

Eastern and Southern Restrictions

Word has just been received from the War Department that the eastern and southern restrictions now included in the individual notices to excludées will shortly be rescinded. Pending receipt of further notice from the Western Defense Command excludées should defer any plans for settling these areas. However, excludées presently residing in the Atlantic and Gulf coastal areas will not be required to move.

Further Clarification of Policy on Visits

Numerous inquiries have been received relative to the policy on visits to centers, particularly as it concerns visits of a day or less duration by nearby residents.

Visiting procedure as outlined in Manual Section 150.1.10 affects all persons of Japanese ancestry regardless of whether they are former center residents or voluntary evacuees, or others.

Any visit other than those for emergency purposes is to be considered in terms of its value to relocation. There are many reasons for this but two are particularly pertinent and obvious:

1. All efforts at the centers are to be pointed toward relocation and other activities such as visits for purely social reasons must be sharply curtailed.

2. Most of the centers are in isolated areas and transportation facilities even from the immediately adjoining territory are limited and must be conserved for the vastly increased flow of resettling center residents. There must be no resettling evacuee left behind while transportation facilities are occupied by casual visitors.

On the other hand, it is recognized that many visitors can make a distinct contribution to relocation and nothing should stand in the way of such visits. It should be a simple matter for such applicants to state their purpose in writing and if that purpose is bonafide the visitor should be welcomed. This does not preclude evacuees from districts immediately adjoining the center from visiting the residents if their visits are for the purpose of relocation.

An evacuee living ten miles from the center may make application visit on the same basis as one living a thousand miles away simply by filling out Form WRA-388. These forms may be obtained by the evacuee at the center or by writing directly to the nearest Field Officer. It will not be long before it will be general information among evacuees in and out of the centers that such a procedure is necessary in order to visit the centers.

Of course, if nearby visitors make application to visit the center for relocation purposes on numerous succeeding week ends, the application will be closely scrutinized and the applicant will be refused admission unless an interview shows he has some definite plans and that progress is being made on those plans.

It is pointed out also that evacuees are free to leave the centers on short-term passes to visit their friends in nearby communities. Obviously, evacuees will get a much better idea of conditions outside by making such visits than having visitors from the outside come in to see them.

It is also recognized that many visitors can contribute to the relocation of friends and potential business associates in the centers, even though they are not immediate family members, and such visits may be permitted. Manual revisions are under way to confirm this change.

### Status of Discharged Soldiers and Paroled Aliens:

Although the policy on visits has been broadened to include soldiers on furlough and those awaiting assignment to active duty, men who have been discharged from the Army on medical grounds or for other reasons are in the same status, with regard to center visits, as relocatees. In other words, they should be admitted only if they fall in one of the categories outlined covering visitors.

The same principle applies to aliens who have been paroled from internment camps. We are now notifying the Justice Department that we can no longer induct parolees as center residents and that sponsorship should hereafter be arranged for them before they leave the internment camps. Parolees may of course be admitted to the centers as temporary visitors provided they meet the necessary requirements.

### Proper Use of Depot Passes

Center residents are cautioned about abusing the use of depot passes. The only purpose for which these may be used is to attend to necessary business at the depot or to see relatives and close friends depart. Any person using these passes for any other purpose (such as going to Powell, Cody or elsewhere) may be denied admission to the center on return and will forfeit all rights to transportation, relocation assistance, the payment of costs in the transportation of property.

### Revision of Regulations on Contraband

The Proclamation rescinding the mass exclusion orders also revoked Public Proclamation No. 3 which made certain articles, including cameras and short-wave radio sets, contraband in the possession of any person of Japanese ancestry in the Western Defense Command States. Presidential Proclamation No. 2525 and the regulations of the Department of Justice on contraband, however, which apply to all aliens of enemy nationality, remain effective.

The War Relocation Authority will upon request aid citizen evacuees in all centers in recovering possession of cameras. Those who apply for the return of cameras should be informed that the cameras are still contraband in the possession of Japanese aliens and that it is unlawful for them to make the cameras available to such aliens under any conditions. Short-wave radio sets shall continue to be prohibited in all centers as a matter of WRA regulations. The Authority, however, will continue to ship and otherwise assist center residents in recovering short-wave radio sets on certification by the Project Director that the short-wave mechanism will be removed.

### Welfare Assistance to Aliens

In a number of States (including California), aliens are ineligible for some of the categorical types of aid--such as old age assistance--made available under the regular programs of the Federal Security Agency. Assistance can be extended, however, to any needy relocatee--citizen or alien--under the special Resettlement Assistance Program administered by the Social Security Board. This program is being carried forward with funds appropriated by Congress specifically for assistance to persons "affected by restrictive governmental action" and is not subject to State variations.

### Travel Grants for Hawaii

A question has been raised whether an evacuee eligible for transportation to Hawaii might receive a grant to a West Coast point, work there until boat transportation was available, and then receive another grant for the ocean trip. Since such an arrangement would seem to be in the interest of relocation, it has been decided that evacuees who wish to follow such a plan (and are eligible) should be given a transportation request covering travel to the point of embarkation, and a note should be placed in the applicant's file at the center or field office that he is eligible for a further grant covering the boat trip. At the time when the boat transportation becomes available, the evacuee can write to the center or field office which issued the original travel request for the additional transportation request to cover the ocean trip.