WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington, D. C.

JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN RELOCATION CENTERS

Of the 127,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, approximately 107,000 are in ten relocation centers under supervision of the War Relocation Authority. Roughly two-thirds are American citizens, almost all of whom are under 40 years of age, and the remainder are aliens, most of whom have been in the United States since 1924, when the Exclusion Act went into effect. The population includes about 19,000 citizen men between the ages of 18 and 37.

The people now living in relocation centers were residents of strategic military areas on the West Coast, which were evacuated last spring and summer, by order of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command. The evacuated area includes the entire state of California, the western half of Washington and Oregon, and the southern third of Arizona. The evacuation was announced and at first was placed on a voluntary basis. People of Japanese ancestry were instructed to move out of the region, but might go anywhere they liked. With Japanese invasion not unlikely and infiltration of Japanese agents always a threat, their presence in the coastal and border areas constituted a danger to the national security, but away from those areas it was considered that the evacuees need not be restricted. Several thousand moved out but many of them encountered difficulties of many kinds growing out of suspicion and general public antagonism. When it became evident that voluntary movement would not be sufficiently rapid, voluntary evacuation was halted, on March 29, 1942; and after that date, evacuation was carried out by military authorities on a planned and ordered basis, area by area.

The War Relocation Authority was established by Presidential Executive Order 9102 on March 18, 1942, to aid the military authorities in evacuation of any persons or groups from any designated areas and to relocate evacuated persons. Its immediate task was the relocation of the people of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast areas.

As soon as it was determined that voluntary evacuation was not effective, and that public sentiment was opposed to large scale relocation in ordinary communities, the War Relocation Authority, in cooperation with the Army, began looking for locations for temporary communities where the evacuees might be maintained under protection until opportunities in private employment could be found. In the meantime, the Army hurriedly built 15 temporary "assembly centers" inside the evacuated area, at race tracks and fair grounds, where the evacuees could be housed until the relocation centers were ready.

Ten sites were chosen for relocation centers, to be supervised by the War Relocation Authority. Each one had enough land suited to agricultural development so the evacuees might produce much of their own food. The centers, their location, and their approximate populations are as follows:

Center	State	Population
Manzanar	California	10,000
Tule Lake	California	15,000
Colorado River	Arizona	17,000
Gila River	Arizona	14,000
Central Utah	Utah	8,000
Minidoka	Idaho	9,000
Heart Mountain	Wyoming	11,000
Granada	Colorado	7,000
Rohwer	Arkansas	8,000
Jerome	Arkansas	8,000
		107,000

The evacuation from homes to assembly centers progressed from April until August, 1942, and the second movement, from assembly centers to relocation centers, took place from May to early November.

Under the supervision of the Army Engineer Corps, barrack type buildings were put up to accommodate the evacuees. These are of frame construction, usually covered with tar paper, and lined with wallboard. Each building is 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, and is divided into four, five or six compartments; housing assignments are figured on the basis of about 100 square feet of floor space per person.

Twelve barrack buildings usually are grouped into a "block", and each block has a bath house and latrine, a mess hall, a recreation hall, and a laundry room. The blocks are separated by "fire breaks" of 200 feet.

Standard equipment for living includes a cot, mattress, and blankets for each person and a heating stove for each compartment. Each family is permitted to use its own furniture if it so desires, but most families did not receive their furniture from storage for some time and so contrived homemade furniture out of scrap lumber.

Feeding is done in mess halls, located in each block. Menus include both American and Japanese type food. Evacuees are subject to the same rationing restrictions as other civilians, and a maximum of 45 cents per person per day is allowed for food. Actual food cost has been about 40 cents per person per day.

Medical care is provided without charge to evacuees, and a hospital was included in the basic construction provided by the Army in each relocation center. Evacuee doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dentists make up most of the staff of each hospital and health service, although the head physician and head nurse usually are non-Japanese. Housing is such that most cases of illness must be cared for in the hospital rather than in the home.

Schools of elementary and high school grades are provided for children of school age. Lack of materials for the construction of school buildings has made it necessary to hold classes in barrack buildings and recreation halls, in most instances using homemade seats and generally improvised equipment. The curriculum is planned to meet the requirements of the state in which the center is located. It is expected that schools will operate the year around, with emphasis on work experience in the summer months. Evacuee teachers are employed to the extent that they are available, but since their number is insufficient, about half the teaching staff is composed of non-Japanese teachers.

The foregoing items: Housing, food, medical care and education through the high school level, make up the basic items which the War Relocation Authority provides to the evacuees. In addition, the evacuees are given the opportunity to earn cash compensation by performing the necessary work of the community, and by engaging in production of some of the commodities needed by the evacuees themselves.

The largest single group of workers is engaged in handling food; warehousemen, truck drivers, chefs, cooks, servers, etc. There is a considerable amount of clerical work in connection with the administration of the project, and it is done by evacuees. Each administrative division, responsible for schools, construction, agriculture, etc., headed by a Civil Service employee, has a staff of evacuees, which carries on not only the laboring jobs but also some of the "white collar" work as well. Evacuees who work at regularly assigned jobs are paid wages of $12, $16, or $19 per month, depending on the type of work and the skill of the worker. Clothing, too, is regarded as a part of compensation, and cash allowances for clothing are paid to each worker, based upon the number of dependents he has. The maximum is $3.75 per month for an adult, with allowances scaled down for children.

Inside the center evacuees are accorded about the same freedoms they would have outside. They speak in English or Japanese, operate their own newspapers, and worship as they choose. They operate their own stores, barber shops, shoe repair shops and other service enterprises on a non-profit cooperative basis. With limited resources and facilities they have developed extensive programs of recreation, including sports of many kinds, arts, crafts and hobbies.

Permits to Leave.

The growing scarcity of manpower resulted in demands early in 1942 that evacuees be available for some of the agricultural work in western states which ordinarily is performed by itinerant workers. During the spring and summer months of 1942, over 1,600 evacuees from assembly centers and relocation centers were recruited to cultivate sugar beets in states outside the evacuated area. In the fall, the demand for labor to harvest sugar beets and other crops was much greater and about 10,000 were granted short term permits for work in the harvest fields. It is estimated that the sugar beets harvested by the evacuee workers in 1942 would make about 297,000,000 pounds of refined sugar. Many of the harvest workers were

RELOCATING JAPANESE-AMERICAN EVACUEES

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The program of the War Relocation Authority for the relocation of more than 100,000 Japanese aliens and American citizens of Japanese ancestry now being evacuated from Pacific Coast military areas.

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The War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

May, 1942

WRA - Info. 2 (Preliminary)

RELOCATING JAPANESE-AMERICAN EVACUEES

Chronology:

February 19, 1942 — President Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 9066, empowering the Secretary of War or designated military commanders to prescribe military areas and to exclude any or all persons from such areas.

March 2, 1942 — Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, issued Proclamation No. 1, defining military areas No. 1 and 2, on western frontier. It was announced that future exclusion orders to cover all of Area No. 1, and certain zones of No. 2, would affect Japanese aliens, American-born persons of Japanese ancestry, and certain other aliens.

March 15, 1942 — The Wartime Civil Control Administration was established under the direct and immediate supervision of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army to supervise the evacuation and to coordinate the assistance of civilian Federal agencies.

March 18, 1942 — President Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 9102 establishing the War Relocation Authority to formulate and carry out a program for the planned relocation of persons evacuated from military areas. Within the Authority was established a War Relocation Work Corps in which evacuees may enlist for duration of the war to undertake useful work contributing to the Nation's all-out productive effort.

March 23, 1942 — First 1,000 evacuees - volunteers from Los Angeles - move to Manzanar Relocation Center, Owens Valley, California, to assist in preparing the new community for its ultimate population of 10,000. By May 15 the Center was filled to capacity.

March 24, 1942 — Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt issued Civilian Exclusion Order No. 1, directing all persons of Japanese lineage, aliens and citizens alike, to evacuate Bainbridge Island, Washington State, on or before March 30.

March 27, 1942 -- Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt announced that effective at midnight, March 29, voluntary evacuation from the military area would cease, and after that date all evacuation would be on a planned, orderly basis to War Relocation Authority Relocation Centers.

March 27 to date -- Additional evacuation orders issued by Lieut. Gen. DeWitt, applying first to the most sensitive and critical zones within the military area, evacuees being assembled at Assembly Centers throughout the military area to await completion of Relocation Centers, where they will be settled for the duration of the war.

DEFINITIONS

ASSEMBLY CENTER — A convenient gathering point, within the military area, where evacuees live temporarily while awaiting transfer to a Relocation Center outside of the military area.

RELOCATION CENTER - A new community, established on Federally-controlled land, with basic housing and protective services supplied by the Federal Government, for occupancy by evacuees for the duration of the war.

RELOCATION AREA -- The entire area under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority, surrounding a Relocation Center. The lands are Federally owned or leased, are designated as a military area, and are under the protection of military police.

WAR RELOCATION WORK CORPS — An organization within the War Relocation Authority for the mobilization of the employable evacuees for various kinds of useful work. Any evacuee, more than 16 years of age, may enlist voluntarily in the Corps. Enlistment is for the duration of the war.

ENLISTEE -- A person who enlists in the War Relocation Work Corps.

WORK PROJECTS — Projects, such as the development of irrigated land, agricultural production, or manufacturing, undertaken by the War Relocation Work Corps.

EVACUATION - A MILITARY NECESSITY

Broad-scale war in the Pacific, including sinkings of American ships in American coastal waters, and the continuing danger of attacks against Pacific Coast cities and war industries, has made it necessary to consider the entire western coast as a potential combat zone.

President Roosevelt on February 19, 1942, issued Executive Order No. 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War or designated military commanders to prescribe military areas and to exclude any or all persons from such areas. On March 2, Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, proclaimed the entire West Coast region to be a military area. Later orders provided that all persons of Japanese ancestry were to be excluded from Military Area No. 1, and from certain strategic zones in Military Area No. 2 and other areas.

The decision to exclude both alien and American-born Japanese from these military areas recognized that:

1. In the event the West Coast should become an actual zone of combat, the intermingled presence of more than 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry among the population would be the possible cause of turmoil and confusion which could seriously jeopardize military operations, without regard to questions of the loyalty of this group as a whole or of any individuals among it.

2. Although a large proportion of the Japanese group might be found loyal to the United States, or loyal under most conditions,

military considerations cannot permit the risk of putting an unassimilated or partly assimilated people to an unpredictable test during an invasion by an army of their own race.

3. Once the Japanese group is removed to the interior, the elements of danger in this situation are considerably reduced.

The evacuation of Japanese from military areas is not to be confused with the Alien Enemy Control program of the Department of Justice, under which enemy aliens suspected of acts or intentions against the national security are interned. The fact that an individual, whether citizen or alien, has been evacuated from a military area does not mean that such a person is, as an individual, suspected of disloyalty to the United States.

THE PROBLEM

The exclusion of certain aliens and citizens from West Coast strategic areas -- the sudden uprooting of a whole segment of the population -- arises from stern military necessity, and poses a difficult problem that this country has not had to face before. It has been determined that this problem shall be handled in a thoroughly democratic, American way. Toward this end, both the military and the civilian agencies of the Federal Government are cooperating to enable this mass migration to proceed in a planned, orderly, and decent manner.

The People

The problem encompasses the lives and associations of nearly 120,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry who have been living in Military Area No. 1. The group is not preponderantly alien, as commonly supposed. Of those migrating, about 63 percent are American-born citizens; only 37 percent are aliens of Japanese birth. The aliens, "Issei", are largely an older group who came to this country as laborers and farm workers. Their average age is around 58 to 60. The citizens, "Nisei", are largely a young group, most of them educated or being educated in American schools. Their average age is around 22. More than one-fourth of the entire population is made up of second and third generation children under 15 years of age.

The Japanese group on the West Coast has not been an isolated entity. During the years the lives and work of these people have become intermeshed with the whole gamut of social and economic relationships of the area in which they lived. In 1940, nearly 50,000 of them, age 14 and over, were employed in California, Oregon, and Washington. (This does not include the thousands of unpaid family workers who have helped to operate family stores and farms.) About 45 percent of the paid workers were engaged in agriculture. These were not just farm laborers, but ranged from highly-skilled managers, owners, renters, and irrigation experts, down to "stoop" laborers who hand-tended the intensive vegetable and fruit crops. About 24 percent of the workers were engaged in wholesale and retail trade, and this group

is particularly conspicuous in the marketing of farm produce. About 17 percent were in personal service — house servants, gardeners, maids, and so on. About 4 percent were in manufacturing, and 10 percent were engaged in other industries and commerce.

About 3 percent of the Japanese population — some 3,100 — are professional people, including doctors, lawyers, architects, nurses, airplane designers, artists, ministers. More than 1,000 of the young people have been attending colleges or universities each year.

The Federal Government is attempting to handle the evacuation and relocation of this group with the smallest possible economic and social loss to the areas being evacuated and to the evacuees themselves. Provision must be made to replace evacuees in the factories, stores, farms, and market places. They have many skills and abilities that are immediately needed in the national production effort. As swiftly as possible, they must be given an opportunity to make use of these for the welfare of the Nation and their new communities. And not the least part of the job is the physical task of moving such a large number of families in a short time and relocating them in suitable areas.

THE RELOCATION PROGRAM

Two Federal agencies are sharing the principal responsibility in planning and carrying out the evacuation and relocation program -- the Wartime Civil Control Administration and the War Relocation Authority.

The WCCA

The Wartime Civil Control Administration is a staff organization of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and has direct supervision of the evacuation of military areas on the West Coast. Government agencies have been called in to help the WCCA with the multitude of problems involved in suddenly cutting off the normal business, social, and economic relationships of the evacuees. The Department of Justice, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the Federal Security Agency, the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury Department, the Alien Property Custodian, and others are working with the WCCA on this task.

The first step in the evacuation process is providing potential evacuees with information and assistance in closing up their affairs. A chain of 64 service offices has been established throughout Area No. 1 at which "teams" of Federal agency representatives are stationed to provide various services. For example, the U. S. Employment Service registers evacuees and provides welfare service; the U. S. Health Service examines and inoculates them; the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, acting as fiscal agent for the Treasury Department, assists evacuees in the sale, lease, or management of their property; the Farm Security Administration arranges to

provide new operators for evacuated farms so that a change-over can be made with minimum loss of agricultural production.

Assembly Centers

As zones to be evacuated are determined, a civil control station, under Army direction, is established within each zone, where the head of each evacuee family may report for complete instruction on how to arrange for movement, how to prepare his household goods for storage, and when to be ready for transfer to an Assembly Center. Civil control stations are conveniently located throughout the military area.

An Assembly Center is merely a way-station to a war-duration Relocation Area. It is a temporary collecting place where evacuees are provided with food, shelter, medical care, and protection while Relocation Centers are being selected and constructed. Each Assembly Center is organized and managed by trained staff, and the rations are the equivalent of those served in the Army. Because Assembly Centers are only temporary residences, not many evacuees can be provided with jobs while there, although some evacuee personnel does help to operate the Center's services.

As Assembly Centers are emptied, there will be additional work for picked crews of evacuees in salvaging the temporary Assembly Center buildings for later construction of schools and school equipment and other community facilities at the Relocation Centers.

The War Relocation Authority

The War Relocation Authority was established by President Roosevelt by Executive Order No. 9102 of March 18, 1942, which directed this agency to cooperate with the War Department in evacuating, relocating and providing work opportunities for all persons who are evacuated from military areas.

Within the Authority was established the War Relocation Work Corps as a means for organizing and apportioning opportunities for work and income in the work program at Relocation Areas.

The Executive Order also directed the Departments of War and Justice to provide necessary protective, police and investigational services to the Authority.

Relocation Areas

The first and one of the most important operations in resettlement of evacuees is the selection of desirable Relocation Areas. The lands of the West are plentiful. They are productive -- if water is available. But water is scarce. Consequently, since its establishment the War Relocation Authority has had many experts who know the West's natural resources thoroughly, searching out the most feasible Relocation Areas.

In the course of this work these men have combed the country from the border of Military Area No. 1 to the Mississippi River. In their search they have kept in mind that they are selecting the home communities for a large number of evacuees for the duration of the war. Furthermore, certain military considerations must be applied

to each potential area. In brief, each Relocation Area must meet the following standards:

1. Work Opportunities

The area must provide work opportunities throughout most of the year for the population to be relocated there. Such opportunities may consist of the following classes or combinations of classes of work:

Public Works -- Such as development of land for irrigation, conservation of soil resources, flood control operations, and range improvement.

Agricultural Production -- First, for foodstuffs required by the relocated community, and second, to aid in the Food for Freedom Program.

Manufacturing -- Such as the manufacture of goods requiring a great deal of skilled hand labor, including products needed by relocated communities, and in the national production program. Some possibilities are wood products, clothing, ceramics, netting, woven and knitted materials.

2. Transportation - Power - Land - Water

Each Relocation Area must have transportation and power facilities adequate for the new community; it must have a sufficient acreage of good quality soil and a dependable supply of water for irrigation.

The climate must be satisfactory for crops and for people; the domestic and industrial water supply must be suitable in quality and quantity.

3. Minimum Population

Each area must be able to support a population of 5,000 persons. The Army cannot provide protective services for communities of smaller population. Moreover, efficient administration of the program and the effective development of community services such as schools, hospitals and fire-control facilities require that communities be at least this size.

4. Public Land

Each area must be on public land, owned or leased by the Federal Government, to assure that improvements made at public expense will become public, not private assets. Any land purchased for Relocation Areas will remain in public ownership.

5. Military Requirements

Each area must meet certain specifications of the Army. Each Relocation Area will be a military area, under protection of military police.

Relocation Centers

After a Relocation Area has been approved jointly by the Army and the War Relocation Authority, a Relocation Center is immediately constructed to house the new community.

Had canvas been available for tent cities, it would have been used. Tents would have been pitched and evacuees would have gone to work to build their new wartime homes. However, canvas was not available. So, before evacuees come to Relocation Centers, group houses are built, streets are laid out, wells are drilled, and electric power lines are brought in. This construction proceeds rapidly. Houses for several thousand families have been built in the matter of several weeks at the Manzanar, California, and the Parker, Arizona, Relocation Areas.

The initial housing is "basic." That is, the structures are soundly constructed and provide the minimum essentials for decent living. As evacuees move in they will have an opportunity to improve their quarters by their own work.

Family Life, Self-Government at Relocation Centers

At Relocation Centers, as at Assembly Centers, families will be kept together, if they so wish. There is no reason whatever for interfering with normal family arrangements, and the Authority has no intention of doing so.

As evacuees settle in the Relocation Centers, it will be up to them to plan the design of their community life within the broad

basic policies determined by the Authority for over-all administration of such Centers. They will establish and manage their own community government, electing their own officials. It will be largely up to them to maintain a community police force, a fire-fighting force, recreational facilities, and many other essentials.

Health and Education

Each Relocation Center will have basic hospitals and hospital equipment in accordance with standards of the U. S. Health Service. Doctors and nurses from among the settlers will operate the hospitals. These facilities may be improved as the community sees fit to do so by its own labor.

Elementary schools and high schools will be maintained by the Authority, in cooperation with the States and the U. S. Office of Education.

The War Relocation Work Corps

The Work Corps is a device for mobilizing the energies, skills and abilities of employable evacuees to undertake programs of constructive work on Relocation Areas. It is the purpose of the Work Corps to assign individuals to the work for which they are most fitted by training and experience. It will provide additional training to adapt old skills to new jobs and to develop new techniques. It will provide the reservoir of workers from which personnel for community and administrative services will be recruited at Relocation Centers.

Enlistment in the Corps

Eligibility

All evacuees who are employable and more than 16 years of age, both men and women, may apply for enlistment in the Work Corps. Enlistment is entirely voluntary.

Obligations of Enlistees

Enlistment gives evacuees an opportunity to demonstrate in a very concrete way their loyalty and willingness to serve their country and their community. The enlistee assumes certain definite obligations:

1. He agrees to serve in the War Relocation Work Corps for the duration of the war and for 14 days after the end of the war.

2. He swears or affirms that he will be loyal to the United States; that he will faithfully perform all tasks assigned him by the Authority; that he will accept in full payment for his services such cash and other allowances as may be provided by law or by regulations of the Authority.

Obligations to Enlistees

The War Relocation Authority accepts an obligation to provide the enlistee with an opportunity to work so that he may earn a living for himself and his family, and also may contribute to needed national production of agricultural and industrial goods. The Authority also accepts an obligation to provide the enlistee and his family with housing, food, clothing, education, and health services.

Income for Enlistees

The incomes earned on Relocation Areas by enlistees will depend to a great extent on the success that relocated communities have in organizing and operating their various productive enterprises. The precise methods of keeping costs, making monthly cash advances to enlistees, and computing benefits earned by enlistees, have not yet been exactly determined. However, it has been determined that in no event will the maximum monthly cash advances to enlistees exceed the basic minimum wage of the American soldier — $21 a month. Cash advances will vary according to the character of

work performed by enlistees. Furthermore, the amounts to be advanced monthly may be changed from time to time, especially if the projects are operating successfully.

Types of Work

There will be work for all able hands at Relocation Areas. The range of work will be such that an enlistee generally will have the opportunity to continue at the type of work he has been performing in private life, or if such work is not available, or if he can better use his capabilities at different types of work, he will be given an opportunity to undertake training for more useful occupations.

One of the first jobs for enlistees at Relocation Centers will be the construction of schools and equipment so that children may continue their education. Another job will be the construction of additional hospitals, meeting halls, and general improvement of buildings and grounds.

It is highly important that agricultural production be started on each Relocation Area as rapidly as possible. All enlistees with agricultural experience and all others with experience adaptable to agricultural work will be employed immediately in preparing land for cultivation, constructing irrigation canals, and planting, cultivating, harvesting, and processing of crops. It is hoped that all relocated communities will become self-sufficient in food production within the turn of a season, and that they will be producing additional

needed crops for the Food for Freedom Program in the very near future.

The major undertaking at each Relocation Center will be the manufacture of many kinds of articles needed by the community and by the Nation. Simple factories utilizing a large amount of hand labor, simple machinery, and readily available materials will be established on the relocation projects wherever feasible to turn out such things as clothing, wood products, ceramics, netting, woven and knitted materials, and leather goods.

The types of work mentioned above cover only a few of the broader fields of activity in which the enlistees may be engaged. The range of types of their employment will be very similar to that in a normal community with an agricultural and industrial base. There will be much work for clerks, stenographers, machinists, nurses, reporters, accountants, doctors, lawyers.

Private Employment

Furloughs may be granted for specific periods of time to enlistees who wish to accept employment opportunities outside Relocation Areas, under the following conditions:

1. Since the Army cannot provide protective services for groups or communities of less than 5,000, each State and local community where enlistees on furlough are to work must give assurance that they are in a position to maintain law and order.

2. Recruitment will be voluntary and must be handled by the U. S. Employment Service.
3. Transportation to the place of private employment and return must be arranged without cost to the Federal Government.
4. Employers must of course pay prevailing wages to enlistees without displacing other labor and must provide suitable living accommodations.
5. For the time enlistees are privately employed, they will pay the Government for expenses incurred in behalf of their dependents who may remain at Relocation Centers.

APPROVED RELOCATION AREAS

The following Relocation Areas have been jointly approved by the War Department and the War Relocation Authority and are examples of the type of area in which Relocation Centers will be established. These areas will provide for approximately 60,000 evacuees. An additional number of areas, perhaps 10, are now being selected to provide for the relocation of an additional 60,000 evacuees.

Manzanar

The Manzanar Relocation Area is located in the Owens River Valley in east central California. The Relocation Center at Manzanar will accommodate a total of 10,000 residents, most of whom are already relocated there.

The area affords limited opportunities for agricultural development, with three or four thousand acres suitable for irrigation. At present several small work projects are under way on the land, such as the production of guayule seedlings.

It is likely that this Center will depend largely on industrial opportunities and public works to provide useful work for its population. The equable climate is conducive to outdoor work, and an early project to be undertaken is the garnishing of camouflage nets.

Parker

The Parker Relocation Area is situated on the Colorado River Indian Reservation in southwestern Arizona, on a tract of land made available for irrigation by the erection of the Parker Dam. The area has an excellent potential agricultural base — some 80,000 acres of raw land that can be developed for production of a variety of crops. There will be plenty of worthwhile work for everyone. The bringing of the land into cultivation will require construction of laterals and ditches, clearing and levelling of the land. Considerable acreage will be made ready immediately for cultivation and production of subsistence food crops. Then, as a public works program, additional acreage will be prepared for cultivation.

The Parker Relocation Area is designed to take care of 20,000 evacuees. This population will be divided among three centers, for which the basic housing is now practically completed. These three centers are: Number one, 17 miles south of Parker, with a capacity for 10,000; number two, 20 miles south of Parker, with facilities for 5,000; and number three, 23 miles south of Parker, capacity 5,000.

Gila

The Gila River Relocation Area is situated on the Pima Indian Reservation in southern Arizona, about 40 miles from Phoenix. The Relocation Center now being constructed there will accommodate 10,000 evacuees — divided into two communities of 5,000 each. There will

be plentiful opportunities for agricultural and public work on the area. There is also opportunity for private employment.

At present about 7,000 acres of the land on the area are in alfalfa and in excellent condition to be converted immediately to vegetables and other specialty crops. An additional 8,000 acres of raw land can be subjugated for agricultural production, involving the construction of canals and ditches, and clearing and levelling the land.

The growing season is 270 days, and the climate and soil are generally favorable for a wide variety of agricultural production.

Tulelake

The Tulelake Relocation Area in northern California comprises 30,000 acres of land owned by the Federal Bureau of Reclamation. A Relocation Center is now being constructed there to house 10,000 evacuees.

Considerable work will have to be done to bring the land into intensive cultivation. Water is available.

The climate and soil are favorable for production of potatoes, field peas, small grains, and some other crops, as demonstrated by the type of agriculture carried on adjacent to the Relocation Area. Other possible work opportunities include the production of forest products, and the possible establishment of canning or dehydrating plants.

Minidoka

The Minidoka Relocation Area in southern Idaho, near Eden, consists of 17,000 acres owned by the Federal Bureau of Reclamation. Construction of housing for 10,000 evacuees is now under way.

A constructive public works project will be the lining of the main canal now serving the region. The canal now loses enormous quantities of its water through seepage.

The land is suitable for intensive production of sugar beets, potatoes, beans, onions, and possibly some other crops. Construction during the first year of the necessary laterals and levelling of the land should bring about 5,000 acres into production by 1943.

Climatic conditions generally are favorable. There is a growing season of 138 days and annual rainfall is 8 to 10 inches.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

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MYTHS AND FACTS
ABOUT
THE JAPANESE AMERICANS

Answering Common Misconceptions
Regarding Americans Of Japanese Ancestry

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington, D. C.

April, 1945

INOCULATION AGAINST INTOLERANCE

. . . By HAROLD S FISTERE
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The infrequent display of hostility to relocatees, bad in itself, can bring good in its wake. Most Americans, not usually vocal about the evacuees when they are well received, as is generally the case, will rise up in protest against those who display active prejudice against the Issei and Nisei or members of other minorities.

The Great Meadows incident is an example of this ort of reaction. Public resentment over this New Jersey happening was widespread and spontaneous. Today the victims of the occurrence are working 50 miles away from the locality in which it took place, and are accepted in friendly fashion by the people in the vicinity.

Clamor from a noisy minority does not prove that any area is hostile to the resettlement of Japanese Americans in their midst. On the contrary, as in the case involving the five Issei farm workers from Gila, the outburst acts as a serum to inoculate surrounding communities against similar intolerance.

Shortly after Life Magazine featured George Choichi Yamamoto in a story about the five resettlers, hundreds of letters protesting prejudice against the evacuees poured in to the magazine and to Mr. Yamamoto. Money sent to him by readers was turned over by Mr. Yamamoto to the Red Cross.

Philosophy Positive

Speaking for himself and his four companions after they went to work in Newtown, Pennsylvania, the Issei spokesman declared:

"We are not anxious to go back to the center, and will only do so if we have to...After the trouble at Great Meadows, the other men and I decided to try once more to make a go of it on a farm in the East. I myself do not believe in giving up too soon.

"Everything has worked out quite well here in our new location. I think that proves we were right in not returning to the camp. We could have made it work any place else where we found real Americans.

ACCEPTANCE

Friendly acceptance in widely separated areas is on the increase, a number of spot-check sources show. Project papers, outside two-language newspapers read by Japanese Americans, and city dailies reveal growing favorable reception. Evidence piles up, with publication in these media of news stories and reprints of letters from successfully relocated evacuees.

Relocation officials welcomed Yamamoto's stand, which presented an opportunity to prove again that if evacuees are willing to persevere, WRA can and will find new and satisfactory localities for their resettlement.

Yamamoto put it this way:

"I think the people at the centers should realize it is up to them to run their own lives after they leave the centers. While WRA has the responsibility of finding evacuees a place to go, when people leave the centers they should not expect the agency to help them as a nurse helps children. Relocated people must be ready to stick it out as we did, even if everything does not go well at first."

Herman S. Weston, on whose farm the five Issei now work, talked to several neighbors before he hired the relocated men. Only two or three individuals disapproved of Weston's bringing the Japanese to his farm. Those who objected have since changed their attitude, joining the other in unanimous acknowledgment that Weston has the best farm help in his section of Bucks county.

"Everything has progressed smoothly since the men first came," Heston later said. "The neighbors have taken kindly to them, and all five have helped out on several nearby farms.

"I knew I could depend on them by the time they'd been working a week. I find them loyal, hard-working, clean and pleasant to work with. I have a high regard for the way they keep my interests at heart."

Their employer actively reciprocates. He is interested in the plans of all five men to sharecrop and later buy their own land. Heston hopes suitable living quarters can be found for the men's families near his own farm.

A daughter of this farmer is married to an Army Air Forces sergeant now stationed in England. The young wife wrote him of her father's new helpers. The sergeant replied that he was glad to know the Issei were doing farm work, that the food was vital to winning the war. Most of the men in his company, he wrote, felt the same way.

Several of the men have had marketing experience as well as an agricultural background. They showed a marked interest in the selling as well as the raising of vegetables. Heston has taken them on a trip to Trenton, N. J., where they saw large vegetable markets in operation.

The five Issei now live in a satisfactory present and foresee a hopeful future. Great Meadows turned out to have a happy ending.

CORRECTION

Selective Service figures for Central Utah and Colorado River Centers were transposed in the October 1 Information Digest. This error was noted too late to make a correction before press time.

NEW FRIENDS OUTSIDE

Prepared to cooperate with WRA in evacuee resettlement is a new outside friend, the American Federation of International Institutes, formerly known as the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare. The Federation is made up of four agencies, the International Institutes, the Citizenship League, the Immigrants Protective League and the Americanization League.

TRENDS . . .

SELECTIVE SERVICE — The total number of Nisei from relocation centers now in active service with the Army will reach 2,000 on or about the time of Digest publication.

. . . . .

AGRICULTURE — Analysis of latest monthly figures for center grown food stuffs shows that production per resident averaged 3.45 pounds of pork, 4.44 pounds of beef, 3.6 eggs, slightly less than a quarter of a pound of poultry meat, and more than a pound a day of fresh vegetables.

Agricultural personnel estimate three fourths of center mess hall requirements were met with farm and livestock totals reported at 268,500 pounds of pork, 179,500 pounds of beef, 26,835 dozen eggs and 2,445,815 pounds of fresh vegetables.

Although total harvest figures will be incomplete until the season is over, cash value of all crops is expected to pass three and a half million dollars. Better utilization of land and facilities, made possible by 1943 trial-and-error experience, brought production closely into line with estimate schedules. The manpower shortage, curtailing agricultural programs as it has other center work projects, has caused the latest totals of farm figures to fall somewhat short of planned production.

. . . . .

RELOCATION — The number of relocatees declined in September and October as it did in the same months last year. August indefinite leaves averaged 430 a week, with only 200 a week in October. By the end of last month centers reported 5,600 still out on seasonal and 1,000 on short term leaves.

As of October 31, there were about 56,890 persons at the eight relocation centers and 18,700 at Tule Lake. A year ago there were 72,937 in the centers and 15,121 at Tule Lake. An additional 60 persons were at the Loop Center.

ONTARIO REVISITED . . . . . .

. . . By EDWARD B. MARKS, JR.
Refugee Program Officer

Fort Ontario revisited after three months shows many changes. Its population of less than 1,000 has made a collective gain in avoirdupois of around five tons. Residents are neatly clothed and are engaged in camp work activities. Except for their accents, refugee children are all but indistinguishable from American children.

On my most recent return to Fort Ontario from Washington, I found much improvement among the refugees in physical condition and mental outlook. Their progress toward normalcy was apparent. Some adjustments in their disrupted lives have been outstanding. A refugee boy has been elected president of his junior high school class. Friendships have sprung up between Shelter residents and town people.

Vital statistics total up much as in any community. There have been a birth, a death and several weddings.

Employment at the Shelter was on a voluntary basis until the recent establishment of a wage policy covering essential positions. By the end of October the number of workers neared the ceiling of 211 fixed for WRA paid refugee jobs. About 20 other residents are engaged in recreational and educational work at the Shelter for which the government does not compensate them, but which is regarded as advantageous to the community. Cooperating private agencies pay these workers.

Recruited on an emergency basis groups of refugees, as many as 35 in one day, have taken outside work to help avert spoilage of the local pear and apple crop. They were paid prevailing wages for seasonal agricultural work in the Oswego area.

Advisory Council

Much of the responsibility for employment assignments has been assumed by the Advisory Council. Its 10 refugee members consult regularly with Joseph H. Smart, Director of the Shelter. The earlier temporary council, in office for the first 60 days of the Shelter's occupancy, developed the election plan which activated the present permanent Council.

In a series of "primaries" the principal nationalities represented among the group each named five candidates. All residents over 18 were eligible to vote. They were instructed to cast their ballot for 10 of the 25 nominees on the slate, but were permitted to choose only two from each nationality group.

Four members of the temporary advisory group were returned to permanent office in the October balloting. Elected to the Council were two refugees each from Austria, Germany, Poland and Yugoslavia, with the remaining two from a group of nominees representing several minority nationality.

Sub-committees of the advisory group are active in the employment program and also give guidance in such phases of Shelter life as education, recreation, welfare and housing.

Coordinating Committee

Oswego has an advisory committee for coordination of relations between residents of the town and the Shelter. Meeting frequently with Director Smart, this committee works out plans concerning public relations, education, shopping and similar activities.

Nearly 400 refugees are enrolled in adult English classes sponsored by private agencies. Cooperating private groups have hired teachers whose sessions are conducted at hours convenient to Shelter schedules.

Tentative plans for a vocational training program include classes in machine shop practice, auto mechanics, woodworking, carpentry and cabinet making for men, and for women residents, power sewing machine operation and beauty culture. All courses will be under the auspices of groups outside WRA.

Virtually all of the private agencies rendering services to the Shelter

are channeling their effort through one organization, the Coordination Committee for Fort Ontario. The Committee provides services to the refugees for which the government is unable to assume responsibility. The government continues to supply the basic needs of the refugees.

For the past two months a pass system has been in operation. Adult residents visit the town on a rotation basis, while children attend school there on week days. As Fort Ontario fronts on one of Oswego's residential streets, it is a short walk to the center of town for shopping, visiting and obtaining specialized medical care not available at the Shelter.

The 175 children of school age are divided among the town's regular schools, a practice school at the Oswego State Teachers College and a Catholic parochial school. For the most part the youngsters are making excellent adjustments and are picking up English rapidly enough to overcome the original language handicap. The first report cards indicated that most of the children were doing satisfactory work, with several having records of exceptionally high caliber.

Although the initial rush of visitors is over, a considerable number of relatives, newspapermen and representatives of various organizations continue to come to the Shelter. Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Morgenthau were among the recent prominent visitors.

The problem of recreation for the Europeans has captured the interest of a number of persons. Mischa Elman is expected to play in engagement at Fort Ontario soon. Several concert artists have given special entertainments for the Shelter people. A loan exhibit of water colors was made available through the Oswego State Teachers College.

On their own initiative, Fort Ontario's population is providing many of its own leisure activities. Several recreation rooms furnish space for informal evening gatherings. A youth center accommodates teen-age youngsters. With the aid of local Boy Scouts, refugee troops and cub packs are being organized. Residents have a Shakespearean play in rehearsal.

As more and more of Europe is liberated, the interest among Shelter residents in returning to their homeland heightens. Some are anxious to resume their life abroad as soon as possible. Others show the inevitable results of long detention and privation in war-torn Europe, and it will be some time before they will be in a position to plan for a post-war period. A third group faces uncertainty, either because of the undetermined political future of the lands in which they lived, or due to lack of knowledge of the whereabouts of other members of their families.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. May a state legally require evacuees or appointed WRA staff members to obtain state drivers licenses to operate WRA automobiles on official business?

A. No. This precise question was decided by the Supreme Court in 1920. The Federal government prescribes the qualifications for its employees and states may not require additional qualifications for either appointed staff or evacuee employees.

E. E. Ferguson
Solicitor

Q. How much of their own food requirements, grown at the centers, were harvested by evacuees this fall to date:

A. Center farms harvested a total of 2,445,815 pounds of vegetables by the end of last month. This averaged slightly more than one pound per day for each man, woman and child in the centers. Small amounts of such vegetables as carrots and potatoes were stored for future use.

E. H. Reed
Agriculture

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Questions of general interest, received for use in the WRA Information Digest, will be answered each month by authorities on the subjects involved in the inquiries. Address questions to the Reports Division. Names of persons making inquiries will not be printed.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE ENDS AT CENTERS . . . .

. . . By C. H. Powers
Principal Engineer
Operations Division

At the same time that the construction program at the centers slows down almost to a dead stop, repair and maintenance become daily more important.

The success of the relocation program has made available for other uses many of the barracks and similar structures that were used by residents when the centers were at their population peak. As the need for buildings was reduced, policy changes coupled with a critical manpower shortage sharply altered previous construction plans.

To save labor and war-essential materials, many buildings vacated through relocation have been transformed into classrooms and made to serve other needed functions. In many cases this made it possible to cancel new construction projects.

An example shows how another factor altered original plans. A bakery at each center was part of the early construction schedule. Relocation of a substantial part of the skilled personnel experienced in bakery operation presented the first problem. When, in addition, it was found cheaper to buy bread from outside establishments, this project was abandoned. A great deal of construction planning was shelved for similar reasons.

Tule Lake Program

The Tule Lake construction program required special consideration because of that center's increased population. It has not been seriously affected by a manpower shortage. A few of its present projects now under construction will not be completed until 1945. Some planned projects at Tule with little or no work done, may be cancelled, or changes may be made in construction to utilize existing buildings. Exceptions to current Tule Lake planning will be in answer to emergency situations, brought on by changes in the program or for reasons that cannot now be foreseen.

The program of maintenance at all centers gradually increases. The need for repairs mounts on buildings provided to house and care for the needs of evacuees, as well as on utility and administrative buildings. The extent of maintenance requirements arises from the fact that the centers were constructed at a time when a critical shortage of both manpower and construction materials existed and further, they were planned as temporary installations.

With the use of army theater-of-operations type of structure at centers, in many cases the buildings rest on wood block foundations, or squarely on the ground. Second-hand pipe of questionable quality was used on many of the water lines because it was impossible to obtain a better grade of pipe in time to meet the center occupation deadline.

In some centers all roofing has recently had to be replaced. New foundations have been required beneath many buildings. In still other cases total floor failure has resulted from the use of green lumber and the lack of ample air space under buildings. Units and even entire buildings have had to be replaced because of the temporary nature of the original installations.

Need Major Repairs

The temporary nature of foundations has shortened the life of pumping and other equipment, making major repairs necessary in many cases before normally required. In some of the centers depletion of ground water has made it imperative to drill and equip additional wells to provide a sufficient supply of water to meet domestic use and fire protection requirements.

The development of irrigation, drainage and road projects is rapidly drawing to a close at the centers. Wherever possible, this program has been reduced in size because of the number of persons relocating. The only remaining work under these headings will be the completion of projects already started, the improvement of existing facilities, the maintenance necessary to keep the centers in workable, livable condition and their facilities protected against undue depreciation.

An anticipated serious manpower

shortage during 1945 will make it necessary to reduce the maintenance and operation program wherever possible. Every effort will be made to reduce critical material requirements. This can be accomplished in part by making any surplus construction materials available for transfer between centers.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Charles F. Miller, formerly Relocation Officer in the Denver office, has been made Relocation Supervisor.

Boyd Larsen has transferred to the Washington office as Assistant Supply and Finance Officer. He has been Finance Officer at Heart Mountain.

Paul Horton, Assistant Project Director in charge of Operations, has resigned from the WRA staff at Gila River.

William Rawlings is the new Assistant Project Director in charge of Operations at Minidoka.

James Wells has transferred to Rohwer to be Assistant Project Director, the same position he formerly held at Tule Lake.

Rohwer's Assistant Project Director, Joseph B. Hunter, has resigned.

The former Chief of the Relocation Division Edwin Arnold, has transferred to UNRRA as Chief of the Far Eastern Division.

Francis Mangham, Assistant Project Director at Rohwer, has left the agency on military furlough.

Moris Burge, formerly Deputy Project Director of Poston, has been made Assistant Director for the Emergency Refugee Shelter at Oswego, N. Y.

Martin P. Gunderson, who was high school principal at Tule Lake, is now that center's Acting Assistant Project Director in charge of Community Management.

Louis Noyes is the new Project Attorney at Tule Lake.

E. W. Conrad, Portland, Ore. newspaperman, succeeds Russell A. Bankson as Reports Officer at Topaz.

J. Lloyd, formerly at Jerome, is now a member of the Welfare Section staff.

TWO DISMISSED FOR MISUSE OF CAR

Two WRA employees were summarily dismissed from the Washington staff for misuse of a government vehicle, Earl D. Brooks, head of the Personnel Management Section announced.

No other course of action was open, Brooks explained. Dismissal is mandatory under Section 202-B of the Statute for Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1945.

WRA personnel in Washington and in the field were previously cautioned concerning this ruling through Administrative Instruction No. 138, which states in part that "any employee of the government vehicle for other than authorized purposes will be summarily dismissed."

SPEAKING TOUR FOR PFC. HIGA

Pfc. Thomas Higa, recently returned to this country from active duty with the 100th Battalion in Italy, is on a Japanese language speaking tour of the larger cities. His talks, sponsored by the J.A.C.L., feature his battlefield experiences and those of the regiment to which the battalion was attached. His itinerary follows:

Nov. 1	Minneapolis, Minn.
" 1	Milwaukee, Wis.
" 2	Chicago, Ill.
" 3	Ann Arbor, Mich.
" 4	Detroit, Mich.
" 5	Cleveland, Ohio
" 7	New York, N. Y.
" 12	Philadelphia, Pa.
" 13	Washington, D. C.
" 18	Cincinnati, Ohio
" 19	St. Louis, Mo.
" 23	McGehee, Ark.
" 27	St. Louis, Mo.
" 27	Kansas City, Mo.
" 28	Denver, Colo.
" 29	Brighton, Colo.
" 30	Denver, Colo.
Dec. 1	Salt Lake City, Utah
" 5	Los Angeles, Calif.
" 6	Manzanar, Calif.
" 9	Los Angeles, Calif.
" 10	Santa Barbara, Calif.

A new pamphlet in Japanese, "Facts About Philadelphia," is being processed.

An Authority suggests aids
college relocation

THE NISEI GOES TO COLLEGE o o o o o

.... By THOMAS R. BODINE
WRA Consultant on
Student Relocation

To assist project personnel in assuming new responsibilities in placement of Nisei students in colleges, my tour of all centers, from the end of October through January, is in the capacity of WRA consultant on Student Relocation for the Community Management Division, as well as Field Director of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council.

During the past two years, 3,000 students of Japanese ancestry have been placed in 550 institutions of higher learning all across the country, and the Council now feels that it has accomplished most of what it set out to do. It has gained acceptance for students of Japanese ancestry at the schools and secured financial aid for many of them.

Council a Clearinghouse

Believing that the project high schools can do a better job for their oncoming graduates than an outside agency, the Council last month turned over the placement and public relations functions to the staff of WRA. The Council will continue, however, to serve as a clearing house for college information. Another important function retained by NJASRC will be its channeling of requests for financial aid to interested church groups.

At each center a member of the high school staff is to act as Student Relocation Counsellor, helping students select their schools and guiding them through their applications for entrance. With the lifting on August 31 of the requirements for clearance from the Provost Marshal General's Office, evacuee students may now enter all schools on the same basis as any other students. Their applications may be sent direct to the college or vocational school of their choosing.

Despite the reinstatement of Selective Service for evacuees, with its heavy inroads into male enrollments, matriculations of Japanese Americans in colleges and universities, vocational, trade, nursing and other schools, remain high. This shows the evacuees' continued belief in the value of education. Of the 2,000 boys and girls who graduated in 1944 from high schools at the centers, 400 entered institutions of higher learning this fall.

College Bound Clubs

Where fear or lack of guidance stand in the way of the center high school students' desire for college training, the formation of College Bound Clubs has been found useful in the past. College Bound Clubs help the Counsellor maintain a library of catalogs, college papers and magazines, and often decorate a club room with college pennants and banners. Examples of students who have already relocated, and of the advantages to be gained by further education, are also an excellent means to help prospective college entrants.

When parents object, as they do particularly to daughters going alone into strange localities, mothers and fathers may be assured that the Council will locate a friend and advisor on the campus for any student who makes his or

FIRST STUDENT GRANT AT TOPAZ

Topaz' Student Scholarship Aid Fund made its first grant, $100, to Midori Hashimoto for assistance at Iowa State Teachers College. The Scholarship Aid organization raised $1,336.82 through contributions of residents and interested friends who have relocated, and by sponsoring movies. Grants are awarded on the basis of students' needs.

UPROOTED AMERICANS

IN

YOUR COMMUNITY

Department of the Interior
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D.C.

May 1945

FOREWORD

To Public and Private Agencies
Serving Evacuee Resettlers:

In coming months public and private agencies in many States will be working with clients of a new type. The new clients are Americans of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated in 1942 from their home communities in the West Coast States. For insight into their problems and for success in dealing with them, a knowledge of what has happened to them since 1942 and of how they lived before that is essential.

In most cases, background facts about individuals or families who are relocating are contained in family relocation summaries prepared at the centers before the evacuees' departure and forwarded to the relocation officer serving your community. It is the purpose of this booklet, however, to supply some background facts and to give brief answers to three questions: How does it happen that persons of Japanese ancestry have come to your community? What kind of people are they? How does one deal with them?

It is hoped that these facts will provide a basis for understanding which will aid in the satisfactory solution of an important national problem, namely, the re-integration of this uprooted group into normal, productive American life.

D. S. Myer
Director

UPROOTED AMERICANS IN YOUR COMMUNITY

INTRODUCTION

The persons of Japanese ancestry who have relocated or who are now relocating from War Relocation Authority centers into communities throughout the country have had an unprecedented experience extending through the past three years: evacuation and continued exclusion. If these people had not been uprooted from their homes and placed in relocation centers, the chances are very slight that they would require help from any public agency. However, many of them have emerged from that experience with varied problems. Some are financial; some are of a less material and more intangible nature. In either case, you will find, as the War Relocation Authority has found, that persons of Japanese parentage are very much like other people. They are men, women and children who want economic security, family affection and freedom to work and plan their own lives.

If the displacement of America's Japanese population were of a simple nature, it might be plausible to believe that they could just go back to the homes they evacuated and resume their pre-Pearl Harbor mode of life. Unfortunately, it is not so simple as that. Many, through no fault of their own, have lost their homes, their farms, property or businesses. Others are simply exercising a normal desire to explore a new section of the United States. Many, of course, are returning to their former homes.

During 1942, when the blow of evacuation hit the 110,000 West Coast Japanese Americans, some of them rallied after a short period and made plans to leave what they felt was the questionable security of the relocation centers to which they had been sent. From the fall of 1942 until January 2, 1945, when the lifting of the West Coast Exclusion Order officially reopened that area to most evacuees, about 35,000 had resettled successfully in other parts of the country.

January 2, 1945, has a double meaning for all evacuees. One, as just noted, marked the end of the ban, and the other, a beginning of the liquidation of the centers. With elimination of the cause for their operation, the War Relocation Authority has determined that by January 2, 1946, all centers shall be closed.

To those who have long since left the centers and to those who are now making plans for either westward or eastward resettlement, the centers' closing date holds little or no fear. But among the nearly 60,000 evacuees whom the Army has declared free to leave and who are still not settled at the time this is being written, there are some who will need your help--the help of welfare and other community agencies and of public-spirited citizens.

At present the War Relocation Authority is able to give initial assistance where it is needed and to refer the more difficult cases to appropriate agencies. But shortly after the centers close, WRA's participation in this kind of readjustment will also stop as the agency itself goes out of existence.

Like all segments of our population, the Japanese have the aged, the sick, and dependent children among them. However, they are traditionally self-supporting. In the past they have tended to solve the problems of such persons within their own communities, as many national groups in this country have been doing. Japanese American mutual assistance associations are a familiar institution. But now with some evacuees going into strange communities, and others returning to a new pattern of living on the West Coast, they may have neither the financial security nor the courage to get started again without at least temporary assistance.

Where evacuees are returning to their former homes, they may apply for assistance under State programs.

For evacuees going into new communities the initial WRA relocation grant may be supplement under procedures agreed upon, where needed by funds available through the Resettlement Assistance Program of the Social Security Board.

WRA staff members and those evacuees who have studied the problem objectively believe that the longer evacuees put off the reality of having to resume normal community life among non-Japanese, the more formidable that readjustment will become. The Army's decision so reopen the Pacific Coast, the Supreme Courts' December (1944) definition of the status of evacuees, and the consistently splendid record of Nisei soldiers on every battlefront have provided their parents and families with legal and moral reasons for living wherever they want to and enjoying the freedom for which the United Nations are fighting.

WHO ARE THEY?

An Immigrant Group

The Japanese Americans consist of two contrasting generations -- about 47,000 immigrant parents and about 80,000 citizen children. Some 91 per cent of the total population lived in the West Coast States before the war. Like all immigrant groups in the United States the parents have had problems of fitting into life in this country, and the Americanized children have had problems of adjusting to their less Americanized parents. The parents for the most part speak only Japanese and broken English, while the children speak English and know very little Japanese. The young people are often ashamed of and antagonistic to the Oriental ways of their parents. The parents have tried various means to keep their children closer to them, thus creating cultural and psychological conflicts. In these respects they are like most immigrant groups in the United States. But among them the conflict between generations has a special character, partly as a result of the great age gap between the older and the younger people.

Japanese immigrants began to enter this country in considerable numbers about 1900. Most of them were young men, eager to study or work and hoping for better opportunities to make a living. By 1910 there were more than 50,000 of these young men, scattered widely in the three West Coast States. Some had been unsuccessful; others had done well or were getting good starts. The latter began to think of establishing families in this country. Some

returned to Japan and brought wives back with them; others, with less money, selected wives by mail in the old country, the so-called "picture brides." From 1910-1920 most of the early immigrants, thirty to forty years old, secured wives and began to have families. During the same period immigration decreased, as a result of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" between the United States and Japan under the terms of which Japan agreed not to issue passports to laborers. Passage in 1924 of the Immigration Act ended Japanese immigration. This early male migration, the coming of women ten to fifteen years later, and the subsequent general exclusion has resulted in a peculiar age distribution.

By 1940, two years before the evacuation, there were very few persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States between the ages of 30 and 40. The original male immigrants have a median age of about 60, while their wives average some ten years younger. Their older children were in their teens or early twenties. The cultural differences that always exist between first and second generations immigrant people were, as a consequence, intensified. The Japanese Americans are, themselves, conscious of this distinctness and use two words contrasting the generations. They speak of the parents or first generation as Issei, and the children or second generation as Nisei.

The Issei Background.

Both in Japan and the United States the Issei have been largely country people. Most of the first immigrants came from the crowded rural regions of southern Japan. They settled in largest numbers in the rapidly developing rural areas of California, Washington, and Oregon. At first they worked as laborers, but by 1940 all but a few thousand who had not married were no longer in that class. They had become farm owners, managers, or at least renters, usually concentrating on special crops such as celery, strawberries, and truck produce which required intensive farming methods. At the time that this transition was taking place many were also moving into the cities. By 1940 about one-fourth of the immigrants were proprietors of small restaurants, dry cleaning establishments, dye works, or retail stores in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle and other West Coast cities.

The fair success of the Issei in achieving some economic independence despite many odds against them has rested in part on their relatively high educational level. The immigration restrictions against Japanese laborers decreased, to a great extent, the number of illiterates among them. The majority of the Issei have the equivalent of a grammar or high school education. There are only a handful of illiterates, and several thousand have had college training either in Japan or the United States or both.

As the Issei settled on farms or moved into the West Coast cities, they tended like other immigrants to concentrate in the same neighborhoods. In these rural areas and "Little Tokyos" of the larger cities many of the customs and institutions that they had known in Japan reasserted themselves. The first and perhaps most important was the family. The Japanese stand in marked contrast with other Oriental immigrants in the extent to which they have developed family life in this country. The parents have tried desperately

to preserve the Japanese ideals of the dominance of the father, the careful arrangement of marriages by the parents, and the subordination of the individual to the family interests. Like the children of other immigrants whose family patterns are different from the American, the Nisei have often rebelled. But every Nisei whether he has conformed or not in his own personal life, has been made acutely conscious of his parents' views of family duties.

Almost every community had at least two churches, one Buddhist and one Christian. The majority of the Issei were Buddhist and this has resulted in considerable isolation for them. The Christians among the Issei were able to establish contacts through their church interests with non-Japanese. There are practically no Buddhists in the United States except for the Japanese and consequently religious interests could not provide for them an avenue of contact with non-Japanese. The Buddhist sects, however, showed a remarkable degree of tolerance, altering their ritual and organization to conform to Christian patterns and permitting a great deal of freedom to Nisei in joining in activities with other church groups.

In the Japanese neighborhoods people from the same perfecture in Japan often joined together to form mutual assistance associations, called Kenjinkai. In addition, every community had its Japanese type association which was often a social club, business association, and welfare agency combined. The Japanese Association and the Kenjinkai usually cared for dependent members of the community. As a result very few Japanese Americans came into contact with the county or other welfare agencies.

Within these institutions traditional Japanese ways of behavior were preserved. For an outsider attempting to understand the Issei and deal with them successfully, knowledge of the custom of the go-between is important. An essential feature of personal relations among Japanese is that no one should ever cause embarassment to anyone else of equal or superior social position as a result of rejecting a request or suggestion. This has created a custom through which direct refusals may be avoided. Negotiations of almost any kind are carried out by means of go-betweens, and refusals are made to the go-between rather than to the person directly concerned. Marriages, for example, are transacted through a go-between who has no personal interest whatever in the arrangement. This "indirection" in personal relations is not easy for an American accustomed to direct negotiation to understand. Nevertheless, it should always be remembered that an Issei, even though he actually disagrees strongly with you, usually avoids saying no.

A Minority People

Even more important for understanding the Issei than a knowledge of their Japanese cultural heritage is an awareness that during their thirty to forty years in the United States they have encountered prejudice and discrimination. Every Issei has had some unpleasant experience affecting his property, his children, his personal relations, or all three as a result of prejudice on the part of some Americans. More serious was the fact that all Issei are by law ineligible to become citizens of the United States.

Ever since the arrival of the first Japanese on the mainland in the 1890's there have been recurrent waves of antagonism against them on the West Coast. The Issei have learned to live with the situation, but they still expect to find prejudice in every American until he demonstrates that he does not have it.

Ineligibility to United States citizenship has established a basic feeling of insecurity in almost every Issei. The law has forced them to think of Japan rather than the United States as their legal protector. Nevertheless, as a result of having established themselves in business or on a farm in this country and having brought up children and educated them here, they have become inevitably committed to living in the United States. There is thus a contradiction between their enforced legal status as Japanese citizens and their family and economic stake in this country.

The feeling of insecurity takes the concrete form (and this is especially true since evacuation) of fear of deportation. Evacuation intensified their feelings of uncertainty about the intentions of the U. S. Government towards them. However much an Issei may have identified himself with the United States in his day-to-day living, he is constantly aware that the Government may decide to deal with him at any time as a Japanese citizen.

The fear of deportation has always been an important factor in the refusal of Issei to make use of county or other welfare facilities. Many Issei believe that application for public assistance would make them liable to deportation as indigent aliens or make them ineligible to return to the United States if they should go to Japan for a visit. That is one reason why they developed their own group aids for taking care of dependency problems. Although they ahve learned to use War Relocation Authority facilities while at the centers, it is likely that the old attitudes and fears will tend to reassert themselves as Issei leave the centers and are faced with learning the use of outside welfare agencies. Constant reassurances on this point will be necessary.

THE NISEI

The outstanding characteristic of the Nisei is the great extent to which they are assimilated to American ways. Their degree of assimilation depends in individual cases on whether their contacts were extensive with other American through Christian Church organizations, high school and university or other groups or whether contacts were more limited as a result of relative isolation in rural communities and Buddhist churches. But even among the less obviously Americanized Nisei, it is a matter of degree.

A striking characteristic of most Nisei is the extent to which they have drifted apart from their parents largely as a result of their lack of knowledge of the Japanese language. Another trait is their strong desire for conformity with American ways of talking and acting. The parents have long recognized the rapid growth of their children away from them and adopted means, such as Japanese language schools, in an effort to stem the

tide. It is apparent that despite such measures the Nisei are at least as thoroughly Americanized as any other second generation group in the country.

There has persisted among them, however, a high degree of respect for their parents' ideals in regard to family obligations, even though they have rejected their parents' views concerning courtship and arrangement of marriages. Most Nisei show an unusual degree of obedience to their parents and often exhibit feelings of guilt when they are unable to adjust their lives to the parents' wishes.

As part of the process of their Americanization, Nisei have been attracted to various youth organizaions, like the Boy Scouts, the YMCA and YWCA. Even the Buddhist youth group, the Young Buddhist Association, has assumed some of the characteristics of the YMCA. Nisei have also been active in high school youth groups. All these activities have been continued and stimulated in the relocation centers, so that a basis exists among students for further integration into American life through national organizations.

Least assimilated of the Nisei are the majority of those who were sent to school in Japan by their parents. About 9,000, or thirteen per cent of the Nisei originally evacuated to the centers, had received some education in Japan. They are called Kibei by other Japanese Americans. Some of them spent many years in Japan and took on Japanese ways quite fully; others spent only a year or two there. Some reacted violently against Japan and its politics and culture, others accepted it. The majority of the latter group, along with some non-Kibei who reacted bitterly against the evacuation, are now in the Tule Lake Center or have renounced their American citizenship and are in Department of Justice internment camps.

One feature of the relation between Nisei and Issei has been the unusual dependence which many Issei have had to place on their elder children in business matters. Because they did not know the English language and because of alien land laws, the Issei have leaned heavily on their oldest sons in legal and commercial matters. Thus many a youth, while regarded by his father as dependent upon him, actually had a certain amount of responsibility for the economic life of the family.

Evacuation and Center Life.

The three years since the spring of 1942 have been a period of anxiety and painful readjustment for Issei and Nisei alike. At first neither group knew what to plan for the future. Nisei were resentful of the evacuation and the denial of opportunities to prove their loyalty. Many Issei gave up hope of a future in this country and even expected deportation after the war.

In the centers, despite all that could be provided by a government agency to meet the basic physical needs and to help in organizing education, religious, and recreational facilities, a real economic base was lacking and consequently there was no meaningful framework for living. Normal attitudes towards work and normal community life had in large measure to be suspended.

As the relocation policy went into effect the older Nisei increasingly accepted the opportunity to escape from the institutional life of the centers. The Issei, on the other hand, were inclined to accept the physical security despite the threat to family life and individual initiative. Many felt themselves too old to begin again. Many in the isolation of center life feared the outside world. This lack of confidence in themselves and fear of the outside continues, but concern for their children and realization that they must take their chances for the children's sake are gaining ground.

WHAT DO THEY WANT?

Nisei, Wanting Both Feet in America.

About 75 per cent of the approximately 35,000 evacuees who had relocated from WRA centers before the West Coast ban was officially lifted were Nisei. Why was that so? Because they ahd the education and training to qualify for war industry, office, hospital and other jobs. In 1942, some 19 per cnet of 39,000 Nisei 18 years or over, who were at the centers, had completed one year or more of college. For groups with immigrant parents, that proportion is high.

Many Nisei say that although they feel that evacuation temporarily swept aside some of their rights as citizens, the relocation process has produced many opportunities for their integration into American life. For the first time, they say, they have been released from the "inhibiting influences of West Coast prejudice." How many of the Nisei and their families will return to the Pacific area is a moot question, but, wherever they decide to go or stay, they will have a different attitude toward American life.

A letter written by a young evacuee girl who recently returned to San Francisco from the Poston relocation center, says:

".....On the train, while we were sitting in the women's lounge because there were no seats, several girls came in, practically all of whom were coming to the Bay area to meet their husbands who had been overseas for two years, three years, etc. We talked for some time, and I told them about the relocation centers. They went back to their seats on the train and told several returned servicemen about us. The next thing I knew, as we were heading for the diner, a Marine stopped me and asked to stop by on the way back and talk to them. This I did. Both the Marine and the sailor had spent months on the South Pacific Islands and talked to me as if I had been their neighbor back home. We had a swell bull session, the sailor, Marine, paratrooper and I! We discussed politics, Irishmen, medicine, relocation centers, and the Marine made the remark, 'I wonder how those fellows feel, the Japanese boys who are fighting, with their parents locked up in relocation centers.' I did stress the fact that we are free to leave any time we please.

"Everything here is so new to me yet that everything I do or see seems to be a new adventure, and I like it. I get a definite thrill out of cantering down the sidewalks, jostled by the hurrying throngs. The beauty

of it is that no one pays any attention to you. Your're just one of a multitude of people who have jobs and a life to lead....."

Issei, Wanting to Salvage a Self-Sufficient Future.

Evacuation and West Coast exclusion have had a far more debilitating effect on Issei than on Nisei. Language barriers and a limited occupational experience -- a large number of the Issei are farmers and fruit-growers-- are perhaps the two chief explanations. Some went out to work on seasonal agricultural jobs, but few resettled permanently outside of the relocation centers. Most of that small number have ventured out under the protective wing of their Nisei children.

Issei still in the centers fall into these groups: elderly bachelors, who were primarily migratory laborers; farm tenants or share-croppers; farm owners and managers; widows, businessmen. Of those, the widows, bachelors, and former farm tenants, are most likely to need service or assistance. The rest can be counted upon to make a strong effort to re-establish themselves.

Because of the peculiar immigration pattern of the Japanese, Issei men generally are about ten years older than their wives. Even before evacuation the Issei men began to die off, leaving their widows to support their school children. At that time the number of dependency cases was too large to be handled within the Japanese communities, and so local welfare agencies were called upon to help. However, by now, the majority of the children have only a few more years of school, and then they will be able to support their mothers. Some widows, of course, have sons in the service, from whom they receive dependency benefits.

Among the center Issei there are some 5,000 bachelors, most of whom came here before the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907, which limited immigration of Japanese laborers to this country. Although before evacuation they were migratory laborers, they managed to maintain themselves quite consistently, and during off-seasons they were cared for by the Japanese communities. Now, however, the strain of many years of hard physical labor has begun to tell and they are much less self-reliant than formerly. They have no family ties, and even in the centers, have led quite an isolated existence. They are realistic about the number of years they can expect to live, but during their last period of life they may require the help and services of community agencies.

About two-thirds of the Issei farmers had been tenants or share-croppers with marginal incomes. When they return to their former occupations, they will have to wait a year for an income-producing crop. In the meantime, some of these tenant farmers will need public assistance to equip their homes, feed their children, and re-establish themselves as productive members of your community.

FURTHER READING

Further information about Japanese Americans and the program of the

War Relocation Authority will be found in the publications listed below. Copies may be obtained from area and district offices or the War Relocation Authority, Barr Building, Washington (25), D.C.

Issei, Nisei, Kibei

Reprint of an article published in Fortune magazine, April, 1944, (revised October, 1944), reviewing the program of the War Relocation Authority and the problems created by the evacuation from the West Coast of 110,000 people of Japanese descent.

Nisei in Uniform

An illustrated pamphlet depicting the service of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the Armed Forces of the United States. Limited free distribution; copies may be purchased from the Government Printing Office, Washington (25), D.C.

What We're Fighting For

United States servicemen look at the fighting record of Americans of Japanese ancestry and the treatment accorded their kindred in some communities in the U.S.A.

Myths and Facts

Answering 21 common misconceptions regarding Americans of Japanese ancestry. Objective facts on dual citizenship, Japanese language schools, loyalty, assimilability and other matters.

70,000 American Refugees

A summary of the problems created by the evacuation; published by the Citizens Committee for Resettlement of the Congregational Christian Committee for work with Japanese Evacuees, 6501 Wydown Blvd., St. Louis 5, Missouri.

THE SEGREGATION PROGRAM

A STATEMENT FOR APPOINTED PERSONNEL

IN W.R.A. CENTERS

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE SEGREGATION PROGRAM OF WRA

A foreward by Director Myer

The War Relocation Authority is responsible for the welfare of all the people of Japanese ancestry who live in relocation centers. The execution of this responsibility is made more difficult by the fact that some of the relocation center residents have indicated that they are neither loyal to this country nor sympathetic to its war aims, while the great majority have indicated that they wish to be American. The War Relocation Authority has an obligation to each of these groups, and it also has an obligation to safeguard and further the national interest.

After long and serious deliberation, the decision has been made that the responsibilities of the War Relocation Authority can best be fulfilled if a separation is made between those who wish to follow the American way of life, and those whose interests are not in harmony with those of the United States.

Accordingly, procedures for a program of segregation have been developed. All relocation center residents found not to be loyal or sympathetic to the United States will be moved to the Tule Lake Center, and those Tule Lake residents found to be American in their loyalties or sympathies will be moved to other centers or, preferably, given permission to relocate outside. The population of the relocation centers after segregation will be composed of those whose interests are bound with the welfare of the United States, and who therefore are eligible to move from the relocation centers to outside communities.

The program of segregation is not being undertaken in any sense as a measure of punishment or penalty for those who will be moved to or retained in the Tule Lake Center. The War Relocation Authority recognizes the integrity of those persons of Japanese ancestry who frankly have declared their sympathy for Japan or their lack of allegiance to the United States. While the privilege of leave will be denied to those assigned to the Tule Lake Center, this privilege would not have been available to them had they remained in other centers.

Segregation offers promise of giving to those evacuees who want to be American the opportunity to live as Americans and to express their Americanism without interference; it should result in increased assurance of harmony in the relocation centers; it should increase public acceptance of those granted leave clearance, and thus aid in the relocation of these people.

The decisions as to who will be segregated will be made in a spirit of fairness and justice.

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While it is recognized that the segregation process will put to much trouble, those persons who must move, I have no question that the national interest and the long range welfare of the thousands of loyal American citizens and law abiding aliens justify the step to be taken.

The successful execution of the segregation program demands the full cooperation of every member of the appointed staff at each relocation center. I have confidence that the task will be completed efficiently and with considerate understanding of the problems of the evacuees.

Dillon S. Myer
Director

THE APPROACH TO SEGREGATION.

Segregation is the inevitable result of public reaction to the indiscriminate intermingling of evacuees who are loyal to Japan and those who are loyal to the United States. The idea of segregation has found sponsors among evacuees, the press, officials of the Federal government, and among thoughtful observers in the general public. It is a significant step in a socil problem unprecedented in American history.

Segregation was decided upon because it holds promise of benefitting the evacuees, immediately and in the future. Particularly, it should benefit those who, regardless of their citizenship, have indicated that they want to be American. While the War Relocation Authority cannot and will not disregard its obligations to those evacuees who prefer to be Japanese, it would be remiss in its duty if it were to overlook any opportunity to hasten the time when those who want to be American may enjoy their full rights as citizens or law abiding aliens.

The segregation process is based primarily on the choice of the individual evacuee, as expressed in words or in acts. Some of the evacuees have said they prefer to live in Japan; others, while not expressing desire to live in Japan, have refused to pledge loyalty to the United States; still others, by their acts in the relocation centers or before evacuation, have indicated that their interests lie with Japan rather than with the United States! In one way or another, these people have made their own choices. The War Relocation Authority is assuming the grave responsibility of interpreting what those choices were.

In carrying on the segregation process it is necessary to do three major things:

1. Make certain that all evacuees have full understanding of the reasons for segregation, the basis for it, and how it is to be carried out.

2. Determine with all possible fairness and accuracy who should be assigned to the segregation center

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NOTE: This statement on the segregation program for appointed personnel is general rather than complete and detailed. Each staff member should have a copy of the pamphlet prepared for evacuees "Segregation of Persons of Japanese Ancestry". Further details will be found in Administrative Instruction No. 100, in the "Manual of Operations", and in other statements: "Special Problems In Regard To Evacuee Attitudes and the Segregation Program", and "Questions and Answers For Governing Administration And Policy of the Segregation Center. "These will be available for study in the office of the Project Director.

3. Help the persons to be moved to prepare for their departure well in advance, so the actual movement may be made smoothly and on schedule.

The actual movement of non-segregants from Tule Lake and segregants from other centers to Tule Lake will be carried out by the Army, with the cooperation of the Office of Defense Transportation and the Association of American Railroads. It is expected that upwards of 20,000 persons will be transferred from one center to another.

EVACUEE UNDERSTANDING AND ACCEPTANCE.

The precise methods of presenting to evacuees the reasons for segregation, how it will operate, and to elicit their full cooperation will vary from center to center. In general, however, it will be necessary to conduct an extensive educational program throughout the center, through lectures, forums, and discussions of many types, as well as printed materials.

A Segregation Information Bureau probably will be found helpful, as a place to which evacuees may come for answers to their questions. This bureau should be provided with all official statements dealing with segregation, including Administrative Instruction No. 100; the Manual of Operations; the statement answering questions on the operation of the segregation center, and other informative material which may be developed.

A pamphlet on segregation, intended for distribution to every evacuee family, has been prepared in English and Japanese and will be available in each relocation center. A slightly modified version will be available for residents of Tule Lake.

The project newspaper will be utilized to provide information on segregation, especially to keep residents currently informed as the time approaches for actual movement. Official notices on bulletin boards also will be employed.

Each staff member has an implicit responsibility to become familiar with the manner in which the segregation program is to be carried out, and to know where authoritative information can be obtained. It is highly important that persons not on the Board of Review or the Leave Clearance Section refrain from speculating on reasons for any decisions of those two hearing bodies. Likewise, the Welfare Section should be the one group of staff members to discuss with evacuees their decisions as to whether family members not designated for segregation should remain with other members of the family who are to be segregated.

The details of preparing for departure will be discussed with each family or individual to move by a group of Information Consultants. There is no reason, however, why these matters should not be discussed by any well informed staff member who is questioned by an evacuee.

Each family or person concerned will receive written notices requesting him to appear before the Board of Review or the Leave Section, as the case may be, for hearings. He will be notified in writing of the decision of the Board. Those to be moved will be instructed to appear for an interview with a representative of the Welfare Section. Later, notices will be provided concerning details of preparing baggage, crating furniture and other possessions and the time of departure and the car in which the person or family will travel.

It is highly probable that during the segregation period, rumors will be extremely numerous, some of them stemming from ignorance, some from fear, and perhaps some from a desire to obstruct the program. One person, such as the Reports Officer, should be designated to head a "Rumor Clinic" and to provide information which will block their further spread once they are reported. Each staff member should be aware of the troubles that may arise from rumors which are founded on misinformation or partial information. When a rumor is encountered, the staff member should do three things: a. Supply the correct information to the person making the erroneous statement; b. Attempt to learn its source; c. Report it immediately to the Reports Officer, so an attempt may be made to spike it before it receives greater currency.

DETERMINING WHO SHALL BE SEGREGATED.

Administrative Instruction No. 100 provides that persons whose applications for repatriation or expatriation were in good standing as of July 1, 1943, shall be designated for segregation (or for continued residence in the case of those in Tule Lake) without hearing.

Hearings will be held for various categories of others who are considered for segregation.

A board of Review for Segregation will be appointed by the Project Director to hold hearings for those who have refused to pledge loyalty to the United States or good behavior while in this country ("No" answers, refusals to answer, or refusal to register). This will be a "streamlined" hearing, to make sure that the attitude of the evacuee concerned has not changed, and that his earlier statement, or refusal to register, reflected his true feelings. Those whose lack of loyalty to the United States is determined by the Board of Review will be designated for segregation. Those who indicate that they now desire to pledge loyalty or good behavior will be given the opportunity to do so, and then will be asked to appear before a representative or committee of the Leave Section for another hearing to determine

eligibility for leave clearance.

The Leave Section will hold hearings for all persons assigned to it by the Board of Review, for those who qualified their answers to Question 28 in the registration, those who have been denied leave clearance by the Director, those with adverse intelligence records, those who have been unfavorably passed upon by the Joint Board, those who applied for repatriation or expatriation and then withdrew their applications before July 1, 1943, those who said "No" to Question 28 and later changed their answers to "Yes", and others whose eligibility for leave is in doubt. The object of the hearings of persons in this group will be to determine those who are eligible for leave clearance. It is anticipated that the leave clearance hearings for this group may not be completed in all centers by the time the major movement of segregants is completed. Persons who are determined to be ineligible for leave as result of the leave clearance hearings will be moved to, or retained in, the Tule Lake Center, even after the principal movement is over.

Those who are declared eligible for leave may relocated into ordinary communities at any time they see fit. Tule Lake residents declared eligible for leave will be moved to other centers (Minidoka, Central Utah, Heart Mountain, Granada, Rohwer, or Jerome) or relocate from Tule Lake before the segregation process is completed. A special effort will be made to encourage eligible evacuees in Tule Lake to relocate, rather than moving to another relocation center. A special staff will visit Tule Lake while it is still a relocation center, to encourage outside relocation of eligible people, and priority on job opportunities will be given to residents of this center, up to the time when the movement begins.

PREPARATIONS FOR MOVING.

Each person or family designated to move from a relocation center to Tule Lake, or from Tule Lake to another center, will be interviewed by representatives of the Welfare Section, to determine whether or not some of the persons not required to move wish to do so in order to stay with the family; whether all persons scheduled to move are able to travel; whether any special train accommodations will be necessary. These interviews will require a large staff, and certain staff members may be assigned to work as members of the Welfare Section.

The Project Medical Director may certify that certain individuals are too ill or infirm to be moved, or that special accommodations should be provided in the event that they are moved. Members of the immediate family will be permitted to remain with persons whose physical condition will not permit their being moved.

A staff of Information Consultants will be designated by the Project Director to give detailed instructions and assistance to evacuees who are to be transferred, in preparing for their departure. Personal luggage which will be needed on the trip will be taken into the coaches. Each person should take items which will be needed after arrival at the new location as checkable baggage. This includes such items as trunks, boxes with handles, duffle bags. Baggage may be checked through up to 150 pounds for each full fare ticket. It will travel on the transfer train, but will not be available during the trip. Furniture, including that which has been made at the center, household furnishings, and other necessary possessions not taken as luggage or checked as baggage, will be sent later by freight. All items should be properly crated and tagged. Tags will be provided by the Information Consultants, and the War Relocation Authority will provide materials for crating without cost.

POLICIES IN TULE LAKE CENTER

In most respects, Tule Lake Center will continue its operations under the same policies as in the past. A major change in policy will prohibit the granting of leave to residents of the center. It should be made clear to evacuees that this prohibition on the granting of leave applies to all persons in the center, whether they are there by assignment or whether they voluntarily live in the center in order to be with members of their family assigned to the center.

There will be no representative evacuee community council in the Tule Lake Center, and no Judicial Commission. Violators of laws or WRA regulations will be tried in the civil courts or by the Project Director.

Schools will be operated on the same basis as at relocation centers, except that parents may decide whether or not they wish to have their children attend. If other types of schools are desired by the segregants, they must be provided at their own expense.

Food, housing, medical service, legal assistance, property assistance, community enterprises, leisure time activities and freedom of worship will be provided or will be permitted by WRA as in relocation centers.

Establishment of the Tule Lake Center as a place of residence for those who are not loyal to the United States will not eliminate the Leupp Center, as a place of residence for socially maladjusted men.

A SUMMARY OF THE STEPS IN SEGREGATION.

Following is a summary of the steps in segregation presented in more detail in the Manual of Operations:

1. A list of repatriates and expatriates from the Washington Office will be checked against the center's records and revised. A copy of the revised list will be returned to the Washington office.

2. The Project Director will notify each repatriate or expatriate that he is to be segregated. The Welfare Section will conduct interviews to determine whether the family is to move in its entirety and to discuss further plans. All medical cases will be referred to the medical officer.

3. All persons who refused to register in February and March, or who failed to answer Question 28, or who answered "No" to Question 28 will be notified to appear before a Board of Review established by the Project Director. (More than one such board may be appointed.) After hearings, those designated for segregation will be notified of the decision, and instructed to have an interview with the Welfare Section. Those not immediately designated for segregation will be referred to the Leave Section for further hearing.

4. Persons in categories scheduled for leave clearance hearings will be notified to appear before representatives of the Leave Section. They will be given thorough hearings. Those eligible for leave clearance may remain in the center (except at Tule Lake where those eligible for leave clearance are to be transferred) or may relocate. Those declared ineligible for leave clearance will be interviewed by the Welfare Section representatives to determine family plans.

Both the Board of Review and the Leave staff will make records of its hearings. The records will be transmitted to the Project Director for final decision and notification of the persons concerned.

5. The Welfare Section will hold interviews to determine the desires of members of families, as to whether or not they wish to accompany other members of the family to Tule Lake. If the family is to be split, those members not to be segregated should discuss their plans with the Welfare Section to make sure that minor children will be cared for. The Welfare Section will make its report on a form interview sheet which will be submitted to the Project Director. A summary report on persons to be segregated will be sent to the Washington office each week.

6. An alphabetical list of all persons to be transferred will be prepared. All persons on this list will be notified that they are to be transferred. The list also will be broken down by blocks.

At Tule Lake, the Welfare Section will learn which are the preferred centers of those to be transferred. Persons interested

in relocation will be referred to the relocation staff. Names of those who elect to relocate will be deleted from the list of persons to be transferred from Tule Lake.

7. From the transfer list, train lists will be prepared indicating the persons included in each trip, and the cars in which they will ride. A monitor for each car will be designated from the appointive personnel to account for the evacuees in each car. The monitor's duties are complete at entrainment.

8. Persons to be transferred will be notified by letter of their transfer, giving the date and time of departure, place to report, and indicating members of the family who are expected to make the transfer.

9. Train and car lists will be prepared and posted in designated places within the centers. The nine relocation centers will send copies of these lists to the project director at the Tule Lake segregation center. Likewise, the project director at Tule Lake will send similar schedules to the relocation centers.

10. Information Consultants will confer with evacuees regarding prospective journeys, obtain Form WRA 156 for handling freight, hand out baggage tickets, check to see that each person knows the date, time, trip and car letter for his journey. These Consultants will complete the block check sheet and give out prepared information, making a housing census if necessary.

11. Preliminary housing assignments for transferees expected will be made in all centers except Gila River, Colorado River and Manzanar. At the same time necessary alterations in barracks quarters will be arranged for.

12. Arrangements will be made for crating and marking the evacuees household goods and freight, for its delivery to warehouses, for picking up checkable baggage and for the transportation to the railhead of the individuals and their hand luggage.

13. The project director will arrange for the WRA files, arranged by families, to be sent with each train load.

14. The project medical officer will prepare certificates of illness on WRA Form 279 for all persons who will not make the trip on account of illness. These certificates and the names of persons staying behind to care for the ill persons will be sent to the project director's office for use in making the final train and car lists.

15. Information concerning the number of persons to be transferred from each center will be reported regularly to Washington during August. On August 24, directors of all centers except Tule Lake are to report on the number of persons needing sleeping accommodations, and the director of Tule Lake is to submit this information on September 10. The Washington office will then confirm

schedules, equipment, and military escort.

16. Arrangements will be made with the train commander and the local railway agents for special foods, for special medical supplies, for rail and tourist tickets, for detailed individual instructions regarding infant and sick cases and their feeding and care.

17. Before the train arrives a check will be made of final arrangements for loading operations and entrainment. Placards with car letters and standards must be ready and motorized equipment and drivers properly informed. The Operations Division will deliver checkable baggage to the warehouse or railhead.

18. The Operations Division cooperating with the Train Director will see that special food, is delivered to the train and that special medical supplies are delivered. The Operations Division will be responsible for seeing that checkable baggage is loaded and to see that files and other records are delivered to the Director's Representative aboard the train.

19. Persons to be transferred, and their luggage will be moved to the railroad station or loading point. Here travelers will be assembled by car groups. The medical staff will check the car groups. The monitors will check off persons in car groups and report to the project director and train commander.

20. The project director will hold a final conference to check over last minute details with the Director's Representative and the military train commander. The project director will deliver route sheets to the train commander and a copy to the Director's Representative. These details completed, the train will depart.

21. The project director will then wire the project director at the center of the destination and the Director in Washington of the departure of the train.

22. Upon arrival at their destination, the newly arrived evacuees will be received and assigned to quarters. The project director will notify the Washington office and the director of the center from which the evacuees came of their arrival.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE PAMPHLET,
NEW HOMES FOR THE NISEI

FOR ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION, ONLY

New Homes for the Issei

In this pamphlet are thirteen short sketches about families who have left the relocation centers and found new homes and work. In all cases the heads of the family are Issei. The work which they are doing covers a wide range; they are living in nine different states -- in rural areas, small towns, and large cities. Each of the relocation centers is represented by at least one family. The sketches were prepared from material collected prior to December 1, 1944; changes may have been made by some of the people since that date. The following are the names of the heads of the families, in the order of their presentation:

Harumi Yamasaki
Kenji Sumi
Teiichi Andow
Shungo Shimomura
Eishichiro George Koiwai
Isao Tanaka
Tsunayoshi George Kaneda
Tom Toyoji Yamane
Miyakuji Yanaga
Rokuro Okubo
Toyone Maeda
Joseph Sakamoto
Chiura Obata

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War Relocation Authority
Department of the Interior
February 1945.

INTRODUCTION

Forward-looking Issei have no wish to see their children deprived too long of the opportunities of which they would take advantage in the average American community. They know that conditions in the centers are not the best for youngsters. They realize, too, that they themselves are not leading normal lives. They wish that they might find themselves transplanted to more pleasant places with good jobs and security assured them. But they know that it takes courage to make the decision to relocate, persistence and ingenuity to carry it out, and a good deal of hard work before it is finally accomplisehd. However, despite the difficulties and occasional hardships, the great majority of those Issei who have seen the necessity of the move, have been well satisfied with the results.

In this pamphlet are told the experiences of a number of Issei and their families. In some cases they have met with difficulties; in others they have experienced one or more trials before finding anything which suited them; but in no case are they sorry to have made the attempt. They speak of being free, of the kindness of friends and neighbors, of the success of their children in school, of the satisfaction of having regular work. They have found the great majority of communities ready and glad to accept them, with kindness and a helping hand, and to welcome the contributions that they can make. The people whose pictures you will see in this pamphlet, have succeeded. Others who wish and try have the same chances for success.

THEY HAVE COME A LONG WAY

On a farm in Maryland, just a few miles north of Washington, D. C., Harumi Yamasaki is raising vegetables again, just as he did before the war on a farm near Modesto, California. When he came to Maryland from Amache in April, 1944, accompanied by his wife and youngest daughter, Edith, no member of the Yamasaki family was left behind in any relocation center. Four daughters and one sone were already living in Maryland, near the place where their parents were preparing to settle. Another son was in the Army, and another daughter was living with her husband, George Kiyoi, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, where he is employed by the Seabrook Farms.

The first member of the Yamasaki family to settle in the East was 24 year old Miye, who came to continue her graduate work at the University of Maryland in February, 1943. By June she had won a position as a soil analyst in the university laboratory. Almost from the day of her arrival, she began working to get the rest of the family relocated. Soon, she was joined by Nobu, two years younger, who became a secretary in the agronomy department of the university. Yori, aged 19, came a short time later to enter nurses training in Baltimore; and Ada, aged 17, accepted employment in a home in Chevy Chase, just outside of Washington. James, 16 years old, got a part-time job with friends of Miye's on a farm at Mariottsville, Maryland, to support himself while attending high school. Then Miye and Nobu found employment and a home for their parents, thus completing the undertaking that Miye had begun.

The elder Yamasakis live in a comfortable log house, equipped with electricity, running water, and a gas cooking stove, all provided by the owners of the farm, who employ Mrs. Yamasaki to cook and clean for them, thus enabling her to add to the family income. Two of the children, James and Edith, are living with their parents and attending high school nearby.

It was late for spring planting in Maryland when the Yamasakis arrived in April, but Harumi was able to plant and harvest about 20 acres of vegetables. In 1945, he plans to have about twice as much land in cultivation, growing corn, white and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, asparagus, and other truck crops. The farm covers 90 acres, but half of it is woodland.

Having two children with them and four others near enough to visit them on Sundays and holidays, Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki have no reason to be lonesome. Recently they acquired a son-in-law too, when Nobu married James Kobayashi. Jim works in Washington at the Trailways Garage. Living a little farther away, in Bridgeton, New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki have another daughter, Masako, and two grandchildren -- Patricia, aged 4, and baby Michael. Only Harold, the son in the Army, is really absent from the family community.

They have made many new friends in Maryland and Washington, both among the older residents and other evacuees who have settled there. All of them agree that they have found a good place to live.

PICTURE LEGENDS

Gathered around the piano for some singing are several member of the Yamasaki family with two of their friends. From left to right: Barbara Kobayashi, whose husband is in the Army, Jim Kobayashi, Yori Yamasaki, Edith Yamasaki, Nobu (Mrs. Jim) Kobayashi, and, at the piano, Jimmy Yamasaki, smiling at his niece, Patricia Kiyoi. They are at their parents' home.

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Miye Yamasaki working over the test tubes in the soil analysis laboratory at the University of Maryland. At this time (March 1944) she was still doing graduate work.

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Mr. Harumi Yamasaki discusses plans for the next day's work with his employer, Mr. Edward Barron, at the farm in Seabrook, Maryland.

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Mrs. Yamasaki prepares dinner for her employers, Mr. and Mrs. Barron, in their kitchen. Ash also takes care of the house.

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Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki in the front yard of their home at Seabrook, Maryland.

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Issei, Nisei, Sansei -- three generations of Yamasakis. Left to right; standing in back: Edith, Jim, Mr. Harumi Yamasaki, and Nobu; front row, Yori, Masako Kiyoi and her 2½ week old son, Michael, Patricia Kiyoi, and Mrs. Yamasaki.

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THREE ISSEI BECOME NEW YORKERS

Formerly domestics, Mr. Kenji Sumi and his wife, Yachiyo, have both learned a new trade after relocating to New York from the Heart Mountain Relocation Center. Mrs. Sumi's sister, June Okubo, who lives with them and had previously made her living in the same work as they, is also trying something new. The sisters' parents have remained in Heart Mountain but their daughters hope they will come out soon.

Mr. Sumi arrived in California from Japan in 1920, when he was 15. The two Okubo sisters came three years later. They are all three graduates of San Francisco high schools. Until they went to the Pomona Assembly Center and Heart Mountain they had worked in private homes. While at the center Mr. Sumi was employed in the housing field office, Mrs. Sumi was a waitress in the mess hall, and Miss Okubo worked in the relocation office.

In March 1944 Miss Okubo left the center for New York City. She soon found a job as secretary for the Eastern Wholesale Cooperative. Two months later her sister and her sister's husband joined her. They intended to seek domestic work again, but Miss Okubo encouraged them to seek something new, and early in June, through the New York relocation office, they found work as silk screen operators in the Meissner Colorcrafts. They say that at first the work was strenuous but they got used to it and like it now. "When we first came out from the camp, we thought we might have a hard time finding something other than domestic work since that was the only thing we had done before. Maybe we are lucky in finding new work that we like. Since we liked the way we were treated we decided to stay on."

New York City is a place of many peoples and races. For example, the Sumis work with two Spanish girls, one Italian girl, and the owners of the company are Jewish. According to Mrs. Sumi, they are all treated without favoritism and according to the way they adapt themselves to their jobs.

The hope that they and Miss Okubo might live together constituted the Sumis' principal reason for forsaking domestic work. However, they had a rather hard time finding a place. For a time Miss Okubo was obliged to stay with a friend while the Sumis lived in a rooming house, for which they paid $1.00 a day per person. But it was not long before they found a furnished apartment on upper Broadway, by answering an advertisement in a newspaper. Their apartment consists of two rooms, a kitchenette and a bathroom. For that, utilities and a weekly change of linen they pay $80.00 a month. While looking for a place Miss Okubo said she had encountered no unpleasantness, "People here are so busy with their own affairs that they forget we may be different from other folks."

The three Issei spend pleasant leisure hours at home on sight-seeing expeditions, at the movies, or visiting with friends. "We are planning to stay in New York indefinitely and do not expect to return to the West Coast," said Mr. Sumi.". . Since it is nice here, why go back? We miss some of our old friends, but we are getting adjusted to our new life here. When my wife and I came here I was first afraid to go looking for an apartment because I thought people would look down on us and say 'No Japs are wanted.' But instead I found that we are treated nicely here and that we can go every place we like. I would say to anyone at the camps who is thinking of coming out that although I do not know what our experiences would have been in any other city, here in New York we have been treated well."

PICTURE LEGENDS

Mr. and Mrs. Sumi (Mrs. Sumi foreground) and Miss Okubo enjoy a quiet evening in the furnished apartment in New York City which they found by answering an ad. They supply only their own silverware and dishes.

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Mr. Sumi is intent on the practice of his new trade -- silk screen operator in the Meissner Colorcrafts, while a co-worker looks on.

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FRIENDLY NEW ENGLAND

Once more pleasantly situated on a farm, Mr. Tay Andow and his wife, Yoshiko, are enjoying the satisfaction of feeding the animals, of planting, and harvesting. They also take pleasure in the visits of their four daughters who are working or studying nearby.

The Andows used to have a fruit farm in Minton, California. For their children they took full advantage of the California educational facilities. The three oldest girls, Kyoko Mabel, 27, Minnie, 26, and Julia, 24, all graduated from the University of California , and Sophia, 21, had two years in the Modesto Junior College. Eric, their only son, who has been in the Army since July, 1944, had three years at Stanford.

The opportunities offered in the east attracted all the members of the family and one by one they left the Granada Relocation Center where they lived, temporarily, following the evacuation. Mabel had gone to Boston in August, 1943, and was working as secretary at the Farlow Herbarium and Library, Harvard University, and studying at night at the Copley Secretarial Institute. Sophia left the center to attend Nebraska Wesleyan College and is now at Boston University. Julia went to New York City and found a job as typist with a lithograph company. Minnie is a teacher of mathematics at the Manumit Preparatory School in Bristol, Pa. Eric had been in Cleveland prior to entering the Army.

The parents started out in January to join Mabel in Boston. For a while they stayed at the Walker Missionary Home in one of the Boston suburbs. However, Mr. Andow's desire to be out in the country with a home of his own led him to accept a position on the farm of Mr. Theodore Kreuger in Stratford, Conn., where Mr. Andow was put in charge of all the farm activities.

Mr. and Mrs. Andow are busy and happy on the farm, and they can also have frequent family gatherings. In his first season Mr. Andow has raised an excellent garden and bred some fine Jersey heifers. He says that in spite of the shorter season that farming conditions are not too different from those on the West Coast.

The Andows like the New Englanders. Mr. Andow says of them, "They are friendly and treat us equally on a social basis. Even the Nisei, on the look-out for discrimination because they had met it wherever they went on the West Coast, have been heard shouting loudly that for the first time in their lives . . . they are experiencing true democracy."

PICTURE LEGENDS

Yoshiko and Tay Andow, with "Michael," on the porch of their cottage on the farm in Stratford, Conn. "Michael" had been with the Andows since before evacuation and he now enjoys the run of the farm with "Duchess", the Kreuger's dog.

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Mr. Andow is proud of this Jersey heifer he has raised.

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Mr. Andow pauses for a moment from work on his vegetable garden.

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A NEW HOME IN NEW JERSEY

One of the largest families to resettle in the east is that of Mr. and Mrs. Shungo Shimomura, from Boston. With five of their eight children they arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., on August 5, 1944, to join two daughters who resettled last February in nearby Swarthmore. The eldest of their four sons was recently inducted into the U. S. Army.

Mr. Shimomura came to California in 1913 at the age of 26, after having majored in agriculture at a Japanese trade school. In the course of twenty-two years he operated several fruit and vegetable farms and, for the six months preceding evacuation, a 120-acre fruit and poultry farm. When the family was evacuated to Boston, Mr. Shimomura worked as block gardener and then, until he left the center, as janitor.

Following their arrival in Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Shimomura and the five children who came with them, stayed temporarily at the Philadelphia hostel while Mr. Shimomura was aided by the local relocation office in obtaining employment. On August 16th the family left the hostel for the Sunny Slope Farm of A. L. Ritchie in Riverton, New Jersey, 10 miles from Philadelphia. Mr. Ritchie has owned the farm since 1906; the main products are fruit and poultry. In partnership with Mr. Ritchie is his son Joshua, who lives there with his wife and two little daughters.

Mr. Shimomura receives weekly wages and he is also provided with a nice seven-room house which has electricity and running water and is heated with coal or wood stoves -- wood is furnished free. The family have their own vegetable garden and hope to have a larger one next year.

The two elder Shimomura daughters, who are working in Swarthmore, are Toshiye, 23, and Sachi, 18. They live together in a private home, where Sachi does the house work and receives pay and both receive board and room. Toshiye is a typist in the Social Service Exchange in Philadelphia. They visit their family on week ends.

The five children who live with their parents all go to school. Joshua Yoshiye, 16, and Lincoln, 14, ride on the school bus to Palmyra High School. The principal says they are doing well in their studies. David, 12, is in the eighth grade at the Riverton Township Grammar School and has already made a name for himself in basketball. The two little girls, Chieko Anne, 9, and Mariko, 4, go with one of the Ritchie grandchildren to the Westfield Friends School in Riverton, which virtually adjoins the Ritchie farm. All the children are popular in their respective schools and seem to be having no difficulty, either scholastically or socially.

Mrs. Shimomura and young Mrs. Ritchie are good friends. Mrs. Ritchie helps the other with English, particularly when they go together in the family car to do their shopping, and in return Mrs. Shimomura voluntarily helps Mrs. Ritchie with some of her house work.

Shortly after they had settled in Rivertson, Mr. and Mrs. Shimomura were invited by the local Presbyterian minister to become members of his church, to which denomination they had belonged in Salinas.

Mr. Rithcie seems to be well satisfied with his new employees and with their work, and the Shimomuras are glad to be there with him. In Mr. Shimomura's words, "I am very happy to be in New Jersey because my family and I feel free here and there are good schools for the children. We are getting along OK on the farm. The children like it here and are making friends. We would like to stay here permanently. I like the climate here. It feels like the climate in Japan. The fruits, vegetables, grass, and trees grow here like they did in Japan. I am very much interested in the way fruit is grown on the farm here."

PICTURE LEGENDS

Chieko Anne, "Annie," Shimomura looks at a library book with another third grader in the third and fourth grade room at the Westfield Friends School.

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Young Mr. Ritchie watches as Mr. Shimomura carefully sorts the pears, which have just been picked. On the Sunny Slope Farm in Riverton, New Jersey, are raised pears, peaches, and cherries, and five kinds of apples in addition to poultry.

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Mrs. Umeko Shimomura shops for groceries at the Cooperative Grocery store managed by Harry Hiraoka at Moorestown, New Jersey. In addition to the Hiraoka family, the Shimomuras have found other congenial neighbors, including Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Mimura, Mr. and Mrs. Heijiro Moriuchi, and their son Takashi, and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight T. Uchida.

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Joshua and Lincoln Shimomura play in the Palmyra High School band, here seen practicing for a football game. Joshua plays the cornet and

Lincoln the clarinet. Both the boys work on the farm after school and are paid on an hourly basis. However, the Ritchies are proud of the boys' participation in school affairs, and encourage them to put their school activities ahead of their farm work.

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David Shinn Shimomura goes to the eighth grade of the Riverton Township Grammar School and says he likes best georgaphy and history. Here he is drawing a map for home work while his mother looks on.

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Anne and Mariko Shimomura usually play with Mollie and Bonnie Ritchie after school. Here they are playing dolls in the Shimomura living room, but sometimes they play with the new kittens or with the Irish setter puppies.

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A TREE-LINED AVENUE IN GERMANTOWN, PA.

Mr. and Mrs. Eishichiro George Koiwai and their two sons are settled in a pleasant house on a tree-lined avenue in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Koiwai is back in his old line of work, the cleaning business, the boys are busy in school, and their home has already become a center of both Issei and Nisei social life. This established sort of existence has been achieved since April of 1944 when the parents came from the Minidoka Relocation Center.

Before evacuation the family had lived in Seattle, Washington where the two boys, Pfc. Eichi Karl, 24, and Toshiyuki Henry, 22, were born and where Mr. Koiwai had owned a cleaning establishment. While at Minidoka, Mr. Koiwai was a warehouse worker, Karl was employed as a laboratory technician in the hospital, and for a short while Henry was a timekeeper. In Seattle Karl had been a pre-medical student at the University of Washington. He left Minidoka in June, 1943, the first of the family to go to Philadelphia, in order to enter Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. At the hospital he was enrolled in the Army Specialized Training Program. Henry had been the first of the family to leave the center, having gone for a year to the University of Denver before joining his brother in Philadelphia in August, 1943. He is now majoring in Business Administration at Temple University and working part time in the headquarters of the American Friends Service Committee.

Shortly after the parents had joined their sons, Mr. Koiwai secured his position with the cleaning establishment. Mrs. Koiwai is also working, packing and labeling at a nearby food packing plant. She suits her hours to her own convenience, but ordinarily works from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The Koiwais had to use some ingenuity to find their house. At first they answered some advertisements, but either found the places unsuited to their needs or the owners unwilling to rent to Japanese Americans. Finally they inserted an advertisement themselves and among the several persons who answered was a Caucasian woman whose offer they took. They pay $60.00 a month for the first and third floors of a large unfurnished house; the landlady occupies the second floor and shares the porch and yard with her tenants.

Their utilities come to $7.00 a month, and they estimate about $15.00 a week for food. They serve many Japanese meals, and do not have too much trouble in finding sacks of rice, soya sauce, and many of the kinds of fish to which they had been accustomed.

In September they had a special occasion in the marriage of their son, Karl, to Miss Chiyo Tanaki, formerly of Tule Lake and St. Louis. The marriage took place in a Methodist church in Manoa, Pennsylvania and was performed by the Rev. E. W. J. Schmitt, who has befriended many resettlers. The new couple is living temporarily with the groom's parents. The bride is a registered nurse and expects to take a position shortly with a Philadelphia hospital.

The Koiwais live a very busy life with their work and with their favorite form of recreation - entertaining friends and visiting. They have people at their home two or three evenings a week, and often go out to picnics and other affairs. Mrs. Koiwai says of their new home, "We like living here and have found our neighbors quite friendly. I like the markets here, too. We miss our friends who are still at the center, and I keep writing to them to come to Philadelphia. I write them how they can go about finding housing here, and have promised 'to teach them the ropes' when and if they come to Philadelphia."

PICTURE LEGENDS

The Koiwais entertain in their attractively furnished home. Left to right: Pfc. Eichi Karl Koiwai and his bride, the former Chiyo Tanaki; Mr. and Mrs. Koiwai, Sr.; Pvt. Peter Kanmore, a classmate of Karl's; Dr. George Wada, a resident physician at Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia, formerly of the hospital staff at Boston; and, seated on the floor, Chiyo's sister, Gay, who was visiting from Washington, D. C.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eishichiro George Koiwai greeting Dr. George Wada in the garden of their home in Germantown, Pa. Mr. Koiwai takes pleasure in keeping the garden well cared for.

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NEW PROFESSIONS IN NEW YORK CITY

In the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, where about thirty resettlers are employed in capacities from clerk to interne, Rev. Isao Tanaka, formerly pastor of the Japanese Methodist Church in Oakland, California, has undertaken a new profession, working as a technician in the bacteriological laboratory. In the baby ward, Mrs. Tanaka is employed as as nurse's aide, and during the summer vacation from school, Shin Tanaka, their 16-year-old son, helped to increase the family income by working as a junior laboratory assistant.

All members of the Tanaka family are natives of Japan. Isao Tanaka came to the United States, first, in 1916 and remained eight years, attending school in preparation for the Christian ministry. In 1924, he returned to the Orient as a missionary, and when he came again to the United States, in 1937, he had a wife and child to bring with him.

They settled in Oakland. Then came the war and the evacuation, which took them to Topaz, where Rev. Tanaka became a leader in the United Protestant Church. His wife was also active in the church, which she served by supervising the music. At other times she taught singing. Shin divided his time between attending school and working on the hog farm.

Shin was the first member of the family to leave the relocation center. In October, 1943, he went to Pennington, New Jersey, to enter a preparatory school. The following January his parents also left the center to go to Chicago, where Rev. Tanaka expected to obtain employment in a Methodist book store, but on arrival he found that the position had already been filled. From Chicago the family went to Philadelphia and, while staying at the Friends' hostel Rev. Tanaka tried to obtain employment through the local Protestant Church Federation. No position being available both he and his wife accepted work as domestics in a private home in Princeton, New Jersey, but as that arrangement did not work out, they went to New York and accepted jobs as kitchen helpers in a hotel. On June 12, after five months of doubtful security they took the positions at the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

At the preparatory school in Pennington, N. J., Shin leads his class in biology, physics, and Latin. "He loves the school and everyone is treating him nicely there," said his father. "He has made some good friends among the teachers and students." Working in the Hospital was a valuable experience for him, for he plans to become a doctor. Rev. and Mrs. Tanaka, however, do not intend to make the work a career, but they do feel that, while waiting and planning for better days ahead, they have security and pleasant work. "We are getting along very fine now after the difficulties of the first few months."

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PICTURE LEGENDS

The three Tanakas, Rev. and Mrs. Isao Tanaka and son Shin, posing in front of the Mt. Sinai hospital in their hospital uniforms.

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Shin Tanaka's work in the neurology laboratory requires close attention and concentration.

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A LARGE FAMILY AND ALL BUSY

Removed by the evacuation from Stockton, California, Mr. and Mrs. George Tsunayoshi Kaneda and six of their seven children have once again picked up the threads of their lives and are vigorously pursuing their individual goals in the east. The parents and several of the children live together in Philadelphia; the other children visit with their family during vacations.

The seven children were born, raised, and went to school in Stockton, some having progressed to junior college and college. Mr. Kaneda earned his livelihood by working as a domestic and he was also owner of the "Stockton Day Worker Co." The Kanedas were respected as a family and as individuals and, as one of Mr. Kaneda's employers wrote, "made for themselves significant places in the community."

At Rohwer, in which center the Kanedas found themselves after the evacuation, Mr. Kaneda took a job as cook. His children began to plan for their return to the American stream of existence. Early in 1943, twenty-year-old May Kioko left the center to attend the Presbyterian Training School in Richmond, Virginia. Not long afterwards the eldest, Toshio, 25, went to study at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Mass. Next to leave, in January, 1944, was Ben, 17, who went to Philadelphia. It was his intention to study at Temple University; he found it necessary to register for night classes, taking a daytime job in the laboratory of Children's Hospital, though he later changed to factory work. Grayce, 24, left at the same time as Ben to work as editorial secretary with the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board in Richmond, Virginia.

On reaching Philadelphia Ben began to urge his parents to join him. Grayce secured a job in Philadelphia as secretary in the Germantown Branch of the Family Society, and joined forces with Ben to draw the rest of the family out of the center. In April, 1944, the parents and two youngest children, Ruby Marilyn Nieko, 14, and Roy Satoru, 17, arrived Philadelphia. Not long after his arrival Mr. Kaneda secured the job of second chef at the Hotel Whittier.

The living arrangements of the family were rather novel. It was agreed that the Kanedas in return for cleaning the first, second, and third floors, would use the fourth floor of "Fellowship House," a center of various interracial activities conducted by the Society of Friends. This fourth floor had been one large storeroom, but the family partitioned it into a very livable apartment. Their only housing bill is a monthly $6.00 for utilities. Their other chief expense is food, and Mr. Kaneda estimated the weekly bill for four of them to be about $20.00. They usually have one Japanese meal a day, including the rather easily available rice and soya sauce.

When summer came several of the children were able to visit their parents. Toshio came from Boston for his vacation -- but he spent it earning money in a cosmetics factory. May came and worked in the Civilian Service Section of the American Friends Service Committee. Even young Roy, who goes to high school, got a job in the same factory as his brother Ben. George Mioji, 22, had come to Philadelphia at the same time as his parents and worked as a truck driver, but he left in July to be inducted into the Army. Ruby and Grayce were the absent ones, both having gone to summer camps.

In Stockton the Kanedas had been active in the Red Cross, in religious and community work. In Philadelphia they continue a vital interest in people, particularly the resettlers, and Mrs. Kaneda has given teas for newcomers. The children go to the Tioga Baptist Church.

All the members of this large family who have wanted work have found it. They have found friends. They have found a place to live. Mr. Kaneda sums up his feeling by saying: "I enjoy my work at the Hotel Whittier and have found the people here in Philadelphia very friendly. Everybody has been nice to us and when my friends write me from camp, I always tell them how well we have been treated here in Philadelphia and I encourage them to come here to resettle."

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PICTURE LEGENDS

Mr. Kaneda at work as second chef of the Hotel Whittier in Philadelphia. Assisting him as another employee. He looks like a good cook!

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A part of the Kaneda family in the living room of the apartment which they themselves made out of the storeroom on the fourth floor of "Friendship House" in Philadelphia. Left to right, Mrs. Kaneda, Ruby, Kay, and Ben.

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MR. YAMANE RETURNS TO THE PRODUCE BUSINESS

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In a cooperative food store in Wilmington, Delaware, Issei Toraji Yamane, relocated from Gila River with his wife, Tora, and four children, has found an opportunity to make use of ten years of experience in conducting his own produce business in Los Angeles and Monte Bello, California.

In early planning for resettlement, Mr. Yamane favored coming out first by himself, leaving his family in the center until he should have found work and a place to live. Mrs. Yamane insisted, however, on having the entire family leave the center at one time, because she felt it would be better for the children to have the entire family together. Accordingly, on June 22, 1944, all six members of the Yamane family, Mr. and Mrs. Yamane, Atsushi, 13, Michiko, 10, Mariko, 7, and Masao, 2, arrived direct from Gila River at the Greater New York Relocation Hostel. Mr. Yamane immediately began investigating various job opportunities which were developed for him by the WRA relocation offices in New York City and Philadelphia.

Just about the time the Yamane family came to New York, the manager of the Wilmington Cooperative Society, Inc., informed the Philadelphia relocation office that he was interested in hiring a manager for the produce department of a new food store which the society was about to open in Wilmington. Mr. Yamane arrived in Wilmington on July 5 to be interviewed for the position. When the store opened for business on July 7 he was one of its eight employees. The board of directors had approved his application without opposition. He has one Caucasian assistant, and the manager says of him, "Our arrangement seems to be working out so far. . . Mr. Yamane knows the produce business well and his previous experience in dealing with customers is helping him here. So far I have known of no unfavorable reaction from the customers in his department."

Mrs. Yamane and the children came to Wilmington only a few days after her husband. With the help of members of the Cooperative Society, the family found a satisfactory six-room house, about six miles from the center of town, renting at $25.00 a month. What furniture and accessories were not in the house, neighbors lent until the Yamanes could purchase their own. Utilities cost them about $10.00 a month. Mr. Yamane estimates that so far their food bill has run to about $90.00 a month.

The children have found new friends in their neighborhood. The oldest boy, Atsushi, has joined the nearby Arden Boy Scout Troop, and he is also teaching his little sisters to swim in the Arden community pool. The older children are distributed through the local school in grades nine, six, and three.

Of his work and his experience in relocating Mr. Yamane says, "My work is hard but very interesting because it is in my line. I am sure I can make good here. So far we have managed pretty well and I am glad we left the center to resettle, even though all our problems are not yet worked out. I was lucky to find a house for my family so soon and to get a job with fair wages. There are kind people all around here, and after the war I would like to open up my own business. The children like it very much here, and especially the food is better than it was for them in camp."

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PICTURE LEGENDS

Ten years of experience on the West Coast is now helping Mr. Yamane meet the customers and manage the produce department of a cooperative store in Wilmington, Delaware.

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On the porch of their house the six members of the Yamane family pose for a picture. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Yamane, Masako, Mariko, Michiko, and Atsushi. The children have made many friends and the whole family have found the neighbors very kind.

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"Helping" their father pick apples in the big orchard which surrounds the house ar Masako, Mariko and Michiko Yamane. Atsushi was attending a meeting of his Boy Scout troop.

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REUNION IN KANSAS CITY

Kansas City was the scene last October of the reunion of Mr. and Mrs. Kiyakuji Yanaga and eleven members of their family -- children, sons-in-law, and grandchildren. They had come to Kansas City from Poston, a few at a time, each one finding it a good place to be and encouraging the others to join them.

The thirteen Yanagas were together in Poston, having gone there from Gardena, California, where Mr Yanaga worked in agriculture, and from Indio, where the two sons-in-law lived with their families. Harry the third child and only son, was the first to leave the center. He went to Nebraska. The first members of the family to go to Kansas City, however, were Fumi, 22, and Shizuko, 20, who arrived there in May, 1943.

They quickly secured domestic positions in the city, and, being attractive and intelligent girls, were well liked by everyone with whom they came in contact. Writing to their family of this friendly community, they encouraged an older sister, May, and her Issei husband, Paul Koga, to join them. The Kogas quickly found work in a cold storage plant in the city.

By the first part of 1944, the Kogas and the Yanaga sisters were convinced that their parents should join them. Harry went back to Poston from Nebraska and brought his parents and his young sister, Harriet, 16, to Kansas City by auto. The family bought an attractive duplex in a fine neighborhood, and while they were waiting the three months for the tenants to move out the parents earned their board and room and some income by doing light chores on a suburban estate. After their furniture arrived from storage in California the Yanagas settled comfortably in the house. The Kogas took an apartment located in another nice section of the city.

In October, 1944, the oldest daughter, Matuie, and her Issei husband, Ihei Hatanaka, and their three children, Marie Sumiye, age 9, May Tomie, age 5, and Alice Akiko, age 4, eager to take advantage of the employment and educational opportunities their sisters wrote about, joined the rest of the family. The thirteen members were reunited. The Hatanakas went to live in the duplex with Matuie's parents.

Shizuko, who worked, at first, as domestic, now has a job as bookkeeper and clerk with an engineering company. Fumi, who last summer married Corporal Minamiji, now stationed at Fort Warren, Wyoming, works in a fine home. Mr. Koga and Mr. Hatanaka, though both Issei, are working in a factory which makes paper for the war effort. Mrs. Koga, a trained and expert seamstress, made a business for herself by sewing in private homes by appointment. Harry, a Diesel mechanic, has a fine position with a nationally known tractor company. Harriet, the youngest daughter, is a popular junior at Southeast High School, and the two oldest grandchildren are in grammar school.

When Mrs. Hatanaka says, "I was amazed and delighted with the kind and cordial reception given me at the open house held at my children's school," she seems to express the kind of reception that has been given all the members of the family wherever they have gone in this big and friendly city. They have made many friends at church; their neighbors have shown them every consideration. All in all, they are extremely well satisfied with their new environment and have expressed a desire to remain there after the war.

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PICTURE LEGENDS

The new home of the Yanaga family at 5210 Swope Parkway, Kansas City, Missouri. The house is near the city's largest and most beautiful public park.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hiyakuji Yanaga stand in front of their new home. Mr. Yanaga is getting close to 80, Mrs. Yanaga is nearing 60.

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This picture, taken in California before evacuation, shows the thirteen members of the Yanaga fmily who are reunited in Kansas City. Left to right, standing: Ihei Hatanaka, Mrs. Matuie Hatanaka, Harry Yanaga, Mrs. May Koga, Paul Koga. Seated: Marie Sumiye Hatanaka, Shizuko Yanaga, Mrs. Kiriye Yanaga, holding Alice Akiko Hatanaka, Hiyakuji Yanaga, holding May Tomie Hatanaka, Mrs. Fumi Minamiji, and Miss Harriet Yanaga.

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ON A FARM IN ILLINOIS

Smiling faces, healthy bodies, a comfortable home, productive work, -- these are the words which apply now to Rokuro Okubo and his family. He and his wife, Ayako, and their three daughters, live new Palatine, Illinois, on a 120-acre farm which Mr. Okubo operates for a Chicago professional man. They have been there only since April of 1944, coming from Granada Relocation Center.

A small but thoroug ly modern and attractive house is their home. Located on the landscaped acres of the owner's grounds, their home is pleasant to the eye, and also offers an exceptionally nice place for little Phyllis, age 2, and Joan, age 4, to play. In the house is a playroom for cold or rainy days, and on the grounds is a private swimming pool. Eight-year old Virginia has surprised her teachers at the St. Peter Lutheran School by the ease with which she has made friends among the other children, children who had never before seen a Nisei.

Corn and soy beans are the main crops which Mr. Okubo has planted in his first season. His experience in farming was gained as a boy on his father's farm in the Pacific Northwest, where at the age of six, Mr. Okubo began life in America. The last ten years before evacuation he had operated a vegetable market in Los Angeles. Mrs. Okubo, planted a garden of vegetables for table use soon after arriving at her new home, and it was not many weeks before the family no longer needed to buy any vegetables. She also canned over 100 quarts of vegetables and fruits and expected to can some 50 more.

The Okubos are not sure that they will make a permanent home here but for the present, they know that their children are living under excellent conditions, and in this knowledge they are happy.

PICTURE LEGENDS

Here are Professor Obata and his family in the living room of their home in Webster Groves, Mo. Seated on the floor is Gyo, on the couch are Lily, a senior in high school, and Mrs. and Professor Obata.

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Mrs. Kim Obata, daughter-in-law of the professor, is shown with her co-workers in the Girl Scouts. Mrs. Obata is well liked and is regarded as a very efficient registrar.

. . . . . .

These are three artists of the Grimm Lambach Artificial Flower Co. discussing a post-war picture. On the left is Mr. James Russell artist of the picture, next is Kim Obata, eldest son of the professor, and on the right is Professor Obata, giving a few pointers.

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ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE PAMPHLET,
NEW HOMES FOR THE NISEI

FOR ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION, ONLY

New Homes for the Issei

In this pamphlet are thirteen short sketches about families who have left the relocation centers and found new homes and work. In all cases the heads of the family are Issei. The work which they are doing covers a wide range; they are living in nine different states -- in rural areas, small towns, and large cities. Each of the relocation centers is represented by at least one family. The sketches were prepared from material collected prior to December 1, 1944; changes may have been made by some of the people since that date. The following are the names of the heads of the families, in the order of their presentation:

Harumi Yamasaki	Tom Toyoji Yamane
Kenji Sumi	Miyakuji Yanaga
Teiichi Andow	Rokuro Okubo
Shungo Shimomura	Toyone Maeda
Eishichiro George Koiwai	Joseph Sakamoto
Isao Tanaka	Chiura Obata
Tsunayoshi George Kaneda	

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War Relocation Authority
Department of the Interior
February 1945.

INTRODUCTION

Forward-looking Issei have no wish to see their children deprived too long of the opportunities of which they would take advantage in the average American community. They know that conditions in the centers are not the best for youngsters. They realize, too, that they themselves are not leading normal lives. They wish that they might find themselves transplanted to more pleasant places with good jobs and security assured them. But they know that it takes courage to make the decision to relocate, persistence and ingenuity to carry it out, and a good deal of hard work before it is finally accomplisehd. However, despite the difficulties and occasional hardships, the great majority of those Issei who have seen the necessity of the move, have been well satisfied with the results.

In this pamphlet are told the experiences of a number of Issei and their families. In some cases they have met with difficulties; in others they have experienced one or more trials before finding anything which suited them; but in no case are they sorry to have made the attempt. They speak of being free, of the kindness of friends and neighbors, of the success of their children in school, of the satisfaction of having regular work. They have found the great majority of communities ready and glad to accept them, with kindness and a helping hand, and to welcome the contributions that they can make. The people whose pictures you will see in this pamphlet, have succeeded. Others who wish and try have the same chances for success.

THEY HAVE COME A LONG WAY

On a farm in Maryland, just a few miles north of Washington, D. C., Harumi Yamasaki is raising vegetables again, just as he did before the war on a farm near Modesto, California. When he came to Maryland from Amache in April, 1944, accompanied by his wife and youngest daughter, Edith, no member of the Yamasaki family was left behind in any relocation center. Four daughters and one sone were already living in Maryland, near the place where their parents were preparing to settle. Another son was in the Army, and another daughter was living with her husband, George Kiyoi, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, where he is employed by the Seabrook Farms.

The first member of the Yamasaki family to settle in the East was 24 year old Miye, who came to continue her graduate work at the University of Maryland in February, 1943. By June she had won a position as a soil analyst in the university laboratory. Almost from the day of her arrival, she began working to get the rest of the family relocated. Soon, she was joined by Nobu, two years younger, who became a secretary in the agronomy department of the university. Yori, aged 19, came a short time later to enter nurses training in Baltimore; and Ada, aged 17, accepted employment in a home in Chevy Chase, just outside of Washington. James, 16 years old, got a part-time job with friends of Miye's on a farm at Mariottsville, Maryland, to support himself while attending high school. Then Miye and Nobu found employment and a home for their parents, thus completing the undertaking that Miye had begun.

The elder Yamasakis live in a comfortable log house, equipped with electricity, running water, and a gas cooking stove, all provided by the owners of the farm, who employ Mrs. Yamasaki to cook and clean for them, thus enabling her to add to the family income. Two of the children, James and Edith, are living with their parents and attending high school nearby.

It was late for spring planting in Maryland when the Yamasakis arrived in April, but Harumi was able to plant and harvest about 20 acres of vegetables. In 1945, he plans to have about twice as much land in cultivation, growing corn, white and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, asparagus, and other truck crops. The farm covers 90 acres, but half of it is woodland.

Having two children with them and four others near enough to visit them on Sundays and holidays, Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki have no reason to be lonesome. Recently they acquired a son-in-law too, when Nobu married James Kobayashi. Jim works in Washington at the Trailways Garage. Living a little farther away, in Bridgeton, New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki have another daughter, Masako, and two grandchildren -- Patricia, aged 4, and baby Michael. Only Harold, the son in the Army, is really absent from the family community.

They have made many new friends in Maryland and Washington, both among the older residents and other evacuees who have settled there. All of them agree that they have found a good place to live.

PICTURE LEGENDS

Gathered around the piano for some singing are several member of the Yamasaki family with two of their friends. From left to right: Barbara Kobayashi, whose husband is in the Army, Jim Kobayashi, Yori Yamasaki, Edith Yamasaki, Nobu (Mrs. Jim) Kobayashi, and, at the piano, Jimmy Yamasaki, smiling at his niece, Patricia Kiyoi. They are at their parents' home.

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Miye Yamasaki working over the test tubes in the soil analysis laboratory at the University of Maryland. At this time (March 1944) she was still doing graduate work.

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Mr. Harumi Yamasaki discusses plans for the next day's work with his employer, Mr. Edward Barron, at the farm in Seabrook, Maryland.

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Mrs. Yamasaki prepares dinner for her employers, Mr. and Mrs. Barron, in their kitchen. Ash also takes care of the house.

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Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki in the front yard of their home at Seabrook, Maryland.

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Issei, Nisei, Sansei -- three generations of Yamasakis. Left to right; standing in back: Edith, Jim, Mr. Harumi Yamasaki, and Nobu; front row, Yori, Masako Kiyoi and her 2½ week old son, Michael, Patricia Kiyoi, and Mrs. Yamasaki.

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THREE ISSEI BECOME NEW YORKERS

Formerly domestics, Mr. Kenji Sumi and his wife, Yachiyo, have both learned a new trade after relocating to New York from the Heart Mountain Relocation Center. Mrs. Sumi's sister, June Okubo, who lives with them and had previously made her living in the same work as they, is also trying something new. The sisters' parents have remained in Heart Mountain but their daughters hope they will come out soon.

Mr. Sumi arrived in California from Japan in 1920, when he was 15. The two Okubo sisters came three years later. They are all three graduates of San Francisco high schools. Until they went to the Pomona Assembly Center and Heart Mountain they had worked in private homes. While at the center Mr. Sumi was employed in the housing field office, Mrs. Sumi was a waitress in the mess hall, and Miss Okubo worked in the relocation office.

In March 1944 Miss Okubo left the center for New York City. She soon found a job as secretary for the Eastern Wholesale Cooperative. Two months later her sister and her sister's husband joined her. They intended to seek domestic work again, but Miss Okubo encouraged them to seek something new, and early in June, through the New York relocation office, they found work as silk screen operators in the Meissner Colorcrafts. They say that at first the work was strenuous but they got used to it and like it now. "When we first came out from the camp, we thought we might have a hard time finding something other than domestic work since that was the only thing we had done before. Maybe we are lucky in finding new work that we like. Since we liked the way we were treated we decided to stay on."

New York City is a place of many peoples and races. For example, the Sumis work with two Spanish girls, one Italian girl, and the owners of the company are Jewish. According to Mrs. Sumi, they are all treated without favoritism and according to the way they adapt themselves to their jobs.

The hope that they and Miss Okubo might live together constituted the Sumis' principal reason for forsaking domestic work. However, they had a rather hard time finding a place. For a time Miss Okubo was obliged to stay with a friend while the Sumis lived in a rooming house, for which they paid $1.00 a day per person. But it was not long before they found a furnished apartment on upper Broadway, by answering an advertisement in a newspaper. Their apartment consists of two rooms, a kitchenette and a bathroom. For that, utilities and a weekly change of linen they pay $80.00 a month. While looking for a place Miss Okubo said she had encountered no unpleasantness, "People here are so busy with their own affairs that they forget we may be different from other folks."

The three Issei spend pleasant leisure hours at home on sight-seeing expeditions, at the movies, or visiting with friends. "We are planning to stay in New York indefinitely and do not expect to return to the West Coast," said Mr. Sumi.". . Since it is nice here, why go back? We miss some of our old friends, but we are getting adjusted to our new life here. When my wife and I came here I was first afraid to go looking for an apartment because I thought people would look down on us and say 'No Japs are wanted.' But instead I found that we are treated nicely here and that we can go every place we like. I would say to anyone at the camps who is thinking of coming out that although I do not know what our experiences would have been in any other city, here in New York we have been treated well."

PICTURE LEGENDS

Mr. and Mrs. Sumi (Mrs. Sumi foreground) and Miss Okubo enjoy a quiet evening in the furnished apartment in New York City which they found by answering an ad. They supply only their own silverware and dishes.

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Mr. Sumi is intent on the practice of his new trade -- silk screen operator in the Meissner Colorcrafts, while a co-worker looks on.

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Mrs. Sumi says that at first the work as silk screen operator in the Meissner Colorcraft company was strenuous but that she is used to it and likes it now.

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FRIENDLY NEW ENGLAND

Once more pleasantly situated on a farm, Mr. Tay Andow and his wife, Yoshiko, are enjoying the satisfaction of feeding the animals, of planting, and harvesting. They also take pleasure in the visits of their four daughters who are working or studying nearby.

The Andows used to have a fruit farm in Winton, California. For their children they took full advantage of the California educational facilities. The three oldest girls, Kyoko Mabel, 27, Minnie, 26, and Julia, 24, all graduated from the University of California , and Sophia, 21, had two years in the Modesto Junior College. Eric, their only son, who has been in the Army since July, 1944, had three years at Stanford.

The opportunities offered in the east attracted all the members of the family and one by one they left the Granada Relocation Center where they lived, temporarily, following the evacuation. Mabel had gone to Boston in August, 1943, and was working as secretary at the Farlow Herbarium and Library, Harvard University, and studying at night at the Copley Secretarial Institute. Sophia left the center to attend Nebraska Wesleyan College and is now at Boston University. Julia went to New York City and found a job as typist with a lithograph company. Minnie is a teacher of mathematics at the Manumit Preparatory School in Bristol, Pa. Eric had been in Cleveland prior to entering the Army.

The parents started out in January to join Mabel in Boston. For a while they stayed at the Walker Missionary Home in one of the Boston suburbs. However, Mr. Andow's desire to be out in the country with a home of his own led him to accept a position on the farm of Mr. Theodore Kreuger in Stratford, Conn., where Mr. Andow was put in charge of all the farm activities.

Mr. and Mrs. Andow are busy and happy on the farm, and they can also have frequent family gatherings. In his first season Mr. Andow has raised an excellent garden and bred some fine Jersey heifers. He says that in spite of the shorter season that farming conditions are not too different from those on the West Coast.

The Andows like the New Englanders. Mr. Andow says of them, "They are friendly and treat us equally on a social basis. Even the Nisei, on the look-out for discrimination because they had met it wherever they went on the West Coast, have been heard shouting loudly that for the first time in their lives . . . they are experiencing true democracy."

PICTURE LEGENDS

Yoshiko and Tay Andow, with "Michael," on the porch of their cottage on the farm in Stratford, Conn. "Michael" had been with the Andows since before evacuation and he now enjoys the run of the farm with "Duchess", the Kreuger's dog.

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Mr. Andow is proud of this Jersey heifer he has raised.

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Mr. Andow pauses for a moment from work on his vegetable garden.

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A NEW HOME IN NEW JERSEY

One of the largest families to resettle in the east is that of Mr. and Mrs. Shungo Shimomura, from Poston. With five of their eight children they arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., on August 5, 1944, to join two daughters who resettled last February in nearby Swarthmore. The eldest of their four sons was recently inducted into the U. S. Army.

Mr. Shimomura came to California in 1913 at the age of 26, after having majored in agriculture at a Japanese trade school. In the course of twenty-two years he operated several fruit and vegetable farms and, for the six months preceding evacuation, a 120-acre fruit and poultry farm. When the family was evacuated to Poston, Mr. Shimomura worked as block gardener and then, until he left the center, as janitor.

Following their arrival in Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Shimomura and the five children who came with them, stayed temporarily at the Philadelphia hostel while Mr. Shimomura was aided by the local relocation office in obtaining employment. On August 16th the family left the hostel for the Sunny Slope Farm of A. L. Ritchie in Riverton, New Jersey, 10 miles from Philadelphia. Mr. Ritchie has owned the farm since 1906; the main products are fruit and poultry. In partnership with Mr. Ritchie is his son Joshua, who lives there with his wife and two little daughters.

Mr. Shimomura receives weekly wages and he is also provided with a nice seven-room house which has electricity and running water and is heated with coal or wood stoves -- wood is furnished free. The family have their own vegetable garden and hope to have a larger one next year.

The two older Shimomura daughters, who are working in Swarthmore, are Toshiye, 23, and Sachi, 18. They live together in a private home, where Sachi does the house work and receives pay and both receive board and room. Toshiye is a typist in the Social Service Exchange in Philadelphia. They visit their family on week ends.

The five children who live with their parents all go to school. Joshua Yoshiye, 16, and Lincoln, 14, ride on the school bus to Palmyra High School. The principal says they are doing well in their studies. David, 12, is in the eighth grade at the Riverton Township Grammar School and has already made a name for himself in basketball. The two little girls, Chieko Anne, 9, and Mariko, 4, go with one of the Ritchie grandchildren to the Westfield Friends School in Riverton, which virtually adjoins the Ritchie farm. All the children are popular in their respective schools and seem to be having no difficulty, either scholastically or socially.

Mrs. Shimomura and young Mrs. Ritchie are good friends. Mrs. Ritchie helps the other with English, particularly when they go together in the family car to do their shopping, and in return Mrs. Shimomura voluntarily helps Mrs. Ritchie with some of her house work.

Shortly after they had settled in Rivertson, Mr. and Mrs. Shimomura were invited by the local Presbyterian minister to become members of his church, to which denomination they had belonged in Salinas.

Mr. Rithcie seems to be well satisfied with his new employees and with their work, and the Shimomuras are glad to be there with him. In Mr. Shimomura's words, "I am very happy to be in New Jersey because my family and I feel free here and there are good schools for the children. We are getting along OK on the farm. The children like it here and are making friends. We would like to stay here permanently. I like the climate here. It feels like the climate in Japan. The fruits, vegetables, grass, and trees grow here like they did in Japan. I am very much interested in the way fruit is grown on the farm here."

PICTURE LEGENDS

Chieko Anne, "Annie," Shimomura looks at a library book with another third grader in the third and fourth grade room at the Westfield Friends School.

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Young Mr. Ritchie watches as Mr. Shimomura carefully sorts the pears, which have just been picked. On the Sunny Slope Farm in Riverton, New Jersey, are raised pears, peaches, and cherries, and five kinds of apples in addition to poultry.

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Mrs. Umeko Shimomura shops for groceries at the Cooperative Grocery store managed by Harry Hiraoka at Moorestown, New Jersey. In addition to the Hiraoka family, the Shimomuras have found other congenial neighbors, including Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Mimura, Mr. and Mrs. Heijiro Moriuchi, and their son Takashi, and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight T. Uchida.

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Joshua and Lincoln Shimomura play in the Palmyra High School band, here seen practicing for a football game. Joshua plays the cornet and

Lincoln the clarinet. Both the boys work on the farm after school and are paid on an hourly basis. However, the Ritchies are proud of the boys' participation in school affairs, and encourage them to put their school activities ahead of their farm work.

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David Shinn Shimomura goes to the eighth grade of the Riverton Township Grammar School and says he likes best georgaphy and history. Here he is drawing a map for home work while his mother looks on.

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Anne and Mariko Shimomura usually play with Mollie and Bonnie Ritchie after school. Here they are playing dolls in the Shimomura living room, but sometimes they play with the new kittens or with the Irish setter puppies.

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A TREE-LINED AVENUE IN GERMANTOWN, PA.

Mr. and Mrs. Eishichiro George Koiwai and their two sons are settled in a pleasant house on a tree-lined avenue in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Koiwai is back in his old line of work, the cleaning business, the boys are busy in school, and their home has already become a center of both Issei and Nisei social life. This established sort of existence has been achieved since April of 1944 when the parents came from the Minidoka Relocation Center.

Before evacuation the family had lived in Seattle, Washington where the two boys, Pfc. Eichi Karl, 24, and Toshiyuki Henry, 22, were born and where Mr. Koiwai had owned a cleaning establishment. While at Minidoka, Mr. Koiwai was a warehouse worker, Karl was employed as a laboratory technician in the hospital, and for a short while Henry was a timekeeper. In Seattle Karl had been a pre-medical student at the University of Washington. He left Minidoka in June, 1943, the first of the family to go to Philadelphia, in order to enter Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. At the hospital he was enrolled in the Army Specialized Training Program. Henry had been the first of the family to leave the center, having gone for a year to the University of Denver before joining his brother in Philadelphia in August, 1943. He is now majoring in Business Administration at Temple University and working part time in the headquarters of the American Friends Service Committee.

Shortly after the parents had joined their sons, Mr. Koiwai secured his position with the cleaning establishment. Mrs. Koiwai is also working, packing and labeling at a nearby food packing plant. She suits her hours to her own convenience, but ordinarily works from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The Koiwais had to use some ingenuity to find their house. At first they answered some advertisements, but either found the places unsuited to their needs or the owners unwilling to rent to Japanese Americans. Finally they inserted an advertisement themselves and among the several persons who answered was a Caucasian woman whose offer they took. They pay $60.00 a month for the first and third floors of a large unfurnished house; the landlady occupies the second floor and shares the porch and yard with her tenants.

Their utilities come to $7.00 a month, and they estimate about $15.00 a week for food. They serve many Japanese meals and do not have too much trouble in finding sacks of rice, soya sauce, and many of the kinds of fish to which they had been accustomed.

In September they had a special occasion in the marriage of their son, Karl, to Miss Chiyo Tanaki, formerly of Tule Lake and St. Louis. The marriage took place in a Methodist church in Manoa, Pennsylvania and was performed by the Rev. E. W. J. Schmitt, who has befriended many resettlers. The new couple is living temporarily with the groom's parents. The bride is a registered nurse and expects to take a position shortly with a Philadelphia hospital.

The Koiwais live a very busy life with their work and with their favorite form of recreation - entertaining friends and visiting. They have people at their home two or three evenings a week, and often go out to picnics and other affairs. Mrs. Koiwai says of their new home, "We like living here and have found our neighbors quite friendly. I like the markets here, too. We miss our friends who are still at the center, and I keep writing to them to come to Philadelphia. I write them how they can go about finding housing here, and have promised 'to teach them the ropes' when and if they come to Philadelphia."

PICTURE LEGENDS

The Koiwais entertain in their attractively furnished home. Left to right: Pfc. Eichi Karl Koiwai and his bride, the former Chiyo Tanaki; Mr. and Mrs. Koiwai, Sr.; Pvt. Peter Kenmore, a classmate of Karl's; Dr. George Wada, a resident physician at Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia, formerly of the hospital staff at Boston; and, seated on the floor, Chiyo's sister, Gay, who was visiting from Washington, D. C.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eishichiro George Koiwai greeting Dr. George Wada in the garden of their home in Germantown, Pa. Mr. Koiwai takes pleasure in keeping the garden well cared for.

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NEW PROFESSIONS IN NEW YORK CITY

In the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, where about thirty resettlers are employed in capacities from clerk to interne, Rev. Isao Tanaka, formerly pastor of the Japanese Methodist Church in Oakland, California, has undertaken a new profession, working as a technician in the bacteriological laboratory. In the baby ward, Mrs. Tanaka is employed as as nurse's aide, and during the summer vacation from school, Shin Tanaka, their 16-year-old son, helped to increase the family income by working as a junior laboratory assistant.

All members of the Tanaka family are natives of Japan. Isao Tanaka came to the United States, first, in 1916 and remained eight years, attending school in preparation for the Christian ministry. In 1924, he returned to the Orient as a missionary, and when he came again to the United States, in 1937, he had a wife and child to bring with him.

They settled in Oakland. Then came the war and the evacuation, which took them to Topaz, where Rev. Tanaka became a leader in the United Protestant Church. His wife was also active in the church, which she served by supervising the music. At other times she taught singing. Shin divided his time between attending school and working on the hog farm.

Shin was the first member of the family to leave the relocation center. In October, 1943, he went to Pennington, New Jersey, to enter a preparatory school. The following January his parents also left the center to go to Chicago, where Rev. Tanaka expected to obtain employment in a Methodist book store, but on arrival he found that the position had already been filled. From Chicago the family went to Philadelphia and, while staying at the Friends' hostel Rev. Tanaka tried to obtain employment through the local Protestant Church Federation. No position being available both he and his wife accepted work as domestics in a private home in Princeton, New Jersey, but as that arrangement did not work out, they went to New York and accepted jobs as kitchen helpers in a hotel. On June 12, after five months of doubtful security they took the positions at the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

At the preparatory school in Pennington, N. J., Shin leads his class in biology, physics, and Latin. "He loves the school and everyone is treating him nicely there," said his father. "He has made some good friends among the teachers and students." Working in the Hospital was a valuable experience for him, for he plans to become a doctor. Rev. and Mrs. Tanaka, however, do not intend to make the work a career, but they do feel that, while waiting and planning for better days ahead, they have security and pleasant work. "We are getting along very fine now after the difficulties of the first few months."

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PICTURE LEGENDS

The three Tanakas, Rev. and Mrs. Isao Tanaka and son Shin, posing in front of the Mt. Sinai hospital in their hospital uniforms.

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Shin Tanaka's work in the neurology laboratory requires close attention and concentration.

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A LARGE FAMILY AND ALL BUSY

Removed by the evacuation from Stockton, California, Mr. and Mrs. George Tsunayoshi Kaneda and six of their seven children have once again picked up the threads of their lives and are vigorously pursuing their individual goals in the east. The parents and several of the children live together in Philadelphia; the other children visit with their family during vacations.

The seven children were born, raised, and went to school in Stockton, some having progressed to junior college and college. Mr. Kaneda earned his livelihood by working as a domestic and he was also owner of the "Stockton Day Worker Co." The Kanedas were respected as a family and as individuals and, as one of Mr. Kaneda's employers wrote, "made for themselves significant places in the community."

At Rohwer, in which center the Kanedas found themselves after the evacuation, Mr. Kaneda took a job as cook. His children began to plan for their return to the American stream of existence. Early in 1943, twenty-year-old Kay Kioko left the center to attend the Presbyterian Training School in Richmond, Virginia. Not long afterwards the eldest, Toshio, 25, went to study at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Mass. Next to leave, in January, 1944, was Ben, 17, who went to Philadelphia. It was his intention to study at Temple University; he found it necessary to register for night classes, taking a daytime job in the laboratory of Children's Hospital, though he later changed to factory work. Grayce, 24, left at the same time as Ben to work as editorial secretary with the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board in Richmond, Virginia.

On reaching Philadelphia Ben began to urge his parents to join him. Grayce secured a job in Philadelphia as secretary in the Germantown Branch of the Family Society, and joined forces with Ben to draw the rest of the family out of the center. In April, 1944, the parents and two youngest children, Ruby Marilyn Mieko, 14, and Roy Satoru, 17, arrived Philadelphia. Not long after his arrival Mr. Kaneda secured the job of second chef at the Hotel Whittier.

The living arrangements of the family were rather novel. It was agreed that the Kanedas in return for cleaning the first, second, and third floors, would use the fourth floor of "Fellowship House," a center of various interracial activities conducted by the Society of Friends. This fourth floor had been one large storeroom, but the family partitioned it into a very livable apartment. Their only housing bill is a monthly $6.00 for utilities. Their other chief expense is food, and Mr. Kaneda estimated the weekly bill for four of them to be about $20.00. They usually have one Japanese meal a day, including the rather easily available rice and soya sauce.

When summer came several of the children were able to visit their parents. Toshio came from Boston for his vacation -- but he spent it earning money in a cosmetics factory. Kay came and worked in the Civilian Service Section of the American Friends Service Committee. Even young Roy, who goes to high school, got a job in the same factory as his brother Ben. George Kioji, 22, had come to Philadelphia at the same time as his parents and worked as a truck driver, but he left in July to be inducted into the Army. Ruby and Grayce were the absent ones, both having gone to summer camps.

In Stockton the Kanedas had been active in the Red Cross, in religious and community work. In Philadelphia they continue a vital interest in people, particularly the resettlers, and Mrs. Kaneda has given teas for newcomers. The children go to the Tioga Baptist Church.

All the members of this large family who have wanted work have found it. They have found friends. They have found a place to live. Mr. Kaneda sums up his feeling by saying: "I enjoy my work at the Hotel Whittier and have found the people here in Philadelphia very friendly. Everybody has been nice to us and when my friends write me from camp, I always tell them how well we have been treated here in Philadelphia and I encourage them to come here to resettle."

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PICTURE LEGENDS

Mr. Kaneda at work as second chef of the Hotel Whittier in Philadelphia. Assisting him as another employee. He looks like a good cook!

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A part of the Kaneda family in the living room of the apartment which they themselves made out of the storeroom on the fourth floor of "Friendship House" in Philadelphia. Left to right, Mrs. Kaneda, Ruby, Kay, and Ben.

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MR. YAMANE RETURNS TO THE PRODUCE BUSINESS

In a cooperative food store in Wilmington, Delaware, Issei Toraji Yamane, relocated from Gila River with his wife, Tora, and four children, has found an opportunity to make use of ten years of experience in conducting his own produce business in Los Angeles and Monte Bello, California.

In early planning for resettlement, Mr. Yamane favored coming out first by himself, leaving his family in the center until he should have found work and a place to live. Mrs. Yamane insisted, however, on having the entire family leave the center at one time, because she felt it would be better for the children to have the entire family together. Accordingly, on June 22, 1944, all six members of the Yamane family, Mr. and Mrs. Yamane, Atsushi, 13, Michiko, 10, Mariko, 7, and Masao, 2, arrived direct from Gila River at the Greater New York Relocation Hostel. Mr. Yamane immediately began investigating various job opportunities which were developed for him by the WRA relocation offices in New York City and Philadelphia.

Just about the time the Yamane family came to New York, the manager of the Wilmington Cooperative Society, Inc., informed the Philadelphia relocation office that he was interested in hiring a manager for the produce department of a new food store which the society was about to open in Wilmington. Mr. Yamane arrived in Wilmington on July 5 to be interviewed for the position. When the store opened for business on July 7 he was one of its eight employees. The board of directors had approved his application without opposition. He has one Caucasian assistant, and the manager says of him, "Our arrangement seems to be working out so far. . . Mr. Yamane knows the produce business well and his previous experience in dealing with customers is helping him here. So far I have known of no unfavorable reaction from the customers in his department.".

Mrs. Yamane and the children came to Wilmington only a few days after her husband. With the help of members of the Cooperative Society, the family found a satisfactory six-room house, about six miles from the center of town, renting at $25.00 a month. What furniture and accessories were not in the house, neighbors lent until the Yamanes could purchase their own. Utilities cost them about $10.00 a month. Mr. Yamane estimates that so far their food bill has run to about $90.00 a month.

The children have found new friends in their neighborhood. The oldest boy, Atsushi, has joined the nearby Arden Boy Scout Troop, and he is also teaching his little sisters to swim in the Arden community pool. The older children are distributed through the local school in grades nine, six, and three.

Of his work and his experience in relocating Mr. Yamane says, "My work is hard but very interesting because it is in my line. I am sure I can make good here. So far we have managed pretty well and I am glad we left the center to resettle, even though all our problems are not yet worked out. I was lucky to find a house for my family so soon and to get a job with fair wages. There are kind people all around here, and after the war I would like to open up my own business. The children like it very much here, and especially the food is better than it was for them in camp."

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PICTURE LEGENDS

Ten years of experience on the West Coast is now helping Mr. Yamane meet the customers and manage the produce department of a cooperative store in Wilmington, Delaware.

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On the porch of their house the six members of the Yamane family pose for a picture. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Yamane, Masako, Mariko, Michiko, and Atsushi. The children have made many friends and the whole family have found the neighbors very kind.

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"Helping" their father pick apples in the big orchard which surrounds the house ar Masako, Mariko and Michiko Yamane. Atsushi was attending a meeting of his Boy Scout troop.

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REUNION IN KANSAS CITY

Kansas City was the scene last October of the reunion of Mr. and Mrs. Kiyakuji Yanaga and eleven members of their family -- children, sons-in-law, and grandchildren. They had come to Kansas City from Poston, a few at a time, each one finding it a good place to be and encouraging the others to join them.

The thirteen Yanagas were together in Poston, having gone there from Gardena, California, where Mr Yanaga worked in agriculture, and from Indio, where the two sons-in-law lived with their families. Harry the third child and only son, was the first to leave the center. He went to Nebraska. The first members of the family to go to Kansas City, however, were Fumi, 22, and Shizuko, 20, who arrived there in May, 1943.

They quickly secured domestic positions in the city, and, being attractive and intelligent girls, were well liked by everyone with whom they came in contact. Writing to their family of this friendly community, they encouraged an older sister, May, and her Issei husband, Paul Koga, to join them. The Kogas quickly found work in a cold storage plant in the city.

By the first part of 1944, the Kogas and the Yanaga sisters were convinced that their parents should join them. Harry went back to Poston from Nebraska and brought his parents and his young sister, Harriet, 16, to Kansas City by auto. The family bought an attractive duplex in a fine neighborhood, and while they were waiting the three months for the tenants to move out the parents earned their board and room and some income by doing light chores on a suburban estate. After their furniture arrived from storage in California the Yanagas settled comfortably in the house. The Kogas took an apartment located in another nice section of the city.

In October, 1944, the oldest daughter, Matuie, and her Issei husband, Ihei Hatanaka, and their three children, Marie Sumiye, age 9, May Tomie, age 5, and Alice Akiko, age 4, eager to take advantage of the employment and educational opportunities their sisters wrote about, joined the rest of the family. The thirteen members were reunited. The Hatanakas went to live in the duplex with Matuie's parents.

Shizuko, who worked, at first, as domestic, now has a job as bookkeeper and clerk with an engineering company. Fumi, who last summer married Corporal Minamiji, now stationed at Fort Warren, Wyoming, works in a fine home. Mr. Koga and Mr. Hatanaka, though both Issei, are working in a factory which makes paper for the war effort. Mrs. Koga, a trained and expert seamstress, made a business for herself by sewing in private homes by appointment. Harry, a Diesel mechanic, has a fine position with a nationally known tractor company. Harriet, the youngest daughter, is a popular junior at Southeast High School, and the two oldest grandchildren are in grammar school.

When Mrs. Hatanaka says, "I was amazed and delighted with the kind and cordial reception given me at the open house held at my children's school," she seems to express the kind of reception that has been given all the members of the family wherever they have gone in this big and friendly city. They have made many friends at church; their neighbors have shown them every consideration. All in all, they are extremely well satisfied with their new environment and have expressed a desire to remain there after the war.

. . . . . .

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PICTURE LEGENDS

The new home of the Yanaga family at 5210 Swope Parkway, Kansas City, Missouri. The house is near the city's largest and most beautiful public park.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hiyakuji Yanaga stand in front of their new home. Mr. Yanaga is getting close to 80, Mrs. Yanaga is nearing 60.

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This picture, taken in California before evacuation, shows the thirteen members of the Yanaga fmily who are reunited in Kansas City. Left to right, standing: Ihei Hatanaka, Mrs. Matuie Hatanaka, Harry Yanaga, Mrs. May Koga, Paul Koga. Seated: Marie Sumiye Hatanaka, Shizuko Yanaga, Mrs. Kiriye Yanaga, holding Alice Akiko Hatanaka, Hiyakuji Yanaga, holding May Tomie Hatanaka, Mrs. Fumi Minamiji, and Miss Harriet Yanaga.

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ON A FARM IN ILLINOIS

Smiling faces, healthy bodies, a comfortable home, productive work, -- these are the words which apply now to Rokuro Okubo and his family. He and his wife, Ayako, and their three daughters, live new Palatine, Illinois, on a 120-acre farm which Mr. Okubo operates for a Chicago prefessional man. They have been there only since April of 1944, coming from Granada Relocation Center.

A small but thoroughly modern and attractive house is their home. Located on the landscaped acres of the owner's grounds, their home is pleasant to the eye, and also offers an exceptionally nice place for little Phyllis, age 2, and Joan, age 4, to play. In the house is a playroom for cold or rainy days, and on the grounds is a private swimming pool. Eight-year old Virginia has surprised her teachers at the St. Peter Lutheran School by the ease with which she has made friends among the other children, children who had never before seen a Nisei.

Corn and soy beans are the main crops which Mr. Okubo has planted in his first season. His experience in farming was gained as a boy on his father's farm in the Pacific Northwest, where at the age of six, Mr. Okubo began life in America. The last ten years before evacuation he had operated a vegetable market in Los Angeles. Mrs. Okubo, planted a garden of vegetables for table use soon after arriving at her new home, and it was not many weeks before the family no longer needed to buy any vegetables. She also canned over 100 quarts of vegetables and fruits and expected to can some 50 more.

The Okubos are not sure that they will make a permanent home here but for the present, they know that their children are living under excellent conditions, and in this knowledge they are happy.

PICTURE LEGENDS

Farmer Okubo turns tree surgeon as he operates on a large shade tree in front of the house.

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Phyllis, age 2, and Joan, age 4, play happily on the landscaped grounds of the farm where their father is employed.

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Mr. Okubo stops his tractor to talk to a Chicago District relocation officer, W. W. Lessing (back to camera), about the prospects for his corn crop..

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Some of the 100 jars of fruit and vegetables which Mrs. Okubo has canned this season. Some of the jars are wild grape jelly from grapes which her husband picked on the farm.

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Little Virginia Okubo is shown here playing with her friends in the yard of St. Peter Lutheran School in Arlington Heights, Illinois, where she goes every day in a bus. Her teachers remark on her brightness and at the ease with which she has made friends.

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All the Rokuro Okubo family, except eight-year-old Virginia, enjoy a bit of reading in the living room of their home on a farm near Palatine, Illinois. Their mother is assisting two and four-year-old Phyllis and Joan.

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PERSISTENCE WINS A PLACE

Persisting in the face of two unsatisfactory experiences in their relocation attemp, Toyone Maeda and his wife, Masuye, with one of their two boys are now settled in Chicago and feel happy with their present arrangements.

The Maedas, before they were evacuated to the Manzanar Relocation Center, raised hogs in Buena Park, California. Early in 1943 the family left the center for a farm in Utah. They were not satisfied with it, and, on hearing from friends of opportunities further east, Mr. Maeda went alone to Chicago in April, 1944. He accepted employment in a large hotel and decided to send for the family. In a truck which they had bought to use on the farm, Mrs. Maeda, Sam, age 18, and Jimmy, age 16, drove east to join him.

In Chicago the family had difficulty in finding adequate housing. Though Mr. Maeda had his job and Mrs. Maeda had taken work as a seamstress in a dress shop, they gave up these jobs when they found and leased a ten-room house on Chicago's south side and made of it a boarding house for other resettlers. However, they discovered that their ten or twelve boarders did not provide sufficient income. In order to supplement the earnings, Mr. Maeda started a business of moving the goods of other resettlers with his truck. He says that he has more orders than he can handle.

Only Jimmy, who goes to school, is with his parents. Sam, the older son, has recently left to attend a chick-sexing school in Pennsylvania.

For the present the Maedas are pleased to be earning a living through their own resourcefulness and to be independent of any boss, but they think that eventually they will start another hog farm in the Middle or Far West.

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PICTURE LEGENDS

Relaxing in their home after a day's work, Mr. and Mrs. Maeda enjoy their comfortable couch and pleasant surroundings.

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Mr. Maeda starts off in his truck to do a small job of moving for another resettler family. He says he could work 24 hours of the day if he took care of all the business available to him.

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Pictured on the steps of the pleasant boarding house which they operate, Mr. and Mrs. Maeda stand with several of their young Nisei boarders: Kay Sunahara, Akira Taniguchi, and Lillian Funakubo.

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THREE FAMILIES WORK TOGETHER (REVISED)

By way of the Rohwer Relocation Center, Joseph Sakamoto and his family have made the change from a farm near Salinas, California, to a farm near Elkhorn in southern Wisconsin -- and they like the new location. The keynote on this farm in Wisconsin is cooperation -- cooperation between families and between neighbors.

Mr. Sakamoto and his wife, Hisa, and three of their children, George, 18, Roy, 15, and Sally, 12, live together in a house on the 120-acre farm. The oldest boy, Joe, is in the army. Clara, an older daughter, is married to George Ike and this young couple came along to help out on the farm. The group is completed by a third couple, George Ike's sister,

Alice, and her husband George Shoji. These two young couples, each with a tiny baby born after their parents' arrival in Wisconsin, live together in a second house on the farm.

The three related families have a cooperative arrangement to share-crop the 120-acres with the owner, Don Lape, who lives six miles away in the town of Elkhorn. Arriving in the spring of 1944 the newly settled farmers put in crops totaling 95 acres: 50 acres of cabbage, 15 acres of corn, and 10 acres each of potatoes, onions, and carrots. Mr. Lape says that he has been pleased with the way the resettlers have handled his land and with the sharing arrangement. The elder partner, Mr. Sakamoto, is an experienced farmer, George Shoji had a vineyard and cotton farm near Fresno, but George had been in the cleaning business before evacuation.

The good relations established between the farmers of Japanese ancestry and their new neighbors have impressed Mr. Lape, and the unusual spirit of helpfulness which seems to exist between neighboring farmers of the community has impressed Mr. Sakamoto. He and his two co-workers have cooperated with these other farmers exchanging help without payment of wages and thus enabling all members of the group to get by their peak periods without having to hire outside labor. The farmer and his wife across the road say that they could not ask for better neighbors.

The young men have been cooperating in local sports -- namely baseball -- as well as in work. Eighteen-year-old George Sakamoto made second baseman on his high school team, and the local paper featured George Shoji as the catcher on the Elkhorn Businessmen's Team in the Southern Division of the Central Wisconsin Baseball League.

As the first season of this share-cropping venture ends, both cooperating families and the owner of the land feel that the newcomers have been successful as farmers, and that they are rapidly becoming integrated within the community.

. . . . . .

PICTURE LEGENDS

A dramatic scene in the cornfield as good neighbors help one another. A neighbor of the resettlers drives a tractor which pulls a power binder. The binder cuts the green corn and feeds it onto a tractor-pulled wagon, driven by George Shoji, while George Ike unloads the corn onto the wagon.

. . . . . .

Mr. Joseph Sakamoto is helping his neighbors across the road fill their silo with green corn by the cutter and blower method.

. . . . . .

Proud of their cabbage crop! A harvest, from part of the 50 acres of cabbage planted, being examined by, left to right, George Shoji, Joseph Sakamoto, and George Ike.

. . . . . .

Friendly neighbors. Mrs. Shoji (left) and Mrs. Ike (right), with their babies, visit their friend across the road, Mrs. Rohloff, (center), and her little daughter.

* * * * * * * *

THE PROFESSOR FROM BERKELEY

Highly respected in university circles in Berkeley, California, Professor Chiura Obata and his family are now winning the respect and friendship of artists and educators in St. Louis, Missouri, where they have been living since the spring of 1943. This is not mere chance. Character, hard work, and ability have won and are again winning them their place in society.

Professor Obata's second son, Gyo, was the force which brought the rest of the family to St. Louis. Prior to evacuation, through the help of some of the professors at Berkeley, it had been arranged for Gyo to attend the Architectural School at Washington University. Gyo made friends very easily, liked St. Louis, and as soon as his family were evacuated to Central Utah Relocation Center he made plans for them to join him.

The Professor arrived first, in June 1943. Not more than two weeks after he had gotten there he found a job and a house. His job, as an artist, was with the Grimm-Lambach Artificial Flower Co.; his house was a pleasant and adequate one in Webster Groves, Mo. Mrs. Obata and young daughter Lily joined the Professor and Gyo at once, and shortly afterwards an older son, Kim, and his wife, Masa, came, and the family was reunited.

Kim, an artist like his father, found work with the same firm as his father. Mutual liking has grown up between the older members of the firm and their Issei and Nisei assistants. According to Mr. Harry Taylor, Art Director, Prof. Obata is the leading artist on his staff.

Kim's wife, too, quickly found a job, first as secretary at Jefferson College, then with the Girl Scouts as registrar. Lily likes Webster High School and intends to enter Washington University next year. She will have to keep busy to rival her brother's reputation for he has been very active and was elected president of the Architectural Society.

The Obatas think that their future is perhaps in St. Louis because the children like it so well and Prof. Obata is happy and well liked by his employers and fellow workers. However, he is on leave of absence from the Art Department of the University of California; so California may claim the Obatas again. The family philosophy seems to be well expressed by Mrs. Obata: "If a person wants to live in America according to the American way of living, they must relocate, make friends with other people and see for themselves that they will have a happier future."

. . . . . .

Publications

WHEN YOU LEAVE THE RELOCATION CENTER

file
Segregation
R Spicer

SUMMARY NOTES
on
SEGREGATION CONFERENCE
of
W.R.A. OFFICIALS

DENVER, COLORADO

July 26-27, 1943

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

NATIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES MAINTAINING PROGRAMS FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS

A DIRECTORY

United States Department of the Interior
War Relocation Authority
Washington 25, D. C.

June, 1946

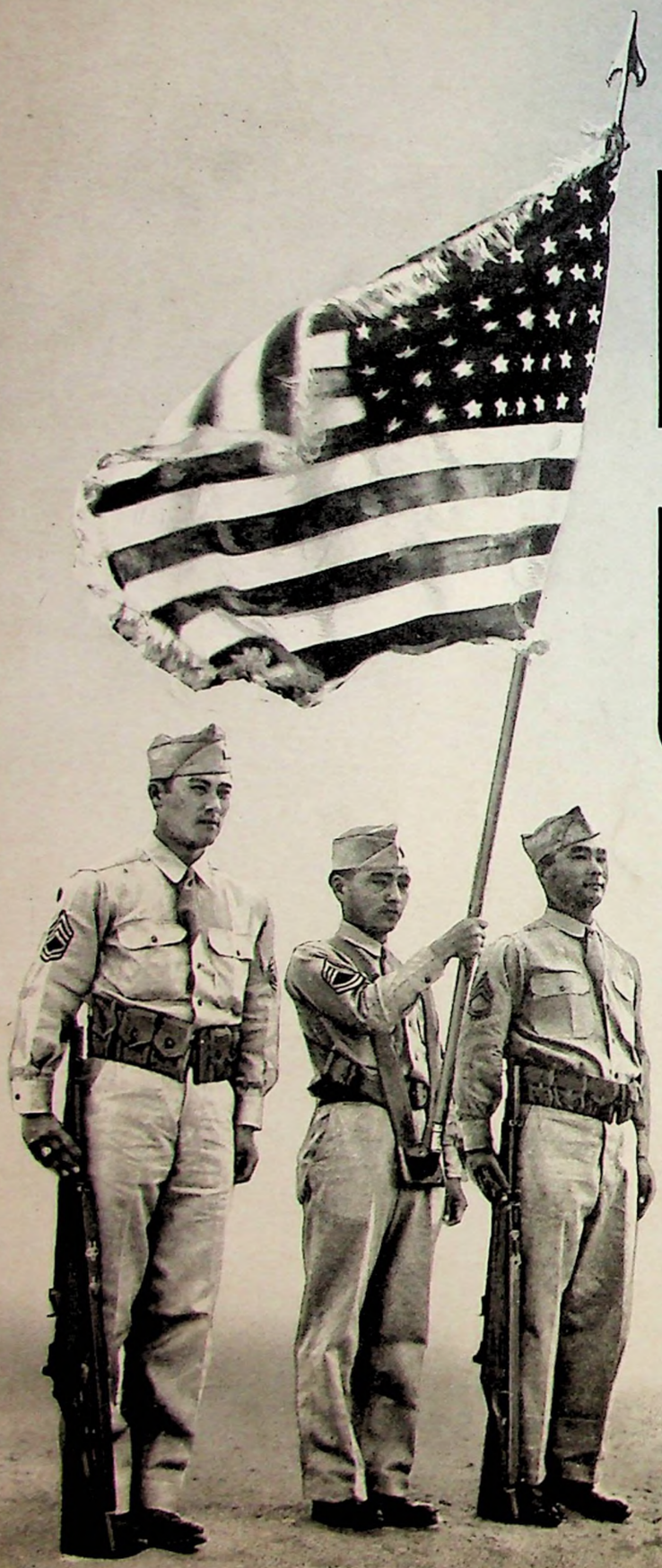
Mr Choate

上圖は小圃教授の息子の嫁さんである君雄夫人はガールスカウトの同僚と共に寫って居る處。小圃夫人は皆の者にすかれて登錄掛り員として適任者であると認められて居る。
下圖はグリム、ランバック造花會社の美術家達である。戰後の繪画に付いて語り合って居る處。
左側はヂェームス、ラッセル氏で画師、次は教授の長男である小圃君雄で右側は小圃教授で要点を教へて居る處。

小圃家の家族の者達は將來も多分セントルイスに居るであらうと考へて居る。なぜならば子供達は大層此の町を好んで居り小圃教授も亦他の雇はれ人や社長から非常にすかれて居るのであるから。然し小圃師は目下加州大學の休職教授となって居る故に、又不日復職を要求されるかも知れない。此の家族の哲學的思想としては小圃夫人の語られる通りに「若し何人でも米國式の生活樣式に從ってアメリカに住まうとする人は轉住をして、他の人達の間に多くの友人をつくり、もっと幸福な將來をきづく樣に試みねばなりますまい」と。本當に其の通りではないだらうか。

C.2035 P1

NISEI IN UNIFORM



NISEI *in the* WAR *against* JAPAN

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.
April, 1945.

RESTRICTED

CALIFORNIA AND HER LESS FAVORED MINORITIES,

A Study in the Background of the
Evacuation of Persons of Japanese
Ancestry from the Pacific Coast;

Prepared by

Ruth E. McKee, WRA Historian.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

April, 1944

C-1144-COVER-NOBU

Release For A.M. Papers, Sunday, November 14, 1943

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, today issued the following statement regarding the events that occurred between November 1 and November 4 at the Tule Lake Center in northern California:

1. Tule Lake is the only center maintained by the War Relocation Authority for segregation purposes. It was established originally in 1942 as one of 10 relocation centers for persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the West Coast military area. In September of this year, however, it was made the focal point in a segregation program carried out by the War Relocation Authority and since that time has occupied a peculiar status among WRA centers.

During February and March of this year, a registration program was conducted at all relocation centers for the purpose of accumulating information on the background and attitudes of all adult residents. As part of this program, citizen evacuees at the centers were questioned concerning their allegiance to the United States, and alien evacuees were questioned about their willingness to abide by the Nation's laws. After the results of registration were compiled and analyzed, WRA began a program to separate from the bulk of the population at relocation centers, those evacuees who have indicated by word or action that their loyalties lie with Japan.

Four major groups were designated for segregation:

(1) Those who requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan;

(2) Citizens who refused during registration to state unqualified allegiance to the United States and aliens who refused to agree to abide by the laws of the United States;

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Four major groups were designated for segregation:

(1) Those who requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan;

(2) Citizens who refused during registration to state unqualified allegiance to the United States and aliens who refused to agree to abide by the laws of the United States;

(3) Those with intelligence records or other records indicating that they might endanger the national security or interfere with the war effort;

(4) Close relatives of persons in the above three groups who expressed a preference to remain with the segregants rather than disrupt family ties.

The major movement of segregants into Tule Lake from other WRA centers and of non-segregants from Tule Lake to other WRA centers was started in early September and completed about the middle of October. The process, which was carried out jointly by WRA and the Army, entirely without incident, involved the movement of approximately 9,000 evacuees from other centers into Tule Lake and the removal from Tule Lake to other centers of approximately the same number. Slightly more than 6,000 residents of Tule Lake who had been designated for segregation or who wished to remain with segregated relatives were retained there. At the present time, there are at the Manzanar Relocation Center in California approximately 1,900 evacuees who are awaiting transfer to Tule Lake. They will be transferred as soon as necessary housing can be completed, probably in the early part of 1944.

2. The Army has the responsibility of providing full protection of the area surrounding the Tule Lake Center. A man-proof fence surrounds the external boundaries of the center; troops patrol that fence; other necessary facilities are at all times in readiness. In September, when Tule Lake was transformed into a segregation center, the Army substantially increased the number of troops assigned to guard duty at the center and built the present man-proof fence around the external boundary outside the ordinary wire fence which was erected at the time of the center's establishment. At this time also additional military equipment was provided.

During the recent disturbance at the Tule Lake Center, the War Relocation Authority and the Army have been in constant contact regarding necessary safety measures. Special arrangements were made for prompt communication between the WRA staff and the officer commanding the troops at Tule Lake.

Like all WRA centers, Tule Lake has been operated, ever since the time of its establishment in 1942, under the terms of an agreement between WRA and the War Department. WRA is responsible for all phases of internal administration of the center. The Army, from the beginning, has been responsible for guarding the external boundaries of the center, and for controlling the entry and departure of all persons of Japanese descent.

WRA maintains order within the center through civilian guards assisted by a staff of evacuees. The understanding with the Army provides that when a show of greater force is necessary to maintain order within the center, WRA will call upon the Army to move inside the center and take full control.

3. Immediately following the segregation movement, some of the evacuees at the Tule Lake Center began to create difficulties. All available evidence indicates that a small, well-organized group -- composed chiefly of persons transferred to Tule Lake from the other centers -- was attempting to gain control of the community and disrupt the orderly process of administration. Against this background, a serious accident occurred at the center on October 15. A truck, carrying 29 evacuee workers and driven by an evacuee, was over-turned while attempting to pass another truck on the road from the center to the WRA farm. All occupants of the truck were injured and one of them subsequently died. On the day following the accident, no evacuee workers reported for duty at the farm.

   For a period of approximately 10 days thereafter, work on the harvesting of crops stopped, but no formal representations were made to WRA by evacuee workers. Then on October 25, a group of evacuees who claimed to represent the community met with Project Director Ray Best and submitted a series of questions and demands. Among other things, this committee asked whether the residents of Tule were regarded by the United States government as prisoners of war and stated that the residents would not engage in the harvesting of crops for use at other WRA centers. Project Director Best told the committee: (1) that the residents of Tule Lake were regarded as segregants and not as prisoners of war, (2) that WRA does not operate on the basis of demands, and (3) that if the residents of Tule Lake were unwilling to harvest the crops, some other method of harvesting them would be found.

   Faced with the onset of winter and the possibility of losing approximately $500,000 worth of vegetables, WRA immediately began recruiting loyal evacuees from other centers to carry out the harvesting work at Tule Lake. A crew of 234 was recruited and is still engaged in harvesting work on the Tule Lake farm. These evacuees are quartered outside the boundaries of the center, wholly apart from the population of the center.

4. On the morning of Monday, November 1, D. S. Myer, National Director of the War Relocation Authority, and Robert B. Cozzens, Assistant Director of the Authority in San Francisco, arrived at the Tule Lake center for an inspection and consultation with key WRA staff members and with evacuee representatives. The original arrangement called for Mr. Myer and Mr. Cozzens to meet with evacuee representatives on the day following their arrival. However, during the lunch hour, a report was received by Project Director Best that certain evacuees were making unauthorized announcements in the evacuee messhalls. Residents were being told, according to this report, that Mr. Myer was to make a speech from the main administration building shortly after lunch. On receiving this report, Mr. Myer and Mr. Best immediately made a quick automobile inspection trip through the evacuee section of the center. They observed that large numbers of men, women and children were proceeding in an orderly manner from the evacuee barracks in the direction of the administration building.

By 1:30 p.m., Mr. Myer and Mr. Best had returned to the administration building and a crowd estimated between 3,500 and 4,000 had congregated immediately outside. One young man from the evacuee group then entered the administration building and asked whether a committee of 17 evacuees might have a conference with Mr. Myer. This request was granted, and Mr. Myer, Mr. Cozzens, Mr. Best and other staff members met with the committee. The committee presented a series of demands including the resignation of project director Best and several other WRA staff members at the center.

While the discussion was going on, word was received that a group of about a dozen evacuees had entered the center hospital and beaten the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Reece M. Pedicord. The conference was interrupted while one WRA staff member left the administration building, passed through the crowd, and went to the hospital for a check-up on the situation there. After this man had returned--wholly unmolested -- with the report that Dr. Pedicord had been badly battered but was receiving adequate medical attention and that order prevailed in the hospital, the conference was resumed. Meanwhile, a small group of evacuees had gone into the administration building and installed a public address system with WRA permission.

At the conclusion of the conference, Director Myer was asked to address the crowd briefly over the address system and agreed to do so. Mr. Myer told the crowd substantially what he had told the committee: (1) that WRA would consider requests made by the evacuee population provided they were in the framework of national policy; (2) that WRA would not accede to demands; (3) that WRA was under the impression that the majority of residents at Tule Lake wanted to live in a peaceful and orderly atmosphere; (4) that if the residents of the center could not deal peacefully with WRA they would have to deal with someone else; and (5) that once the segregation process was wholly completed with the movement from Manzanar, the community at Tule Lake should attempt to select a committee -- more directly representative of its wishes than the current one -- to deal with the War Relocation Authority. After Mr. Myer had concluded his remarks, two members of the evacuee committee addressed the crowd briefly in Japanese. Immediately following the completion of these speeches, at about 4:30 p.m., the crowd broke up quickly and peacefully and returned to family living quarters. During the entire conference and the time when committee members were addressing the crowd, a member of the War Relocation Authority staff who is fully competent in the Japanese language was present and was able to indicate to Mr. Myer and Mr. Best the nature of all remarks made in Japanese.

5. While the meeting was in progress in the administration building a number of automobiles at the center were slightly damaged. Some of these automobiles belonged to visitors and some to WRA personnel. One visitor reported that a window of his car was broken and a sun visor removed. (This statement has not been verified by other evidence.) A door handle was broken off one car. Radio aerials were removed from two cars and windshield wipers from about twelve cars. Air was released from tires of several cars. The paint on two cars was scratched.

In the struggle during which Dr. Pedicord was beaten, a wooden railing in the hospital office was knocked down. A careful investigation has revealed no reliable evidence of any property damage during this incident other than that listed here.

Several WRA employees and visitors to the center who were in the area outside the administration building at the time the crowd was forming were approached by some of the evacuees directing the movements of the crowd and told to go inside the building. Aside from Dr. Pedicord, however, no WRA employees or visitors were beaten or injured during this incident. The evacuee employees in the administration office left their work. A few individuals reported they saw knives and clubs in the hands of some of the evacuees. The great majority of WRA personnel reported following the meeting that they had seen no weapons of any kind.

6. After dispersal of the crowd on Monday afternoon, a calm marked by some evidence of sub-surface tension prevailed in the evacuee community for approximately three days. Orders were sent out following the Monday meeting forbidding any meetings or assembly of evacuees in the administrative area. The internal security force was strengthened and authority was given for any member of the internal security staff, under certain specified conditions, to summon the Army directly without consultation with the Project Director or any other superior officer.

On Thursday afternoon, November 4, work was started on a fence separating the evacuee community from the section of the center where the administrative buildings are located and WRA staff members are housed. That evening a crowd of about 400 evacuees, mainly young men -- many of them armed with clubs -- entered the administration area. Most of the crowd entered the warehouse area. A few entered the motor pool area and some surrounded the Project Director's residence. The advance of this crowd was resisted by several WRA internal security officers, one of whom tripped, struck his head on a stone, and was then struck by evacuees with clubs. No other persons were injured. As the crowd closed in around Mr. Best's home, he telephoned Lt. Col. Verne Austin, commanding officer of the military unit outside the center, and asked the Army to assume full control of the project area. Troops entered the center at once.

7. During and immediately following the evacuee meeting on Monday, a number of the WRA staff became apprehensive concerning their personal safety. Most of them remained calm but a few became almost hysterical. All were offered the opportunity to leave the center until they felt secure in returning there, and a number of them did so. Since the incident on Monday, twelve people have resigned voluntarily, and two have resigned or were separated at the request of the Authority.

8. A large number of the evacuees at Tule Lake are citizens of the United States, with the constitutional rights of citizens. Many of them are children under 17, and they, together with a very large number of the adults, have no responsible part in the recent events.

In presenting this factual statement, the War Relocation Authority wants to emphasize that reports of the events at Tule Lake are being watched in Tokyo. Already some of the recent newspaper accounts have been used by the Japanese Government for propaganda purposes. There is every possibility that they may be used as a pretext for retaliatory action against American civilians and prisoners of war under Japanese control. Under these circumstances, it is imperative that the situation at Tule Lake be handled with a scrupulous regard for accuracy.

9. In view of the serious international implications in the situation at Tule Lake, the War Relocation Authority has been particularly careful in preparing the information contained in this statement. There have been so many exaggerated, even hysterical, reports that the staff at Tule Lake, confronted with an otherwise complicated and difficult situation, has been able to verify conclusively only the information presented in this statement. As this is written, further investigation is being made to check the accuracy of many of the allegations that have appeared in the press and to complete this story in all its pertinent details. The major events, however, have now been fully documented and can for the first time be presented to the public in an official statement.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE JUNE 9, 1944

Following is the text of a cablegram sent by the President to Ambassador Robert Murphy in Algiers:

"Information available to me indicates that there are real possibilities of saving human lives by bringing more refugees through Yugoslavia to southern Italy. I am also informed that the escape of refugees by this route has from time to time been greatly impeded because the facilities in southern Italy for refugees have been overtaxed. I am advised that this is the situation at the present moment and that accordingly possibilities of increasing the flow of refugees to Italy may be lost.

"I understand that many of the refugees in southern Italy have been and are being moved to temporary havens in areas adjacent to the Mediterranean and that efforts are being made to increase existing refugee facilities in these areas. I am most anxious that this effort to take refugees from Italy to areas relatively close by be intensified.

"At the same time I feel that it is important that the United States indicate that it is ready to share the burden of caring for refugees during the war. Accordingly, I have decided that approximately 1,000 refugees should be immediately brought from Italy to this country, to be placed in an Emergency Refugee Shelter to be established at Fort Ontario near Oswego, New York, where under appropriate security restrictions they will remain for the duration of the war. These refugees will be brought into this country outside of the regular immigration procedure just as civilian internees from Latin American countries and prisoners of war have been brought here. The Emergency Refugee Shelter will be well equipped to take good care of these people. It is contemplated that at the end of the war they will be returned to their homelands.

"You may assume that the Emergency Refugee Shelter will be ready to receive these refugees when they arrive. I will appreciate it therefore if you will arrange for the departure to the United States as rapidly as possible, consistent with military requirements, of approximately 1,000 refugees in southern Italy. You may call upon representatives of the War Refugee Board in Algiers to assist you in this matter. The full cooperation of our military and naval authorities should be enlisted in effecting the prompt removal and transportation of the refugees.

"In choosing the refugees to be brought to the United States, please bear in mind that to the extent possible those refugees should be selected for whom other havens of refuge are not immediately available. I should however like the group to include a reasonable proportion of various categories of persecuted peoples who have fled to Italy.

"You should bear in mind that since these refugees are to be placed in a camp in the United States under appropriate security restrictions, the procedure for the selection of the refugees and arrangements for bringing them here should be as simple and expeditious as possible, uncomplicated by any of the usual formalities involved in admitting people to the United States under the immigration laws.

"However, please be sure that the necessary health checks are made to avoid bringing here persons afflicted with any loathsome, dangerous or contagious disease.

"If you encounter any difficulties in arranging for the prompt departure of these refugees please let me know."

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Following is a copy of the memorandum sent by the President on June eighth to the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, the Director of the Budget, and Executive Director of the War Refugee Board:

"There is attached a cable which I have dispatched to Robert Murphy in Algiers, requesting that he make arrangements for the departure to the United States as rapidly as possible of approximately 1,000 refugees now in southern Italy.

"These refugees will be brought into this country outside of the regular immigration procedure and placed in Fort Ontario near Oswego, New York. While the War Refugee Board is charged with the overall responsibility for this project, the Army shall take the necessary security precautions so that these refugees will remain in the camp and the actual administration of the camp is to be in the hands of the War Relocation Authority.

"Accordingly, the following steps should be taken as expeditiously as possible.

"(1) The War Department and the Navy Department shall send whatever instructions are necessary to the military authorities in Italy and North Africa to expedite the transportation of these refugees to the United States.

"(2) The War Department shall arrange to furnish and properly equip Fort Ontario to receive these refugees; shall arrange for their transportation from the port of arrival to the camp; and shall arrange for the necessary security precautions.

"(3) The War Relocation Authority shall make arrangements to handle the actual administration of the camp, which will be designated as an Emergency Refugee Shelter.

"(4) Until UNRRA is in a position to assume the financial responsibilities involved, the Bureau of the Budget shall make arrangements for financing the project; using to the extent possible any available funds of the War Department, the War Relocation Authority, and the War Refugee Boards, and from the foreign War Relief appropriation, and if necessary drawing upon the President's Emergency Fund."

Hermosillo, Sonora
May 30, 1942

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley
Whitcomb Hotel Building
San Francisco, Calif.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Coverley:

On May 14 Dr. Provinse, having heard that the war had interfered with some reseacrh work of mine in Mexico, wrote me asking whether I would be interested in the work of resettling the evacuated Japanese. I replied that I would, and we have corresponded about the matter. Yesterday I received an application from him which he has asked me to fill out and send on to you. You will find this application enclosed.

It is probable that some of the statements are not minutely accurate, such as semester hours and salaries, because I do not have my personal papers with me here in Hermosillo.

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Spicer

Edward H. Spicer
Avenida Oaxaca 114P.
Hermosillo, Son.

Hermosillo, Son.
June 23, 1942

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley
Whitecomb Hotel Building
San Francisco, Calif.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Coverley:

On May 30 I sent to you an application which Dr. John Provinse had asked me to fill out in connection with the work of the War Relocation Athority in resettling the evacuated Japanese. I have not heard from your office regarding this application and I wonder whether or not it has been received. Occasionally mail between here and the States goes astray and I wish to make sure that the application has not been lost somewhere en route. I should appreciate it very much if you would inform if it has <u>not</u> been receieved.

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Spicer
Avenida Oaxaca 114 P.
Hermosillo, Sonora
Mexico.

FILE-780

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

Com. Mgt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING

JUN 29 1942

Mr. Edward H. Spicer
Avenida Oaxaca 114 P.
Hermosillo, Sonora
Mexico

Dear Mr. Spicer:

Your letter of May 30 together with the enclosed application was received in due course after passing through the hands of the official censor.

We are giving your candidacy consideration and, in the event a position becomes available for which you appear to be qualified, we will be glad to get in touch with you again.

Sincerely yours

Harvey M. Coverley
Assistant Regional Director

887

JUN 29 1942

Com. Mgt.

WRA

Mr. Edward H. Spicer
Avenida Oaxaca 114 P.
Hermosillo, Sonora
Mexico

Dear Mr. Spicer:

Your letter of May 30 together with the enclosed application was received in due course after passing through the hands of the official censor.

We are giving your candidacy consideration and, in the event a position becomes available for which you appear to be qualified, we will be glad to get in touch with you again.

Sincerely yours

(SENDTS)

Harvey M. Coverley
Assistant Regional Director

cc: Mr. E. McMenamin

HMCoverley:FEW 6/29/42

905 write Provinse

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1942

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley
War Relocation Authority
San Francisco, California

Dear Harvey:

I have just had word from Edward H. Spicer, whom I mentioned in a previous letter and who is now in Mexico on a Guggenheim Fellowship. He has been evacuated out of his study area by the Mexican military authorities.

He is anxious to work for us and is an extremely competent and intelligent person. He could handle a community services program on one of the projects or would fit admirably into the educational program as a high school principal, despite the fact that he does not have too much regular curriculum training. Any job from $3200 up would be acceptable to him, I think, for he has been on fellowships a good deal during the past several years. His wife is also trained in social sciences and would be an addition on a project.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Provinse

John H. Provinse, Chief
Community Management Division

2565

EHS to Poston
(BIA)

905

May 26, 1942

Mr. John H. Provinse, Chief
Community Management Division
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
17th and Eye Streets
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Provinse:

I have your letter of May 21, 1942, regarding Mr. Edward H. Spicer.

Oddly enough, although Mr. Spicer's name has been mentioned frequently in correspondence, we do not as yet have an application from him. I will greatly appreciate it if you will obtain his application on the approved form and forward it to us.

We will be very glad to consider him for any job for which you think he is qualified.

Sincerely yours

Harvey M. Coverley
Assistant Regional Director

HMCoverley:FEW

FILE COPY

905

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Recd
2- Personnel
app.

Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1942

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley
War Relocation Authority
San Francisco, California

Dear Harvey:

Upon receipt of your letter of May 26 I wired Edward H. Spicer to send you immediately the application blank which was sent to him from this office on May 21. It is possible that it was on its way before he received the wire, as we had asked him to send it directly to you.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Provinse

John H. Provinse, Chief
Community Management Division

Application Rec'd from Spicer
HMC

Personal

Hermosillo, Sonora
May 30, 1942

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley
Whitcomb Hotel Building
San Francisco, Calif.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Coverley:

On May 14 Dr. Provinse, having heard that the war had interfered with some research work of mine in Mexico, wrote me asking whether I would be interested in the work of resettling the evacuated Japanese. I replied that I would, and we have corresponded about the matter. Yesterday I received an application from him which he has asked me to fill out and send on to you. You will find this application enclosed.

It is probable that some of the statements are not minutely accurate, such as semester hours and salaries, because I do not have my personal papers with me here in Hermosillo.

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Spicer

Edward H. Spicer
Avenida Oaxaca 114P.
Hermosillo, Son.

Noted
HMC

Hermosillo, Son.
June 23, 1942

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley
Whitcomb Hotel Building
San Francisco, Calif.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Coverley:

On May 30 I sent to you an application which Dr. John Provinse had asked me to fill out in connection with the work of the War Relocation Authority in resettling the evacuated Japanese. I have not heard from your office regarding this application and I wonder whether or not it has been received. Occasionally mail between here and the States goes astray and I wish to make sure that the application has not been lost somewhere en route. I should appreciate it very much if you would inform me if it has not been received.

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Spicer

Edward H. Spicer
Avenida Oaxaca 114 P.
Hermosillo, Sonora
Mexico.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

1- Coverley
2- Personnel

file 905
pls

June 30,1942

Air Mail

Mr. E. R. Fryer, Regional Director
War Relocation Authority
San Francisco, California

Attention: Harvey M. Coverley

Dear Si:

I have just had a note from Ned Spicer from Hermosillo, Mexico, saying that he had not yet heard anything from you regarding a position on one of the relocation centers in the Pacific region. If you are not going to offer Spicer a position, I would like to recommend him to the regional director of the Arkansas region. Can you let me know at an early date what your action might be.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Provinse

John H. Provinse, Chief
Community Management Division

2 OEM TO WRA 7/15/42

E R FRYER WRA SF

ATTN VAUGHN FERGUSON

TELETYPE MESSAGE NO 224

IF YOU ARE NOT CONSIDERING NED SPICER AND HERBERT JENNINGS FOR IMMEDIATE APPOINTMENT, PLEASE AIR MAIL ME THEIR APPLICATIONS SO THAT THEY CAN BE REFERRED TO ANOTHER REGION.

EDWARD B MCMENAMIN WRA WA

SN

Application mailed 7-18-42

905

July 18, 1942

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Edward B. McMenamin
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McMenamin:

In accordance with request contained in your telegram dated July 15, 1942, we are air mailing the applications of

Herbert K. Jennings, Jr.
Edward H. Spicer

Sincerely yours,

Vaughn B. Ferguson
Personnel Officer

Enclosures

mw

955

Indian

2:30 pm.

T E L E T Y P E

Chicago, Illinois.

Office of Indian Affairs,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

OCT 1 1942

Attention: McCaskill
Edwards

See no objection appointment Leighton and Spicer by University of Chicago but think preferable method of handling would be by written agreement between University and Indian Service whereby latter would undertake to furnish services of individuals with required qualifications and observe such other requirements as University stipulated.

W. Barton Greenwood

For the Commissioner.

Adm. F-O

WBG:esm:10/1

cc - PRU

cc Dr. Leighton's file

CARBON for Indian Office.

FILED 2

905

EHS

Form 57

Employment - Poston

+ arrival there

RY STATEMENT

(...ce in own handwriting)

...cation Project Date Aug 3, 1942

..., Edward H.
(Given name) (Middle name)

Tucson, Arizona
(City) (State)

Pima Tucson
(County) (City or town)

...eltenham When born Nov. 29, 1906
(City or town) (Month Day Year)

5. If foreign-born, ...

6. Indicate sex, marital condition, and race by check, thus: √ If Mrs., state other names under which previously employed.

SEX		MARITAL CONDITION				RACE. (If other, state which)		
Male √	Female	Single	Married √	Divorced	Widowed	White √	Colored	

7. Number and ages of dependents domiciled with you 2 (wife, 28 yrs; Son, 2 yrs)

8. A complete record of your past service for the United States Government other than military or naval:

BRANCH OF SERVICE	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	POSITION	SALARY	DATE APPOINTED			DATE SEPARATED		
				Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year
none									

9. Are any members of your family, who are domiciled with you, in the U. S. Government service? If so, state below:

NAME	POSITION AND DEPARTMENT OR OFFICE IN WHICH EMPLOYED	RELATIONSHIP
None	Position Department or office	
	Position Department or office	
	Position Department or office	

10. Do you now hold any State or municipal office? If so, state below:

None
(Title) (Location) (Date appointment expires)

11. Are you the wife of a disabled veteran or widow or orphan of a person who was in the military or naval service?

No
(Wife, widow, or orphan) (Name of veteran) (Organization and last year of service)

12. Military and naval record. If any, check (√) to indicate branch and other information, and give dates of enlistment and discharge:

None √	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	War veteran	Pensioner	Veterans' Bureau beneficiary

Enlisted	Discharged	Enlisted	Discharged
...	Rank	Rank	Rank
Organization	Organization	Organization	Organization

[OVER]

10—1030

12066 105

Adm.-Personnel

CHICAGO

Lt. A. H. Leighton,
Colorado River War Relocation Project,
Poston, Arizona.

My dear Lieutenant Leighton:

MAY 19 1943

Answering your letter of May 10, we have cleared the allocation for Dr. Spicer so far as this office is concerned; but a Civil Service Form 62, executed in part by Dr. Spicer, is necessary before we can submit the case to Washington. The form was sent out to Mr. Head some days ago but has not been returned. When we receive it, we will send the case on to Washington for decision.

Sincerely yours,

W. Barton Greenwood

For the Commissioner.

co - Mr. William W. Head
CAB:vl 5/15/43

Adm.-Personnel

C O P Y

925

COLO. RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona.

June 22, 1943.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Ralph M. Gelvin, Associate Project Director

FROM: C. H. Smith, Personnel Officer

I am attaching hereto the necessary blanks for your use in reporting on the trial services of Miss Nell Findley and Mr. Edward H. Spicer. This will represent our last report for these two employees. Please return completed forms for transmittal to the Indian Office.

C. H. Smith,
Personnel Officer.

CHS/mh

Filed to P.O.
6/24/43

12066 25

Adm.-Personnel

CHICAGO

Lt. A. H. Leighton,
Colorado River War Relocation Project,
Poston, Arizona.

My dear Lieutenant Leighton:

MAY 19 1943

Answering your letter of May 10, we have cleared the allocation for Dr. Spicer so far as this office is concerned; but a Civil Service Form 62, executed in part by Dr. Spicer, is necessary before we can submit the case to Washington. The form was sent out to Mr. Head some days ago but has not been returned. When we receive it, we will send the case on to Washington for decision.

Sincerely yours,

W. Barton Greenwood

For the Commissioner.

cc - Mr. William W. Head
CAB:vl 5/15/43

Adm.-Personnel

COPY

905

COLO. RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona.

June 22, 1943.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Ralph M. Galvin, Associate Project Director

FROM: C. H. Smith, Personnel Officer

I am attaching hereto the necessary blanks for your use in reporting on the trial services of Miss Nell Findley and Mr. Edward H. Spicer. This will represent our last report for these two employees. Please return completed forms for transmittal to the Indian Office.

C. H. Smith,
Personnel Officer.

CHS/mh

Filed to P.O.
6/24/43

1-002

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs
(Bureau or Office)

Mr Spicer

Spicer, Edward H. — (Name of employee)

Asst. Director, Social Analysis Division — (Title)

Colorado River, WRP — (Station)

15 — (Present FCS grade)

P&S 4 — (Classification Act grade)

Pursuant to PS&M Memorandum No. 11 of June 9, 1943, the grade of the above-named employee has been converted from the Field Classification Schedule to the equivalent Classification Act grade as shown hereon, effective October 1, 1943.

(Signed) Paul L. Fickinger
For the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs
(Officer in charge)

This form should be used only when the present FCS grade of the employee is converted to the equivalent Classification Act grade.

187382 95

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

MEMORANDUM for the Personnel Division:

Recommending: N. S.
(✓) Appointment
( ) Change in Status
( ) Transfer
( ) Separation with-without prejudice
( ) _____

of Edward H. Spicer

to Asst. Soc. Sciences Analyst, No. 3 P.L.40.2

grade 11, $2600 at CRWRP,

from _____, No. _____,

grade ____, $_____, at _____,

effective EOD, vice new.

term. T. Apt.

( ) Involving payment of traveling expenses.
(✓) Involving (establishment / reallocation of position. / abolishment)

Fund: WRA.

( ) By selection from certificate No. _____.

This column for use of Personnel Division
Employee Relations
Employment & Training
Personnel Actions
Records & Statistics

1. Civil Service Authority:
2. Date of birth: 11-29-06
3. Legal Residence: Ariz
4. Veteran's preference: —
5. Subject to retirement: Yes
6. Race: W
7. Last status change: —
8. Last efficiency rating: —

Justification for action proposed:

Cert. 2964152
1-206-2413
Jobs-47-6
57-2390
Job sheets (2 pts)

carded

..... 194 .

.....
.....Division.

FILED 2

905

CLASSIFICATION SHEET
Form 1-356
(October 1938)

DUPLICATE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FIELD SERVICE—REGULAR ROLLS

CLASSIFICATION	Grade	Salary	Initials
Recommended by field station	FCS-10	$2300	WEK
Recommended by Bureau	CS-10	2300	KT
Allocation by Department			

1. Bureau Indian
   (a) Name of field unit Colo. River War Relocation Proj.
   (b) Field station Poston, State Arizona
2. Name Spicer, Edward H. (Surname first) Age 35 Proposed position Asst. Social Science Analyst (Number and title) $ 2300 p.a. (Salary)
   (a) Previous incumbent New Position [No. ____ Field unit ____ Grade ____ Salary, $ ____]
3. Duties [☐ the same as those of / ☐ similar to those of] - - - - - - - [No. ____ Field unit ____ Grade ____ Salary, $ ____]
4. Number of regular working hours, per day 8; per week 44
   (a) If this is not a full-time position, give full details - - - - - - - - - - -
5. Title of appropriation or fund from which salary is paid Applicable WRA funds
6. Allowances (deductions for quarters, heat, light, subsistence, etc.) In line with approved quarters schedule. (Character and value)
7. Present position - - - - - - - (Number and title) Service or field unit - - - - Grade - - - - - Salary, $ - - - - -

8. Description of work: (Follow instructions carefully.)

Describe explicitly each task performed, giving first the regular and more important tasks and second the less important and incidental duties. Use a separate paragraph for each task and number the paragraphs. In the column at the right state the estimated percentage of the total time required for each task.

Percentage of time given to each task

Under the general supervision of the Project Director, but with wide latitude in planning program, to organize and train a research staff in the carrying out of a sociological study in a Japanese community of 50,000 population; will be responsible for the carrying out of a research program on the social structure of the community and on the changes in the structure during period of its existence, studying personality development and disintegration in the community, and the preparation of advisory materials to organize all social groups in the community such as recreational clubs, church organizations, occupational organizations, etc., and to study such groups in their relations with each other, and to keep records of their development; to perform other related duties as assigned. 100%

(CONTINUE STATEMENT OF DUTIES ON REVERSE OF SHEET)

6—6331

1-208

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Colorado River War Relocation Project
Initiating Bureau or Office
Poston, Arizona
Location

Date of Action
August 3, 1942

Journal
T-42-36

905

Edward H. Spicer
Poston, Arizona

War Service Appointment - Temporary

	From	To
Position		3P.T Assistant Social Science Analyst
Grade and Salary		FCS-10, $2300 per annum
Bureau		Indian
Branch		Colo. River War Relocation Project.
Headquarters		Poston, Arizona
Departmental or Field		Field

Effective Date: August 1, 1942.

This appointment is for a period not to exceed two months.

W. WADE HEAD
Signature Project Director

Appropriation Title: "1425997, Working fund, Interior, Indian (Emergency management, War Relocation Authority, National Defense), 1942 & 1943."

JUSTIFICATION (Confine justification to essential reasons for the action recommended)

This new proposed position is needed in connection with the War Relocation Program on this project, and it is recommended that same be established. Employment made in line with Indian Office wire dated July 27, 1942.

CIVIL SERVICE OR OTHER LEGAL AUTHORITY
Reg. V
Appropriation
WRA
Date of Birth: 11-29-06
Legal Residence: Ariz.
Sex: M
Race: W
VETERAN'S PREFERENCE
Yes ____ No X
LAST STATUS CHANGE OR APPOINTMENT
From
To
Effective
Last Effective Action
NATURE OF POSITION
Vice ____ Add. Vacancy ____
Name
Reallocation ____ New X
Other Change ____
SUBJECT TO RETIREMENT
Yes ____ No X
DATE THIS ACTION INITIATED
August 3, 1942
ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR ACTION
Recommending Officers

Director of Personnel
Organization Surveys
Recruitment Selection
Training and Placement
Employee Relations
CCC Unit
Appointments Records & Statistics
Director of Classification
ALLOCATION - APPROVAL

PAY ROLL UNIT COPY

(over)

1 - 205

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF PERSONNEL SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date of Action

To: Mr. Edward H. Spicer
Thru Project Director
Colorado River War Relocation Project

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the following action concerning your employment in the Department of the Interior.

Effective Date: War Service Appointment - Indefinite, subject to a trial period of one year.
Entrance on duty

	From	To
Position		Asst. Social Science Analyst, No. 3P.402
Grade and Salary	Eff 12-16-42	FCS-11, $2600 p.a.
Bureau		Colorado River War Relocation Project
Branch		
Headquarters		Poston, Arizona
Departmental or Field		Field

Terminating War Service Appointment (temporary) as same
This appointment is for the duration of the war and six months thereafter unless sooner terminated.

Very truly yours,

J. Howard Maulding

Director of Personnel

The conditions on the reverse hereof are to be observed.

Acting Personnel Officer

INCOMING PREPAID

WASHINGTON D CI
AUGUST 29, 1943

EDWARD H SPICER

REOURTELEPHONE CONVERSATION, YOUR TRANSFER TO WASHINGTON APPROVED TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON BEING AUTHORIZED. ASSUME POSTON WILLING TO ISUE YOU TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS TO COVER TRANSPORTATION AND CHANGE BILLING TO WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY. WASHINGTON

JOHN H PROVINSE

SPICER
HEAD
GELVIN
EMPIE
C H SMITH

COLO. RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

Adm-Personnel
CHS

January 16, 1943

Mr. Edward Spicer
Poston, Arizona

Dear Sir (or Madam):

According to our records, your gross earnings for the calendar year 1942 amounted to $ 970.80. This information is being given for income-tax purposes.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Smith
C. H. Smith
Personnel Officer

(1528) A

NAME	Spicer, Edward H. H-1	RATE OF PAY	3800 p.a.
TITLE	Asst. Director Social Analysis Div.	PERIOD	9/1-15/43

GROSS	1. BASE PAY	52	77
	2. OVERTIME PAY	8	73
	3. OTHER PAY		
	4. TOTAL GROSS PAY (ITEMS 1, 2 & 3)	61	50
DEDUCTIONS	5. RETIREMENT	2	64
	6. QUARTERS		
	7. MEALS NO. 7 @ .35 NO. @	2	45
	8. BONDS	25	00
	9. WITHHOLDING TAX	6	20
	10. OTHER DEDUCTIONS		
	11. TOTAL DEDUCTIONS (ITEMS 5 to 10 Incl.)	61	50
	12. NET AMOUNT PAID (ITEM 4 MINUS ITEM 11)	25	21

Acting Personnel

(No. 43-567)
May 21, 1943

1-430

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Poston, Arizona
WASHINGTON, May 21, 19 43

Dr. Edward Spicer
Social Science Analyst

You are hereby authorized to travel from your headquarters located at Poston, Arizona to and from the following-named points in the United States, upon official business of this Department, the nature of which has been communicated to you:

Sells, Arizona via Tucson, Ariz.

Travel must be by the shortest practicable route and without unnecessary delay, and round-trip tickets must be obtained wherever practicable.

While traveling on official duty away from your designated headquarters you will be compensated for personal and transportation expenses as show in Section A and C following:

A. In lieu of subsistence expenses, not exceeding $ 5.00 per diem.

B. While traveling on official business beyond the limits of the continental United States you will be allowed, in lieu of subsistence expenses, not exceeding $ per diem.

C. You will also be reimbursed for your actual and necessary transportation and other miscellaneous expenses not personal, railroad, steamboat, stage and livery fares, tolls, ferriage, etc., including necessary sleeping and parlor car accomodations; street-car, cab, and bus fares; baggage transfers, and checking parcels.

Travelers must provide themselves with copies of the standardized Government Travel Regulations, which show in detail the nature and extent of the above allowances.

The expense arising from this authorization will be chargeable to the appropriation for
1435920 - Working Fund, Interior, Indian (Emergency Management, War Relocation Authority, National Defense) 1943.

W. Wade Head
W. Wade Head
Project Director

(159)

(No. 45-367)
May 31, 1945

1-430

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Poston, Arizona
WASHINGTON, May 31, 19 45

Dr. Edward Spicer
Social Science Analyst

You are hereby authorized to travel from your headquarters located at Poston, Arizona to and from the following-named points in the United States, upon official business of this Department, the nature of which has been communicated to you:

Bells, Arizona via Tucson, Ariz.

Travel must be by the shortest practicable route and without unnecessary delay, and round-trip tickets must be obtained wherever practicable.

While traveling on official duty away from your designated headquarters you will be compensated for personal and transportation expenses as show in Section A and C following:

A. In lieu of subsistence expenses, not exceeding $ 5.00 per diem.

B. While traveling on official business beyond the limits of the continental United States you will be allowed, in lieu of subsistence expenses, not exceeding $ per diem.

C. You will also be reimbursed for your actual and necessary transportation and other miscellaneous expenses not personal, railroad, steamboat, stage and livery fares, tolls, ferriage, etc., including necessary sleeping and parlor car accomodations; street-car, cab, and bus fares; baggage transfers, and checking parcels.

Travelers must provide themselves with copies of the standardized Government Travel Regulations, which show in detail the nature and extent of the above allowances.

The expense arising from this authorization will be chargeable to the appropriation for
1435920 - Working Fund, Interior, Indian (Emergency Management, War Relocation Authority, National Defense) 1945.

W. Wade Head
W. Wade Head
Project Director

(159)

(No. 42-[illegible])
May 21, 1943

1-430

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Poston, Arizona

Dr. Edward Spicer
Social Science Analyst

WASHINGTON, May 21, 19 43

You are hereby authorized to travel from your headquarters located at Poston, Arizona to and from the following-named points in the United States, upon official business of this Department, the nature of which has been communicated to you:

Hells, Arizona via Tucson, Ariz.

Travel must be by the shortest practicable route and without unnecessary delay, and round-trip tickets must be obtained wherever practicable.

While traveling on official duty away from your designated headquarters you will be compensated for personal and transportation expenses as show in Section A and C following:

A. In lieu of subsistence expenses, not exceeding $ 8.00 per diem.

B. While traveling on official business beyond the limits of the continental United States you will be allowed, in lieu of subsistence expenses, not exceeding $ per diem.

C. You will also be reimbursed for your actual and necessary transportation and other miscellaneous expenses not personal, railroad, steamboat, stage and livery fares, tolls, ferriage, etc., including necessary sleeping and parlor car accomodations; street-car, cab, and bus fares; baggage transfers, and checking parcels.

Travelers must provide themselves with copies of the standardized Government Travel Regulations, which show in detail the nature and extent of the above allowances.

The expense arising from this authorization will be chargeable to the appropriation for

143500 - Working Fund, Interior, Indian (Emergency Management, War Relocation Authority, National Defense) 1943.

.....E. Lede Read.....
E. Lede Read
Project Director

(159)

1-205

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date of Action

To: MR. EDWARD H. SPICER
THROUGH PROJECT DIRECTOR
COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
POSTON, ARIZONA

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the following action concerning your employment in the Department of the Interior.

Effective Date: CHANGE IN STATUS / ENTRANCE ON DUTY eff 7-1-43

	From	To
Position	ASST. SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYST NO. 3P.402	ASST. DIRECTOR, SOCIAL ANALYSIS DIVISION No.3P.402
Grade and Salary	FCS-11, $2600 PER ANNUM	FCS-15, $3800 PER ANNUM
Bureau	INDIAN SERVICE	INDIAN SERVICE
Branch	COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT	COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Headquarters	POSTON, ARIZONA	POSTON, ARIZONA
Departmental or Field	FIELD	FIELD

Very truly yours,

J. Edward Maulding

Director of Personnel

The conditions on the reverse hereof are to be observed.

VATE USE TO AVOID
POSTAGE, $300

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

July 16, 1943

Mr. Edward Spicer
~~Window Rock~~ Twelve Cities
Arizona

Dear Ned:

A request for your transfer to the position of Senior Social Science Analyst, Community Analysis Section, is in the works. I hope it can go through before August 1st and that you can get here as near the 1st as possible.

Frank is leaving sometime in August, and I hope there will be a period when you can both work together so that you may be able to become oriented to the problems of the Washington office. An additional reason for the urgency concerning your early arrival is that beginning September 1st, I am taking over a teaching assignment in the Military Training Program for occupied areas at Chicago for the Japan area. This is not generally known outside of official circles here so please do not spread the story around.

The WRA will pay your transportation and also pay for shipping your household goods, if any, from Poston.

I trust that the work at Window Rock is going well and I look forward to seeing you soon in Washington.

Yours sincerely,

John

John F. Embree
Head, Community Analysis Section

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NT=Overnight Telegram
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

(29)

...origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

FNA145 62 GOVT=PARKER ARIZ 10 515P

1943 AUG 10 PM 5 30

DR E H SPICER=

OFFICE OF INDIAN FFAIRS TUBACITY ARIZONA VIA

FLAGSTAFF=

FOLLOWING WIRE DATED AUGUST TENTH RECEIVED FROM PROVINSE QUOTE EMBREE AND SWEETSER HIS ASSISTANT PLANNING LEAVE WRA SOON AFTER AUGUST TWENTIETH URGENT IF POSSIBLE SPICER SPEND SOME TIME WITH THEM BEFORE THEY LEAVE CAN YOU RELEASE SPICER TO COME TO WASHINGTON WITHIN NEXT TEN DAYS. HE CAN RETURN POSTON AFTER TRANSFER OF WORK HERE TO FINISH REPORT HE IS NOW PREPARING. URGENT=

W WADE HEAD PROJECT DIRECTOR.

Placed call ahead FD PC WK

Time 11 0a

By 7

Sent 8/10/43

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1-205

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF PERSONNEL SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date of Action

To: MR. EDWARD H. SPICER
THRU PROJECT DIRECTOR
COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the following action concerning your employment in the Department of the Interior.

SEPARATION BY TRANSFER TO THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.

Effective Date: CLOSE OF SEPTEMBER 5, 1943

	From	To
Position	ASST. DIRECTOR, SOCIAL ANALYSIS DIVISION, NO.	
Grade and Salary	FCS-15, $3800 PA 3P.402	
Bureau	INDIAN SERVICE	
Branch	COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT	
Headquarters	POSTON, ARIZONA	
Departmental or Field	FIELD	

Very truly yours,

J. Howard Maulding,
Director of Personnel

The conditions on the reverse hereof are to be observed.

Mr Spicer

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

The following six essential features of the Retirement Act of January 24, 1942, are brought to the attention of employees who have had <u>five or more years of service</u>, and who are being separated.

1. The Civil Service Commission will not refund retirement deductions taken on and after January 24, 1942.

2. An employee separated involuntarily without delinquency or misconduct, may apply for annuity when he has reached his fifty-fifth birthday. Or at the age of sixty-two, he may apply for proportionately larger annuity.

3. An employee separated voluntarily may apply for annuity when he has reached his sixty-second birthday.

4. Any employee planning to take advantage of option 2 or 3 should not apply for refund of retirement deductions. If, however, application for refund is made, only deductions taken prior to January 24, 1942, will be refunded. If such withdrawal is made by a former employee, redeposit by him is not permissible unless he is re-employed and is subject to the Retirement Act, whereupon redeposit is mandatory before retirement benefits can be granted based on the period covered by the refund.

5. An employee removed from the Service for cause on charges of misconduct or delinquency is entitled to a deferred annuity beginning when he reaches 62 years of age.

6. All moneys left in the Retirement Fund draw interest to the date of final withdrawal. Interest accumulates on funds left in the retirement account.

Note: An employee who has had <u>less than five years of service</u> may leave all retirement deductions in the Retirement Fund, but such deductions do not draw interest beyond the date of his separation from the Service. Deductions may be withdrawn if the employee so desires.

Standard Form 68
March 1944
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
Dept. Cir. No. 474

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 50-R016.
Approval expires March 30, 1945.

NOTICE OF OFFICIAL EFFICIENCY RATING

REGULAR ( ) SPECIAL ( )
PROBATIONAL or TRIAL PERIOD ( )

As of March 31, 1944 based on performance during period from Sept. 6, 1943 to March 31, 1944

Edward H. Spicer
(Name of employee)

Soc. Sc. Analyst, P-5
(Title of position, service, and grade)

Interior-WRA: Community Management Div.
(Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

Efficiency rating: Excellent

John H. Provinse
(Signature)

(Date of notification)

(Title)

Interpretation of Efficiency Rating

Excellent (E) means that performance in every important phase of the work was outstanding and there was no weakness in performance in any respect.
Very Good (VG) means that performance in at least half of the important phases of the work was outstanding and there was no weakness in performance in any respect.
Good (G) means that performance met requirements from an over-all point of view.
Fair (F) means that performance did not quite measure up to requirements from an over-all point of view.
Unsatisfactory (U) means that performance in a majority of important phases of the work did not meet job requirements.

Inspection and Appeals

If you have any question regarding your efficiency rating, it is suggested that you discuss the matter with your immediate supervisor. Your efficiency rating sheet (Standard Form 51, Revised), or a copy of it, will be made available to you for inspection, if you request it of your supervisor or the personnel officer. Such a request is not considered as an appeal. You are also entitled to see the final ratings (not the rating forms) of all employees in your office or station. Information on appeals may be secured from your supervisor or personnel office. There are time limits governing the filing of appeals.

Significance of Efficiency Ratings

The salary advancement act provides for successive salary advancements based on several factors, one of which is efficiency ratings. Ratings of "Good" permit periodic salary advancement by successive steps up to and including the middle rate for the grade (the fourth step in six rate grades), and ratings of "Very Good" and "Excellent" permit periodic salary advancement by successive steps above the middle rate of the grade.
The rate of compensation of an employee whose efficiency rating is "Fair" must be reduced one salary step if his rate of compensation is above the middle rate. If the rate of compensation is equal to or below such middle salary rate, it is not subject to reduction on that account.
An employee whose efficiency rating is "Unsatisfactory" is not permitted to remain in his position. He must be assigned to a position more nearly commensurate with his ability, either (1) in the same line of work, in which case the position must be in a lower classification grade and his rate of compensation must not be in excess of the middle rate for such grade, or (2) in some other line of work for which he is qualified, in which case he is considered as having received a new appointment to the extent that his rate of compensation must be at the minimum rate for such grade and he must begin a new probationary period; or if no suitable vacancy is available he must be separated from the service for inefficiency. A probationary employee, assigned to a position of lower classification grade, begins a new probationary period in the new position.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—38834-1

DATE	THIS ADVICE	FORM OEM-1 (10-28-42) EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ADVICE OF PERSONNEL ACTION	ISSUING OFFICE
	July 21, 1943		WRA-9
	OATH OF OFFICE Sept. 6, 1943		

TO: Spicer, Edward H.

THIS NOTIFIES YOU THAT THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT HAS TAKEN THE FOLLOWING ACTION WITH REGARD TO YOUR EMPLOYMENT. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS ACTION PLEASE TAKE THEM UP WITH THE PERSONNEL OFFICE.

CIVIL SERVICE AUTHORITY: Regulation IX Section 2a File: XS:T:RC C-5328 July 29, 1943

NATURE OF ACTION: War Transfer

APPROPRIATION SYMBOL:

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 6, 1943

DESIGNATION	FROM	TO
POSITION		Senior Social Science Analyst
GRADE & SALARY		P-5, $4600 per annum
OFFICE		War Relocation Authority
DIVISION		Community Management
SECTION		Community Analysis
UNIT		
HEADQUARTERS		Washington, D. C.
DEPARTMENTAL OR FIELD		Departmental
POSITION NO.		I 2 A 5.1 A

DATE OF BIRTH: 11-29-1906

LEGAL RESIDENCE: Arizona

SEX: M

NATURE OF POSITION: NEW | VICE | I. A. y

NAME REFERENCE: Vacancy

CIVIL SERVICE POSITION NO.: P-5-277

DATE ALLOCATED: 1-18-43

ALLOTMENT: T

REMARKS:

By transfer from the Department of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Poston, Arizona, under Executive Order 9243 and War Manpower Directive Number 10.

SC

APPOINTMENTS TO POSITIONS ARE MADE FOR SUCH PERIOD OF TIME AS THE WORK IS REQUIRED AND FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE. NEW APPOINTMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO CHARACTER INVESTIGATION. YOU ARE/ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE RETIREMENT ACT. THIS DOCUMENT MAY NOT BE USED AS A BASIS FOR THE ASSERTION OF ANY AUTHORITY OR FOR A CLAIM OF ANY PRIVILEGES AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.

EMPLOYING OFFICER

Edward B. McMenamin
PERSONNEL OFFICER

PATENTED

1-205

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF PERSONNEL SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date of Action

Journal

95

Re: MR. EDWARD H. SPICER
THRU PROJECT DIRECTOR
COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

Effective Date: SEPARATION BY TRANSFER TO THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CLOSE OF SEPTEMBER 5, 1943

	From	To
Position	ASST. DIRECTOR, SOCIAL ANALYSIS DIVISION, NO.	
Grade and Salary	FCS-15, $3800 PA 3P.402	
Bureau	INDIAN SERVICE	
Branch	COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT	
Headquarters	POSTON, ARIZONA	
Departmental or Field	FIELD	

CIVIL SERVICE OR OTHER LEGAL AUTHORITY
CSC - 7/29/43
REG. IX - 2(A)

Appropriation
WRA

Date of Birth: 11-29-06
Legal Residence: ARIZ.
Sex: M
Race: W

VETERAN'S PREFERENCE
Yes____ No____

LAST STATUS CHANGE OR APPOINTMENT
From FCS-11
To FCS-15
Effective 7-1-43

Last Eff'cy Rating E

NATURE OF POSITION
Vice____ Add. Identical____
Name
Reallocation____ New____
Other Change____

SUBJECT TO RETIREMENT
Yes X No____

DATE THIS ACTION INITIATED
10-30-43

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY FOR ACTION
Recommending Officers

Director of Personnel
Organization Surveys
Recruitment Selection
Training and Placement
Employee Relations
CCC Unit
Appointments Records & Statistics
Director of Classification

ALLOCATION - APPROVAL

Signed, Director of Personnel
NOV -5 1943

Appropriation Title: "WORKING FUND, INTERIOR, INDIANS (EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, NATIONAL DEFENSE), 1944"

JUSTIFICATION (Confine justification to essential reasons for the action recommended)

MR. SPICER ENTERED ON DUTY IN THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AS SENIOR SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYST, P-5, $4600, ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1943. HIS LEAVE RECORD WILL BE FURNISHED UPON REQUEST.

THIS ACTION INVOLVES THE ABOLISHMENT OF POSITION NO. 3P.402, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, SOCIAL ANALYSIS DIVISION, FCS-15, $3800.

ENC. 42 (COPY C.S.C. APPROVAL)

CIVIL SERVICE DISTRICT MANAGERS COPY

985

INDIAN

PRS 8286

Mr. Earl B. Brooks,
Acting Personnel Officer,
War Relocation Authority,
Washington, D. C.

NOV 2 1943

Barber
Rogers

My dear Mr. Brooks:

I have your letter of October 18 with which you transmit a second request on Standard Form No. 63 for the leave record and other essential personnel record on Edward H. Spicer, formerly an employee at the Colorado River War Relocation Project.

I am sorry that there has been delay in replying to your original communication. This communication was sent to the Chicago office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and was held there under the mistaken idea that the Colorado River Project would submit the information direct to your office. As it is, it will be necessary for Mr. Head to supply this information and the forms are being transmitted to him for direct reply.

This brings up the question of how the matter of leave records, efficiency ratings, etc., will be handled for the employees of the Colorado River War Relocation Project who are to be taken over by the War Relocation Authority on or before January 1, 1944. It was the understanding that the Project itself would arrange to turn over all necessary records to your local representative and that it would not be necessary to submit formal requests on Form 63 either to the Department or to the Office of Indian Affairs. If you have a different understanding of this matter, please advise me.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) J. Atwood Maulding

Mrs. J. Atwood Maulding,
Director of Personnel.

cc: Mr. W. Wade Head,
Project Director, Colorado River
War Relocation Project.

CAB/js
10-26-43

PRU copy

915

Personnel - Emp. Rel.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CHICAGO

File 8911

June 11, 1943.

Referred to Proj. Dir., Colo. River War Relocation Project.

Subject: Reports of Efficiency on Probationary Appointees.

Name of Employee: John L. E. Burdick, Nell Findley, and Edward H. Spicer.

RETURN THIS SLIP WITH YOUR REPLY

( ) For your information and files.
( ) For report and return.
( ) For notation and return.
( ) For direct reply, with copies of correspondence to this Office.
( ) For compliance with request.
( ) For completion of the attached forms as checked.
( ) For signature.
( ) For resubmission by triplicate letter prepared for approval of Commissioner.
( ) For certificate regarding Indian blood. See Circular No. 3302.
( ) Submit through District Manager.
( ) Submit through Superintendent, Five Civilized Tribes Agency.
( ) Action should be reported on form.....
( ) The attached form is not required by this Office.
( ) For execution of the attached forms.....
( ) For certificate of Indian blood.
( ) For compliance with the provisions of.....
( ) For statement whether annual leave granted. If not granted, submit corrected report and advance effective date to allow such leave.
( ) For report of termination of temporary employment by form 1-612. Include statement whether annual leave granted employee.
( ) For report as to probational services. If report is adverse, submit detailed statement of reasons and notify employee. Return date.....
( ) Supplemental efficiency report on nurses must be signed by both Physician and Head Nurse.
( ) For five-month efficiency report on probational employee.
( ) For compliance with provisions of the attached form 2473. Read this form carefully and note items checked.
( ) For statement regarding form of name. At least one given name, initials if any, and surname must be used. See Circular No. 3298.
( ) Please reply to Office letter of ..... regarding this matter.

(X) Will you please prepare and submit in duplicate to this Office the attached Form 51 concerning the efficiency of the above-named employees.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Clerk LMM

16408

cc in file each person

THIS IS CHG 557 INDXX INT DPXX DEPT INDIAN AFFARS
WADE HEAD
COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJ POSTON, ARIZONA
WRA, WASHINGTON, REQUESTING RELEASE EDWARD H SPICER TO BE EMPLOYED
WAS D XXX WASH D C SENIOR SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYST, P-5, $4600 WIRE
RECOMMENDATION TODAY FICKINGER END

END

D. C., SENIOR SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYST, P-5, $4600. WIRE RECOMMENDATION TODAY.

(Sgd.) Paul L. Fickinger

CAB;mn 7/26/43

FICKINGER

FILED

1272-3 Submit to Teletype Room in duplicate

Form No. 1-1027

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TELETYPE MESSAGE

BUREAU: INDIAN AFFAIRS

APPROPRIATION: 1440103.001 Cont. Expenses Dept. of Interior, 1944

SEND TO: HEAD
PARKER VALLEY 7152, R2
RELAY THROUGH PX 90
COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
POSTON, ARIZONA

DATE: July 26, 1943.

WRA, WASHINGTON, REQUESTING RELEASE EDWARD H. SPICER TO BE EMPLOYED WASHINGTON, D. C., SENIOR SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYST, P-5, $4600. WIRE RECOMMENDATION TODAY.

(Sgd.) Paul L. Fickinger

CAB;mn 7/26/43

FICKINGER

FILED

1272-3

Submit to Teletype Room in duplicate

95

1440109.001 Cont. Expenses
Dept. of Interior, 1944

INDIAN AFFAIRS

July 26, 1943.

HEAD
PARKER VALLEY 7152, R2
RELAY THROUGH PX 90
COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
POSTON, ARIZONA

Buchanan

WRA, WASHINGTON, REQUESTING RELEASE EDWARD H. SPICER TO BE EMPLOYED WASHINGTON, D. C., SENIOR SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYST, P-5, $4600. WIRE RECOMMENDATION TODAY.

CAD:wm 7/26/43

(Sgd.) Paul L. Fickinger
FICKINGER

FILED

905

JUL 26 1943

11-20

INDIAN SRVC

WTU REQUESTS RELEASE EDWARD H SPICER, ASST DIRECTOR, POSTON AIRXXX ARIZ, TO OEM, WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, WASHINGTON, D C AS SR SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYST, P 5, $4600 PLSADVISE

CANNON

FILED

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

FNA389 17 GOVT 1 EXTRA=WUX PHOENIX ARIZ 27 500P

COMMISSION INDIAN AFFAIRS=

=MERCHANDISE MART BLDG CHGO=

1943 JUL 27 PM 6 08

ATTENTION PAUL L FICKINGER REURTEL 26 WILLING TO RELEASE

EDWARD H SPICER FOR TRANSFER TO WRA=

MORRIS BURGE ACT PROJ DIR WRA POSTON.

26 WRA WRA.

Personnel

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
JUL 28 194

FILED

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Butler

26 1017-5

Indian Office

Mrs. Maulding, Secretary's Office
Department of the Interior, Washington.

"1.40103.001 Contingent
Expenses, Interior Department, 1944"
July 28, 1943.

RETELETYPE 26 SIGNED CANNON RELEASE EDWARD H. SPICER TO WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, WASHINGTON AGREEABLE THIS OFFICE.

TJB/js
cc: Colorado River War Relocation Project

(Sgd.) Paul L. Fickinger
for the COMMISSIONER

FILED

Personnel

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN FIELD SERVICE

Colo. Riv. War Reloc. Project
Poston, Arizona
(Field Unit)

July 29, 1943
(Date)

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Chicago, 54, Illinois.

Sir:

This is to report the following entrance on duty at this Unit:

Employee: Edward H. Spicer.

Date of Order: July 1, 1943.

Date of entrance on duty: July 1, 1943.

Sincerely yours,

E. WADE HEAD
Project Director
(Title)

5504 File O&R U. Jont

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Our group will accept new subscribers to GROUP HOSPITALIZATION, INC. this month for October 1 participation.

More than 165,000 people in Washington are taking advantage of this plan in answer to the family problem -- hospital care. Many of our employees are, through this civic non-profit plan, enjoying a freedom of the financial worries that usually accompany hospital care. You and your family may also wish to enjoy this freedom from worries. The subscriber contract is 65¢ per month, the husband and wife contract is $1.50 per month, and the family contract is $1.75 per month.

The plan is described in an interesting pamphlet which you can obtain from me.

Since our group may not be opened again for six months or more, I would suggest that you see me not later than September 17 so that arrangements may be completed for protection beginning October 1. No applications will be accepted after Monday, September 20.

Cordially yours,

Velma Cameron

September 10, 1943

Room 622, Tel. Ext. 71902

Colorado River War Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona
October 25, 1943

Edward H. Spicer
c/o War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that in connection with your travel and stay at Tuba City, a deduction of $77.52 is being made from your voucher representing 1/5 per diem for subsistence furnished by the Government, less credit applied for cash paid for a certain portion of the subsistence.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Shepard

J. W. Shepard
Fiscal Officer

CHT:dm

CLASSIFICATION SHEET
Form 1-356
(October 1938)

DUPLICATE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FIELD SERVICE—REGULAR ROLLS

CLASSIFICATION	Grade	Salary	Initials
Recommended by field station	FCS-15	$3800	DEF
Recommended by Bureau	FCS-15	$3800	DEF
Allocation by Department	Assistant Director of Social Analysis Division	$3800	

1. Bureau Indian - Colorado River War Reloc.Proj.
   (a) Name of field unit Poston Ariz.
   (b) Field station ..... State .....
2. Name Spicer, Edward H. (Surname first) Age 36 Proposed position New position (Number and title) S..... (Salary)
   (a) Previous incumbent ——— No. ..... Grade ..... Field unit ..... Salary, S.....
3. Duties ☐ the same as those of ☐ similar to those of 8 46 No. ..... Grade ..... Field unit ..... Salary, S.....
4. Number of regular working hours, per day.....; per week .....
   (a) If this is not a full-time position, give full details .....
5. Title of appropriation or fund from which salary is paid Applicable WRA fund
6. Allowances (deductions for quarters, heat, light, subsistence, etc.) In line with approved quarters schedule
7. Present position Asst.Soc.Science Analyst (Number and title) Service or field unit Colo.River War Reloc.Project Grade Gr. 11 Salary, S. 2600

8. Description of work: (Follow instructions carefully.)

Describe explicitly each task performed, giving first the regular and more important tasks and second the less important and incidental duties. Use a separate paragraph for each task and number the paragraphs. In the column at the right state the estimated percentage of the total time given to each task.

Percentage of time given to each task

Under the administrative supervision of the Project Director and the Director of Social Analysis Division, the incumbent organizes, administers and supervises the activities connected with the Sociological Research project established at the Colorado River War Relocation center at Poston.

Organizes and trains a staff of sociological field investigators whom he recruits from the Japanese population at the Center to collect original and secondary sociological data pertaining to all group activities such as recreational, religious, political, commercial, cultural, etc., engaged in by the evacuees at the project; evaluates this data and in the light of his findings formulates administrative plans, policies and procedures that are used by the Project Director and his staff in community management.

Consults with Division Heads on matters of social control and recommends sound, practical administrative technique to be instituted, and in cases of social friction to study, with the aid of his investigation staff, all phases of the social maladjustment and to recommend remedial social control measures to be taken. This will require cautious and careful investigation and an extensive knowledge of racial mores and the social psychology of the non-caucasian.

Prepares information on tested social investigation techniques to be used by the War Department and other interested Government agencies who will be charged with the responsibility for the demobilization and the readjustment of the evacuees when peace is declared.

(CONTINUE STATEMENT OF DUTIES ON REVERSE OF SHEET) (over)

FILED

8. Description of work: (Continued)

In the absence of the Naval Officer detailed to act as Director of the Social Analysis Division, the incumbent will assume for considerable periods of time the direct management of the Division and its functions as applied to the Colorado River War Relocation Project. During such times he will act under the general supervision of the Project Director and will have continuous responsibility for its efficient functioning.

9. How long have the duties of the individual named been substantially as described above? Six months (approx.)

10. Does the employee work under immediate supervision, or to a large extent on his own responsibility? (Describe fully.)

See No. 8

11. What part of the employee's work is reviewed and for what purpose? For policy and results

12. Does the position involve supervision over other employees? Yes ____ No X If the answer is "Yes," give names, titles, and grades of employees supervised

See No. 8

13. Give name, title, and grade of employee's immediate superior A. H. Leighton (detailed from Navy Dept)

14. Give actual qualifications (education, training, experience, etc.) of employee; or if the position is a vacancy, the qualifications necessary for the work:

Educational training	Experience and other special qualifications
Indicate by an "X" the highest grade or year. Elementary school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 [X] High school 1 2 3 4 [X] College 1 2 3 4 [X] Name U. of Ariz. B.A. '32; A.M. '33 Technical or post-graduate: Kind and extent U. of Chicago, Ph.D. '39	It is believed that Mr. Spicer is well qualified to perform the duties of Asst. Director of Social Analysis Division.

Date ____ Preparing officer ____ (Signature) ____ (Title)

Date JUN 18 1943 Approved by Bureau (Sgd) C. A. BARBER (Signature) Personnel Officer (Title)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 6—8831

CLASSIFICATION SHEET
Form 1-356
(October 1938)

905

DUPLICATE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FIELD SERVICE—REGULAR ROLLS

CLASSIFICATION	Grade	Salary	Initials
Recommended by field station	P03-11	$2600 p.a.	WAR
Recommended by Bureau	P2-11	2600	DHF
Allocation by Department			

1. Bureau Indian
   (a) Name of field unit Colo. River War Relocation Proj.
   (b) Field station Poston, Arizona State

2. Name Spicer, Edward H. (Surname first) Age 35 Proposed position ASSISTANT Social Science Analyst (Number and title) $2600 p.a. (Salary)
   (a) Previous incumbent New position { No. Grade } Field unit Salary, $
3. Duties { ☐ the same as those of ☐ similar to those of } --- { No. Grade } Field unit Salary, $
4. Number of regular working hours, per day 8; per week 44
   (a) If this is not a full-time position, give full details ---
5. Title of appropriation or fund from which salary is paid Applicable WRA fund
6. Allowances (deductions for quarters, heat, light, subsistence, etc.) In line with approved quarters schedule (Character and value)
7. Present position --- (Number and title) Service or field unit -- Grade -- Salary, $ --

8. Description of work: (Follow instructions carefully.)

Describe explicitly each task performed, giving first the regular and more important tasks and second the less important and incidental duties. Use a separate paragraph for each task and number the paragraphs. In the column at the right state the estimated percentage of the total time required for each task.

Percentage of time given to each task

Under the general supervision of the Project Director and under the direction of the coordinator of Sociological Research, but with considerable latitude in the planning of his work and that of the Research workers under him to carry out a sociological study in a Japanese community of 20,000 people.
To assist the coordinator of Sociological Research in this Bureau by assuming responsibility for the following:
To build up an organization capable of examining the changing social structure of the community and to direct the activities of this organization; to be responsible for the analysis of the data compiled by the Research organization and to assist the coordinator in converting such data into a form suitable for practical application by the Project Director; to examining all groups, such as recreational activities, religious organizations and work corps occupied with land subjugation and agriculture with a view to collecting data and analyzing such data in such a manner as to improve the efficiency of those organizations; to take an active part in the educational field by participating in the education at the post-graduate level of the Japanese Research workers and in training them in field techniques for which they will receive credit from the University of Chicago.
In order to emphasize the importance of the duties and responsibility to be assumed by the incumbent of this position, it is desired to point out forcibly the purpose of this whole organization. The purpose of the Bureau of Sociological Research and its work are two-fold:

1. To give immediate and practical aid to the Project Director and his staff so that community administration can be most efficiently and effectively adjusted to the needs of the people.
2. To prepare information and establish techniques of investigation

(CONTINUE STATEMENT OF DUTIES ON REVERSE OF SHEET)

n—6831

FILED 2

8. Description of work: (Continued)

which can be used in the formulation of policies and in the planning of future community management such as will be necessary on a large scale after the war or in re-taken territory during the war.

9. How long have the duties of the individual named been substantially as described above? Since Aug. 1, 1942

10. Does the employee work under immediate supervision, or to a large extent on his own responsibility? (Describe fully.)
See No. 8

11. What part of the employee's work is reviewed and for what purpose? For policy compliance

12. Does the position involve supervision over other employees? Yes ..... No X ... If the answer is "Yes," give names, titles, and grades of employees supervised

13. Give name, title, and grade of employee's immediate superior A H Leighton

14. Give actual qualifications (education, training, experience, etc.) of employee; or if the position is a vacancy, the qualifications necessary for the work:

Educational training	Experience and other special qualifications
Indicate by an "X" the highest grade or year. Elementary school: 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☒ High school: 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒ College: 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒ Name U. of Ariz. B.A. '32 ; A.B. '33 Technical or post-graduate: Kind and extent U. of Chicago, Ph.D. '39	It is believed that Mr. Spicer is well qualified to perform the duties of Social Science Analyst.

Date September 23, 1942 Preparing officer W. Wade Ford (Signature) Project Director (Title)

Date OCT -9 1942 Approved by Bureau (Sgd) C. A. BARBER (Signature) (Title)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 6—8831

Acting Personnel Officer

905

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL

OCT 20 1942

MEMORANDUM for the Commissioner,
Office of Indian Affairs.

Reference is made to your two recommendations, one for the appointment of Edward H. Spicer as an Assistant Social Science Analyst, FCS-10, $2600 per annum, Colorado River War Relocation Project, Poston, Arizona, and the other for Mr. Spicer's wife, Mrs. Rosamond Brown Spicer as a Junior Social Science Analyst, FCS-9, $2000 per annum at the same project.

CAB

It is not the policy of the Department to employ husband and wife in the same bureau, particularly in the same location, unless there is some definite justification for so doing. There is no indication in either of your recommendations why it is necessary that husband and wife be employed in the same project in this instance.

If, because of the housing situation or for some other good reason, it is necessary that husband and wife be employed, consideration will be given to your recommendation. No action will be taken on them, however, until justification is received from your office in this matter.

Incidently, it is noted that Mr. Spicer entered on duty under a temporary appointment on August 1, 1942. We are permitted, under the War Service Regulations, sixty day emergency appointments without prior approval of the Civil Service Commission. There have been a number of instances where the sixty days have elapsed before submission of your fanfold Form 1-205. This is beginning to prove rather embarrassing for the Department and steps should be taken to remedy this long delay between the time of an emergency appointment and the submission of your papers for indefinite appointment.

I talked with Mrs Maulding about this CAB

J. Atwood Maulding
Mrs. J. Atwood Maulding,
Director of Personnel.

LED 3

905

Adm.-Personnel

Edmund Spicer

XXXXXXXXXXX
CHICAGO

Little
Barton

NOV 12 1942

MEMORANDUM for Mrs. J. Atwood Maulding.

Please pardon the delay in answering your memorandum of October 20 relative to the proposed appointment of Mrs. Rosamond Brown Spicer to the Colorado River War Relocation Project.

When he left here, Commissioner Collier planned to see you personally regarding Mrs. Spicer's appointment; and if he has not already done so, he will probably do so at an early date.

Referring to that part of your memorandum covering the temporary emergency appointment of Mrs. Spicer's husband, our records show that the field fanfold accomplishing Mr. Spicer's appointment was prepared on August 3. It apparently was submitted to Washington, reaching there after the typewriters and other office equipment were being packed. As a result, it was brought along to Chicago, and we were not able to reach it in the course of business until September 12, when we called the attention of our field officer to the fact that because Mr. Spicer showed signs of arrested tuberculosis, it would be necessary to submit X-ray findings in his case. These findings were not received in time to permit of the submission of our recommendation for Mr. Spicer's indefinite appointment until October 6.

We regret the delay in this case but do wish to call attention to the fact that we are still trying to absorb the correspondence load which accumulatedduring the three weeks we were unable to do any clerical work. In fact, it may be nearly a year before the work of this Office as a whole can be brought up to date. We have had many replacements and lost many of our experienced personnel to higher priorities and to the military services, and this, of course, has a bearing on the volume of work we are able to accomplish.

W. Barton Greenwood

For the Commissioner.

CAB:vl 11/11/42

Not sent by P.M. mbe.

~~INCOMING LETTERS CAN TO STATUS~~

FILED 2

cc Rosamond Spicer's file

Greenwood
Ext. 25

Interior 905

Indian

Gen Exp, Ind Ser, 1943

Edward Spicer

Burton

NIGHT LETTER

Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. J. Atwood Maulding,
Director of Personnel,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

NOV 12 1942

Your memorandum October 20 concerning Spicers' appointments discussed with Commissioner Collier when he was last here. He intended discuss case with you personally upon his return to Washington. Memorandum so stating and explaining delay in submitting Spicer's fanfold onroute.

W. Barton Greenwood

For the Commissioner.

WBG:vl 11/12/42

FILED

c.c Rosamond Spicer's file

892 (cu)

705

Edward Spicer

TELETYPE TO BARBER FROM MAULDING - November 12, 1942.

BARBER MY MEMO OCT 20 RE SPICERS APPTS COLO RIVER ASKED NECESSITY TO EMPLOY HUSBAND AND WIFE ON SAME PROJECT NO REPLY HAS BEEN RECEIVED TO THIS MEMO TO DATE MAULDING END

FILE

Personnel Emp. Rel.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
~~WASHINGTON~~
CHICAGO

file 905

January 7, 1943

Referred to Project Director, Colorado River War Relocation Project.

Subject: First Report on Probationary Appointee.

Name of Employee: Edward H. Spicer.

RETURN THIS SLIP WITH YOUR REPLY

( ) For your information and files.
( ) For report and return.
( ) For notation and return.
( ) For direct reply, with copies of correspondence to this Office.
( ) For compliance with request.
( ) For completion of the attached forms as checked.
( ) For signature.
( ) For resubmission by triplicate letter prepared for approval of Commissioner.
( ) For certificate regarding Indian blood. See Circular No. 3302.
( ) Submit through District Manager.
( ) Submit through Superintendent, Five Civilized Tribes Agency.
( ) Action should be reported on form.....
( ) The attached form is not required by this Office.
( ) For execution of the attached forms.....
( ) For certificate of Indian blood.
( ) For compliance with the provisions of.....
( ) For statement whether annual leave granted. If not granted, submit corrected report and advance effective date to allow such leave.
( ) For report of termination of temporary employment by form 1-612. Include statement whether annual leave granted employee.
( ) For report as to probational services. If report is adverse, submit detailed statement of reasons and notify employee. Return date.....
( ) Supplemental efficiency report on nurses must be signed by both Physician and Head Nurse.
( ) For five-month efficiency report on probational employee.
( ) For compliance with provisions of the attached form 2473. Read this form carefully and note items checked.
( ) For statement regarding form of name. At least one given name, initials if any, and surname must be used. See Circular No. 3298.
( ) Please reply to Office letter of ..... regarding this matter.

(x) Will you please complete the attached forms and return them to this Office as soon as possible.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Clerk (VT) (cu)

File 7

FILED

892

205

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

Re. Edward H. Spicer

March 22, 1943

Mr. D'Arcy McNickle
Office of Indian Affairs
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McNickle:

In accordance with our recent telephone conversation, I am enclosing a copy of our standard job description and minimum qualification statement for the P-4, Social Science Analyst, positions we are setting up on each of our centers.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Provinse

John H. Provinse, Chief
Community Services Division

Enclosures

RELOCATION CENTER STANDARD DESCRIPTION

Office for Emergency Management
War Relocation Authority
Community Services Division
Social Analysis Section
February 16, 1943

Position #TX-1109

Social Science Analyst (P-4)

Under the administrative supervision of the Chief of Community Services, CAF-15, on the Center level, receiving technical advice and supervision from the Social Analysis Section in Washington, initiates and carries on scientific studies of social groups and over-all sociological problems on the project Center.

Analyzes the social structure of Center population by discovering the various groups that exist, their characteristics, their role in community life, their relationships with one another and with the administrative staff and the affects of Center life on family and community organization. Such analysis includes study of aliens, kibei, repatriates, neighborhood gangs, and such other organizations of evacuees as may have significance for administration. This study includes the patterns of parental influence, religious affiliation, general cultural adjustment and will be directed particularly to degrees of Americanization and assimilation among various groups of evacuees.

Studies and analyzes such social attitudes as may develop in relation to the various social groups, with particular reference to attitudes toward the administration. On the basis of such knowledge, analyzes the various administrative policies in order to advise on the probable affects on Center administration of changes in policy.

Studies any special sociological problems which either the Project Director or the Director of the Authority may request.

Directs a staff of evacuees in research and assembly of data required for various studies.

Minimum Qualifications:

Education: Graduation from an accredited college or university with specialization in sociology, anthropology or social psychology.

Experience: Three years of field research in sociology, anthropology or social psychology. (Post-graduate education in the fields of sociology, anthropology or social psychology may be substituted for required experience on a year for year basis up to two years.)

Desirable Qualifications:

Education: Graduation from an accredited college or university plus graduate work in sociology, anthropology or social psychology.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

925

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Washington

April 27, 1943.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Greenwood:

Re Edward H. Spicer

In my Memo of April 23 I mentioned that I could not locate the WRA job sheet for the Social Science Analyst position, but upon further search I finally found it and it is enclosed herewith for your use.

D'Arcy McNickle

D'Arcy McNickle.

Enclosure 823.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

APR 23 1943

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Greenwood:

You will recall our discussion with Dr. Leighton regarding the position of Edward Spicer at Poston. Spicer is receiving $2600 per annum, and the job similar to his now being established by WRA at all its projects is based on $3800 per annum. You felt that savings in salary could be effected in the Poston pay roll to allow for an appropriate increase in Spicer's salary.

Leighton felt that we should not follow in all respects the job sheet for the social analyst position established by WRA. Under the WRA set-up, the position is placed within the Community Services Branch and is subject to the WRA Director. It was Leighton's idea that at Poston the social analyst should be immediately responsible to Leighton, and through Leighton to the Project Director, and it should not be placed within Community Services. Leighton feels that this type of work can be carried out successfully only if it is divorced from an administrative division, thus being free to work in all divisions and to report directly to the Project Director.

One difficulty will be that Spicer's present job sheet probably reads very much like the job sheet prepared by WRA. As a consequence we may find it difficult to persuade the Classification people in the Department that we are justified in jumping the salary from $2600 to $3800 merely because WRA has established the position at the upper grade. To meet this difficulty, we agreed that Spicer's job should be written up as Assistant Director of the Social Analyses Division. This is important for reasons other than satisfying the Classification officers that we are justified in paying the upper salary. Leighton, himself, expects to spend considerable time away from the Project. If the Navy agrees to hire a unit of Japanese-American citizens in connection with its overseas program, Leighton will doubtless be coming into Washington for months at a time. It is likely also that the Commissioner will have other assignments for him from time to time. Spicer is fully capable of acting in Leighton's absence, in fact, Provinse tells me that he considers Spicer a more competent person than he has been able to get for any of the WRA projects.

I suspect that you took with you the WRA job sheet for this position. At least I have looked through the hodge podge on my desk and the various desks which I occupied while the Chicago contingent was here, and I have not been able to locate it. If you do not have it, I will call WRA for another copy, if you feel that you need it.

I would suggest, in a rough way, some such wording as the following for the job:

Assistant Director, Social Analyses Division. Under the immediate supervision of the Director of the Division and the Project Director, but with wide latitude of personal judgment and discretion; collects information on the daily events taking place within the Project, including official and unofficial actions of the Administrative staff, and all utterances, recommendations, petitions, demands, requests, etc. of the evacuee population issued through

committees, community governments, block meetings or by informal groups; to prepare digests, charts, compilations and narratives of materials gathered; from time to time, make special reports or recommendations to the Project Director or other officials designated by him in connection with specific administrative problems; in the absence of the Director of the Division, to take charge of the training and active direction of the Division personnel.

D'Arcy McNickle

D'Arcy McNickle.

Personnel

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CHICAGO

May 5, 1943

Referred to Project Director, Colorado River War Relocation Project.

Subject: Change in status

Name of Employee: Edward H. Spicer

RETURN THIS SLIP WITH YOUR REPLY

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( ) For notation and return.
( ) For direct reply, with copies of correspondence to this Office.
( ) For compliance with request.
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( ) For signature.
( ) For resubmission by triplicate letter prepared for approval of Commissioner.
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( ) Submit through District Manager.
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( ) Please reply to Office letter of ..... regarding this matter.

( ) This is with reference to the proposed change in status of Edward H. Spicer from Asst. Social Science Analyst, FCS 11, $2600 per annum to Asst. Director of Social Analysis Division, FCS 15, $3800 per annum. Before this action can be submitted to the Department it will be necessary that we have the attached Form 62, executed in duplicate. Please return via Air Mail.

Clerk KT

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

10203

nnel

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1943

Referred to Project Director, Colorado River War Relocation Project.

Subject: Change in status

Name of Employee: Edward H. Spicer

RETURN THIS SLIP WITH YOUR REPLY

( ) For your information and files.
( ) For report and return.
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Completed Form attached

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Poston, Arizona

Clerk KT

892

905

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona
May 10,1943

Mr. Barton W. Greenwood
Assistant to Commissioner of Indian Affairs
U. S. Department of the Interior
Merchandise Mart Building
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Greenwood:

I am wondering about Dr. Spicer's new job sheet and raise in salary. Is there anything I should do at this end?

Sincerely,

A. H. Leighton

A. H. LEIGHTON
Lt. (MC) USNR

AHL/fm

MAY 14 Rec'd

Du[illegible]n - Br. 96

Interior

Indian

905

RADIOGRAM - ROUTINE

MC NICKLE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SOUTH INTERIOR BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JUN 17 1943

RECOMMENDATION REALLOCATION EDWARD SPICER BEING FORWARDED ~~IMMEDIATELY~~
VMD 6/11/43
cc - Secretary's Office
cc - Personnel

(Sgd) Paul L. Fickinger
For the
COMMISSIONER.

INCOMING LETTER & CC TO STATUS

Adm.-Personnel

905

CHICAGO

Lt. A. H. Leighton,
Colorado River War Relocation Project,
Poston, Arizona.

My dear Lieutenant Leighton:

MAY 19 1943

Answering your letter of May 10, we have cleared the allocation for Dr. Spicer so far as this office is concerned; but a Civil Service Form 62, executed in part by Dr. Spicer, is necessary before we can submit the case to Washington. The form was sent out to Mr. Head some days ago but has not been returned. When we receive it, we will send the case on to Washington for decision.

Sincerely yours,

W. Barton Greenwood

For the Commissioner.

cc - Mr. William W. Head
CAS:vl 5/15/43

187382

225

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

	This column for use of Personnel Division
	Employee Relations
	Employment & Training
X	Personnel Actions
	Records & Statistics

MEMORANDUM for the Personnel Division:

Recommending:
( ) Appointment
(X) Change in Status
( ) Transfer
( ) Separation with-without prejudice
( ) _____

of Edward H. Spicer,

to Asst. Dir., Social Analysis Division No. 3P.402,

grade FCS-15 $3800, at Col.Riv. War Reloc. Proj.

from Asst. Soc. Sci. Analyst, No. 3P.402,

grade FCS-11 $2600, at Col. Riv. WRP.,

effective E.O.D., vice reallocation.

( ) Involving payment of traveling expenses.
(X) Involving (establishment / (reallocation of position. 3P.402 / (abolishment
Working Fund, Interior, Indians (Emergency Fund: Management, War Relocation Authority, Nat'l Defense) 1943
( ) By selection from certificate No. _____

1. Civil Service Authority: By 1X 3(a)
2. Date of birth: 12-27-[illegible]
3. Legal Residence: Oregon
4. Veteran's preference:
5. Subject to retirement: Good
6. Race: White
7. Last status change: 12-11-42
8. Last efficiency rating: Excellent

Justification for action proposed:

This position is quite similar to that established on other WRA projects in Gr. P P-4. Although when it was originally established it was allocated to FCS-11 (P-2), with Mr. Spicer's demonstrated ability to discharge the full responsibility of the position it is felt that a reallocation of the position is in order. In view of the fact that the Director of the Social Analysis Division is actually an employee of the Navy Department and is loaned to us and is required at frequent intervals to be away from the project (sometimes for extended periods), Mr. Spicer has the additional responsibility of assuming complete direction of the work of the Division a large part of the time. He has proven that he is capable of assuming such responsibility whenever necessary.

May 5, 1943 ..... 194 .

For Gerard
Emp. Rel. Section .....Division

Upon the establishment of the position of Assistant Social Science Analyst, it was allocated to PCS-11 (P-2), but with Mr. Spicer's demonstrated ability to discharge the full responsibility it is felt that a reallocation is in order.
Since the director of the social analysis division is a Navy Department employee detailed to the Indian Service, his frequent absence from the project is necessitated at which time Mr. Spicer assumes complete direction of the division. He has proven that he is capable of this responsibility.

ENC. 845

FILED 4

705

Adm.-Personnel

Chicago 54

Mr. W. Wade Head,
Project Director, Colorado River
War Relocation Project.

OCT 28 1943

Dear Mr. Head:

We have received the attached request for personnel data to be supplied to the War Relocation Authority in connection with the transfer of Edward H. Spicer.

We have today prepared a letter for Mrs. Maulding's signature indicating that you will supply this information direct to the War Relocation Authority. We have also suggested in the letter which we are asking Mrs. Maulding to sign that the information required by Form 63 for all employees taken over by the War Relocation Authority on or before January 1, 1944 be supplied by the Project to the employee of the War Relocation Authority authorized to arrange for the taking over of the Project. If Mrs. Maulding approves this, a copy of her letter will be sent to you.

Sincerely yours,

CAB/js 10-26-43

Enclosure 399

(Sgd.) Paul L. Fickinger
For the Commissioner.

Adm.-Personnel

CHICAGO 54

November 10, 1943

Mr. W. Wade Head, Project Director,
Colorado River War Relocation Project,
Poston, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Head:

In view of the fact that it was necessary for Mrs. Rosamond B. Spicer, Dr. Edward H. Spicer, Miss Elizabeth Colson and Lieutenant Alexander H. Leighton to remain at Tuba City, Arizona, in connection with their official responsibilities in excess of a period of thirty days, this will serve as your authority for the payment of per diem while they were on duty at Tuba City for a period not to exceed fifty days in any instance.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) PAUL L. FICKINGER

Paul L.Fickinger
Acting Commissioner.

PLF/fm

cc in file each person

File

SUMMARY OF RETIREMENT DEDUCTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

Name of field unit: Colorado River War Relocation Project, Poston, Arizona Date of submission September 22, 1943

Name	Date of Birth	Grade	Period	Salary Rate	Aggregate Gross Salary Excluding Overtime	Total Retirement Deductions	Dates of Leave Without Pay Remarks
Spicer, Edward H.	11/29/06	FCS-15	7/1/43 - 9/5/43	$3800 pa	$686.09	$34.32	S.Trans. to WRA, Washington, D.C.; c.o.b.- 9/5/43

This is to certify that the retirement accounts as listed above is correct and that the employee is not indebted to the government for excess leave granted nor for any other reason.

W. Wade Head

W. WADE HEAD
Project Director

(3663)

1-205

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Chicago

MEMORANDUM for the Personnel Division:

Recommending:

( ) Appointment
( ) Change in Status
( ) Transfer
(✓) Separation ~~with without~~ prejudice
( ) by transfer

of Edward F. Spicer,

to _____, No. _____,

grade ___, $ _____, at _____;

from Asst. Director, Social Analysis Division P.402

FCS grade 15, $ 3800, at WRA,

effective 9/5/43, vice _____.

( ) Involving payment of traveling expenses.
( ) Involving (establishment / ~~reallocation of position~~. / (abolishment

" Fund: WRA.
( ) By selection from certificate No. _____.

This column for use of Personnel Division	
Employee Relations	
Employment & Training	
Personnel Actions	
Records & Statistics	

1. Civil Service Authority: CSC-7/29/43 Reg IX-2a
2. Date of birth: 11-29-06
3. Legal Residence: Ariz
4. Veteran's preference: —
5. Subject to retirement: Yes
6. Race: W
7. Last status change: FCS-11 7/1/43 - 15
8. Last efficiency rating: E

Justification for action proposed:

Mr. Spicer entered on duty by transfer to the Office for Emergency Management effective 9/6/43. This action involves abolishment of Pos. 3P.402, Asst. Director, Social Analysis Division, FCS-15, 3800, p.a.

..... 194 ..... Division

1543

Cert. 42 C.S.C. copy approval

carded

FOR PERSONNEL FILE OF Edward H. Spicer

Form 2806, showing separation effective 9.5.43

forwarded to the Civil Service Commission on 1.18.44

Also forwarded:

Application for refund _____

Application for annuity _____

8820

Re:
E. Spicer
R. Spicer
E. Colson

COLORADO RIVER WAR
RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona
September 30, 1942

VIA AIRMAIL

Mr. Joseph McCaskill
Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Office of Indian Affairs
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

E. H. Spicer

Dear Mr. McCaskill:

On June 28th, when first arriving at Poston, I had several long conferences with Mr. Collier, Mr. Wade Head, Dr. Dorothea Leighton and Dr. Laura Thompson in which we planned the type of social scientific research that should be carried out, and at the same time certain decisions were reached concerning personnel and the utilization of funds. It was assumed that the Navy would continue to pay my salary and that the WRA funds would pay for all evacuees employed in the research department, whether as research field workers or as secretaries. Mr. Collier informed me that $5600 had been appropriated for our research work but it could be spent on salaries. We discussed whether or not this fund should be spent employing one older social scientist or on two younger people, and the latter course was decided upon. It was agreed that Mr. Collier and Dr. Laura Thompson would look around for the extra personnel and as a result of this, the services of Mr. E. H. Spicer were obtained on a permanent basis and those of Dr. Conrad Arensberg for one month.

At the time I interviewed Mr. Spicer, I tentatively offered him a position at $2300 and wired Mr. Collier for confirmation. A telegram was received from Mr. Greenwood authorizing the temporary appointment of Mr. Spicer at $2300. Shortly after this, early in August, Mr. Collier made a second visit to Poston and I asked him if it would be possible to have Mr. Spicer at the next highest bracket, namely, $2600 and Mr. Collier said that he thought this could be done if we made out a new job sheet. It was my understanding that the new job sheet would be made out in the Indian Office but after a month, I was informed that it should be done in Poston and this was carried out. The job sheet has been sent in. I also inquired of Mr. Collier from what funds Mr. Spicer would be paid and he, after wiring to the Indian Office, informed me that Mr. Spicer was being paid by the WRA and that the $5600 fund for paying research personnel was still in tact.

At this time, there was a great need for an anthropologist to carry out a background study at Papago in connection with the study of Indian personality being carried on jointly by the University of Chicago and the Indian Service. Dr. Laura Thompson suggested that I lend Mr. Spicer to the Indian ~~personnel~~ personality project for this purpose. In spite of my great interest in the Indian personality study, I could not see my way clear to do this since there was every need for getting the research established and under way at Poston which was growing at the rate of 400 or 500 a day.

Since the $5600 fund was in tact, Mr. Collier proposed that part of this be devoted to securing the services of another full time social scientist, the equivalent of Dr. Spicer, and that with a portion of the remaining, Mrs. Spicer be employed. By this arrangement, Mrs. Spicer could then be loaned to the Indian personality study for a period of six months while Dr. Spicer could supervise her work by making occasional trips to Papago. This impressed me as an excellent plan since it would cover the Indian personality study and at the same time leave three full time social scientist working at Poston, namely, Dr. Spicer, myself and one other still to be obtained. The question was raised, I believe by Dr. Thompson, as to how it would be possible to loan a person working in Poston to the project at Papago, and Mr. Collier gave us the impression that he would manage this when he returned to the Indian Office. Accordingly, Mrs. Spicer applied for a job and her papers were sent to the Indian Office, but about a month later we received notice that she should have the job sheet made out here and we were asked how we proposed to have signed up for work here while actually she would be working at Papago. Mr. Head replied to the Indian Office that he understood that they were to make out the job sheet and settle that problem. The reply came back again from Mr. Greenwood saying that the job sheet for Mrs. Spicer should be made out in Poston. This was done and Mrs. Spicer received temporary appointment beginning Monday, September 28, 1942, at $2000 a year. In the meantime, I had contacted Miss Elizabeth Colson whom I desired to have as the other social scientist on this project provided Mr. Collier and Dr. Thompson had not secured somebody whose qualifications were superior to here. I wrote several letters in regard to whether or not I should employ Miss Colson but no doubt due to the difficulty of moving the Indian Office from Washington to Chicago, I received no reply and therefore was forced to keep Miss Colson waiting without any definite word. When Mr. McNickle was in Poston about the middle of September, I explained the situation to him and after his return to Washington received the following reply.

> "Neither Mr. Greenwood nor Mr. McCaskill is clear as to the funds out of which Mr. Spicer is now paid and out of what funds you intend to pay Mrs. Spicer's salary. Sometime ago Mr. Skidmore had the impression that Spicer's position was

authorized in the 1943 budget. This evidently was incorrect and it is Mr. Greenwood's impression that Spicer's salary comes out of the $5600 allotment for the social science position which was not filled and money for which can now be used for consulting services. If these two jobs and also the job which you wish filled by Elizabeth Colson or some comparable person are to be paid out of this allocation, obviously the money will not go far enough."

As can be seen from this, the employment status of the personnel for the research project is extremely confused. I do not know how it is supposed to be arranged, neither does the administrative office here. I would like very much if these matters could be cleared up and I am sending this outline to you in the hope that you will have time to give a little thought to the matter before I arrive myself. I am leaving here on the first of October for Washington but will stop off at Chicago in case you are there and also to make inquiry in that office concerning this matter. I should reach Washington about the 5th or 6th.

We need another social scientist here besides Dr. Spicer and myself and I am very desirous that this be Miss Colson. If however it should turn out that Mrs. Spicer and Dr. Spicer are both to be paid out of the $5600 fund, then I feel very strongly that some arrangement for providing us with a third social scientist should be found before I can release Mrs. Spicer from here to undertake the work at Papago.

Sincerely yours,

Lt. A. H. LEIGHTON, (M.C.) USNR

AHL/fm

cc: Mails, Files & Communications-2
Files-1
Mr. Joseph McCaskill, Chicago Office of Indian Affairs
Mr. John Collier, Washington Office of Indian Affairs
Mr. ~~John Collier~~ B. GREENWOOD, Chicago Office of Indian Affairs

FILED 2

At this time, there was a great need for an anthropologist to carry out a background study at Papago in connection with the study of Indian personality being carried on jointly by the University of Chicago and the Indian Service. Dr. Laura Thompson suggested that I lend Mr. Spicer to the Indian ~~personnel~~ personality project for this purpose. In spite of my great interest in the Indian personality study, I could not see my way clear to do this since there was every need for getting the research established and under way at Poston which was growing at the rate of 400 or 500 a day.

Since the $5600 fund was in tact, Mr. Collier proposed that part of this be devoted to securing the services of another full time social scientist, the equivalent of Dr. Spicer, and that with a portion of the remaining, Mrs. Spicer be employed. By this arrangement, Mrs. Spicer could then be loaned to the Indian personality study for a period of six months while Dr. Spicer could supervise her work by making occasional trips to Papago. This impressed me as an excellent plan since it would cover the Indian personality study and at the same time leave three full time social scientist working at Poston, namely, Dr. Spicer, myself and one other still to be obtained. The question was raised, I believe by Dr. Thompson, as to how it would be possible to loan a person working in Poston to the project at Papago, and Mr. Collier gave us the impression that he would manage this when he returned to the Indian Office. Accordingly, Mrs. Spicer applied for a job and her papers were sent to the Indian Office, but about a month later we received notice that she should have the job sheet made out here and we were asked how we proposed to have signed up for work here while actually she would be working at Papago. Mr. Head replied to the Indian Office that he understood that they were to make out the job sheet and settle that problem. The reply came back again from Mr. Greenwood saying that the job sheet for Mrs. Spicer should be made out in Poston. This was done and Mrs. Spicer received temporary appointment beginning Monday, September 28, 1942, at $2000 a year. In the meantime, I had contacted Miss Elizabeth Colson whom I desired to have as the other social scientist on this project provided Mr. Collier and Dr. Thompson had not secured somebody whose qualifications were superior to hers. I wrote several letters in regard to whether or not I should employ Miss Colson but no doubt due to the difficulty of moving the Indian Office from Washington to Chicago, I received no reply and therefore was forced to keep Miss Colson waiting without any definite word. When Mr. McNickle was in Poston about the middle of September, I explained the situation to him and after his return to Washington received the following reply.

> "Neither Mr. Greenwood nor Mr. McCaskill is clear as to the funds out of which Mr. Spicer is now paid and out of what funds you intend to pay Mrs. Spicer's salary. Sometime ago Mr. Skidmore had the impression that Spicer's position was

authorized in the 1943 budget. This evidently was incorrect and it is Mr. Greenwood's impression that Spicer's salary comes out of the $5600 allotment for the social science position which was not filled and money for which can now be used for consulting services. If these two jobs and also the job which you wish filled by Elizabeth Colson or some comparable person are to be paid out of this allocation, obviously the money will not go far enough."

As can be seen from this, the employment status of the personnel for the research project is extremely confused. I do not know how it is supposed to be arranged, neither does the administrative office here. I would like very much if these matters could be cleared up and I am sending this outline to you in the hope that you will have time to give a little thought to the matter before I arrive myself. I am leaving here on the first of October for Washington but will stop off at Chicago in case you are there and also to make inquiry in that office concerning this matter. I should reach Washington about the 5th or 6th.

We need another social scientist here besides Mr. Spicer and myself and I am very desirous that this be Miss Colson. If however it should turn out that Mrs. Spicer and Dr. Spicer are both to be paid out of the $5600 fund, then I feel very strongly that some arrangement for providing us with a third social scientist should be found before I can release Mrs. Spicer from here to undertake the work at Papago.

Sincerely yours,

Lt. A. H. LEIGHTON, (M.C.) USNR

AHL/fm

cc: Mails, Files & Communications-2
Files-1
Mr. Joseph McCaskill, Chicago Office of Indian Affairs
Mr. John Collier, Washington Office of Indian Affairs
Mr. ~~John Collier~~, Chicago Office of Indian Affairs
B. GREENWOOD

FILED 3

Spicer, Edward

Harry L. Stafford
Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

March 4, 1943

905

Teletype Message No._____

Ed Spicer, Social Analyst at Poston for past six months, is available for thirty-day detail as Social Analyst to Minidoka and can assist in the training of DeYoung who will remain at Minidoka to complete the work. Wire immediately if you do not wish to have Spicer at Minidoka as we will use him on some other Center.

Earl Brooks
Actg. Personnel Officer

EBrooks:fbd

EHS Poston (BIA)
to Minidoka (WRA)
for 30 days.

FILE COPY

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

905

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

MAR 30 1943

War Relocation Authority,
Barr Building,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. McMenamin

Dear Sir:

I am sorry that we have delayed in responding to the Director's letter of March 9 regarding the loan of Edward H. Spicer for a 30-day period. We had forwarded this letter to our Chicago Office and understood that they would communicate directly with you. However, the letter comes back and we are asked to write confirming Mr. Myer's request.

You are herewith informed that the arrangement proposed by Mr. Myer is agreeable to this Office, namely, the Indian Office will be reimbursed for Mr. Spicer's salary on the basis of $2600 per annum and travel will be reimbursed directly to Mr. Spicer.

A copy of the March 9th letter will be on file in the Chicago Office for the information of our Fiscal Division.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Merrick

For The Commissioner.

Spicer, Edward

Harry L. Stafford
Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

March 4, 1943

905

Teletype Message No._____

Ed Spicer, Social Analyst at Poston for past six months, is available for thirty-day detail as Social Analyst to Minidoka and can assist in the training of DeYoung who will remain at Minidoka to complete the work. Wire immediately if you do not wish to have Spicer at Minidoka as we will use him on some other Center.

Earl Brooks
Actg. Personnel Officer

EBrooks:fbd

EHS Poston (BIA)
to Minidoka (WRA)
for 30 days.

FILE COPY

905

Form No. OEM-28
5-2-41

PREPARE THREE COPIES. RETAIN YELLOW COPY AND FORWARD WHITE AND GREEN COPIES TO PERSONNEL OFFICE.

MAR 4 1943
900 am

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

REQUEST FOR PERSONNEL ACTION

ACTION No. C- 2-3-4-43

APPROVAL	Initials	Date
Personnel Officer		
Classification		
Recruitment		
Appointment		

ACTION REQUESTED

APPOINTMENT

1. ☐ Indefinite appointment.
2. ☐ Temporary appointment:
   From ..... to .....
3. ☐ Extension of temporary appointment to .....
4. ☑ Reimbursable loan. 5 ☐ Nonreimbursable loan.

CHANGE IN STATUS

6. ☐ Promotion (to higher grade). 7. ☐ Demotion (to lower grade).
8. ☐ Transfer within the OEM.
9. ☐ Change in salary within grade.
10. ☐ Change in official station.

SEPARATION

11. ☐ Dismissal without prejudice.
12. ☐ Dismissal with prejudice.
13. ☐ Acceptance of resignation without prejudice.
14. ☐ Transfer to another Federal agency.
15. ☐ Other (specify) .....

CLASSIFICATION

If action involved is item 16, 18, or 19, this form must be accompanied by Form No. OEM-27, Position Description.

16. ☐ To establish a new position.
17. Number of positions to be established .....
18. ☐ To establish an additional position identical to Position No. ....., held by: ..... (Name)
19. ☐ To review the classification of Position No. ....., held by: ..... (Name)
20. ☐ To fill Position No. ..... formerly held by: ..... (Name)

21. ☐ Furnish names of qualified eligibles.

22. Name of employee or candidate: SPICER (Last) EDWARD (First) H. (Initials)

23. Proposed effective date:

216 f 11-2906

PRESENT STATUS
(To be filled in for actions 3 to 14, inclusive, and 19)

checked

24. Title: Associate Social Science Analyst
25. Grade: FCS-11 Salary: ~~$2600~~ 3800 ☑ Per annum ☐ Per diem ☐ Without compensation
26. Department or agency: Interior
27. Division: Office Indian Affairs
28. Section: Eod'd 8-1-42 W. S.
29. Unit:
30. Official station: Poston, Arizona (City) (State)

PROPOSED STATUS
(To be filled in for actions 1 to 10, inclusive, 14, and 19)

31. Title: Social Science Analyst
32. Grade: [illegible] Salary: [illegible] ☐ Per annum ☐ Per diem ☐ Without compensation
33. Division: Minidoka
34. Section:
35. Unit:
36. Official station: Poston, Arizona (City) (State)

37. Remarks: (Special instructions, addresses, explanation of action, etc.)
30 day reimb. Classified 9p 3/4/43
CHB

3-4-43 (Date) John H Provinse (Division Head or Designated Personnel Representative)

(THIS SPACE FOR USE OF PERSONNEL OFFICE)

38. Approved:
Title: ..... Position No. ..... Effective date: .....
Grade: ..... Salary: .....

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—21072

243 WA PD 3-6-43 458P

EARL BROOKS WRA BARR BLDG WA

RE TWX MARCH 4. WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE SERVICES ED SPICER ON THIRTY-DAY DETAIL AS SUGGESTED BY YOU.

HO

4

AOH

536

3-3
Hold per Miss Hunter - Promise will discuss end date with Brooks & he will let us know. May want Spicer to start before de Young gets there.

Quint. arranged betw. Brooks & Joe C. McCaskill at Interior (30 da. reimb)
3-9 Brooks has verbal OK for him to start 3-10

4159

Spicer

E E TW SORRY START THAT O

WRE WA PD 3-6-43 458P

EARL BROOKS WRA BARR BLD WA

RE TWX MARCH 4. WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE SERVICES ED SPICER ON THIRTY-DAY DETAIL AS SUGGESTED BY YOU.

H L STAFFORD PROJECT DIR MINIDOKA PROJECT.

4

TG 144P

905

905

Spicer, Edward

March 9, 1943

Edward Spicer
Colorado River Project
Poston, Arizona

Teletype Message No._____

Your detail to Minidoka effective March 10. You may leave at any time. Please advise date of departure.

Edward B. McMenamin

EABrooks:jb

EHB

FILE COPY

905

Personnel

March 9, 1943

Mr. Joseph C. McCaskill
Assistant to the Commissioner
Office of Indian Affairs
Department of Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McCaskill:

This will confirm previous arrangements made between you and Mr. Earl D. Brooks, Office for Emergency Management, War Relocation Authority, at which time it was agreed that the Office of Indian Affairs would arrange to make the services of Edward H. Spicer available to the War Relocation Authority on a reimbursable basis for a period of 30 days. This period will start March 10, 1943.

The Office for Emergency Management, War Relocation Authority, will reimburse the Department of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, as Mr. Spicer's salary, which we understand, is paid at the rate of $2600 per annum for the duration of the detail. If travel is required during the detail, the Office for Emergency Management, War Relocation Authority, will reimburse Mr. Spicer direct for all traveling expenses.

In requesting reimbursement as a result of this arrangement, will your office please submit, direct to the Fiscal Office of the Office for Emergency Management, a voucher accompanied by a copy of this letter, together with a copy of your letter of confirmation?

In requesting this reimbursement, it should be noted that payment is to be made from allotment symbol "T".

Written advice relative to this request will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer

Dillon S. Myer
Director

MGrodenkc

905

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

905

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

MAR 30 1943

War Relocation Authority,
Barr Building,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. McMenamin

Dear Sir:

I am sorry that we have delayed in responding to the Director's letter of March 9 regarding the loan of Edward H. Spicer for a 30-day period. We had forwarded this letter to our Chicago Office and understood that they would communicate directly with you. However, the letter comes back and we are asked to write confirming Mr. Myer's request.

You are herewith informed that the arrangement proposed by Mr. Myer is agreeable to this Office, namely, the Indian Office will be reimbursed for Mr. Spicer's salary on the basis of $2600 per annum and travel will be reimbursed directly to Mr. Spicer.

A copy of the March 9th letter will be on file in the Chicago Office for the information of our Fiscal Division.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Merrick

For The Commissioner.

Provinse

905

John Embree

Poston, Arizona
June 24, 1943

Dr. John H. Provinse
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear John,

I have yours of the 17th. I am enclosing the application blank you sent. There are obstacles in the way of my taking Sweetser's place immediately, however. I am definitely interested in doing it, but I have commitments which interfere. Alex and Beth Colson and I have been planning for some time to devote the months of July and August to analyzing the year's material which we have gathered and preparing several reports on it. We feel that such an analysis and the reports which will come of it will have a good deal of value to WRA and also in connection with problems of resettlement and occupied areas generally. The picture has shifted so constantly in Poston that we have never been able to keep abreast of our analysis of data as we should like to have done. We feel, however, that now the time has come to grind out something and make it available. Besides my own interest in doing this work, I feel that it would be walking out on Alex and Wade and our program if I didn't go ahead with it. I also think that doing the job would fit me much better for taking over Sweetser's work of analysis in Washington.

Of course, I realize that you and John Embree have a job to be filled and that you may not be able to wait to fill it. When is Sweetser leaving? If he is leaving immediately, would it be possible to fill his place temporarily? For example, Connie Arensberg is between semesters just now, and judging from a recent letter, he is looking for something to fill in his time with. Last year, as you know, he spent a month at Poston with us as consultant. Maybe he would be interested in coming in for a couple of months and picking up Sweetser's work for a while. He already has the background and the interest in relocation centers. .... In connection with this, it appears that it might be a way around the civil service objection to jumping me up suddenly also. I received a blank to fill out for my raise to $3800 a couple of weeks ago, but as yet I have heard nothing, and no one seems to know what has happened to it. If Connie or someone similarly qualified took over, the raise would undoubtedly come through in the meantime, and the next jump would be possible. .....

I want to repeat that I am definitely interested in the job and appreciate your offering it to me. But I do not want to walk out on Alex at this stage of the game, and I believe that the work we have planned will be of considerable value. I hope that a way can be found to hold the place open without interfering too much with the work.

Your memory of Harty Getty as being primarily interested in ethnology and archaeology is correct. However, Harry's thesis work for Chicago, during this past year, has been a study of inter-racial relations in Tucson. I do not know what kind of job he is doing on it. But I do feel that his background and interests have been sufficiently widened during the past couple of years so that he ought to be able to do a decent job of community analysis in a relocation center. I also think that his personality is such that he would get along well with both evacuees and administrators and that he might be very successful as a fact-gatherer. My choice for him, judging from what I know of Ernst and the Topaz evacuees, would be Topaz. However, I am not at all familiar with conditions at Rowher.

For some time I have wanted to get a letter off to you covering points in connection with self-government at Minidoka and in general. However, events move too rapidly. Our latest crisis has of course been the Dies Committee, from which we have all emerged with disgust and, perhaps, a little more wisdom in regard to the ways of politicians.

Sincerely,

As ever,

Red

Edward H. Spicer
Social Scince Analyst

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TUBA CITY, ARIZONA
July 17, 1943

Mr. Charles H. Smith
Personnel Officer
Colorado River War Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am returning herewith Poston mimeographed form #3296 unfilled inasmuch as I have previously filed one before leaving Poston along with the hospital staff members. If you are unable to locate same, I shall be glad to fill out another one upon request.

Yours very truly,

Edward H. Spicer

EDWARD H. SPICER
Social Science Analyst

fm
enc.-1

INCOMING TELETYPE

CHICAGO INDIAN AFFAIRS

JULY 26, 1943

WADE HEAD
COLORADO RIVER WAR RELO ATION PROJ POSTON, ARIZONA

QX WRA, WASHINGTON, REQUESTING RELEASE EDWARD H SPICER TO BE EMPLOYED WASH D C
SENIOR SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYST, P-5, $4600 WIRE RECOMMENDATION TODAY

FICKINGER

HEAD
GELVIN
SMITH
DR LEIGHTON

905

WASHINGTON D C
JULY 29, 1943 549PM

INCOMING TELETYPE

E H SPICER WRA
COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION
POSTON ARIZONA

YOUR TRANSFER TO WRA AS SENIOR SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYST, P-5, $4600 PER ANNUM, HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. PLEASE REPORT TO WASHINGTON EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE. CONFIRM REPORTING DATE BY RETURN WIRE

E D BROOKS

HEAD
GILVIN
EMPIE
C H SMITH

R — 291

905

COPY

PERSONNEL

FX 90 FOR RELAY TO CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JULY 27, 1943 POSTON, ARIZ.

COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS
MERCHANDISE MART BUILDING,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ATTENTION PAUL L. FISCHER

REQUEST BE WILLING TO RELEASE EDWARD H. SPICER FOR TRANSFER TO WRA.

MORRIS S BURGE,
ACTING PROJECT DIRECTOR

CHS/mh

905

INCOMING PREPAID

WASHINGTON D C
AUGUST 29, 1943

EDWARD H SPICER

RECOURTELEPHONE CONVERSATION, YOUR TRANSFER TO WASHINGTON APPROVED TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON BEING AUTHORIZED. ASSUME POSTON WILLING TO ISUE YOU TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS TO COVER TRANSPORTATION AND CHANGE BILLING TO WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY. WASHINGTON

JOHN H PROVINSE

SPICER
HEAD
GELVIN
EMPIE
C H SMITH

EHS
Poston (BIA)
Washington, D

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

July 7, 1943

To: Edward B. McMenamin, Personnel Officer

From: John H. Provinse, Chief
Community Management Division

JHP.

You are aware of our difficulty in finding adequately trained people for the work in community organization and analysis and how frequently the services of those we do secure are in demand by other agencies. At the present time we face the problem of losing from our Washington staff both John Embree (P-6) and his assistant, Frank Sweetser (P-5). The separation of these men will seriously jeopardize both the quality and continuity of our community work unless we can replace them with capable interpreters of our many social problems of administration.

After critical review of our community analysts in the field, the person most equipped by training and experience and with the longest period of service in the work is Edward H. Spicer, now assistant analyst at the Colorado River Center at Poston. I have discussed his availability for transfer with the Indian Service, on whose payroll he now appears, and though they are loathe to lose him, they will not interpose an objection to his transfer.

Spicer's record speaks rather adequately for him for this type of work, but I would like to add my own personal recommendation. Spicer made a brilliant record at both the University of Arizona, where I knew him, and later at the University of Chicago where he secured a fellowship. His study of the Yaqui Indian community near Tucson and his later work among the same racial stock in Mexico as a Guggenheim fellow are both excellent contributions to the problem of social adjustment and racial conflict. His objective approach to his work inspires confidence on the part of those who rely on his judgments, and Wade Head, project director at Poston, recently told me that Spicer knew more of what was going on at Poston than anyone else at the project. Head relies upon him constantly.

During March and April Spicer made a short survey of the local government problem at Minidoka at our request and was commended by many project people during my later visit to the center.

I urge his appointment to the assistant position in the Washington office to replace Frank Sweetser. Spicer came originally to the Poston project before our community analysis work was established in the budget, and in order to get into the work accepted a salary at $2300 per annum. Since the establishment of the analyst position papers have been started to raise him to the $3800 position occupied by other project analysts, but whether these papers have been finally processed I am not able to determine. In any event, Spicer has qualifications and experience to fill the P-5 position here, and if the promotion is difficult to make I recommend his transfer and appointment on the basis of his record.

Sweetser is due to leave for the Navy on short notice and John Embree is planning to leave the Authority about August 1. Any action to expedite Spicer's movement into Washington will be appreciated. He will finish whatever commitments he has made at Poston sometime during August and has indicated in a personal letter to me he would like to accept the position here.

Form No. OEM-28
5-2-41

PREPARE THREE COPIES. RETAIN YELLOW COPY AND FORWARD WHITE AND GREEN COPIES TO PERSONNEL OFFICE.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

REQUEST FOR PERSONNEL ACTION

#20022.
905

ACTION No. .....

APPROVAL	Initials	Date
Personnel Officer		
Classification	gp	7/22
Recruitment		
Appointment		

ACTION REQUESTED

I2A5.1A

APPOINTMENT

1. ☐ Indefinite appointment.
2. ☐ Temporary appointment:
   From ..... to .....
3. ☐ Extension of temporary appointment to .....
4. ☐ Reimbursable loan. 5 ☐ Nonreimbursable loan.

CHANGE IN STATUS

6. ☐ Promotion (to higher grade). 7. ☐ Demotion (to lower grade).
8. ☐ Transfer within the OEM.
9. ☐ Change in salary within grade.
10. ☐ Change in official station.

SEPARATION

11. ☐ Dismissal without prejudice.
12. ☐ Dismissal with prejudice.
13. ☐ Acceptance of resignation without prejudice.
14. ☐ Transfer to another Federal agency.
15. ☒ Other (specify) Transfer from Office of Indian Affairs

CLASSIFICATION

If action involved is item 16, 18, or 19, this form must be accompanied by Form No. OEM-27, Position Description.

16. ☐ To establish a new position.
17. Number of positions to be established .....
18. ☒ To establish an additional position identical to Position No. (3132) P-5-277 held by:
    Vacant ~~Frank L. Sweetser, Jr.~~ 1-18-43
    (Name)
19. ☐ To review the classification of Position No. .....,
    held by: .....
    (Name)
20. ☐ To fill Position No. ..... formerly held by:
    .....
    (Name)

21. ☐ Furnish names of qualified eligibles.

22. Name of employee or candidate: Spicer, (Last) Edward (First) H. (Initials)

23. Proposed effective date: ~~Aug. 1, 1943~~

PRESENT STATUS
(To be filled in for actions 3 to 14, inclusive, and 19)

24. Title: Social Science Analyst
25. Grade: ~~P-4~~ FCS-15 Salary: $3800 ☒ Per annum ☐ Per diem ☐ Without compensation
26. Department or agency: Office of Indian Affairs
27. Division: Colorado River Relocation Center Community Management Division
28. Section: Community Analysis
29. Unit:
30. Official station: Poston, Arizona (City) (State)

PROPOSED STATUS
(To be filled in for actions 1 to 10, inclusive, 14, and 19)

31. Title: Sr. Soc. Sci. Analyst
32. Grade: P-5 Salary: $4600 ☒ Per annum ☐ Per diem ☐ Without compensation
33. Division: War Relocation Authority Community Management
34. Section: Community Analysis
35. Unit:
36. Official station: Washington, (City) D.C. (State)

37. Remarks: (Special instructions, addresses, explanation of action, etc.)
Mr. Sweetser has been sworn into the Navy, but as yet has not been notified to report for duty. We are therefore not able to present papers at this time.covering (over)

7/17/43 (Date) John H. Provrise (Division Head or Designated Personnel Representative)

(THIS SPACE FOR USE OF PERSONNEL OFFICE)

38. Approved:
Title: ..... Position No. ..... Effective date: .....
Grade: ..... Salary: .....

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—21072

Mr. Sweetser's military furlough. In order that Mr. Spicer may have some time with both Mr. Embree and Mr. Sweetser before their departure, we should like to request that this additional identical position be established now. From present available information we do not believe that more than a month will elapse before Mr. Sweetser will start on terminal leave.

202 WA PX 7-30-43 501P

E D BROOKS WRA WA

REURTEL 29 TO EDWARD H SPICER IMPOSSIBLE TO IMMEDIATELY RELEASE HIM HOWEVER HE WILL LEAVE IN SUFFICIENT TIME SO AS TO REPORT FOR DUTY SEPTEMBER 1.

MORIS BURGE ACTING PROJ DIR POSTON ARIZ VIA PX

29 1

ES 516P

OEM-531a
(1-42)

TELETYPE MESSAGE

July 29, 1943

Mr. Edward H. Spicer,
Colorado River Relocation Center

Teletype Message No. 253

Your transfer to WRA as Senior Social Science Analyst, P-5, $4600 per annum, has been approved by the Civil Service Commission. Please report to Washington earliest possible date. Confirm reporting date by return wire.

Earl D. Brooks
Earl D. Brooks
Acting Personnel Officer

M Gordon

3-0940 nobu-ct-pd-wp

905

July 29, 1943

Mr. Edward H. Spicer,
Colorado River Relocation Center

Teletype Message No. _____

Your transfer to WRA as Senior Social Science Analyst, P-5, $4600 per annum, has been approved by the Civil Service Commission. Please report to Washington earliest possible date. Confirm reporting date by return wire.

Earl D. Brooks
Acting Personnel Officer

M. Groden:md

FILE COPY

905

July 16, 1943

U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Social Science Unit

Gentlemen:

Mr. Spicer has been doing community analysis work at the Colorado River Relocation Center since last August. This Center is administered by the Indian Service with funds allotted by the War Relocation Authority. Since its policies and programs are in keeping with those of the other WRA Centers, Mr. Spicer is thoroughly familiar with our organization and program. His work has been commended highly by both his professional colleagues and administrators of the WRA. We feel that he is well qualified as Senior Social Science Analyst because of his excellent experience and fine academic background.

Mr. Spicer's willingness to accept the Community Analyst position at Poston, $2300, was due to his professional interest in his work. His salaries have never been very high but a review of his Form 57 will show that his choice of work has been motivated by his interest in the field of Anthropology. Although his promotion to his present grade and salary occurred only recently, he was recommended for it a few months ago when the Social Science Analyst positions were first provided for in our budget. Since his promotion had to be processed by the Indian Service, and this involved securing approvals in Arizona, Chicago and Washington, the action was delayed somewhat.

There are attached letters of recommendation from Mr. John Embree, Principal Social Science Analyst, and Mr. John H. Provinse, Chief, Community Service Division, stating their high regard for Mr. Spicer.

Since Mr. Sweetser is leaving for the Navy within the next two weeks or two, it is urgent that Mr. Spicer come to Washington at least within the next week so that he may work with Mr. Sweetser at least a very short time. Anything that can be done to expedite the approval of his transfer will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Edward D. McMenamin
Personnel Officer

MGroden:kn

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Memorandum

To: Edward P. McMenamin Date: 7/9/43

From: John F. Embree

Subject: Edward Spicer

I am familiar with the work of Mr. Spicer and have a high regard for it. He is a careful worker and is able to gain valuable insights into the psychological motivations of people of different racial and cultural backgrounds.

As Mr. Provinse indicated in his memorandum of July 7, Spicer is also successful in communicating his findings to administrators as indicated by Project Director Wade Head's dependence on him for a knowledge of evacuee attitudes and community activities.

Personally, I feel he is eminently suited to replace Mr. Sweetser as Senior Social Science Analyst in the Community Analysis Section. In fact, I know of no other suitable person now available with Mr. Spicer's speical qualifications of ability, training and experience.

905

Copy of
TELETYPE
received at the Denver office.

War Relocation Authority
Denver, Colorado

"RUSH RUSH RUSH URGENT 1943 JUL 28 PM 6:17

285 DN WAR 7-28-43 5P

JOHN PROVINSE C/O M E PITTS WRA DN

SPICER TRANSFER HAS BEEN APPROVED BY COMMISSION AND PERSONNEL IS WIRING FOR REPORTING DATE. WE ARE ISSUING AUTHORIZATION COVERING TRAVEL AND MOVEMENT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS. EARL BROOKS INFORMS ME THAT AUSTIN, STATE POLICE MAN FROM HARRISBURG, HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION. HE IS ARRANGING INTERVIEW FOR YOU MORNING OF AUGUST 9. WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CHECKING WITH MISS GIFFORD AS TO WHETHER SHE HAS ANY FIGURES ON NUMBER OF INTERVIEWERS NEEDED AT THE PROJECTS. WE MUST SUBMIT THIS INFORMATION TO BUDGET BUREAU AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE

OLETA A DUNBAR WRA WA

TB 558P"

Notation: Phoned MB

905

July 16, 1943

Mr. Edward Spicer
Tuba City
Arizona

Dear Ned:

A request for your transfer to the position of Senior Social Science Analyst, Community Analysis Section, is in the works. I hope it can go through before August 1st and that you can get here as near the 1st as possible.

Frank is leaving sometime in August, and I hope there will be a period when you can both work together so that you may be able to become oriented to the problems of the Washington office. An additional reason for the urgency concerning your early arrival is that beginning September 1st, I am taking over a teaching assignment in the Military Training Program for occupied areas at Chicago for the Japan area. This is not generally known outside of official circles here so please do not spread the story around.

The WRA will pay your transportation and also pay for shipping your household goods, if any, from Boston.

I trust that the work at Tuba City is going well and I look forward to seeing you soon in Washington.

Yours sincerely,

John F. Embree
Head, Community Analysis Section

JFEMbree/ji

FILE COPY

905

August 28, 1943

WRA-19-44

Mr. Edward H. Spicer
Indian Service
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Spicer:

In connection with the change of your official station from the Indian Service, Poston, Arizona, to the War Relocation Authority, Washington, D. C., effective September 2, 1943, you are authorized to incur the following expenses:

(1) Travel and transportation expenses by rail including per diem at the rate of $6.00, Poston, Arizona to Washington, D. C. via Chicago, Illinois.

(2) Expenses incident to the transportation of your household effects in accordance with the regulations outlined in Executive Orders 8988 and 9122.

This transfer is for the benefit of the Government, and not for the personal convenience of the employee concerned.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer
Director

SCBrooks:mwb

Fiscal Office 8-27-43

Duncan Mills, Personnel Officer

After speaking to Mr. Thomas at the General Accounting Office, we think it advisable to submit the following case for an advance decision:

(Principal Social Science Analyst)

Mr. John Embree is resigning from the WRA. His last working day was August 21, and his accrued annual leave will carry him through about September 29. Mr. Embree is now in Chicago working with the University of Chicago. His replacement in the WRA, Mr. Spicer, will not be able to report for duty here until the first week of September. ~~At this time~~ We would like to have Mr. Embree return about Sept. to spend a few days with Mr. Spicer for training and orientation purposes. We feel that these few days will be of inestimable value to Mr. Spicer and to the program carried on by the Community Analysis Section.

We would, of course, want to pay Mr. Embree's travel expenses from Chicago to Washington and return to Chicago. The question has arisen as to whether the General Accounting Office would allow payment for this travel since Mr. Embree will not be starting out from his official station and also because he is on terminal leave. The most closely related decision of GAO which we are able to locate is one in which an employee left Washington for a few days vacation in Boston. After one day of vacation his agency requested his immediate return to Washington in order to take care of some urgent business that had arisen. He returned to Washington for one day and then went back to Boston to resume his vacation. The GAO allowed payment for the travel involved. The major differences in the case of Mr. Embree are

(1) Mr. Embree is on terminal leave.

(2) There may be some question as to the administrative necessity for his return.

Miss Groden has spoken to Mr. Thomas and after consulting with other attorneys there, he has expressed the opinion that the GAO would allow payment in this instance. However he says that this opinion is not official but merely a personal one based on the decision cited above and general information. He suggests that we submit the case for advance opinion, directing it to his attention, and says that he will see to it that we will get a decision within the next week. He seems to feel that other agencies will also be interested in the opinion rendered.

MGroden:kn

CLR PLS ACK

CLR PLS ACK

R OK

140 WA PX 9-8-43 10.13A

2 PX PV 9-8-43 9.30A

DUNCAN MILLS, PERSONNEL OFFICER, WRA, WASHINGTON D C

RETRANSFER EDWARD H SPICER PLEASE ADVISE DATE ENTRANCE ON DUTY.

W WADE HEAD PROJ DIR POSTON ARIZ VIA PX

TE 10.40A

OEM-531a
(1-42)

TELETYPE MESSAGE

Teletype Message No. 256

September 9, 1943

Wade Head
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Reurtel 8. Edward H. Spicer entered on duty here September 6.

DM

Duncan Hills

JB

DHills:vc

3-0940 nobu-ct-pd-

905

October 18, 1943

Department of Interior
South Interior Building
Room 6124
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to our request for personnel data and leave transcript for Edward H. Spicer who was formerly employed by your Agency as Assistant Director, $3800 per annum, Indian Service, Poston, Arizona.

Please complete Part B of this form and return it to this office as soon as possible in order that we may complete our records.

Very truly yours,

Earl D. Brooks
Acting Personnel Officer

Enclosure
DFeldman:kn

FILE COPY

File in Personnel

905

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

NOV - 2 1943

Mr. Earl D. Brooks,
Acting Personnel Officer,
War Relocation Authority,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Brooks:

I have your letter of October 18 with which you transmit a second request on Standard Form No. 63 for the leave record and other essential personnel record on Edward H. Spicer, formerly an employee at the Colorado River War Relocation Project.

I am sorry that there has been delay in replying to your original communication. This communication was sent to the Chicago office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and was held there under the mistaken idea that the Colorado River Project would submit the information direct to your office. As it is, it will be necessary for Mr. Head to supply this information and the forms are being transmitted to him for direct reply.

This brings up the question of how the matter of leave records, efficiency ratings, etc., will be handled for the employees of the Colorado River War Relocation Project who are to be taken over by the War Relocation Authority on or before January 1, 1944. It was the understanding that the Project itself would arrange to turn over all necessary records to your local representative and that it would not be necessary to submit formal requests on Form 63 either to the Department or to the Office of Indian Affairs. If you have a different understanding of this matter, please advise me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Atwood Maulding

Mrs. J. Atwood Maulding,
Director of Personnel.

cc: Mr. W. Wade Head,
Project Director, Colorado River
War Relocation Project.

905

WESTERN UNION...RUSH

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
"1435920.001 Working Fund WXXXX
"Interior, Indian,
"Emergency Management
"W.R.A. Nat.Defense 1943"

P.R.Y.
file

Chicago, August 26, 1943

Mrs. E. H. Spicer
Tuba City, Arizona

This will be your authority proceed Chicago for new assignment using privately owned automobile for transportation.

Alexander H. Leighton
Coordinator, Sociological Research
U. S. Indian Service

10 a m
AHL/wmp

cc Mr. Fickinger

. . . .

WESTERN UNION...RUSH

Whitehall 5920 Br. 21
Office of Indian Affairs
"1435920.001 Working Fund, Interior,
Indian, Emergency Management
W.R.A. National Defense 1943."

Chicago, August 26, 1943

HEAD, COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

Parker, Arizona

RE Fickinger telegram 24th ignore reference per diem pending your conversation with Ned Spicer.

A. H. Leighton

cc Mr. Fickinger

AHL/wmp 10 a m

EHS
WRA reclassification
P5 to P6

R-6-321 905 314 8

X Indefinite P 6 180
P 6 180

1/18/43

Vacancy

Office for Emergency Management War Relocation Authority

Community Services Division Social Analysis

Principal Social Science Analyst

As head of the Social Analysis Section, directs a program of study of culture, social organization and similar factors affecting evacuee attitudes and reactions to be used as guides in the determination of policy.

Plans overall program of analysis. Develops and supervises study by Social Science analyst (P-4, proposed) on the relocation centers of social organization, disorganization, conflict and frustration revealed on the centers. Directs collection and analysis of information on such subjects as factors influencing attitudes toward the administration; cultural and traditional values of selected groups of evacuees as related to place of birth, length of residence in the United States, etc.; changes in values resulting from evacuation, etc.

Evaluates proposed policies or procedures in the light of social factors involved and suggests adoption of new policies or procedures in accordance with results of studies. Advises on special problems as they arise; predicts outcome of policies trends, current activities, etc. As requested by division heads, the Director or other members of administrative staff, or on own initiative, prepares or directs preparation of reports on development of social trends in the centers and their effects on evacuees and the relocation program.

Determines need for and directs preparation of manuals and other material describing and analyzing Japanese social forms and attitudes for use of center, field and Washington staffs.

2

Maintains liaison with private research agencies and investigators engaged in similar studies and arranges for transfer of pertinent information between them and the Social Analysis Section.

Supervises a Senior Social Science Analyst P-5 (proposed) in the conduct of various studies.

IMPORTANT FACTOR: Because of the wide variety of cultural backgrounds represented by the evacuees, incumbent must be thoroughly conversant with all aspects of Japanese and Japanese-American life in order to make meaningful analysis of evacuee attitudes in the relocation centers.

John H. Provinse, Chief Community Services Officer, CAF-15

Melbourne L. Spector
Classification Officer
General Personnel Office

Gladys Ferrison

January 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM OF JUSTIFICATION
for
Edward H. Spicer

Your approval is requested for the promotion of Edward H. Spicer from Senior Social Science Analyst, P-5, $4600, to Social Science Analyst, P-6, $5600.

Mr. Spicer has been carrying out the duties of the proposed position for about a year now, since John F. Embree, former incumbent, left War Relocation Authority. He could not be put into the position because he did not meet the Civil Service length of service requirement. Mr. Spicer's work has been very satisfactory and we believe that he should immediately be reclassified to the higher grade position.

Mr. Spicer was employed at the Colorado River Relocation Center from August 1942, to June 1943. His work at the center was outstanding and he was highly recommended by Wade Head, Project Director, for the Washington position. During the past year he has further demonstrated his ability to do a good job.

In addition to his excellent experience with War Relocation Authority Mr. Spicer has excellent academic and professional qualifications. His teaching and field research in anthropology with the University of Chicago and as a Guggenheim Fellow make him well-qualified for the proposed position.

Your favorable consideration will be appreciated.

Form No. OEM-28
5-2-41

PREPARE THREE COPIES. RETAIN YELLOW COPY AND FORWARD WHITE AND GREEN COPIES TO PERSONNEL OFFICE.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

REQUEST FOR PERSONNEL ACTION

Action No. .....

APPROVAL	Initials	Date
Personnel Officer	CMB	11-18
Classification	[illegible]	11-11
Recruitment	[illegible]	11-12
Appointment	F.C.	11-18

Rec'd from Pl. - 11/14 @ 5:30 P.C.

I2A6.1 (R)

ACTION REQUESTED

APPOINTMENT

1. ☒ Indefinite appointment.
2. ☐ Temporary appointment:
   From ..... to .....
3. ☐ Extension of temporary appointment to .....
4. ☐ Reimbursable loan. 5 ☐ Nonreimbursable loan.

CHANGE IN STATUS

6. ☒ Promotion (to higher grade). 7. ☐ Demotion (to lower grade).
8. ☐ Transfer within the OEM.
9. ☐ Change in salary within grade.
10. ☐ Change in official station.

SEPARATION

11. ☐ Dismissal without prejudice.
12. ☐ Dismissal with prejudice.
13. ☐ Acceptance of resignation without prejudice.
14. ☐ Transfer to another Federal agency.
15. ☐ Other (specify) .....

CLASSIFICATION

If action involved is item 16, 18, or 19, this form must be accompanied by Form No. OEM-27, Position Description.

16. ☐ To establish a new position.
17. Number of positions to be established .....
18. ☐ To establish an additional position identical to Position No. ....., held by: ..... (Name)
19. ☐ To review the classification of Position No. ....., held by: ..... (Name)
20. ☐ To fill Position No. P-6-321 formerly held by: John F Embree 1-18-43 (Name)

21. ☐ Furnish names of qualified eligibles.

22. Name of employee or candidate: Spicer (Last) Edward (First) H. (Initials)

23. Proposed effective date: 11-18-44 ~~As soon as possible~~

PRESENT STATUS
(To be filled in for actions 3 to 14, inclusive, and 19)

24. Title: Senior Social Science Analyst
25. Grade: P 5 Salary: $4600 ☒ Per annum ☐ Per diem ☐ Without compensation
26. Department or agency: War Relocation Authority Interior Department
27. Division: Community Management
28. Section: Community Analysis
29. Unit:
30. Official station: Washington (City) D. C. (State)

PROPOSED STATUS
(To be filled in for actions 1 to 10, inclusive, 14, and 19)

31. Title: Social Science Analyst
32. Grade: P 6 Salary: $5600 ☒ Per annum ☐ Per diem ☐ Without compensation
33. Division: Community Management
34. Section: Community Analysis
35. Unit:
36. Official station: Washington (City) D.C (State)

Journalized
Date
No.
Approved by the Comptroller
Date 11/13/44

37. Remarks: (Special instructions, addresses, explanation of action, etc.)

Cited 9-30-43
HW

11/9/44 (Date) Helen C. Paul (~~Division Head or~~ Designated Personnel Representative)

(THIS SPACE FOR USE OF PERSONNEL OFFICE)

38. Approved:
Title: ..... Position No. ..... Effective date: .....
Grade: ..... Salary: .....

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—21072

WRA

September 16, 1943

ation Board
Flagstaff, Arizona

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed is the gas ration book which you asked me to return. I am glad to inform you that we did not need all the gas because the car did better than 15 miles to the gallon.

We reached Chicago without any trouble. Not even a flat tire. We were knocking on wood, however, for every third car we saw was stopped at the side of the road fixing a flat.

Thank you for your consideration in enabling me to report to work on time.

Sincerely yours,

Rosamond B. Sricer

905

Dillon S. Myer 12/21/45

John H. Provinse

Ned Spicer and Katherine Luomala are presenting papers at the meetings of the American Anthropological Association in Philadelphia on December 27, 28, and 29. They will pay their own expense, but I hereby request your approval for official leave for them to attend the meetings.

Form W-4
U.S.Treasury Dept.

EMPLOYEE'S WITHHOLDING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

(Collection of Income Tax at Source on Wages)

Name Edward H Spicer

Address Poston, Arizona Social Security Number

1. Check the box in the line below which applies to you on the date this form is filled in:

   Married person living with husband or wife but claiming none of the personal exemption..... (1) ☐

   Married person living with husband or wife but claiming half of the personal exemption..... (2) ☑

   Single person (not head of a family) or married person not living with husband or wife (not head of a family)..... (3) ☐

   Married person living with husband or wife and claiming all of the personal exemption (spouse claiming none of the exemption)..... (4) ☐

   Head of a family (a single person or married person not living with husband or wife who exercises family control and supports closely connected dependent relative(s) in one household)..... (5) ☐

2. Number of dependents receiving chief support from you who are either under 18 years of age or incapable of self support because mentally or physically defective..... 1

I declare that the entries made herein are a true and complete statement as of the date indicated, pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations issued under authority thereof.

Date June 26, 1943 Signature Edward H Spicer

H-1

(3124)

Re military deferment

905

January 24, 1944

Chairman, Local Board No. 2
Selective Service
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Chairman:

There are attached Form 42 and Form 42 Supplement for Edward H. Spicer who is employed by the War Relocation Authority as a Social Science Analyst.

These forms are submitted in accordance with Occupational Deferment Memorandum No. 15, which was issued by the War Manpower Commission to all departments and agencies on January 3, 1944, and which established a procedure for requesting occupational deferment of pre-Pear Harbor fathers employed by the Federal Government.

In accordance with the procedure outlined in Occupational Deferment Memorandum No. 15, it is requested that Mr. Spicer be given a 60-day deferment, in order to afford an opportunity to the Review Committee of the War Manpower Commission to review the case and decide whether a longer deferment may be requested. Form 42 and Form 42 Supplement are being submitted to the Review Committee today and will notify you as soon as we receive its decision.

Very truly yours,

Mark T. Benson
Acting Chairman
Agency Committee

Enclosures
MGrodensig

905

January 24, 1944

Mr. R. M. Barnett
Chairman, Review Committee on
Deferment of Government Employees
War Manpower Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Barnett:

In accordance with Occupational Deferment Memorandum No. 15, Form 42 and Form 42 Supplement are submitted herewith for Edward H. Spicer, Social Science Analyst. Mr. Spicer is performing duties of extreme importance to the effective operation of the program of the War Relocation Authority.

It is respectfully requested that Mr. Spicer be reclassified to Class II and be deferred for a period of six months.

On January 24, 1944, Form 42 and Form 42 Supplement were forwarded to Mr. Spicer's Local Draft Board with the request that a 60-day deferment be granted pending action by your Committee. A copy of the letter to the Local Board is attached herewith.

Very truly yours,

Mark T. Benson
Acting Chairman
Agency Committee

Enclosures
MBrodenieg

COPY

905

John H. Provinse, Chief
Community Management Division
Mark T. Benson, Acting Chairman
Agency Committee

3/7/44

This is to inform you that the Agency Committee's requests for occupational deferment for the following employees in your Division have been disapproved by the Review Committee of the War Manpower Commission:

Edward Spicer
Gerald Richardson
Solon Kimball

905

CLASSIFICATION ADVICE

App. Not Req.

Bunsu Kiyo file

Local Board No. 2
Pima County
MAR 14 1944
Federal Bldg.
Tucson, Arizona
81
019
002

(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)

MAR 14 1944
(Date of mailing of Notice of Classification to Registrant)

You are advised that—

Edward (First name) H. (Middle name) Spicer (Last name)

Order No. 4446 has been classified in Class 2-A

until 3-25-44, 19.....
(Insert date for Class II-A and II-B only)

by ☒ Local Board.

☐ Board of Appeal (by vote of ..... to .....).

☐ President.

DSS Form 59
(Revised 3-29-43)

(See other side)

(Member or clerk of local board)

16—33835-1

905

CLASSIFICATION ADVICE

App. Not Req.

Bunsu Kiyo Nagai

Local Board No. 2
Pima County
MAR 24 1944
Federal Bldg.
Tucson, Arizona
002

(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)

MAR 24 1944
(Date of mailing of Notice of Classification to Registrant)

You are advised that—

Edward (First name) H (Middle name) Spicer (Last name)

Order No. 4446 has been classified in Class 2-A

until 5-16-44, 19.....
(Insert date for Class II-A and II-B only)

by ☒ Local Board.

☐ Board of Appeal (by vote of ..... to .....).

☐ President.

Joe Bairnsman

DSS Form 59
(Revised 3-29-43)

(See other side)

(Member or clerk of local board)

16—33835-1

905

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT Spicer, E. H. DATE 6/1/44

REGARDING Report that deferment should be made for the above person

TO DeRieux

FROM Paul, Helen

SEE Aimball

NAME OR SUBJECT

LETTER

TELEGRAM OR TELETYPE

MEMORANDUMS

OM-924

905

CLASSIFICATION ADVICE

App. Not Req.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

File

Local Board No. 2 01
Pima County 019
MAY 18 1944 002
Federal Bldg.
Tucson, Arizona

(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)

MAY 18 1944

(Date of mailing of Notice of Classification to Registrant)

You are advised that

Edward H. Spicer

(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Order No. 4446 has been classified in Class I A

until ....., 19.....

(Insert date for Class II-A and II-B only)

by ☒ Local Board.

☐ Board of Appeal (by vote of ..... to .....).

905

February 24, 1944

Miss Evelyn Hopkins
Chief, Payroll Section
Office for Emergency Management
499 Pennyslvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Hopkins:

Enclosed herewith is a Power of Attorney completed by Mr. Edward H. Spicer appointing The Lincoln National Bank, 17th & H Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C. as his attorney to receive, endorse and collect his checks. Will you please forward this copy to the Treasury Department.

Very truly yours,

Meyer Weinger
Acting Personnel Officer

Enclosure

DFeldman:mu

STANDARD FORM No. 14
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM

BUREAU

CHG. APPROPRIATION

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10—1723

Washington, D. C.
June 14, 1944

Local Draft Board No. 2
Pima County
Federal Building
Tucson, Arizona

It is respectfully requested that you grant permission for Edward Holland Spicer, Order No. 4446, to go abroad for period of 3 months as employee of War Relocation Authority. Spicer, Senior Social Science Analyst, Age 37, classified 1-A by your Board May 18, 1944, transferred to War Relocation Authority from Department of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, September 1943. He is in charge of our national community analysis program. Please advise Government wire collect.

D. S. Myer

Dillon S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority

JUN 15 1944

HJames:nm
6/14/44

905

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

PIMA COUNTY #2 LOCAL BOARD
FEDERAL BUILDING
TUCSON, ARIZONA
(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)

Mr H. James

June 16, 1944

Order No. 4446

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director, War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your telegram of June 15, 1944 concerning permit desired for Edward Holland Spicer, Order No. 4446 to go abroad for a period of three months. It is necessary that you advise us as to countries to be visited in order that we may prepare permit. Please let us hear from you further.

Yours truly,

FOR PIMA COUNTY LOCAL BOARD NO. 2

W. E. Barnum, Chairman

By C. J. Hellerstedt
C. J. Hellerstedt, Clerk

CJH:rk

905

Sent over the phone

6/20/44

File

Selective Service Board No. 2
Pima County
Federal Building
Tucson, Arizona

Reurlet June 16permit for Edward Holland Spicer to go abroad. Countries to be visited Aldiers and Italy. Nature of business confidential. Please airmail permit as Spicer cannot leave until permit received.

Director

STANDARD FORM No. 14
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM U. S. Dept. of Interior
War Relocation Authority

BUREAU

CHG. APPROPRIATION

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10—1723

Washington, D. C.
June 23, 1944

STRAIGHT WIRE

Duncan Mills, Project Director
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, via Parker, Arizona

Attention: A. Pressman, Chief Medical Officer

Please send airmail special delivery immediately chest X-ray ~~negatives~~ film of Edward H. Spicer made at time of his entrance on duty at Poston August 1, 1942. For official use.

G. D. Carlyle Thompson, M.D.

MHSpicer HP

PERSONNEL FILES

905

CLASSIFICATION ADVICE

App. Not Req.

Local Board No. 2
Pima County

JUL 8 1944
Federal Bldg.
Tucson, Arizona

(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)

file

JUL 8 1944
(Date of mailing of Notice of Classification to Registrant)

You are advised that—

Edward (First name) Holland (Middle name) Spicer (Last name)

Order No. 4446 has been classified in Class 2-A

until 12-28-44 (Insert date for Class II-A and II-B only), 19

by ☒ Local Board.

☐ Board of Appeal (by vote of ..... to .....).

☐ President.

Joe Barnum
(Member or clerk of local board)

DSS Form 59
(Revised 12-10-43)

(See other side)

16—37588-2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

85

June 29, 1944

Chairman, Local Board No. 2
Selective Service
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Chairman:

There is enclosed the affidavit for occupational classification for Edward H. Spicer who is employed by the War Relocation Authority, Washington, D. C., as Social Science Analyst

This is being submitted under authority of Executive Order No. 9309, dated March 6, 1943.

Very truly yours,

Mark T. Benson
Placement Officer

Enclosure-1

OM-1187

cc: Agency Committee
Dept. of the Interior

vs

File Copy

To: Officers and Employees whose Base Pay was $4,400 or more per annum and Employees whose Base Pay was $1,380 or less per annum, prior to May 1, 1943

Subject: Supplemental Salary and Tax Information.

1. The information recently furnished you stated "the amounts in the first column were earned by you if there were no status changes." It now appears that the notice should have stated, if there were no salary changes. However, the following should clarify the information regarding overtime compensation.

2. Officers and employees who received $4,400 or more per annum prior to May 1, 1943 did not receive overtime compensation in the amount of $26.18 per pay period as indicated on the information notice. From December 1, 1942 to April 30, 1943 officers and employees receiving $5,000 or more per annum were not paid overtime compensation. Those receiving $4,400, $4,600, or $4,800 per annum were paid overtime compensation in the amounts of $25, $16.67, and $8.33, respectively, per pay period.

3. Employees who received $1,380 or less per annum prior to May 1, 1943 did not receive overtime compensation in the amount of $12.50 per pay period as indicated on the information notice. Those receiving $1,200, $1,260, $1,320, or $1,380 per annum were paid overtime compensation in the amounts of $10.83, $11.37, $11.91, and $12.45, respectively, per pay period.

4. Payment of overtime compensation on a 44 hour work week basis was paid from December 1 to December 20, 1942 and on a 48 hour work week basis from December 21, 1942 to the present time. The difference in income between a 44 hour week and a 48 hour week for the three days December 18-20, 1942 is so slight as to make no material difference in the amount of tax due.

3-3242-WP

WRA

July 29, 1944

Pima County
Local Draft Board No. 2
Federal Building
Tucson, Arizona

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your prompt attention to the matter of my release for government duties in the Mediterranean area.

I wish to report to you, however, that due to physical disabilities I was not permitted to undertake this assignment. I shall not therefore be leaving the country, as originally planned, but will be continuing my former status with the War Relocation Authority in Washington, D.C.

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Spicer
Head, Community Analysis Section

EHSpicer/ji

905

Standard Form 68
March 1944
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
Dept. Cir. No. 474

Form appr
Budget Bur
Approval ex

NOTICE OF OFFICIAL EFFICIENCY RATING

REGULAR (X) S
PROBATIONAL or TRIAL

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

As of March 31, 1946 based on performance during period from March 31, 1945 to Ma

Edward H. Spicer (Name of employee)

Social Science Analyst, P-6 (Title of position, service, and gra

Community Management Division (Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

Efficiency rating: Excellent

4-26-46 (Date of notification)

Interpretation of Efficiency Rating

Excellent (E) m[illegible] in every important phase of the work was out[illegible] and there was no weakness in performance in any respect.
Very Good (VG) [illegible] performance in at least half of the important phases of the [illegible] and there was no weakness in performance [illegible]
Good (G) [illegible] met requirements from an over-all point of view.
Fair (F) [illegible] did not quite measure up to require[illegible] from a point of view.
[illegible] that performance in a majority of impo[illegible] did not meet job requirements.

The sal[illegible] based "G[illegible] i[illegible]

Inspection and Appeals

[illegible] any question regarding your efficiency rating, [illegible] the matter with your immediate superv[illegible] sheet (Standard Form 51, Revised), or a [illegible] available to you for inspection, if you request i[illegible] personnel officer. Such a request is not co[illegible] are also entitled to see the final ratings (not [illegible]) of employees in your office or station. Inform[illegible] secured from your supervisor or personnel o[illegible] governing the filing of appeals.

[illegible]ATION AUTHORITY

[illegible]orandum

HEADQUARTERS

DEPARTMENTAL OR FIELD

POSITION NO.

REMARKS

NO APPOINTMENTS TO POS[illegible] APPOINTMENTS ARE SUB[illegible] OF ANY AUTHORITY OR FI[illegible]

☐ TENURE SUBJECT TO APP[illegible]

EMPLOYING OFFICER

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

E. H. Spicer IS A SUBSCRIBER TO THE COMMUNITY WAR FUND 1946 CAMPAIGN 1101 M ST., N. W., WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED $10.—
PAID HEREWITH $10.—
BALANCE $
THANK YOU ON BEHALF OF THOUSANDS WHO WILL BENE[illegible] YOUR GIFT.
Ellen [illegible]
VOLU[illegible]

M. Spicer

OK.

905

Standard Form 68
March 1944
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
Dept. Cir. No. 474

Form appr
Budget Bur
Approval ex

NOTICE OF OFFICIAL EFFICIENCY RATING

REGULAR (X) S
PROBATIONAL or TRIAL

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

As of March 31, 1946 based on performance during period from March 31, 1945 to Ma

Edward H. Spicer (Name of employee)

Social Science Analyst, P-6 (Title of position, service, and gra

Community Management Division (Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

Efficiency rating: Excellent

4-26-46 (Date of notification)

Interpretation of Efficiency Rating

Excellent (E) m[illegible] in every important phase of the work was out[illegible] and there was no weakness in performance in any respect.
Very Good (VG) [illegible] performance in at least half of the important phases of the [illegible] and there was no weakness in performance [illegible]
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Ellen [illegible]
VOLU[illegible]

M. Spicer

OK.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

MAR 13 1946

TO: Mr. E. H. Spicer

FROM: The Director

You are hereby designated as Acting Chief of the Community Management Division, effective March 13, 1946. Miss Helen Paul and Miss Clifford will report to you as Acting Chief. Mrs. Marie D. Lane is going on annual leave effective March 13 and will not return to duty.

D. S. Myer
Director

APPLICATION FOR REFUND OF RETIREMENT DEDUCTIONS

Read instructions on back of sheet carefully before executing this application

(SUBMIT THROUGH AGENCY WHERE LAST EMPLOYED)

CLAIM CSR

1. NAME (First) (Middle) (Last)	FORMER NAME (if any)	2. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day, year)
Mr. ~~Mrs.~~ ~~Miss~~ Edward Holland Spicer	—	11-29-1906

3. DATE OF TERMINATION OF SERVICES (Month, day, year)	4. TITLE OF LAST POSITION	5. DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY
6-29-46	Head, Community Analysis Section Social Science Analyst	War Relocation Authority

6. DIVISION OR BUREAU OR FORCE OR SERVICE	7. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (City and State)
Department of Interior	Washington, D.C.

8. STATEMENT OF SERVICE (civil and/or military) FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Department or Agency	Location	Beginning Date	Ending Date
Interior, Office of Indian Affairs	Poston, Arizona	8-1-42	9-4-43
War Relocation Authority	Washington, D.C.	9-5-43	6-29-46

9. PREVIOUS CLAIMS HAVE BEEN FILED BY ME AS FOLLOWS (see instruction 3):

None

10. We, the undersigned, certify that we personally know the applicant herein to be the above-described person and that he (or she) is the person who signed the application.

Joan Ishiyama
(Signature of first witness)

Address: 5009 - Ferrè St, N.W. Washington, D.C.
(Number and street) (City, zone No., and State)

John E. de Young
(Signature of second witness)

Address: 4801 Brandywine N.W. Washington D.C.
(Number and street) (City, zone No., and State)

11. I hereby declare that the above statements made this 26 day of June, 1946, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Edward H. Spicer
(Signature of applicant)

Dept. of Anthropology, University of Arizona
(Number and street)

Tucson, Arizona
(City, zone No., and State)

THIS ENCLOSED SPACE FOR USE OF UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

NET DEDUCTIONS $.	EXAMINER	INTEREST COMPUTER
TONTINE PAID $.	REVIEWER	INTEREST CHECKER
INTEREST $.	SERVICE (Years, months)	DATE VOUCHERED
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID $.		

905

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

YOUR REFERENCE

AUG 23 1978

Mr. Edward H. Spicer
Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tuson, Arizona 18752

Dear Mr. Spicer:

Mr. Lawrence C. Kelly of North Texas State University, was granted access to your Official Personnel Folder (OPF). We have granted him access in compliance with U. S. Civil Service Commission regulations and as authorized by your written release (copy enclosed). Prior to granting Mr. Kelly access to the OPF, it was reviewed and certain non-permanent documents were found. These documents are not included in the CSC/GOVT-3 General Personnel Records system of records and have been removed from the OPF. They are being returned to you for your personal use.

Sincerely,

T. R. Crotty

T. R. Crotty
Chief, Office of Advisory Services

Enclosures

requested 6-13-24

905

In accordance with the requirements of the Civil Service Commission and the Privacy Act of 1974, I hereby authorize the National Personnel Records Center to permit Lawrence C. Kelly to have access to the personnel folder of

Edward Holland Spicer, War Relocation Authority, 1942-1946

4/28/78
(date)

Edward H. Spicer
(signature of former federal employee)

Or in event of death of employee

_____
(date)

_____
(signature of next of kin of former federal employee)

_____
(relation to employee)

Dalitha Stein
(signature of notary public)

5-6-81

(notary seal)

Remained 7-6-78
Release to Kelly
Release Temporary to Kelly & D.S.

Mr. Zimmerman, Assistant Commissioner. May 13, 1946.

Mr. McNickle, Washington Office.

Attention: Mr. Beatty

Edward H. Spicer, Chief of Community Analyses Section, W. R. A., will become associate professor of Anthropology of the University of Arizona at Tucson in September of this year. He expects to do field work in the following reservations: Papago, San Carlos, Pima-Maricopa, during the month of October and perhaps part of November. He would like to borrow the anthropological reports which were submitted by anthropologists of the Indian Service such as Scudder Mekeel, David Rodnick, and Morris Opler. He will write in connection with these reports probably in Spptember or October, however, I suggest that the Office advise Dr. Spicer whether he could borrow these reports and what reports of this type the Service has available.

D'Arcy McNickle

cc - Dr. Spicer. D'Arcy McNickle.

WRA
Boyd Larson
re: EHS' war bonds

November 21, 1946

Mr. Boyd Larson
Director, Liquidation Unit
Office of the Secretary
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Boyd:

In checking up recently on the war bonds which I received while in WRA, I have found that I never received the usual $50.00 bond in either May or June. Up to that time I had received bonds of this denomination every month since 1943. Although I have no record to check with at hand, I believe that the usual deductions for bonds were made from my salary during May and June. If you could give me any light on whether the deductions were made, and if so what may have happened to the bonds, I would be very grateful.

Roz also has a request to make. As you may remember, she wrote the WRA part of the Secretary's Annual Report, covering the fiscal year 1946. She would very much like to have a few copies for her files if such are available.

Life here in Tucson and at the University are very different from Washington. We have bought a house and are busy fixing it up. Classes are interesting and stimulating and the academic life seems pretty good. But we would not have missed WRA for anything.

Best regards to our good friends who are still holding the fort.

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer

Boyd Larsen

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
~~WAR-RELOCATION AUTHORITY~~
Office of the Secretary
War Agency Liquidation Unit
Washington

December 11, 1946

Mr. Edward H. Spicer,
University of Arizona,
Department of Anthropology,
Tucson, Arizona.

Dear Ned:

In reply to your letter of November 21 there is attached a list showing the war savings bonds that were issued to you through April 6, 1946. No pay roll deductions were made after that date for war savings bonds because of the liquidation of WRA and the desire to close out the bond accounts. If you find that this is incorrect please advise.

With regard to the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, I find that this report has not been published as yet. However, this report will be finished in time to submit it to the new Congress so it should be available in the early part of January. As this office will not have any extra copies to distribute, it is suggested that you address a request for this publication to the Publications Section, Division of Information, Department of the Interior. If you are not able to secure the reports you desire in this manner it will be on sale for about 35¢ a copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The work in the Liquidation Unit is going on smoothly and we are now down to about half of the staff we started with. All of the records have been transferred to Archives and the number of unpaid accounts has been reduced over half. The study program is also going along nicely. The men that were in the field are now in Washington compiling the information they secured and Bob Cullum is going to have a meeting during the holidays with Hansen, Provinse, Layton and his own staff to go over the work developed to date, to determine such phases as need additional development and to set up a proposed outline for the final report. Bob Cullum says he would like to hear from you and that he had not received any reply to letters he had sent to you. (Leighton)

I don't know whether you have been advised of the whereabouts of some of the people but might mention that Myer, Glick, Tozier, Barrows, Ferguson and Fast are all at FPHA. Charlie Lynn has gone

to work for Department of Commerce. Ruth McKee is doing some temporary work for some non-governmental group but is negotiating for a job with the State Department that may develop about January or February. Mal Pitts is still in Denver.

We would be glad to hear from you at any time and will be glad to give you any information or help you may need.

Sincerely,

Boyd N. Larsen

Boyd N. Larsen

Bonds

7/1-7/15/44	18.75	
7/16-31/44	18.75	L103307017E
8/1-8/15/44	18.75	
8/16-31/44	18.75	L105737276E
9/1-15/44	18.75	
9/16-30/44	18.75	L105758756E
10/1-15/44	18.75	
10/16-31/44	18.75	L110414676E
11/1-15/44	18.75	
11/16-30/44	18.75	L110437311E
12/1-15/44	18.75	
12/16-31/44	18.75	L110450665E
1/1-15/45	18.75	
1/16-31/45	18.75	No no. could - bond was issued on Sch. No. 430
2/1-15/45	18.75	be found
2/16-28/45	18.75	L110530979E
3/1-15/45	18.75	
3/16-31/45	18.75	L140699387E
4/1-15/45	18.75	
4/16-30/45	18.75	L140728861E
5/1-15/45	18.75	
5/16-31/45	18.75	L140759177E
6/1-15/45	18.75	
6/16-30/45	18.75	L150195695E
7/1-14/45	18.75	
7/15-28/45	18.75	L150219684E
7/29-8/11/45	18.75	
8/12-25/45	18.75	L150252940E
8/26-9/8/45	18.75	
9/9-9/22/45	18.75	L154904992E
9/23-10/6/45	18.75	
10/7-10/20/45	18.75	L154925694E
10/21-11/3/45	18.75	
11/4-11/17/45	18.75	L159294715E
11/18-12/1/45	18.75	
12/2-15/45	18.75	L159315733E
12/16-29/45	18.75	
12/30-1/12/46	18.75	L159591936E
1/13-26/46	18.75	
1/27-2/9/46	18.75	L161642008E
2/10-2/23/46	18.75	
2/24-3/9/46	18.75	L161657343E
3/10-3/23/46	18.75	
3/24-4/6/46	18.75	L161900154E

No deductions were taken after 4/6/46.