WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

San Francisco, California, Office
Whitcomb Hotel Building

November 27, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director
Through Mr. E. R. Fryer, Regional Director

SUBJECT: Military Authorizations for Travel of Persons of Japanese Ancestry Within Military Area No. 1 and That Portion of Military Area No. 2 Which Lies Within the State of California

Under Executive Order 9066, dated February 19, 1942, the President of the United States authorized and directed the Secretary of War and the Military Commanders designated from time to time, whenever such designated Commander deems it necessary, to prescribe military areas in such places and to such extent as he or the Military Commander determine. Further, the authority was granted to exclude any or all persons, and to prescribe restrictions under which persons should have the right to enter, remain in, or leave such areas.

On February 20, 1942 the Secretary of War designated Lt. General J. L. DeWitt as the Military Commander to carry out the duties and responsibilities imposed by 9066 for the Western Defense Command (Public Proclamation No. 1, March 2, 1942, published by Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army).

Under Public Proclamation No. 6, dated June 2, 1942, and issued by the Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, it is further declared under paragraph 2 that "No person of Japanese ancestry, whether alien or non-alien, who is now outside of Military Area No. 1 or outside of the said California portion of Military Area No. 2, shall enter either of said areas unless expressly authorized so to do by this headquarters."

It appears, therefore, that the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command has the authority to control and regulate the travel of persons of Japanese ancestry within, into, or from Military Area No. 1 or that portion of Military Area No. 2 which lies within the State of California.

There are four Relocation Centers located within the exterior boundaries of the areas previously described and hereinafter termed "excluded areas."

The War Relocation Authority has recognized that the Commanding General retains such jurisdiction.
The Commanding General has caused to be established within his organization the Civil Affairs Division of the Western Defense Command. Within this organization there has been established the Property, Security, and Regulations Division, which has been headed by Col. Wm. A. Boeckel. The Regulatory Branch of the Property, Security, and Regulations Division of the Warte Civil Control Administration of the Civil Affairs Division of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army is the Branch which is most directly concerned with the regulation of the evacuee travel previously described.

Major Ray Ashworth is Chief of the Regulatory Branch.

The War Relocation Authority has occasion to endorse or otherwise recommend that military authorization for travel into, within, or from the excluded areas be performed by certain persons of Japanese ancestry.

There has been established within the Office of the Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority at San Francisco a Permit Section, which has as its function the preparation of military authorizations for travel and their processing, subject to the review and approval of the Chief of the Regulatory Branch of the Warte Civil Control Administration.

It is presumed that the Chief of the Regulatory Branch acts upon such requests for military authorization to travel under certain procedures, restrictions, and policies devised by his headquarters. The War Relocation Authority, however, has been provided with little published material on the subject which is, of course, of vital concern, particularly to the Relocation Program of the Authority, and more particularly as this Relocation Program relates to the four War Relocation Projects within the excluded areas.

It appears that the concepts of the two headquarters are at considerable variance. It is requested, therefore, that the Director of the War Relocation Authority effect an exchange of policy statements between the two agencies, with a view to obtaining clarification.

It is, further, requested that the Director present to the Commanding General a request for re-definition of the boundaries of the excluded areas to permit passage into and from War Reloca-Areas.

There are attached for your consideration certain documents which are offered without comment, except where comment is considered necessary in the absence of written material, which I believe will point-up the variance of opinion which I feel evident.
I should like to only add a few brief comments. I have discussed this situation with Major Ashworth and he, in turn, with Colonel Bookel. They feel that some clarification might result if the War Relocation Authority should present a statement of its policies. One matter, for example, which might well be cleared would be in connection with authorized leaves to destinations outside the excluded areas. I do not feel that it should be necessary for the military authorities to review cases which have previously been approved by the War Relocation Authority under the leave regulations, to which the War Department, I assume, was a party. We should further propose (although I doubt that we can obtain relief locally) that military authorizations to travel be approved by the Military if that travel is performed to or between Relocation Centers so long as the conditions of the authorization to travel are observed. In connection with travel by evacuees from Relocation Centers into the excluded areas, we probably cannot question the jurisdiction of the Wartime Civil Control Administration; however, a clear statement of their policy should be made, and should be made available in such a fashion that it can be published for the full information of everyone concerned.

In submitting this memorandum I do not wish to imply that there has been any lack of cooperation between our offices locally, nor between persons connected therewith. I believe that the differences in viewpoint arise from the separate objectives, controls, and authorities of the two agencies.

Robert A. Petrie
Executive Assistant
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:
RDO

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
910 - 17th Street NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

When you were in San Francisco recently Mr. Petrie provided you with certain information pertaining to securing military authorizations for the travel of persons of Japanese ancestry within the evacuated areas of the Western Defense Command. There are attached three additional documents in which you may be interested and which relate to that subject.

The first is a copy of a Check Slip which indicates that the Civil Affairs Division of the Wartime Civil Control Administration has considered the indirect regulation of evacuees traveling outside the evacuated areas solely because a part of the travel would be within the evacuated areas.

The second document submitted is a copy of a letter addressed to Benjamin J. Nakada of Topaz, dated November 28, from the Civil Affairs Division which indicates that the Wartime Civil Control Administration is willing to consider the issuance of releases to evacuees in relocation centers.

The third document is a copy of a letter from Major Ashworth of the Civil Affairs Division to Mr. Tsuru Kobara of Cleveland, Ohio, dated November 26, 1942, in which it appears that the Civil Affairs Division has refused to admit a person of Japanese ancestry into the evacuated areas for the purpose of visiting his family at Gila River War Relocation Project. The War Relocation Authority was not consulted.

At Colonel Boekel's suggestion, we are asking for a reconsideration of the directive issued by order of the Secretary of War denying admission to the states of Washington, Oregon, California, and Arizona to soldiers of Japanese ancestry. A copy of this letter in final form will be forwarded to you as a part of the agenda on permits.
At the same time, we have submitted to the Civil Affairs Division a memorandum requesting that permission be given to students of Japanese ancestry now attending colleges and universities outside the evacuated areas to return to the Four Centers within the evacuated areas for their Christmas holidays if they so request and subject to conditions which the Military may choose to impose for purposes of security. A copy of this memorandum will also be forwarded to you when it is in final form.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Harry M. Gourley
Acting Regional Director

Attachments
HQ. WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND  
AND FOURTH ARMY  

CHECK SLIP (Informal)  
(Do not remove from this paper)  

C  
O  
P  
Y

1. 11/4/42  
RTP  
Colonel  
Boekel  

While this request is probably innocuous, nevertheless do you not consider it dangerous to 
be a party to permitting a Japanese ancestry, relocation center inhabitant to visit with a 
Japanese ancestry, internment camp inhabitant? It would seem highly undesirable. Mail to and 
from internment camps is, of course, censored, but it is doubtful if a conversation in Japanese 
could be monitored. To permit such visiting would give internees a perfect liaison with 
Japanese in the relocation centers and, for that matter, with the outside world and Japan. 

If you concur with me I will turn this down 
and do so on all future cases.  

H.T.F.

2. 11/5/42  
Maj. Colonel  
Ray William  
Ashworth  
Boekel  

In the case in question a permit from this head-
quartes would be necessary if Matsuda were allowed 
to go from Colorado to Lordsburg, New Mexico, to visit 
his father in the internment camp there since the re-
mainder of his trip back to Pocson would require tra-
vel through some portion of Military Area No. 1. Gen-
erally visits of aliens to enemy aliens relatives in 
interment camps are permissible according to the rules 
compiled for the guidance of alien permit officers. 
It would seem that the monitoring of such visits to 
internment camps is a problem of the authorities at the 
camp rather than a problem for us to pass on. Finally, 
requests such as the attached should come to us through 
ERA.  

R.A.
It is suggested that this specific problem be discussed with Colonel Durbin and Captain Astrup as another phase or aspect of the general visiting problem, which as an incident thereof requires some travel through evacuated territory. Ascertain also to what extent, if any, unevacuated Japanese (permanent residents of unevacuated territory and voluntary evacuees prior to March 29) visit in War Relocation Centers and if so under what conditions. It would be well also to ascertain whether Japanese visitors, whether evacuated or unevacuated, to INS detention camps are under any surveillance (monitoring) while conducting their visits to the inmates. Major Fullerton's point may be well taken. Certainly insofar as concerns the visit to INS detention camps of disloyal Japanese, whether alien or non-alien. On the other hand, to refuse this right of visitation as against loyal Japanese through blanket denial of travel permit might not, in the aggregate, be either a necessary or desirable move. The desire of a young boy to visit his parent is an understandable one. If he has indeed been a hard worker on the sugar beet fields it is not likely that he has also been engaged in subversive activity. More than likely, the plotters and subversives have been loitering in the RRA Centers. In the absence of a more scientific test I would be quite willing to give a travel permit to any American-born sugar beet worker to visit his parent, even though that parent is in internment vile.

W.A.B.

4 11/12/42 Major Capt. Ashworth Astrup Referred as a matter for WRA action. R.A.

LO with WRA
Honorable General DeWitt:

I am a member of the Emergency Voluntary Work Corp, for the best farmers here in Colorado. I can cut here on my own accord and hope to do my best to eliminate the man power shortage. Having been cut here for nearly three weeks, I had studied the provisions in travelling and our work permits. This, then, I thought of visiting my father in Lordsburg, New Mexico. I would very much like to see him, as I am the oldest boy in the family. He asked me also if it was possible, to come down and see him on the way back to Potosi, Arizona. Therefore, I ask of your kindness to ask for a travelling permit to Lordsburg, New Mexico, between the dates of November 15 to December 1. I really don't know the exact date, when I'll be through with work. So I would like to ask for a permit covering a period of 15 days. This permit should cover all the ways from Denver, Colo, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and to Lordsburg, New Mexico (Internment Camp) then finally head for Parker, Ariz.

I hereby await your answer in regards to such a trip. If it is possible to take such trip, then without delay, could you send over such application to me or to our W.R.A. Investigator in Denver, Colo.

W. R. A. Investigator
Kittredge Bldg.,
Denver, Colorado

My address is:

Tad, Matsuda
C/O Alex Vasini
Rt. 1
Iliff, Colo.

The man I want to see is Teiichi Matsuda

ISM-25-A-J-523-CI
Br. 2 - Camp 2 - Co. 9
Lordsburg Internment Camp
Lordsburg, New Mexico

Yours very truly,

/Tad, Matsuda/
Mr. Benjamin J. Nakada  
8 - 3 - C  
Topaz Relocation Center  
Topaz, Utah  

Dear Sir:

Receipt of your letter of recent date, requesting release from a relocation center, is acknowledged.

It is necessary that this headquarters have full information before request for release can be given consideration.

It is requested that you complete the inclosed form and return it to this headquarters.

Very truly yours,

Hugh T. Fullerton  
Major, A.G.D.  
Assistant Adjutant General

Incl: 1 Mixed Marriage Questionnaire

c - Captain Astrup
November 26, 1942

Mr. Towru Kobara
1697 East 115th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

This is in reply to your letter of November 21, 1942, requesting permission to travel to Gila River War Relocation Project, Arizona, for the purpose of visiting your family.

Since Gila River War Relocation Project is located within Military Area No. 1, Western Defense Command, from which all persons of Japanese ancestry have been excluded by order of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, your request is disapproved.

Permission for persons of Japanese ancestry to enter Military Area No. 1 or that portion of Military Area No. 2 in the State of California, can only be granted in a case of a grave emergency involving the applicant or an immediate member of his family. It is hoped that the foregoing answers your inquiry.

Very truly yours,

/s/
Roy Ashworth
Major, A.U.S.
Chief of Regulatory Section
I. Visits by soldiers of Japanese ancestry to War Relocation Centers within the excluded areas.

At the direction of the Wartime Civil Control Administration there was issued by the War Relocation Authority on June 24, 1942 as Circular Letter No. 28, the following:

"We have been advised by the Civil Affairs Division of Western Defense Command and Fourth Army that a War Department order has gone through to troop commanders to the effect that soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the United States Army may not be furloughed to visit areas within the Western Defense Command."

On October 6, 1942 the War Relocation Authority was advised that an amendment to the present policy had been made and in accordance with such amendment Regional Circular Letter No. 23 (Revised) was issued as follows:

"Soldiers of Japanese ancestry, serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, are authorized to visit War Relocation Projects.

"Prerequisites to entrance to projects within the Western Defense Command have been established by the Army and will govern the actions of War Relocation officials.

"A soldier, prior to admittance, must present his approved furlough papers and a travel permit, either telegraphic or letter, issued by the Wartime Civil Control Administration or from the Office of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

"Should any soldier of Japanese ancestry fail to have the required credentials, this official should be notified immediately prior to refusal of entry. Obtain and furnish this official, by the most expeditious means, the name, rank, serial number, station and organization of the soldier visitor, the person whom he is visiting and probable length of stay. We will immediately present this information to Army authorities for indication of action desired by that headquarters. Pertinent instructions will then be issued.

"This procedure supersedes and cancels the provisions of Circular Letter No. 23, which should be removed from your files and destroyed."
It was, at that time, presumed by the War Relocation Authority that such revision would, in fact, authorize visits by soldiers of Japanese ancestry to War Relocation Centers within the excluded areas, provided that approved furlough papers had been obtained by the soldier and he had secured military authorization from the Wartime Civil Control Administration.

We find in practice, however, that the policy is more restrictive.

One November 12, 1942, Private Noryuki Tashima, Army Serial Number 39013715, Quartermaster Detachment, Camp Jos. T. Robinson, Arkansas applied to this office for military authorization to travel to Camp I, Colorado River War Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona to visit his parents and family between December 30, 1942 and January 12, 1943, the dates of his furlough. We referred the communication to the Wartime Civil Control Administration who endorsed it as follows:

"201-N.Tashima 1st Ind.


"Application of soldier not favorably considered; under present policy permission for American soldiers of Japanese ancestry to visit the War Relocation Project involved can only be granted in case of a grave emergency involving soldier or a member of his immediate family.

For the Commanding General:

Hugh T. Fullerton
Major, A.G.D.
Assistant Adjutant General"

Similar declinations on the same basis have been made to Pfc. Isamu Tsuda, Headquarters Detachment, Fort Riley, Kansas; Cpl. Koji K. Yoshimoto, 49089602, Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Pvt. Akira Don Nakadachi, 39089557, Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; and various others.
We are now in receipt of a telegram from Minneapolis, Minnesota, dated November 26, 1942, from Privates First Class S. Tanakatsuho, G. Tsunoda, and T. T. Uyeda as follows:

"Request for permit to enter Tule Lake W.R.A. to visit parents for last time before going overseas answer via Western Union collect."

Under present policy such a request will be declined.

There is attached a unclassified memorandum, dictated on November 6, 1942, from Captain Mark H. Astrup, Liaison Officer, to Col. Karl R. Benedtess, Assistant Chief of the Civil Affairs Division on this subject.

The following memorandum, dated September 24, 1942, addressed to Mr. E. M. Rowalt, Through Captain Astrup, from W. F. Durbin, Lt. Col., Q.M.C.

Ass't AC of S, CAD, states:

"1. In accordance with our conversation of September 23, it is requested that you advise all projects within the Western Defense Command that soldiers of Japanese ancestry will be authorized to enter War Relocation Authority Projects under the following conditions:

"a. For those Projects within the Western Defense Command, it will be necessary that the soldier have in his possession approved furlough papers and a travel permit, telegraphic or letter, issued by this office or by the Office of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

"b. It is further requested that you advise all directors of all projects located within your region to the effect that prior to denying admittance to a Relocation Project of a soldier of Japanese ancestry, that the matter be referred to this office by the most expeditious means, for indication of the action desired by this headquarters. This requirement is intended to preclude the recurrence of unfortunate incidents of the type occurring in several instances of late within the area of the Western Defense Command."

"2. In accordance with our conversation of September 23, it is requested that you advise all projects within the Western Defense Command that soldiers of Japanese ancestry will be authorized to enter War Relocation Authority Projects under the following conditions:

"a. For those Projects within the Western Defense Command, it will be necessary that the soldier have in his possession approved furlough papers and a travel permit, telegraphic or letter, issued by this office or by the Office of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

"b. It is further requested that you advise all directors of all projects located within your region to the effect that prior to denying admittance to a Relocation Project of a soldier of Japanese ancestry, that the matter be referred to this office by the most expeditious means, for indication of the action desired by this headquarters. This requirement is intended to preclude the recurrence of unfortunate incidents of the type occurring in several instances of late within the area of the Western Defense Command."

"2. In accordance with our conversation of September 23, it is requested that you advise all projects within the Western Defense Command that soldiers of Japanese ancestry will be authorized to enter War Relocation Authority Projects under the following conditions:

"a. For those Projects within the Western Defense Command, it will be necessary that the soldier have in his possession approved furlough papers and a travel permit, telegraphic or letter, issued by this office or by the Office of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

"b. It is further requested that you advise all directors of all projects located within your region to the effect that prior to denying admittance to a Relocation Project of a soldier of Japanese ancestry, that the matter be referred to this office by the most expeditious means, for indication of the action desired by this headquarters. This requirement is intended to preclude the recurrence of unfortunate incidents of the type occurring in several instances of late within the area of the Western Defense Command."
Memorandum to: Karl R. Bendetsen
Colonel, G. S. C.
Civil Affairs Division

Subject: Restrictions, Visits American Soldiers of Japanese Ancestry to War Relocation Projects

1. The War Relocation Authority has been furnished the following information regarding subject memorandum:

   a. Soldiers may visit;
   b. Soldiers visiting Tule Lake, Manzanar, Gila and Colorado River Projects must present furlough papers and travel permit issued by the Office of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command;
   c. Failing to present credentials listed under "b" above, and prior to refusal of entry, the Project Director shall wire identifying data on the soldier for consideration and issuance of pertinent instructions by Western Defense Command.

2. War Relocation Authority has not been informed of the restrictions imposed on visitations to the four projects within the evacuated areas of the Western Defense Command due to the "Secret" classification of the War Department directive.

3. Present restrictions on visits of soldiers, when known, will be a concern of War Relocation Authority because:

   a. They will react unfavorably on the morale and loyalty of project residents;
   b. They will play directly into the hands of disturbing elements who ridicule the values of American citizenship;
   c. They will cause unrest and dissatisfaction as they impose conditions that do not apply uniformly to all projects;
   d. The appearance of persons of Japanese ancestry in the uniform of American soldiers is a powerful stimulant and factor in restoring faith in American ideals under adverse personal circumstances.
4. A pertinent illustration of the value of permitting soldier visits is available to the Tule Lake Project. After the news had been announced that soldiers would be permitted to visit the project, the local World War Veterans Club of 24 members, sponsored a Service Men’s Parents Club. This Club has approximately 300 members. The Project Director states the new club has a definite Pro-American interest, has a natural, not artificial, program and that its members have already taken a unified and definite stand regarding citizen-ship training of Niseis, cooperation with the project administra-tion, etc., and can be useful in many ways in combating un-American influences.

5. Knowledge of these restrictions cannot be kept secret as parents will be informed when their sons are refused permits. Therefore, it is recommended that present policies be recon-sidered with a view of ameliorating present restrictions.

Mark H. Astrup
Captain, A.G.D.
Liaison Officer

MHAstrup/jp--11/6/42
II. W.O.C.A. Policy governing issuance of military authorization for travel of persons of Japanese ancestry within the excluded areas.

Note: We have not received a full policy statement from the Wartime Civil Control Administration on the above subject. The best information available is that contained in the attached correspondence directed to the Director on October 17 by a letter which was drafted by Captain Mark H. Astrup and which was approved, as noted, by Colonel Boekel.

Comment: The effect of this procedure is such that each request and each case will be reviewed by the military authorities which, further, implies that leaves issued evacuees or transfers authorized to, from, or between relocation centers in the excluded areas are, in fact, subject to review by the Military on a case basis.

Further, the assumption by our personnel that the recommendation of the Authority is tantamount to approval of the militaryauthorization is not correct. There are attached certain briefs relating to cases in which approval was withheld by the military authorities notwithstanding recommendations advanced by the War Relocation Authority.
AIR MAIL

Mr. D. S. Myer
Director, War Relocation Authority
Barr Building, 17th & Eye Sts. N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Mr. Leland Barrows

Dear Mr. Myer:

Attached is a draft of a proposed Administrative Instruction on
the subject: Military Travel Permits. This is sent in reply to
your teletype of October 9.

This revision has been approved as to content and form by Colonel
Boekel of the Wartime Civil Control Administration and is in harmony
with their procedures and regulations.

It is urgent that this instruction be issued as soon as possible.
We have had several embarrassing situations arising out of lack
of knowledge on the part of project personnel of the military re-
quirements involved in issuing such permits.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ E. M. Rowalt
E. M. Rowalt
Acting Regional Director

Enc. 7717
EMRowalt/wp—10/ 17/42
Administrative Instruction No._____

SUBJECT: Military Travel Permits

I. Persons of Japanese ancestry excluded from evacuated military areas in the Western Defense Command must have travel permits issued by authority of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, to re-enter the evacuated areas. The evacuated areas are Military Area No. 1, in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Arizona, and Military Areas Nos. 1 and 2 in California (the entire State). The exact delineation of the evacuated area in the Western Defense Command is defined in Public Proclamations Nos. 1 and 2 issued by that Headquarters.

Permits authorizing travel into or within the evacuated areas will be issued only for bona fide emergency reasons, such as the critical illness or death of near relatives, court trials, etc. Permits will not be approved for social visits or for normal business purposes. Each request submitted to the Military Authorities will be judged on its individual merit.

The procedures and instructions given in this Administrative Instruction also apply to all travel between the four relocation projects located within the evacuated areas. Permits are also necessary for travel from the four projects located within the evacuated areas to other portions of the United States. Military permits for such purpose will be obtained by the Pacific Coast Regional Director.

II. In addition to military permits specified in Section I; Caucasian escorts are required to accompany persons of Japanese ancestry at all times while in or traveling through the evacuated military areas.

III. Evacuees in relocation centers or furloughed from relocation centers shall apply for such permits through the Project Directors. Project Directors will transmit requests direct to the Regional Director, Pacific Coast Region, Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, who will transmit such requests to the Commanding General, Western Defense Command. Permits issued by the Western Defense Command will be transmitted direct to the Project Director by the Pacific Coast Regional Director. All Project Directors are authorized to correspond directly with the Pacific Coast Regional Director for this purpose. Carbon copies of such correspondence shall be sent to the appropriate Regional Director.
IV. No travel of persons of Japanese ancestry to the evacuated areas of the Western Defense Command shall be started prior to receipt of military permit authorising travel and before definite arrangements for escort have been completed. In emergencies travel permits can be arranged by wire; otherwise, ample time shall be allowed to complete arrangements by mail. The following information shall be transmitted to the Pacific Regional Director with all requests for travel permits:

A. Name of individual(s).
B. Route of travel.
C. Date travel will begin.
D. Mode of transportation.
E. Date of return.
F. Destination.
G. Full and detailed justification of request.
H. Name of Caucasian escort accompanying traveler.

Director
II-A. M. Yamaguchi, T. Wada, H. Miwa

On October 27 the following wire was received by the Regional Office of the War Relocation Authority in San Francisco:

"It is requested that permission be granted for Mr. M. Yamaguchi, Mr. T. Wada and Mr. H. Miwa to travel in the company of a Caucasian escort, to Bakersfield and Vista, California, for the purpose of obtaining Tofu equipment. These men own Tofu equipment in the towns mentioned but have it stored in warehouses in such a way that someone not acquainted with their belongings could not segregate it without their help. We have secured the country for this type of equipment but have been stopped at every turn by priorities. These men have the equipment we need and are willing to bring it to the project in order that this manufacturing program can be started. It is urgently requested that permission be granted for the above request.

Ralph M. Gelvin, Associate Project Director"

This request, while endorsed by the War Relocation Authority, was declined on the basis that the War Relocation Authority had failed to show why the job involved could not be done by a Caucasian employee of the Authority. The provision of escort and mode of travel, observance of curfew, and other restrictions were not factors to the discussion since the War Relocation Authority would have necessarily observed the conditions of the authorization if it had been granted.

Accordingly, on October 29 the Project Director at Poston was advised that the Military disapproved the issuance of the authorizations.
III. W.C.O.A. Policy relating to exemptions by virtue of mixed marriage.

There is attached copy of a memorandum to Captain Astrup from Major Geobel, formerly Chief of the Regulatory Section, dated July 16, which outlines the above policy.

There has been one amendment to the mixed-marriage policy statement as issued and a copy of the amendment, dated August 21, is also attached.

Pursuant to the mixed-marriage policy, we have requested military authorizations for travel in at least two cases in which the evacuees concerned would be eligible for release but the travel was disallowed until exemption could be granted.

In the case of Yuri Frances Vetter, a request for military authorization to travel was made so that Miss Vetter, whose father was Caucasian, could proceed to San Diego, California, to settle certain business matters in behalf of the family. Inasmuch as Miss Vetter was eligible for an exemption to reside in San Diego, we endorsed the Project Director's request that she be permitted to go there on a visit for business purposes. The request of Miss Vetter, with the recommendations of the Project Director and this office, was disallowed inasmuch as Miss Vetter had not been finally cleared.

The second case is that of Mrs. Aiko Harriette Lee. Mrs. Lee is married to an American citizen of Chinese ancestry, Charles Lee. Mrs. Lee did not become eligible for release by virtue of mixed marriage until her husband was called to service in the armed forces, since there are no "unemancipated" children. Mrs. Lee was cleared by G-2. Her husband was inducted on November 12, 1942, by Local Board
No. 223 of Los Angeles, California, Army Serial No. 39205566, and was given a seven-day furlough until November 19 to report for active duty. Mrs. Lee then became eligible for release by virtue of mixed marriage, and on November 12 asked if she might proceed to Los Angeles to visit her husband on a travel authorization in advance of the processing of her exemption, since such procedure takes several days and she wanted to spend at least a few days with her husband. On November 17 we prepared a military authorization for travel at the request of the Project Director, which we endorsed, and presented it to the Chief of the Regulatory Section for approval and signature. The military authorization was disallowed and we were advised that we should present her case again only when the necessary documents for her exemption had been prepared. Mrs. Lee was, therefore, unable to be with her husband between the time of his induction and the time he was called to active service. She is now, of course, eligible for exemption.

The narrowness of the exemption policy of the Wartime Civil Control Administration is further shown in the case of Richard Honda. Richard Honda is 6 years of age. Shortly after the death of his mother the Ventura Probation Office placed him, at the age of four months, with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Spendric at Fort Hueneme, California. However, he was evacuated to Manzanar where he was placed in the Children’s Village. The Spendric family asked to have him returned and claimed that the community would accept the child wholeheartedly. Richard had been transferred to Manzanar at the same time that the children (orphans) of the Maryknoll Mission of Los Angeles were sent
there. Mr. Harvey M. Coverly, then Acting Project Director at Manzanar, inquired as to the possibility of Richard's release to his foster parents. This request was forwarded to the Military, and on November 13 the following communication was received:

"SUBJECT: Release of Richard Honda"

"TO : Captain Mark Astrup"

"The request for the release of Richard Honda, a person of Japanese ancestry, age six years, to residing in Military Area No. 1 is disapproved."

(signed)
"Ray Ashworth
Major, A.U.G.
"Chief, Regulatory Section"
Subject: Mixed Marriage Policy

To: Captain Astrup

The following policy with respect to mixed marriage families and mixed blood individuals will go into immediate effect:

1. Mixed marriage families composed of a Japanese husband, Caucasian wife and mixed blood children may be released from the center and directed to leave the Western Defense Command area.

2. Families composed of a Caucasian husband who is a citizen of the United States, a Japanese wife and mixed-blood children may be released from the center and allowed to remain within the Western Defense Command area providing the environment of the family has been Caucasian. Otherwise, the family must leave the Western Defense Command area.

3. Adult individuals of mixed blood who are citizens of the United States may leave the center and stay within the Western Defense Command area if their environment has been Caucasian. Otherwise, they must leave the Western Defense Command area.

4. Exceptions will not be granted to any family composed of a Japanese and a non-Japanese, where the couple have no unemancipated children. An exception will be made to this rule where it appears that one of the spouses is serving in the armed forces of the United States.

5. Families composed of a non-Japanese husband who is not a citizen of the United States, a Japanese wife and mixed-blood children may be released from the center on the condition that they leave the Western Defense Command area.

6. Families composed of a Caucasian mother, who is not a citizen of the United States, and her mixed-blood children may be released from the center on the condition that they leave the Western Defense Command area.

The conditions upon which the releases may be granted are:

1. That the persons concerned are given a Military Intelligence Division clearance. Clearances will be handled by this office.

2. That the family or individual has a bona fide offer of employment, or sufficient funds to prevent their becoming public charges. This office will assist in securing employment where necessary.

3. That the Chief of Police of the City, or the Sheriff of the County in which the family or individual intends to reside authorizes such residence. This permit must be secured by the family or individual concerned. At the present time persons eligible for release upon condition of leaving the Western Defense Command area must plan to reside in states east of the inter-mountain states of Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico.
Mixed Marriage Policy

July 16, 1942

In order to carry out this policy without delay, it is requested that the relocation center managers promptly advise this office:

1. Of the names of the mixed marriage families in the center desiring release.

2. The contemplated residence upon release of said persons or families.

3. The contemplated plan of self-support.

4. What assistance, if any, this office will be expected to furnish in regard to support or transportation to the contemplated future residence.

In contacting the mixed-marriage families and mixed-blood individuals in reference to this program, care should be taken not to promise said families or persons release from the centers. Every case will be carefully studied, and releases only authorized when the stated conditions have been met, and it appears that the releases will not in any way be detrimental to the safety or welfare of this nation. In time of war, conditions are constantly fluctuating, new problems are developing, and policies must of necessity be subject to immediate revision.

(signed)
Herman F. Goebel Jr.
Major, Cavalry
Chief of Regulatory Section
August 21, 1942

SUBJECT: Mixed Marriage Policy

TO: Captain Astrup

1. The Commanding General has authorized residence in the Western Defense Command Area of families consisting of non-Japanese husbands who are nationals or citizens of friendly states, their Japanese wives and mixed-blood children, provided the environment of the family has been non-Japanese.

2. It is requested that this modification of policy be communicated without delay to the Relocation Project Managers.

(signed)
Herman F. Goebel Jr.
Major, Cavalry
Chief of Regulatory Section
IV. Releases of Evacuees from Assembly Centers

It would seem fitting at some point in this outline to note that the regulation of permits for persons of Japanese ancestry who were residents in assembly centers, has been changed in at least one respect with the change of custody to relocation centers. On June 3 Colonel Boekel issued the following memorandum for Major Geobel and his staff on the subject:

"1. Releases from assembly centers and the control thereof may briefly be classified as follows:

"a. Temporary releases for purposes of responding to court processes, the taking of state board examinations by medical students, dental students, and law school graduates, hospitalizations and miscellaneous other temporary exits. This type of temporary release is controlled by the Assembly Center manager, see Instructions to Military Police dated May 28, 1942, Exhibit 'A'."

It appears that Assembly Center managers were vested, certainly, with authorities which have never obtained to their successors, the Project Directors of Relocation Centers.
V. Escorts

We have received from Colonel Benedict, by a memorandum dated November 14, an outline on the subject "Custodial Responsibility for Persons of Japanese Ancestry in the Evacuated Areas of the Western Defense Command in other than Hospital and Medical Institutions."

In paragraph (e) of this memorandum, it is stated "a condition that all travel shall be in the immediate company of a War Relocation Authority Caucasian escort."

The majority of such cases involve aliens paroled or released after hearings conducted by direction of the Attorney General. Such persons are released or paroled through the Immigration and Naturalization Service, who arranges for their induction at a center. I have been advised by an official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that in the past hundreds of such persons have traveled to centers on their own recognizance without escort. It was the practice of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to refer to the Regulatory Branch by form letter, a request for permission to induct the evacuee concerned in an assembly center. They were advised by Major Goebel that approval of the request for permission to induct might also be construed as the military authorization for travel, and such travel in these cases was performed without escort.

We cannot consider that the travel of these persons ordered paroled or released by the Attorney General from detention stations to assembly centers on their own recognizance should be construed less strictly than what has now been proposed in the matter of escort requirements for the War Relocation Authority.
Provision of escort is expensive and costly. On September 3, we made the following request to the Assistant Chief of Staff of the Civil Affairs Division:

"In connection with military travel permits authorizing the travel of persons of Japanese ancestry into and through Military Area No. 1 and that portion of Military Area No. 2 in California, it has usually been a condition to the permit that the evacuees be escorted by a Caucasian employee of War Relocation Authority.

"Our Caucasian staffs at relocation centers are relatively small; in fact, one of the fundamental principles of the War Relocation Authority has been to employ evacuee labor wherever possible. As a result, we have very few people who are available for incidental detail such as escort duty.

"We recognize that it would be impractical to waive the escort requirement, generally, but would you be willing to waive the requirement in the case of evacuees traveling at the request of, or by the direction of the War Relocation Authority? This would include doctors, nurses, and other key personnel whose services, because of particular skills involved, are needed at more than one Center, or who must be transferred to fill positions which require particular skills not locally available.

(signed)
"E. R. Fryer
"Regional Director"

The following reply was received:

"1. By memorandum dated September 3, 1942, to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, you requested that the requirement of having evacuees escorted by Caucasian personnel when traveling on behalf of the War Relocation Authority be waived in connection with doctors, nurses and other key personnel.

"2. Your request, subject to certain conditions suggested by this office, was presented to the Commanding General and was denied without comment.

“For the Assistant Chief of Staff
Civil Affairs Division

(signed)
"William A. Boekel
"Colonel, F. A.
"Asst., A. C. of S."
SUBJECT: Travel Permits to be issued Japanese on leaving War Relocation Projects

TO: Regional Director, War Relocation Authority, Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, California.

1. The proclamations of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, direct that no person of Japanese ancestry may enter or leave Military Area No. 1 or that part of Military Area No. 2 within the State of California except upon authorization of this headquarters. Therefore, when evacuees are released from War Relocation Projects located within said area for travel into the interior, it is desired that a request be made upon Wartime Civil Control Administration for a travel permit authorizing the travel of said evacuees through Military Area No. 1 or that part of Military Area No. 2 within the State of California.

2. It is the policy of the Wartime Civil Control Administration to release from Assembly Centers for private employment (as distinguished from the mass agricultural employment under the Restrictive Order procedure) only persons of Japanese ancestry who are American citizens and only upon the condition that the employment is beyond the limits of the Western Defense Command and not within the States of Colorado and Texas. However, evacuees who desire to continue their education may be released from the Assembly Centers for the purpose of attending colleges located in the State of Colorado. Such release is granted only upon the request of the National Student Relocation Council. Permission to attend colleges located within the area of the Western Defense Command is denied.

(signed)

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