



EARL WARREN
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

July 7, 1943

Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt
Commanding
Western Defense Command and Fourth Army
Presidio of San Francisco, California

My dear General DeWitt:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Charles R. Hurst, Adjutant and Commander Elect of Alta Post, American Legion, relating a story which he has heard concerning the presence of two Japanese in the mountains near General Grant Park. Since the location described is within the area prohibited by your proclamation, I believed you would wish to have this information promptly.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Governor

Encls.

EW:M

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COPY

auth

Alta Post No. 19

AMERICAN LEGION

Dinuba, California.

July 2, 1943

Honorable Earl Warren, Governor
State of California
Sacramento, California

Dear Comrade Warren:

It has just been brought to my attention that two Japs went into the hills near here last Saturday, on what was purported to be a week's fishing trip. I am passing this information on to you and if it is of sufficient interest I will be glad to make a further check and report.

Here is the information I have: Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Elam, of Dinuba, in whom I have fullest confidence, went to their cabin on Sunday and their neighbor, a Mr. Hill, living on the main highway into General Grant Park, at Camp Mumroe, told them that on Saturday, the day before, a car in which two Japs were riding stopped and the men ask Mr. Hill the way to Eshom Creek, where they were going to spend a week fishing. Mr. Hill stated that a card was hung on the car which read, "Released from the Relocation Center." I won't try to quote any of the conversation as I do not know Mr. Hill and have not talked to him. The Elams have known him for a long time and have faith in what he tells them.

I am familiar with your stand on the question of the release of these Japs and am in hearty accord. But when these potential saboteurs are allowed to go freely into our mountains and forest areas additional safeguards are necessary. The area where these men were going was closed to Japanese long before they were removed to the relocation centers and I am sure the forests are just as important now as they were then.

These men have been in there a week now, and apparently no damage has been done but if they got in without trouble it would plainly be easy for others to go and great damage could be done before any steps could be taken to prevent it. It is possible they are making a trial trip to see what would happen and maybe to open the way for others to follow, and if that happens there will probably be some dead Japs to bury, as the mountain men are very particular about protecting their range land.

I would appreciate being advised by you of anything I, or the Legion membership can do to help keep these men out.

Sincerely

(signed)

Charles R. Hurst, Adjutant
and Commander Elect

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EARL WARREN
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

July 7, 1943

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NWD 730027
By JAB NAD D 8/2/86
COPY

Mr. Charles R. Hurst, Adjutant
and Commander Elect
Alta Post No. 19, American Legion
Dinuba, California

Dear Mr. Hurst:

Governor Warren has asked me to
thank you for your letter of July 2 and to
tell you that he has sent a copy of it to
General DeWitt. He appreciates your interest
in writing.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Helen R. MacGregor
Private Secretary

M:M

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AGC/C

RESTRICTED

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 730027

By JAB NARA Date 9/13/05

WESTERN OFFENSE COMMAND
AND FOURTH ARMY
JUN 6 1943
91.2 Japan

x 095 - Gasoline Ration Books

4 June 1943

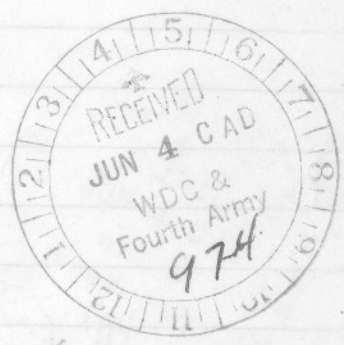
MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Weckerling.

RE: Japanese Applicants for Gasoline Ration Books.

1. Reference is made to memorandum, dated 28 May 1943, subject as above, which indicated that the Los Angeles Office had received a report that 33 Japanese civilians had applied for gasoline ration books in Los Angeles County during a 48-hour period.

2. Investigation by the Los Angeles Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the request of this office, has determined that these applications are being filed with the Gasoline Rationing Board by Caucasians on behalf of Japanese residents of Manzanar Relocation Project who anticipate early release by the War Relocation Authority. These Japanese, in most cases, own cars which are stored in Los Angeles, and they plan to use these cars for travel to ultimate destinations.

B. T. P.



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28 May 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: Col. Weckerling

RE: Japanese Applicants for Gas Ration Books

1. The Los Angeles Branch Office has reported that it was informed by Mr. BEN BERRY, chairman of the American Legion Subversive Committee, that thirty-three Japanese civilians have applied for gasoline ration books in Los Angeles County during the last forty-eight hours.

2. The Los Angeles Branch Office was instructed to request the FBI to investigate immediately, to obtain the names of the thirty-three applicants, and the reason for their presence in the evacuated area.

3. Civil Affairs Division has no explanation to offer for the presence of these thirty-three Japanese in the evacuated area unless they may be permit holders of mixed blood or mixed marriage. The FBI was furnished a list of permit holders in the evacuated area by this office and the names of these thirty-three Japanese will be checked against this list.

4. In connection with enforcement of Public Law 503, it should be noted that in a recent case involving failure of a half-blood family to evacuate Southern California, the facts were referred to the US Attorney in Los Angeles, who declined to prosecute on the grounds that the Department of Justice had ordered that no prosecutions be undertaken against violators of Public Law 503.

B. T. P.



FILE CAD

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Authority NND 730027
By JAB NARA Date 9/13/05

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This is very good, but in view of para 1. note marked (1) it should be held. pending receipt of April 14, 1943 list from 9th S.C. of those accepted for induction as well as those accepted subject only to physical to see for sure that the persons involved did more than merely volunteer and were perhaps not accepted
KRP

SUBJECT: Pro-Japanese Activities of Individual Volunteers at Central Utah War Relocation Project

TO : Colonel Bendetsen

1. Under date of April 3, 1943 a pamphlet was published by "The Historical Committee of the Volunteers of Victory" of the Central Utah Project at Topaz, Utah. Contained therein is a list of those persons of Japanese ancestry who have volunteered for service in the United States Army. The list consists of 112 names. Nearly all of the enlistees came originally from the San Francisco Bay Area and apparently were transferred from Tanforan to Central Utah.

2. A search of the files of the Special Japanese Research Section discloses that information is available on seven of these individuals, one of which may not be certainly identified. Five of the individuals were members of the Heimusha Kai and one a member of the Japanese Association.

3. The following quotation is from a Confidential Department of Justice Memorandum dated February 2, 1942 addressed to all U. S. Attorneys and Enemy Alien Hearing Boards. The quotation heads a list of Japanese Organizations and said list contains both the Japanese Association and Heimusha Kai.

"The following Japanese Organizations appear to us to have been directly or indirectly under the direction of the Japanese Government and to have furthered the interests of Japan even when in conflict with the interests of the United States.

"It is our view that an enemy alien who has been for any length of time an officer in any of these Organizations, or who has for any length of time participated in any of the significant activities of these Organizations may for that reason alone be properly interned and should be interned, unless there are special countervailing factors in his particular case. Mere membership in these Organizations, without active participation in their activities, in itself in our opinion is sufficient to request surveillance during parole if the alien is released."

4. Following is a record of the pro-Japanese activity of these individuals:

- a. KAWAGUCHI, Masami
Citizen, age 24
Previous Address: 1869 Buchanan Street, San Francisco

FILE CAD

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To: Colonel Bendetsen
 Re: Pro-Japanese Activities

April 14, 1943

- (1) Member of the San Francisco Heimusha Kai
 in 1940.
- b. MORIWAKI, Yoshiaki
 Citizen, age 34
 Previous Address: 171 - 5th Street, San Francisco
- (1) Member of the San Francisco Heimusha Kai
 in 1940.
- (2) Donated \$5.00 for the Yasukuni Shrine Wash
 Stand in 1940.
- c. NISHIMURA, James Takeo
out States he is a citizen, Japanese Directory shows
 him as an alien.
 Previous Address: 503 Market Street, San Francisco
- (1) One of the sponsors of the Heimusha Kai
 in 1937.
- d. HIROTA, Tokiji
out Citizen, age 32
 Previous Address: 1792 Sutter Street, San Francisco
- (1) Member of the Heimusha Kai in San Francisco
 in 1940.
- e. TSUCHIDA, Eiichi
out Citizen, age 24
 Previous Address: Oakland, California
- (1) One of the new members that joined the Japanese
 Association in 1940.
- f. AKIYA, Ichiro
 Citizen, age 32
 Previous Address: 1430 Geary Street, San Francisco
- (1) Representative for San Francisco Kibei, Citizens
 Department of the Japanese American Citizens
 League, for the purpose of lecturing before the
 Stockton J.A.C.L.

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To: Colonel Bendetsen
Re: Pro-Japanese Activities

April 14, 1943

out
g. ISHIDA, Tadami

(Not clearly identified. Only one person of this name is in the Statistical Department Master File. He was evacuated from Oakland, California. As our information deals only with the year 1939, this may be the same individual.)

Previous Address: Rt. Box 85-A, San Juan Bautista

- (1) Became a regular member of the San Juan Bautista Heimusha Kai in August, 1939.
- (2) Regular member of the Heimusha Kai and contributed \$5.00 for the War Relief Fund in 1939.

Victor W. Nielsen

Victor W. Nielsen

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: A National Policy on American Japanese

TO : The Chief of Staff, United States Army

1. The transfer of persons of Japanese ancestry from my control to the War Relocation Authority has been completed. Experience gained in the past seven months in the handling of these 110,599 persons, brings me to the belief that from a Military standpoint we have not reached a satisfactory solution.

2. From the beginning, it has been observed that as a race the Japanese have stood distinct among the American population. There has been no noticeable assimilation as shown among Caucasians. Inter-marriage of other races with the Japanese is rare. The Japanese failed to inspire the confidence enjoyed by the other Orientals. The declaration of War with Japan accentuated these facts. As the public became more war conscious, as casualty lists began to appear, and as press reports of Japanese atrocities against American citizens in the hands of Japan were published, the breach has materially widened. So long as the public recognized the military in control of the situation, our problems were comparatively minor. Now with control being shifted to an untried civilian agency, organized hate and race prejudice is raising its head to add to our problem. Complaints are reaching this headquarters in increasing number citing maladministration in War Relocation Projects. Numerous derogatory and occasional inflammatory items are occurring in the press and various members of Congress are being called upon to conduct investigations. My own investigations substantiated charges that Japanese were being allowed to leave

War Relocation Project Areas and roam around in restricted areas. My Proclamation Number 8 was issued to cope with that situation. The separation of Kibei from Nisei mentioned in my letters of August 23, 1942, September 8, 1942, October 2, 1942 and October 9, 1942, has not been accomplished. No apparent solution has been advanced on the collection of that potentially dangerous group who escaped the drag-net on the West Coast and took up residence outside of the evacuated areas. Any evacuation of Japanese from Hawaii to the continental United States will add just that much more to the National problem.

3. I find an increasing feeling on the part of both the Japanese on the inside of the War Relocation Authority Projects, and the public on the outside, that the policies and personnel of the War Relocation Authority are not geared to the national war effort. Competition in local markets of products grown on projects and preferential procurement of rationed items denied to citizens in the vicinity of the Projects is breeding ill will. The lack of a method of reward for good deeds or punishment for wrong doing is breaking down interior government. Total war demands full use of our resources. There are thousands of loyal Japanese within these projects eager to give their productive ability in support of a democratic form of government, but are now intimidated by leaders from the sabotage schools of Japan with threat of bodily harm to themselves and families. At present we condone a tremendous economic loss not only in the loss of the productive ability of the Japanese, but the necessity of taking from the outside markets the products of the labor so urgently needed elsewhere. A firm hand is needed to restore the confidence of the Japanese, the public, and the press. The Military alone commands that confidence and respect.

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4. According to the Bureau of Census, on April 1, 1940, there were 127,210 Japanese in the continental United States and Alaska. Evacuation of 110,599 would leave 16,611 at large, (less the South and East Coast evacuations). Hawaii had 157,905 and other territories and possessions, excluding the Philippines and Guam had 7. Hawaii is a separate problem requiring its own solution by the Military Commander thereof. The small number at large includes a group of approximately 1500, some of whom for obvious reasons, left the West Coast area to avoid restriction of liberties to those permitted in Assembly Centers under military control. An evacuation of this group to War Relocation Project Areas for screening before being permitted complete freedom is deemed most logical.

5. It is recommended:

- a. That a Department of Civil Affairs be set up in the War Department similar to the Civil Affairs Division of this Headquarters.
- b. That a Director be placed in charge who is experienced in the Japanese problem.
- c. That the Secretary of War invoke the powers granted him under Executive Order No. 9066 and prescribe the entire United States as a military area.
- d. That all persons of Japanese ancestry be excluded and evacuated therefrom except -
 - (1) Those in War Relocation Projects.
 - (2) Those in custody of Federal, State or local authorities.
 - (3) Those exempted or deferred by duly authorized military authority.
- e. That the War Relocation Authority be subjugated to the War Department as an operating agency in the same manner that the W. P. A. operated in Assembly Centers under direction of the Civil Affairs Division of this headquarters.

J. L. DeWitt
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

, November 3, 1942

SUBJECT: Japanese Control

TO : Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen

1. As I understand it there are approximately 16,000 Japanese at large throughout the United States who have not gone through the WCCA evacuation process. As everyone knows, little is known concerning their activities. No one knows the extent to which the life pattern of those Japanese has conformed to that of the Pacific Coast evacuees. We are certainly not informed as to the extent to which investigative agencies are keeping them under surveillance. We are not informed as to the extent to which potential evacuees who departed from the Pacific Coast prior to March 29 have re-established their connections throughout the United States with other Japanese resident therein or with other Axis agents.

2. The United States as a whole is now in the anomalous position of having evacuated approximately 110,000 Japanese who are under control in WRA Centers but having at the same time at large 16,000 Japanese over whom there is no control whatsoever, other than that they are prohibited from returning to the evacuated areas of WDC. Even in the unevacuated portions of WDC, they are free to come and go as they please, except for the keeping of the curfew in prohibited zones.

3. With the foregoing as a premise, I suggest for consideration the taking of a national census of all Japanese at large (this might well include the Japanese in the WRA Centers). Such census could be made the vehicle for a well-planned questionnaire for the purpose of determining many things about the Japanese now in the realm of conjecture -- for example, that Japanese be required to state under oath whether:

- a. He is or has been a reserve officer of the Imperial Japanese Army or Navy.
- b. He is or has been a Consular Agent in this country.
- c. He has been decorated by the Mikado, the Army, the Navy or Consular Offices for conspicuous service in this country.
- d. He has made contributions of money, directly to the Japanese Treasury, the Army, the Navy, Consular Offices, etc. and the circumstances under which such payments were made.
- e. He has been an officer of, organizer of, or member of any subversive Japanese organization.

Colonel Bendetsen

-2-

November 3, 1942

- f. He desires to be repatriated or expatriated to Japan during or after the war.
- g. He was smuggled into this country and if so, when and for what purpose.

Of course, many other questions can be developed which will be pertinent for our enlightenment as to what is a Japanese in this country. Many of the answers will be dishonest. If, however, in the meantime, Major Ashworth's study is completed at an early date and is consolidated with information already in the hands of ONI and G-2, much will have been accomplished through the census and through a detailed study of investigative reports to enable us to earmark every Japanese in this country as good, bad or indifferent.

4. Such a census, together with completion of Major Ashworth's study, might well be a task allotted to a Japanese Section in a War Department CAD where it could be treated as a national problem, rather than as a somewhat local WDC matter. G-2 in Washington, D. C. could undoubtedly give greater impetus to the study than if it were to be attempted somewhat locally. Moreover, Dr. Dedrick's statistical information could be utilized in Washington, D.C. under his personal supervision and in his there official capacity.

William A. Boekel
Colonel, F. A.
Ass't., A. C. of S.

cc--Lt. Col. Washburne

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

Presidio of San Francisco, California.

November 23, 1942

TO: Chief of Staff, United States Army

SUBJECT: Solution of Japanese Problem.

1. The transfer of evacuees of Japanese ancestry from my control to the jurisdiction of War Relocation Authority has been completed. In the successful handling of these 110,599 evacuees during the past 7 months this Headquarters has gained considerable experience.

2. Viewed against the backdrop of this experience it is my considered opinion that with the transfer of control to War Relocation Authority, an independent civilian agency, a satisfactory solution has not been reached. Complaints are reaching this Headquarters in increasing number citing maladministration in War Relocation Projects. At this time a serious general strike with incidental rioting has occurred at the Poston Relocation Project. Another serious strike occurred not long before at the Tule Lake Relocation Project. Investigations made at my direction involving these and other incidents of disaffection and strike occurring within certain Relocation Projects have conclusively established the following:

(a) The absence of clear, decisive and firm policy. This has been predicated upon certain basic misconceptions, the principal concern having been with post-war aspects.

(b) The absence of firm administrative control and well ordered project planning for existing needs.

(c) The increasing dominance of evacuees in project control and the insurgence of evacuee doctrine inspired by pro-Japan elements. This is predicated upon a failure realistically to approach the evacuee control problem and the failure to take stern measures for suppressing intimidation of other evacuees by pro-Japan segments in projects.

(d) The lack of sound local public relations. A Substantial portion of the national population believes that War Relocation Authority is an Army agency. They view the problem as essentially military. There is growing public concern over what is regarded as a laxity in administration. This may lead to public clamor for more drastic action which in turn may be misunderstood abroad and lead to reprisals against our nationals in enemy hands.

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CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Chief of Staff, U. S. Army
RE: Solution of Japanese Problem

November 23, 1942.

(e) The lack of an immediate and realistic program for the segregation of militantly pro-Japan groups of evacuees from the balance.

(f) An increasing feeling on the part of both the public and the Japanese inside and outside of projects that the policies and personnel of War Relocation Authority are not geared to the National war effort with consequent breeding of ill will not only toward evacuees and other Japanese resident in the United States by the public but also toward the Authority itself.

3. I reaffirm with increasing emphasis my previous recommendations for immediate segregation mentioned in my letters of August 23, 1942, September 8, 1942, October 2, 1942 and October 9, 1942.

4. I am convinced that the situation will continue to deteriorate (a) unless there is an improvement in War Relocation Authority operations, and (b) unless the War Department obtains the authority and provides the means for implementing its continuing interest in the handling of the problem. The continuing interest of the War Department in the handling of the problem arises by reason of the following:

- (a) The military aspects of segregation.
- (b) The military potential of evacuees.
- (c) The possibility that Executive Order 9066 might be held unconstitutional.
- (d) The military aspects of releasing evacuees by War Relocation Authority.
- (e) The effect of War Relocation Authority policies on the progress of psychological warfare.
- (f) The effect of maladministration and unsound policy on our nationals in the hands of the enemy.

5. Accordingly I recommend:

(a) That the War Department obtain an amendment to Executive Order No. 9102, dated March 18, 1942 (creating War Relocation Authority) which will require the Director to consult with the Secretary of War in the formulation of War Relocation Authority policy; and

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TO: Chief of Staff, U. S. Army
RE: Solution of Japanese Problem

November 23, 1942

(b) In order to provide the means to meet this problem; the problem of unevacuated Japanese in the Interior (which is now increasing in intensity due to changing public attitudes); and the many civil affairs problems involving the relationship between the military and the civilian both here and abroad, I further recommend that a civil affairs division be organized as a separate division of the War Department General Staff charged with responsibility for the formulation of War Department policies and directives in this and in the many other complex civil affairs fields.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

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

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File: 014.311 (PM)

1 November 1942

X 201 *Ed name*

SUBJECT: U. S. Employed Japanese Within W.D.C.

X 230
X 014.311

TO : Commanding General, Northwestern Sector, WDC,
Fort Lewis, Washington.

1. Records of this headquarters reveal that five Japanese are presently employed by the Federal Communications Commission in Portland, Oregon. These are listed as follows:

- a. Yoshio Nakayama, 9525 S.E. Stark St.
- b. Lois B. H. Nanbara, 3049 N.E. Pacific St.
- c. Helen H. Nanbara, do do.
- d. Jun Okazaki, 1322 S.E. 86th Street.
- e. Satoru Sugimura, do do.

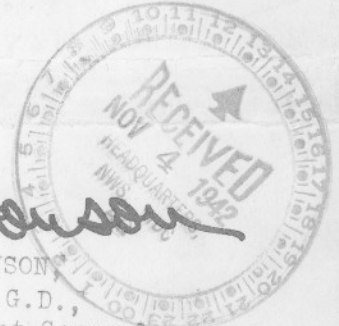
2. It is desired that an investigation be made to determine if these Japanese are at present within the Portland Area; that they are employed by this commission; that they reside as listed above and that they wear their exemption badge at all times when not in the confines of their own dwelling.

3. A report is desired regarding the facts disclosed by this investigation.

By command of Lieutenant General DeWITT:

R.P. Bronson

R. P. BRONSON,
Captain, A.G.D.,
Assistant Adjutant General.



13007 N.E. Bronson

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HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN SECTOR, WDC, Fort Lewis, Wash. 5 November 1942
TO: Officer-in-Charge, Portland Branch, Western Defense Command and
Fourth Army, Room 229, U. S. Court House, Portland, Oregon

1. The Commanding General, Northwestern Sector, desires that your Office conduct the investigation required in basic letter and that the report of your investigation be submitted to this Headquarters.

REC'D PORT. BRANCH AC OF S, G-2 WDC & FA

NOV 6 - 1942

Frederick C. Mayer
Frederick C. Mayer
Major, Infantry
Acting A. C. of S., G-2

2nd Ind.

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Portland Branch, AC of S, G-2, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, 229 US Court House, Portland, Oregon. November 12, 1942. TO: Hq. Northwestern Sector, WDC, Fort Lewis, Wash.

1. This office contacted Charles R. Weeks, Monitoring Officer in Charge, Radio Intelligence Division, Federal Communications Commission, and was advised that the residences of Subject Japanese, as set forth in paragraph one of basic communication, are correct. Mr. Weeks advised that Subject Japanese are within the Portland Area and are employed by the Federal Communications Commission at the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Station, 13007 N. E. Glisan, Portland, Oregon. Mr. Weeks said the Japanese, to the best of his knowledge, wear their exemption badges at all times.

2. Foregoing substantiated by this office.

Frank N. McGrath
FRANK N. McGRATH,
Major, Infantry,
Officer in Charge.

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NOV 30 1942 9 14 A

RECEIVED NOV 30 1942 (GIB) G-2 WDC & 4th A

014.311 (PM)

3rd Ind.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN SECTOR, WDC, Fort Lewis, Washington, 4 Dec. 1942.
TO: Headquarters WDC & Fourth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California.

1. In compliance with basic communication.

For the Commanding General:

DEC 7 1942 8 16 AM

- 2 -

Frederick C. Mayer
Frederick C. Mayer
Major, Infantry
Act'g. AC of S G-2

File Hall

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Authority NWD 730027
By AB NARA Date 9/13/05

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

014.31/²⁴(PM)

February 16, 1943.

SUBJECT: US employed Japanese within WDC.

TO : Commanding General, Northwestern Sector, WDC,
Fort Lewis, Washington.

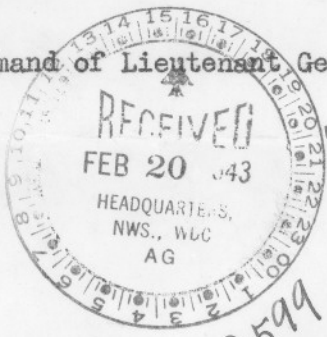
1. In a letter of this headquarters on November 1, 1942, under the above subject, an investigation of five Japanese, who were employed by the Federal Communications Commission in Portland, Oregon, was requested.

2. This investigation disclosed that the Japanese listed were living at the addresses shown and were employed by this Commission. However, they were not at that time wearing their exemption badges at all times when not in the confines of their own dwellings.

3. It is desired that another check be made to determine that the Japanese have made no change in employment or residences and that they are now wearing their exemption badges, as required.

4. A report is desired regarding the facts disclosed by this investigation.

By command of Lieutenant General DeWITT:



[Handwritten signature]

R. P. BRONSON
Captain, A. G. D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

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[Handwritten initials]

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CONFIDENTIALPortland, Oregon
26 February 1943
014311 (pm)MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:Subject: U. S. employed Japanese within the W.D.C.Re: Contacts to determine violation concerning Exemption Badges.

Pursuant to instructions received from the Officer in Charge, Portland Branch, AC of S., G-2, WDC & PA, this Agent personally contacted Subject, U. S. EMPLOYED JAPANESE WITHIN THE W.D.C., to ascertain whether they were wearing their Exemption Badges as prescribed.

These five Nesei, (3 males, 2 females) were granted exemption from evacuation by the W.D.C. to act as translators for the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service in Portland, Oregon. One of the conditions of their exemption from evacuation was that these Japanese must wear their Exemption Badges on their person in plain view when not in the confines of their own dwellings. On a previous investigation conducted by this Agent and reported in a memorandum dated December 31, 1942, it had been ascertained that the Subject Japanese had not been properly complying with this regulation.

In the present investigation conducted on February 25, 1943, no violation of the above regulation was observed. The five Japanese, Satoru Sugimura, Yoshio Nakayama, Jun Okazaki, Helen Nanbara and Lois Nanbara were contacted by this Agent at their place of employment, the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, 4035 N. E. Sandy Blvd., Portland, Oregon and were observed to be wearing their Exemption Badges in plain view on their outer clothing. The Subject Japanese stated that they had been reprimanded by an officer of the Monitoring Agency for not having properly complied with the regulation and since that time have properly done so.

Agent's note:

It is the belief of this Agent that the above named Japanese have been previously reluctant to wear their badges in plain view because they did not wish to appear conspicuous. Since they have been told that they must wear the Exemption Badges or suffer the penalty of being removed from their positions here to a Relocation Center they are anxious to comply with regulations.

John H. Carey
JOHN H. CAREY,
Agent, C.I.C.

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(MEMO _____)

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CONFIDENTIAL

Portland, Oregon
January 4, 1943
014.311 (PM)MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGESubject: U. S. employed Japanese within the WDC.Re: Interview with George V. Wiltse,
Monitoring Supervisor.

On January 4, 1943, this Agent contacted George V. Wiltse, Supervisor, North Pacific Monitoring Area, Federal Communications Commission, regarding the contents of paragraph 2, fourth indorsement, basic 014.311 (PM), as directed.

This paragraph reads as follows: "It is the responsibility of the person charged with the Monitoring Agency to see that these badges are so worn. In case these Japanese fail to wear their badges as prescribed, they will be transferred to a War Relocation Center."

Wiltse stated that he was aware that the responsibility of seeing that the Japanese wore their exemption badges was his. He stated that he had told the Japanese when they were first assigned to this area that they must wear their badges at all times except when in their own homes. He further stated that he would personally see that in the future this regulation was fully complied with.

John H. Carey
JOHN H. CAREY
Agent, CIC

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CONFIDENTIALPortland, Oregon
December 31, 1942
014.311 (PM)MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

Subject: U.S. employed Japanese within the WDC.

Re: Contacts to determine violations concerning Exemption Badges.

Pursuant to instructions received from the Officer in Charge, Portland Branch, A. C. of S., G-2, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, this Agent personally contacted subject U. S. employed Japanese within the WDC to ascertain whether they were wearing the Exemption Badges when not in the confines of their own dwellings.

1. YOSHIO NAKAYAMA, 9525 S.E. Stark Street, Portland, Oregon, was contacted at 1430 December 30, 1942 while working at the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, 4035 N.E. Sandy Boulevard, Portland, Oregon. NAKAYAMA was carrying his Exemption Badge in his pocket and stated that he always carried it in this manner.

2. LOIS B. H. NANBARA, 3049 N.E. Pacific St., Portland, Oregon, was contacted at 1945 December 30, 1942 while working at the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, 4035 N.E. Sandy Boulevard, Portland, Oregon. NANBARA was carrying her Exemption Badge in her purse and stated that she always carried it in this manner.

3. HELEN H. NANBARA, 3049 N.E. Pacific St., Portland, Oregon, was contacted on Pacific Street near her residence. She was carrying her Exemption Badge in her purse and stated that this was the manner in which she always carried it.

4. JUN OKAZAKI, 1322 S.E. 86th St., Portland, Oregon, was contacted at 0850 December 31, 1942, while working at the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, 4035 N.E. Sandy Boulevard, Portland, Oregon. This man did not have his Exemption Badge with him. He stated that he customarily carried it in a pocket in the clothes he was wearing but had changed suits before coming to work and had neglected to bring his badge with him.

5. SATORU SUGIMARA, 1322 S.E. 86th St., Portland, Oregon, was contacted at 0910 December 31, 1942 while working at the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, 4035 N.E. Sandy Boulevard, Portland, Oregon. SUGIMARA was carrying his Exemption Badge in his pocket and stated he always carried his badge with him in this manner.

John H. Carey

JOHN H. CAREY
Agent, CIC

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C O P Y

Headquarters Ninth Service Command
Office of the Commanding General
Fort Douglas, Utah

X 322.14
X 210

014.31

326.22 (10-12-42) X
(MPB-RES-ENL)

October 14, 1942

SUBJECT: Discharge of Enlisted Reservists.

THRU : Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army
Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, California.
TO : Commanding Officer, Resettlement Administration, Western
Defense Command, Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco,
California

1. Recent instructions from the War Department direct this office to discharge approximately two hundred and fifty (250) Enlisted Reservists of Japanese descent, whose records are on file at this headquarters.

2. Inasmuch as a majority of cases on file, Reservists in question, have been evacuated to internment camps, it is requested that the attached list be checked against the rosters on file at your headquarters with reference to the present address of these men. This information is necessary so that the discharge certificates, (WD AGO Form #175), may be forwarded to the Reservists in order that the discharge from the Enlisted Reserve Corps will be valid.

For the Commanding General:

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 730027
By GL NARA Date 1/31/09

1 Incl.
1 List

S/W. H. Root

W. H. Root
Colonel, Infantry
Ass't. to Director, Personnel Division

SPECIAL DELIVERY

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 730027
By JET NARA Date 1/31/09

REGISTERED
NO. M71092

AIR MAIL

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ADDRESS</u>	<u>PRESENT ADDRESS</u>
Abo, George Takeshi	18	Student	1433 Kern St. Fresno, Calif.	Jerome War Relocation Project, Jerome, Arkansas
Akiyoshi, Masayuki	24	Farmer	Rt. 1 Box 279 Torrance, Calif.	Gila River War Relocation Project, River, Arizona
Akunc, Isamu Tom	23	U. S. Army Reserve	Rt. 1 Box 225 Clarkesburg, Calif.	Tule Lake War Relocation Project, Newell, Calif.
Akutagawa, Satoru	23	Radio Technician	236 E 2nd St. from 548 Wall Street Los Angeles, Calif.	Heart Mt. War Relocation Project, Cody, Wyoming
Aoi, Yoshio	27	Cook (Army)	1199 Adair San Marino, Calif.	Gila River War Relocation Project, River, Arizona
Aoyagi, Toru	25	Laundry Man	Dixon, Calif.	Gila River War Relocation Project, River, Arizona
Arakaki, James	13	Student	Rt. 1 Box 4475 Montebello, Calif.	Heart Mt. War Relocation Project, Cody, Wyoming
Asai, Hideo	27	Farmer	Rt. 1 Box 326 Turlock, Calif.	Granada War Relocation Project, Granada, Colorado
Azumano, George Ichiro	23	Grocer	2037 N. Williams Portland, Oregon	Minidoka War Relocation Project, Eden, Idaho
Date, Takashi	28	Farmer	Rt. 1 Box 375 Turlock, Calif.	Granada War Relocation Project, Granada, Colorado
Doida, Sadame	23	Gardener	1954 S. Barrington W. Los Angeles, Calif.	Manzanar War Relocation Project, Manzanar, Calif.
Doida, Takeo	27	Farm Laborer	Rt. 1 Perris, Calif.	Colorado River War Relocation Project, Poston, Arizona
Egi, Tatsuo	26	Farm Owner	#8 Canal Ranch Thornton, Calif.	Tule Lake War Relocation Project, Newell, Calif.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 730027

By MA NARA Date 9/13/05

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 730027

By MA NARA Date 9/13/05

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

APR 5 1943
HQ. WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND
AND FOURTH ARMY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 22, 1942

SUBJECT: Removal of persons of Japanese ancestry from Assembly or Relocation Centers or Relocation Areas pursuant to judicial process

TO : Commanding Generals, All Sectors, WDC
Commanding General, Communication Zone, WDC

1. You will not permit persons of Japanese ancestry to leave, voluntarily or involuntarily, any assembly or relocation center or War Relocation Project area, whether in response to the order, process or writ, including writ of habeas corpus, of any court, state or Federal, or otherwise, except with the prior permission of this headquarters, or the permission of a person authorized by this headquarters to give such permission.

2. Should an attempt be made to remove any such person of Japanese ancestry or should any such person attempt to leave any such center or area pursuant to or under the authority of the order, process or writ of any court, state or Federal, the commanding officer of the military unit stationed at the center or area concerned will immediately notify, by telephone, or other equally fast means of communication, the Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, this headquarters (San Francisco: Klondike 2-2611); direct telephone or wire communication between such commanding officer and the Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, this headquarters, is authorized in connection with matters pertaining to the foregoing.

3. The Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, this headquarters, is authorized to direct on behalf of the Commanding General any such commanding officer to permit the removal or release of any person now detained in any such assembly or relocation center or area.

By Command of Lieutenant General DeWITT:

Hugh T. Fullerton

Hugh T. Fullerton
Captain A.G.D.
Assistant Adjutant General

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 730027
By MA NARA, Date 2/14/90

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

S No. 397

*X 094 Snake River**X 201 - la name*

4 April 1942 5:35 p.m.

*X 354.9*APR 6 1942
291.2HQ, WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND
AND FOURTH ARMY

Transcript of telephone conversation between GENERAL DeWITT, Commanding Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and COLONEL BENDETSEN, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, San Francisco, California.

Colonel Bendetsen: . . . a request which is the first of a large number that they expect from an organization in Idaho along the Snake River for some Japanese labor in harvesting crops, purely seasonal. There are some CCC camps in the area; there is also a labor camp privately owned and some other shelter. They are anxious for the labor and they need it badly, and they want it there. Mr. Eisenhower asked me what the viewpoint of the Army would be. I said, "Well, of course, in the maintenance of war production, naturally the Army is extremely desirous of the maximum distribution of available man-power. And that would apply in every case and any case." But in this case, although that is the answer, as I would see it, it would have to be understood, and the Army would have to be assured as it is within the military area we have in the Western Defense Command, by the Governor of the State and the local officials, that they fully understood (a) That it was solely their responsibility to maintain order and to prevent direct action either on the part of the Japanese or on the part of the public; (b) That they could expect no Federal troops under any circumstances, either to supervise the labor or the camps; (c) That they could not import the labor to compete with available labor from our assembly centers. If they came to us and asked that we supply it, that they couldn't import it to compete with available labor. (d) That they would have to pay, in the market, the prevailing wage that they would pay anyone else; (e) That they would have to supply the transportation from the assembly center to the project, themselves, as it was for private work, and if it were only seasonal labor, they would have to supply any transportation involved on the way back; that moreover, they would have to maintain minimum conditions in the camps, and if they wanted to borrow CCC camps, which would be up to the Secretary of Commerce, and not to the Army, as long as they have been turned back, they would have to arrange for their own administration and staffing.

I called to ask if you approve of that as a policy, General?

General DeWitt: I'll tell you, we'll have to talk about that -- when is he going to get his Snake River thing settled so we can start construction up there to move those people in?

B. He tells me that he'll have that cleared by tomorrow or Monday.

D. Why can't he hold that up until we get some construction there, and then when we get them in the Snake River, they are under his -- and areas on that River -- they are under his control, and he can handle it. But we won't use troops; you're correct about that . . .

B. That isn't going to be the answer to it, General, because long before we can get that constructed, we are going to be deluged with the same kind of request, and this

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ATTN: R.

File in 2

Page 2. General DeWitt and Colonel Bendetsen. 4/4/42.

meeting that is coming up Tuesday at Salt Lake, is going to be a veritable hotbed of that sort of thing. There are going to be the groups who are demanding labor on the one hand and the groups who are demanding assurance on the other hand. There's going to be an attempt from some sources to criticize the Army if it says "No", so I don't think we can say "No", but I do think that we have to say "No, but". "Of course, we want you to have the labor, but . . ."

D. Where is this area, in Zone B, or outside of it.

B. It's outside of both A and B. It's in the military area, but it's outside of . .

D. I'll tell you, I've just gotten this over the phone -- can you come up tomorrow?

B. Yes, sir.

D. Tomorrow morning, and let's go over it. It looks like we can settle it.

B. I think we can, but I think we've got to formulate a policy. I've dictated a memo of what I told Eisenhower . . .

D. That's fine, bring it up.

B. And I have also -- I'll have that ready -- and I told him this tentatively because he had to answer the question, he said, right away. I said, "Well, we didn't want to say 'No', but we would have to have it understood that we couldn't supply troops for this sort of thing."

D. No.

B. And while we wanted them to have the labor if it could get there, they would have to understand that it was their responsibility. I don't see how we can depart from that.

D. No, we can't. Tentatively, that's all right, but I would like to go over it with you in the morning.

B. Very well, sir. Shall I bring Eisenhower?

D. Yes.

B. Very well, sir.

D. What time can you come up?

B. I can come any time, sir -- early, or whenever you specify.

D. I would say around 9:30.

B. Around 9:30. Very well, sir. Thank you .

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

014.31

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

X 201-lanave#406
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6 April 1942. 10:05 a.m.

Transcript of telephone conversation between General DeWitt and Colonel Bendetsen, Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, San Francisco, California.

General DeWitt: Goodmorning, Bendetsen. I was away for a while yesterday afternoon. I just received your two memorandums about the use of Japanese for private employment and the other, the memorandum from the Alien Property Custodian. I'll take up the first one. I understood you were going to prepare, as a result of the conference -- this memorandum simply sets forth the proposition and says - - - - and Mr. Eisenhower would come up. As a result of the conference Sunday, you would prepare a memorandum for my signature to Eisenhower for me to sign.

Colonel Bendetsen: That's correct, sir.

D. All right. I'll take no action on that.

B. Yes, sir. I will prepare a memorandum in which your views are set forth and in which it is suggested that you prepare a joint statement based on it.

D. The other one was about the cars, the memorandum from Mr. _____, consul for the Alien Property Custodian. I didn't know he was in it. I thought that had all been settled.

B. Yes, it has. He's just merely writing back and acknowledging the fact that we had once made such a request.

D. Then there is nothing to do.

B. There is no action on it, sir. We have completely settled the problem by making a determination to buy.

D. You have a note on it stating _____ concurring acknowledgement if proposed to do so.

B. What I meant by that, sir, was this: He says he doesn't think it is the thing to do and I would merely write and say that we had made other plans but we concur in your views.

D. That's fine.

B. All right, sir; I'll do that.

D. Fine.

B. Thank you, sir.

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