native American, is Purchasing Agent for the city of Seattle, Washington. In World War I he served for approximately two years as an officer in the United States Navy. About 1921 he went to Japan as an agent for the Texaco Oil Company. While in Tokyo he met and married a Christian Japanese girl. He returned to Seattle in 1927 bringing his alien wife with him. They have since resided continously in Seattle, and according to Mr. C. T. Floyd of Arlington, Virginia, an official in the United States Department of Justice, Mrs. Pape has associated entirely with white Americans and has had no contact with Japanese persons. Rather than be evacuated to a relocation center by military authority, Mrs. Pape voluntarily came to Arlington, Virginia, where she has since made her residence with Mr. Floyd. An application for Mrs. Pape's return to Seattle made by both the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War and by Mr. Pape was denied by the Western Defense Command on the ground that granting permission for

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Mrs. Pape's return would be in violation of the Western Defense Command's mixed-marriage policy, and no exceptions or change in that policy would be considered.

RECOMMENDATION

That the policy of the War Department and the Western Defense Command be changed to:

a. Permit American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are married to Caucasian American citizens to return to and reside in any locality in the Western Defense Command if approved by the War Department Japanese American Joint Board (AG 291.2 (1-19-43) OB-S-F) and provided that such persons formerly lived within the Western Defense Command and were evacuated therefrom, either voluntarily or involuntarily.

III. EMPLOYMENT OF JAPANESE TO PICK COTTON IN ARIZONA

A large amount of high grade, long staple cotton is grown in Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona. These two counties are located in restricted Military Area No. 1, Western Defense Command. A shortage of manpower prevented the harvesting of this cotton last fall. Upon representation of Arizona civic bodies, an agreement was reached between the War Department, the Western Defense Command and the War Relocation Authority whereby Japanese evacuee volunteers would be permitted to leave the relocation centers at Poston and Gila River to pick cotton under military guard. A military guard of approximately 600 soldiers was provided by the Western Defense Command for this purpose, but since only some 200 Japanese volunteered, the project was a failure and was called off. By letter of February 16, 1943, Mr. Richard F. Harless, Congressman at large from Arizona, asked the War Department to change the boundary of Military Area No. 1 in Arizona to exclude Maricopa and Pinal Counties from that area for the specific purpose of enabling Japanese evacuees to harvest the still unpicked and deteriorating cotton in those counties without the military guard, to which the Japanese, especially the citizens, objected. The matter was submitted by telephone to the Commanding General, Western Defense Command. In answer to the query the Western Defense Command (Colonel Bendetsen) replied on February 18, by telephone that the Commanding General would not change the Arizona boundary of Military Area No. 1. The War Relocation Center at Poston is located in Maricopa county and the one at Gila River is in Pinal County.

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RECOMMENDATION

2. That a study be made to determine whether:

(1) The counties of Maricopa and Pinal, Arizona, may be excluded from Military Area No. 1; or

(2) Certain of the Japanese American evacuees may be used to harvest the cotton and other crops in those counties without the use of a military guard.

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ASW 014.311 WDC MIXED MARRIAGES - General
Classif. no. ASW 254 Permits to Leave

March 12, 1943

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

Mr McCloy has asked that I reply to your letter of March 9, 1943, with reference to the leave procedure of the relocation centers.

For the present, Japanese-Americans are not permitted to reside in certain prohibited military areas on the West Coast, except in a few limited cases involving mixed marriages. I understand that it is the policy of the War Relocation Authority to permit families of the evacuees to accompany them when they are released from the relocation centers to reside and become employed in non-military areas.

Sincerely,

(SIGNED)

WILLIAM P. SCOBEY
Colonel, G.S.
Executive

Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, Director
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

OASW:JDH:AMO

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June 1 1943

Asian 014.311 WDC-Mixed Marriages - General

MIXED MARRIAGE POLICY

Early in the evacuation program this mixed-marriage problem came to the attention of the War time Civil Control Administration and was presented to the Commanding General, who authorized the release of those persons whose backgrounds made it reasonably clear that their sympathies were, and would remain, American. Accordingly, a policy was established that permitted the release of these persons under the following conditions:

1. That a family be eligible to reside outside the Western Defense Command area if the husband is full Japanese, wife non-Japanese, and children unemancipated.

2. That a family be eligible to reside within the Western Defense Command area if the head of the family is a citizen of the United States or of a country, (such as China), provided that:

   a. Husband is non-Japanese, wife full Japanese, and unemancipated children;
   b. Caucasian mother with minor children, sired by a Japanese father who is either dead or has long since been separated from the family;
   c. Caucasian foster parents of full or part Japanese children.

3. That a family or individual be eligible to reside within the Western Defense Command provided the environment of the family or person has been Caucasian, and if the head of the family or individual is a citizen of the United States or of a friendly nation and, providing:

   a. One spouse is part Japanese ($\frac{1}{2}$ or less), other spouse non-Japanese, and unemancipated children;
   b. Both spouses part Japanese ($\frac{1}{2}$ or less), and unemancipated children;
   c. Mixed blood individuals, who are part Japanese, ($\frac{1}{2}$ or less).

4. A Japanese member of a family cannot be released if one spouse is Japanese, the other spouse non-Japanese, and there are no children, unless one spouse is serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, and then only for relocation outside the Western Defense Command area.

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5. Members of a family will be permitted to resume residence within an evacuated area in cases where a family has become separated by reason of voluntary evacuation, and provided that all conditions as set forth above are followed.

The mixed-marriage policy as outlined above was established on July 3, 1942, and was immediately communicated to the Center and Relocation Project Managers. As a condition of release or exemption from evacuation, the individual concerned must secure clearance from the local police of the community in which the individual is expected to reside. The police took the position, with some justification, that the release of Japanese was a military matter, and that they, as police, were without the power to either authorize or deny residence to anyone. It became clear that, unless the Wartime Civil Control Administration took the initiative in regard to police clearance, the mixed-marriage program was bogged down. Thereupon a procedure was adopted whereby the Wartime Civil Control Administration notified the police chiefs concerned of the proposed releases, and gave them an opportunity to register whatever objections might exist. As was anticipated, the police were very cooperative and no releases were protested.

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ASW 014.311 W.D.C. Mixed Marriage - General
Classif. No. ASW 014.311 W.D.C. Permits to Enter and Live

April 28, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. McCLOY:

In a conference participated in by Colonel Bendetsen, Captain Hall and myself, an agreement was reached as to the proposal for a change of policy on mixed marriages, to be submitted to General DeWitt. This draft follows:

The present mixed marriage policy be extended to include the wife of Japanese ancestry with or without unemancipated children where:

a. There is a white or Caucasian husband of United States or United Nations citizenship who resides in the evacuated zone, and

b. Where, following an investigation by the Western Defense Command, nothing derogatory in the case of either is discovered.

Except as herewith revised the mixed marriage policy as stated in the Western Defense Command policy of July 3, 1942, remains in effect.

This is submitted for your consideration.

[redacted]

WILLIAM P. SCOBEY
Colonel, General Staff
Executive

oasw;wps;maw

APRIL 29, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

This memorandum was approved by Mr. McCloy on April 28th. The original carrying the notation "O.K. - J.J." was delivered to Colonel Bendetsen in person, April 29.

WPS

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014.311 [WDC] Mixed Marriages

15 July 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND:

Attention: Chief, Civil Affairs Division

In connection with the study on mixed marriages as relates to the policy of the Western Defense Command in permitting parties to them to reside in Military Areas Nos. 1 and 2, Western Defense Command, it is desired that this office be furnished with the following data:

a. Number of mixed marriage cases exempted from the evacuation.

b. Nationality of husbands by number, e.g., White American Negro American, Chinese, etc.

Should it be possible to give a personnel brief of each case to show, among other things, the name and residence of individual cases, the information would be of further value in answering inquiries with reference to persons of Japanese extraction having been seen in the West Coast cities.

Also it is requested that a list of the exceptions that have been made to the existing policy, to thom permits were granted for residence in the excluded area, be furnished.

By direction of the Assistant Secretary:

(SIGNED)

WILLIAM P. SCOBEY
Colonel, General Staff
Executive to Ass't Secretary of War

oasw;wps;maw

Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt
Commanding General, WDC & Fourth Army
Presidio of San Frisco, California

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014.311 WDC Permit Sty Line Gen 15 Jul 43

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