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COMMUNITY WELFARE SECTION

File

Topaz, Utah

Nov. 25, 1942

For a community to function normally with the minimum of friction, the individuals who make up such community must live together in a normal and happy frame of mind. It is only natural that problems of all kinds arise from time to time. And the well-being of the community depends upon how quickly and how smoothly a satisfactory solution can be found to them.

The Community Welfare section of the Division of Community Services of the City of Topaz has been established and is now functioning to assist the residents, in every way possible, work out their problems. Included among our duties in assisting and advising the residents are the following:

- A. Family Counseling. Any problem that will affect the family unit comes within our province; such as
 1. Special transfers to and between relocation centers.
 2. The determination of who constitute dependents of one going outside of the Project for private employment.
 3. Clothing allowances and unemployment allowances.
 4. Public assistance grants.
 5. Visitor's permit - day and overnight.
 6. Furloughs from the project.
 7. Social Security benefits for evacuees.
 8. Wedding arrangements.
 9. Funeral arrangements.

- B. Medical Counseling. This department acts in a liaison capacity between the Medical Department of Topaz and the community at large. Among its functions are:
 1. Making sure that adequate comfortable quarters are provided for expectant mothers, infants, and the sick.
 2. Arranging special diets where the need requires.
 3. In general, keeping an eye on the health and hygiene of the community.

- C. Youth Counseling
 1. Relocating students who desire to continue their college education.
 2. Advising those who want information as to such matters as the National Student Relocation Council, accepted schools for student relocation, and related matters of this nature.

D. Business Counseling

1. Advice on evacuee property.
2. Shipping of goods stored in government warehouses, private storage companies, and in private homes to Topaz.
3. Taxation matters.
4. Information regarding insurance matters.

E. Housing. This important community function is now amalgamated with Community Welfare. If there are any adjustments you want made in connection with your housing accommodations, we shall look into the matter for you.

No problem is too small to call to our attention, and no problem is so big that we will not do our utmost to facilitate its solution. So even though you have no specific problem but would like to ask us anything regarding the matters set forth above, please feel free to come and see us. All the information involved in each case will be kept strictly confidential.

George Lafabregue, Counselor
Community Welfare Section

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

L. Bell
Mr. Lafabre

June 2
1943

Telle

MEMORANDUM TO

Section Chiefs

FROM

Lorne W. Bell, Chief
Community Services Division

I received a memorandum from Mr. Henry Tani of the High School that there are 30 copies left of the Community Education Conference report.

If you are in need of some extras will you please contact Mr. Tani.

Lorne W Bell
Lorne W. Bell, Chief
Community Services Division

*Personal
File*

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Sus Yamashita
FROM: George Lafabregue, Head Counselor
Community Welfare Section
SUBJECT: Sumiye Nukushina 29-2-E

DELTA, UTAH

DATE: June 4, 1943

I understand that Miss Nukushina left our department to take NYA training. It might be well to investigate as to what possibility there is ~~of~~ getting her on the staff on full time. I would recommend that immediate contact be made as the NYA students are being reassigned as rapidly as possible and it might that we will lose here unless we hop to it.

[Handwritten mark]

[Signature]
George Lafabregue, Head Counselor
Community Welfare Section

Returned to Lopez Hospital

GL:mt

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington

March 23, 1944

Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Central Utah Relocation Center
War Relocation Authority
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Ernst:

Reference is made to your teletype of March 18 asking under what arrangements interested Issei may send messages or gift boxes to Japanese prisoners of war now located in prison camps in this country. Persons may only send messages or gift boxes to prisoners of war located in prison camps in this country if they have the name and the address of the prisoner. You will readily understand that the War Department will not release the name of Axis prisoners of war to individuals.

We are securing pamphlets giving information regarding the sending of packages and messages to prisoners of war for use should an Issei residing in a center know the name of a prisoner of war and wish to send a message or package to him. As soon as this is received we will forward a copy to you.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Orville Whays
for
(Miss) Selene Gifford
Head, Welfare Section

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

Community Welfare

APR 3 1944

Mr. John H. Provinse
Chief, Community Management Division
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington (25), D. C.

Attention: Miss Selene Gifford
Head, Welfare Section

Dear Mr. Provinse:

This is in reply to your letter of March 18, in which you announce plans for a national meeting of Head Counselors of Welfare Sections to be held in Washington, April 24 to April 29.

We believe that such a meeting will be very much worthwhile and plans are being made to have our Acting Head Counselor, Mr. Claud Pratt, attend this conference.

Your tentative list of suggestions to be included in the agenda of this conference has been carefully reviewed and we believe that each item listed is of sufficient importance to warrant discussion. We suggest that the following additional subjects be included in the agenda:

1. Old Folks Hotel.
2. Provisions for handling cases requiring psychiatric services.
3. Housing standards.
 - (a) Problem of under-housing apartments.
 - (b) Housing of bachelors.
4. In-service training program.

We have felt a great need at this project for some facility to take care of the chronically ill and old people who do not require hospital care. Up to date, many of these people have

Mr. John H. Provinse - Attention: Miss Selene Gifford - page 2

been cared for by the hospital, which is burdensome to them, and a number of persons have not been able to get the care they need because they could not be maintained at the hospital and there is no other place provided for them.

We have had a number of cases in which we felt the need for the services of a psychiatrist. It is doubtful that there are enough of such cases to justify the employment of a full time psychiatrist. But, if some method could be worked out whereby we could employ the services of a psychiatrist in Salt Lake City, it would be helpful to us in solving some of our difficult problems. Perhaps a similar arrangement could be made for other centers.

We believe that much could be gained from a thorough discussion on the whole housing situation, particularly, in respect to the two points mentioned above.

Relative to in-service training, we are sure that such a program is an important part of any welfare organization and is especially necessary in a set-up of this kind.

In addition to the above suggestions, we believe that some consideration should be given to the problem of providing special diets in relocation centers. We are cognizant of the fact that this may be a problem which falls in the province of the hospital administration. However, we think that it is of such concern to the welfare of the total project as to be worthy of discussion at this meeting.

We assume that Washington will issue authorization for travel for our Counselor.

Yours very truly,

(SIGNED)

Roscoe E. Bell
Acting Project Director

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4-1-44

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THE STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
220 STATE CAPITOL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

June 19, 1944

Mr. Claud H. Pratt
Acting Head Counselor
Community Welfare
War Relocation Authority
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Pratt:

Your letter written June 10, 1944 regarding the care and training of children in your Center who are blind, deaf, or mentally deficient has been received and the contents carefully noted. The problem you raise regarding the care of these children has many angles to it and will have to be given careful consideration.

Since receiving your inquiry, we have received a letter Mr. Riley E. Mapes, Acting Public Assistance Representative for the Social Security Board. Mr. Mapes informed us that pending further information from the Social Security Board we are instructed to incur no obligations after June 30, 1944 for either the Civilian War Assistance or the program of Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected by Restrictive Governmental Action. This action is necessary since it is expected that effective July 1, 1944 the source of funds for the program of Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected by Restrictive Governmental Action may be from a direct appropriation, and it is expected that the Civilian War Assistance program will be continued under a new allocation. Mr. Mapes further stated that we would be advised immediately when such action is taken and when further obligations may be incurred.

When further word is received from the Social Security Board, we will give further consideration to the question you raised.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ LYDIA ALDER

(Miss) Lydia Alder, Assistant Director
Bureau of Services for Children

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STATE OF UTAH
UTAH SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
OGDEN, UTAH

Boyd E. Nelson
Superintendent

November 23, 1943.

Charles F. Ernst,
Community Services, Welfare Section,
War Relocation Authority,
Topaz, Utah.

Dear Mr. Ernst:

The Utah School for the Deaf is free to residents of the state, and a charge of \$550 is made for each out-of-state or federal pupil. This includes all pupil expense for board, schooling and lodging for the school year which is approximately eight months. The parents are expected to pay \$10.00 for incidentals such as tooth paste, shoe laces and the like, also transportation to and from the school and for the purchasing of all clothing and major hospital items. The school ordinarily takes care of medical examination and minor hospital treatment.

We are enclosing some application blanks and clothing lists so that you might be prepared in making arrangements if you choose to have the deaf from Topaz attend our school.

Sincerely yours,

UTAH SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

(Signed) Boyd E. Nelson

Boyd E. Nelson, Superintendent.

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CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

In reply, please refer to:
Community Welfare

JUL 25 1944

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
910 - 17th Street
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Miss Vera H. McCord
Acting Head, Welfare Section

Dear Mr. Myer:

In reviewing instructions governing welfare services, we are uncertain as to the responsibility we can assume for the care and training of children with physical and mental handicaps.

We have been asked to assist in arranging for the care of a 12 year old girl who is deaf and therefore unable to participate in regular school activities. Prior to evacuation, this girl was enrolled in the State School for the Deaf in Berkeley, California.

If it is impossible to arrange for the girl's care in California, the family would like her to attend the Utah School for the Deaf and the Blind. The cost of care in the Utah institution is \$550.00 for each out-of-state or Federal pupil. This charge covers board and lodging, and educational expenses for the school year of eight months. In addition, there is a charge for personal incidentals, clothing, and major hospitalization. Would it be possible for the War Relocation Authority to pay the cost of institutional care for this girl?

In giving your opinion in this matter, we would like you to consider the non-medical needs of all children in need of special care and training, for example, children who are blind, crippled children who are not eligible for care under the State crippled children's program, and children who are feeble-minded.

On June 10th we wrote to the Utah State Department of Public Welfare to ask whether handicapped children come within the provisions of the program of the Social Security Board through which service and assistance are given to aliens and citizens affected by restricted governmental action. We are attaching a copy of the reply we received from them, which as you will see, fails to answer our question. We have had no further word from the Utah State Department of Welfare, and are, therefore, asking that you give us whatever information you have available regarding this problem. We are interested in the application of the Social Security Board's program of assistance, both as it relates to persons within, and without the center.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

L. T. Hoffman
Project Director

Attachment

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7-24-44

File

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

APR 10 1944

Miss Selene Gifford, Head
Community Welfare Section
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
210-17th Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Gifford:

This is in reply to your letter of March 27, in which you ask that we consider a supplemental list of items for inclusion in the agenda for the meeting for Head Counselors in Washington, April 24-29.

We agreed that each of the items listed in your letter is of sufficient importance as to be included in the agenda for this meeting. As you are well aware, much of the success of any program depends upon the proper selection of personnel, and the kind of orientation and supervision they are given. This is true not only with the appointive staff, but with evacuee personnel as well. We believe that the whole subject of personnel, both appointive staff and evacuee, could well deserve an important place in the Washington meeting.

The proposed item 2(j) has long been recognized as a problem by us and was commented on in our previous letter on this same subject.

Part of 2(k) with regard to convalescent homes was one of the items that we suggested in our previous letter under the title of "Old Folks' Hotel."

We are also happy to know that "The Need for Housekeeping Services" has been added to the agenda since it represents a problem of no small proportions.

We thoroughly agree with you as to the need for carefully prepared procedures in each project for implementing the Washington Administrative instructions. We believe that a welfare handbook such as you stated has been developed at some of the projects would be of tremendous value.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

Community Welfare
August 12, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Raymond P. Sanford
Assistant Project Director
Community Management Division

SUBJECT: Day Passes

The following paragraph is taken from the monthly narrative report of the Welfare Section:

"Day passes were issued to approximately 86 individuals to enable them to attend funerals, secure dental services, or take care of personal matters in Delta. A number of passes were denied as the purpose of the trip did not come within the province of the Welfare Section. Denied were requests to get documents notarized, to claim baggage at the railroad station, or to take a pet to the veterinarian. Clarification is needed of the procedure for issuing passes and the responsibility of the various sections. Residents apparently become impatient waiting for passes from the Block Managers and therefore attempt to secure them from other sections. If passes are to be issued automatically without adequate justification for the trip it is recommended that the services be centralized in one unit where it could be handled more effectively."

If we follow literally, the instructions contained in Office Letter 21 regarding official pass procedure we would recommend few passes. As is stated in Office Letter 21, the Head of the Welfare Section will recommend passes for funeral arrangements, marriages, and personal family affairs. The practice has been to place a broad interpretation upon "personal family affairs." It is noticeable that in those instances where we do refuse to issue passes because we do not believe the reason given would justify the issuance of a pass that the person will invariably secure a pass from some other section or division. Many people who wish to go to Delta for shopping purposes use some other reason in requesting a pass from the Welfare Section, and in this way circumvent awaiting their turn in the blocks.

Another point on which we should have clarification is relative to the issuing of passes to persons going out by private car.

Here again, the attitude seems to prevail that almost every reason is justifiable as long as they are furnishing their own transportation. I believe that the pass procedure outlined in Office Letter 21 is out of date and that revision could well be made to meet the present policy.

CHP

Claud H. Pratt
Head Counselor
Community Welfare Section

CHP:st
8-12-44

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

In reply, please refer to:
Community Welfare

October 27, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Raymond P. Sanford
Assistant Project Director
Community Management Division

FROM: Claud H. Pratt
Counselor
Community Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Justification for the Increase in Number
of Positions in Excess of Ceilings

2. The Program of the Welfare Section has suffered due to the limitations of the present ceilings because:

- (a). Welfare was caught with the greatest number of vacancies on its staff that had been experienced for more than six months due to the resignations of two persons in September. The family discussion program has had to be carried on by only one person whereas there should be at least two or three. This has meant a lag in the calling in of persons for discussions and has made it difficult to supply the Relocation Office with all of the records it needs.
- (b). The Clothing and Housing Units are without the direct supervision of an appointive staff person. Housing is a problem of vital concern to every resident and it is important to the morale of the center to see that assignments are fairly and impartially made, giving consideration to unusual situations. An evacuee person is subject to a great deal of pressure from residents and it is difficult for him to make decisions under such circumstances. The Clothing Unit is responsible for making decisions as to persons to be considered as dependents of an employed person, and to prepare Clothing Allowance Orders for all employed persons and their dependents. This amounts to an expenditure of over \$200,000 per year and should have closer supervision than it is possible to give without increased personnel.
- (c). With the present staff it is impossible to give the intensive case work service to all cases in which there are serious individual or family problems.

Mr. Raymond P. Sanford

- 2 -

3. (a). An Assistant Counselor to supervise Family Welfare Services and to give close supervision and attention to serious problems of child behavior, is very much needed. However, such a person is already being processed for employment here.
 - (b). A person is needed to supervise Housing and Clothing for the reasons stated under 2b above.
 - (c). At least one additional Junior Counselor is needed to assist in the family discussion program to keep that program operating.
 - (d). A CAF-3 stenographer is needed to enable the Section to maintain adequate case recordings and attend to all correspondence. This will be especially true when an additional Assistant Counselor, and one or two additional Junior Counselors are employed. Intensive case work service to a greater number of cases will substantially increase the demands upon our stenographic staff, and it is doubtful that these increased demands can be met by the resident staff available.
4. It is impossible to see where any reduction in staff can be effected in the Welfare Section. Our need is to expand programs rather than to reduce anyone of them.

Claud H. Pratt
Head Counselor
Community Welfare Section

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10-27-44

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Fred K. Hoehler, Director

Marietta Stevenson, Assistant
Director

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AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION
1313 East Sixtieth Street Chicago, Illinois

September 1, 1942

LETTER TO MEMBERS

*Adm
Teli*

Dear Member:

For the past ten years there has been a growing tendency to think of public welfare in the narrow terms of relief. This was because such a large portion of our public welfare resources and personnel had to be devoted to the work of averting a national disaster in the economic depression. Public welfare is more than "relief"; it is the public program through which our democracy gives expression to the philosophy that the welfare of each individual is a concern of all. It furnishes financial assistance when needed, but it also provides social services even in lieu of or in addition to such public assistance. It includes activities devoted to the care and protection of children. It provides emergency services to people in times of disaster; the first on hand on such occasions are the public services of fire, police, insurance, and welfare, and all agencies must be prepared to meet such emergency. It also includes a counselling on family problems, economic situations, housing needs, and a vast number of miscellaneous services.

With the adjustments for war and war services facing American life, public welfare agencies are being asked to meet new situations. The broader, deeper, and more humane philosophy required for the new as well as the old services to people must become a part of public welfare thinking and administration.

page 2

Red Cross Agreements (2-24-42)

A meeting in Washington recently for the discussion of the Red Cross welfare agreements brought out the fact that many of the agreements on emergency services to date have been submitted to state welfare departments but have not been signed. These agreements were for the most part prepared by the area offices of the Red Cross. There have been new experiences, such as those in New York State, which should be considered for inclusion in future agreements. The group advised that no agreement should be signed by a public welfare official in a state unless there is adequate discussion beforehand with the state welfare director, the state defense council executive, the regional public assistance representative, the regional O.C.D. director as well as the Red Cross representative all participating.

This same conference agreed that the Office of Civilian Defense and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services should make more definite efforts to see that there is proper representation on the defense councils from the state welfare and health departments so that the signed agreement will place responsibility with authorized agencies.

Industrial Welfare Services

The Association has been having conferences with the War Manpower Commission of the necessity of developing welfare services in connection with industrial plants. Correspondence on the proposal for community as well as industrial services to meet the needs of workers leaving home for jobs elsewhere or coming to new employment has brought a great deal of favorable comment.

page 3

It has been urged that the Association pursue the matter in order to prepare suggestions for the Manpower Commission and other groups who may be interested. Reports on the progress which the Association has made in urging such welfare services in industrial areas will be made through the PUBLIC WELFARE NEWS or other material issued from this office.

Day Care of Children (7-1-42)

Plans for day care of children are moving forward rapidly in Washington, and before many days there will be some pronouncements on what the procedure will be. As stated earlier, there will be provisions for local administration with aid to states and localities from the federal government if the present plans go through. A request for \$750,000 from the President's Emergency Fund has been made in order to get the program started. Ultimately specific legislation and appropriations for this purpose will probably be necessary.

Fortune Survey of Public Opinion

The following result of a survey made by the magazine FORTUNE will be of interest to our members:

"The public that rejects socialism as the kind of government we should have or that doesn't really know what socialism means, nevertheless embraces sweeping proposals for a comprehensive social-security program, and has very few doubts on the subject.

"To provide which of the following things do you think the federal government should and should not collect enough taxes

page 4

after the war?

	<u>Should</u>	<u>Should not</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Medical care for everyone who needs it	74.3%	21.0%	4.7%
An old-age pension for every citizen over sixty-five	73.8%	21.7%	4.5%
Jobs for everyone who is able and willing to work but cannot get a job in private employment	67.7%	25.2%	7.1%
Compensation for everyone unable to find work until he can find work	57.8%	34.4%	7.8%

"On the first three propositions there is not a single dissenting majority in any income or occupational group or section of the country. On the fourth - a federal job insurance - only executives, the prosperous, and the upper-middle class object, by majorities of 54.5%, 53.6%, and 50.4% respectively."

* * * * *

This letter is brief because we are hoping to give you, before long, a report of the meeting of the War Services Committee which was held in Washington on August 26 and 27. This Committee is considering many of the problems affecting welfare agencies - such as, the restriction of tires and gasoline, the administrative problems which have arisen because of these and other restrictions, new programs such as evacuation plans, day care, manpower mobilization, aid to victims of enemy attack, and enemy alien needs. Conferences were held with the directors of O.C.D., O.D.H.W.S.,

page 5

Manpower, Red Cross, etc.

Our Committee on Welfare Relationships to the Agricultural Marketing Administration also met last week. Better relationships and more adequate information will result from this meeting and the study of the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRED K. KOEHLER

Director

FKH:HM

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

December 31, 1942

Dr. Carl Hirota, Chairman
Community Council
Block 1, Bldg. 9, Apt. E
Topaz, Utah

Dear Dr. Hirota:

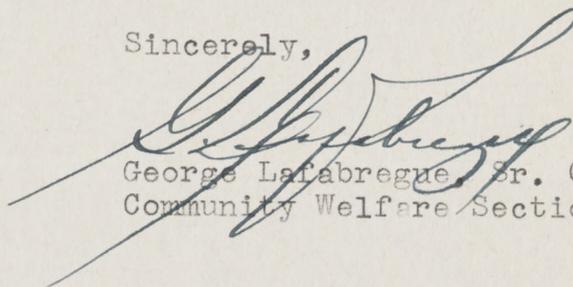
We, the members of the Community Welfare Section, wish to take this means of thanking all of those who assisted in the recent search for the missing member of our party at Mt. Topaz.

It was indeed gratifying that there was such a community wide response and enthusiasm shown during our urgent request for assistance.

All of us in the Welfare Section realize that the outcome was truly a Christmas gift to the entire community, and particularly to our Section.

May we all rejoice and look upon the outcome as a happy omen for the coming year--1943.

Sincerely,


George Lafabregue, Sr. Counselor
Community Welfare Section

580

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
122 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

WALTER W. PETTIT, DIRECTOR

welfare

April 13, 1943

Mr. Harry Q. Johnson,
Community Welfare Section
War Relocation Authority
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I was very much interested in your letter asking for suggestions for material to add to your library in the Child Welfare Unit. I am sending you the bibliography which we use in our introductory course on child welfare. You probably are familiar with a good deal of this material but you may get some help from it. Dorothy Hutchinson, of our staff, has recently published a book "In Quest of Foster Parents" which is a valuable addition to the literature of home finding for placing of children in foster homes.

A great deal of good material in child welfare is available in pamphlet form. The U. S. Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. has been putting out a number of pamphlets on current problems in child welfare which I am sure you will want to have if you do not have them already.

I would be glad to be of any further help in this matter. Please do not hesitate to write me again in regard to anything specific if you think that I might help you.

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte L. Hanson

Charlotte L. Hanson

CLH/AF

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MEMORANDUM

February 6, 1945

TO: All-Project Directors

ATTENTION: Welfare Section

FROM: Marie D. Lane

SUBJECT: Conferences with West Coast Public Welfare Agencies

I have just returned from a trip to the West Coast where I discussed dependency problems of evacuees with staff members of the Regional Office of the Federal Security Agency and the State Departments of Welfare in California, Oregon, and Washington. We can count upon the full cooperation of these agencies in planning for assistance and services to families and individuals presenting social and economic problems. With the exception of housing - and I do not need to elaborate on this to you - it is, as you know, a most acute and worrisome problem - the difficulties encountered should be ones to which both you and they are accustomed. They include technicalities of eligibility, non-residence, lack of nursing home care in some communities, etc. But the attitudes of helpfulness, willingness to assist and cooperate, are splendid.

Since my return to Washington I have carefully read your replies to my letter of January 8 concerning "attitudes of center residents towards requesting and accepting public assistance". This material, together with some of the statements and inquiries made by staff members of the West Coast State Departments of Public Welfare, leads me to call your attention to some phases of the problem of assisting persons in need of services or financial assistance.

1. It will not be possible for you, at the Center, to tell the evacuee the category of assistance he will receive. Whereas the state laws set forth certain rules of eligibility, there are, in addition to these, attorney general decisions and precedents which enter the picture. There are, in some states, requirements of "physical presence" essential to the filing of an application. There is sometimes a differential in amounts of assistance as between one type of assistance and another which are an advantage to the evacuee and which can only be computed by the welfare agency. The funds appropriated under the title "Assistance and Services to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected by Restrictive Action of Government" and called by the Bureau of Public Assistance and the WRA in this program "Return and Resettlement Assistance" will be utilized immediately upon arrival of the dependent family if the need is temporary and until such time as an acceptable plan can be made if the need appears to be of lengthy duration and should more properly be met by regularly established state services.

2. There appears to be a real problem in the matter of the returning dependent family contacting the Welfare Agency. There have been a few cases in which the family, although fully advised before leaving the Center, did not contact the Welfare office nor did they communicate by mail or "go-between".

February 6, 1945

The local workers are glad to call upon the family if you believe the family will not make direct application; this will mean that the WRA area office or the Relocation Division at the Center should advise the local welfare office as to the time of arrival of a dependent family and the necessity for a home visit.

3. Then housing. It appears to be a problem which must be met case by case. In some instances the local offices will know of vacancies and arrange for housing; the WRA area office may also know of vacancies. However, such instances will undoubtedly be few and far between. It is the consensus of opinion that in most cases the family will have to come to friends or a hotel (board and room can be paid from "Return and Resettlement" funds) or to a hostel and house hunt; or one member of the family come ahead and do it.

4. Since nine centers will be referring dependent families to three western states, it may happen that too many referrals will come to a single county in a given month, i.e., too many for the local staff to handle all at once. If so, the local or state welfare office will signify the best date for arrival when Form WRA-390 is returned to the Center.

5. Considering the very natural reluctance of families to leave the Center not knowing the exact amount and type of assistance they will receive, I believe that you should make every effort to get resettled in an outside community and actually in receipt of rent, money, and household equipment one case accepted for old age pension, one for aid to dependent children, one for blind pension, and one for general assistance in each of the three western states. When news of the actual receipt of rent, cash for food, a bed, stove, etc. gets back to the Center, others in your dependent group will more readily believe that the "Return and Resettlement" funds are available and in use and that residents of these states benefit, like any other resident, from the regular state programs.

6. All pending adoption cases should be completed as speedily as possible so as not to necessitate transfer from one court to another as adopting families relocate.

7. Individual plans for placement of unattached minors should be completed and relocation effected previous to the opening of public schools outside of the center in the fall of 1945.

8. Every effort should be made to arrange proper guardianship for minor children now residing in free foster homes at the Center before these families leave the Center.

I shall be glad to have you discuss these comments with the staff of the Relocation Division. I have given copies of this letter to staff members of the Relocation Division here at Washington, to the Western Field Office and to the State Department of Public Welfare in California, Oregon, and Washington.

W. H. R. R. R.

MEMORANDUM TO: Center Residents and WRA Staff

Social agencies throughout the Midwest have been fully informed on the war's dislocation of our Japanese-American population and have already assisted a number of Center residents in resuming normal lives again, according to Miss Prudence Ross, Acting Supervisor of the North Central Area. Services of both private and public agencies will be available to Japanese-Americans long after WRA has been liquidated.

Grants from the Resettlement Assistance Fund are not limited to emergency situations nor are they strictly "relief". Grants are made on the basis of need, and a need may be defined as any obstacle to resettlement. A number of employed resettlers have requested grants for their travel expenses to a Relocation Center for the purpose of helping their family or parents leave the Center. Others have requested grants to purchase furniture or to rent larger apartments or houses on having their families join them in a Midwest community. Such financial assistance is not a loan but an outright grant to minimize for the evacuee undue stress and worry over finances in trying to begin life over again in the world outside the Centers.

A young married woman who is expecting her first baby and whose husband is in military service will receive \$500 from the Resettlement Assistance Fund for household furnishings shortly. She will set up housekeeping for her mother, now in a Relocation Center, and a married friend, also expecting a baby, who will join her soon from another Midwest city. The welfare workers were glad to assist this young woman in making a budget of her household needs.

Until recently most of the Assistance grants to resettlers in the Midwest have paid for medical services--dental, eye and internal surgery--and hospital bills and daily living expenses for persons having long-term illnesses such as tuberculosis or infantile paralysis. In the case of several older Issei who suddenly had a stroke and died, Assistance grants paid for their hospitalization and funerals.

An evacuee arrived in Chicago with his wife and three children during a cold winter spell. As the family had been living in a Relocation Center on the hot Arizona desert, the wife and children needed warm clothing. A family service bureau gave them money to purchase warmer clothes, fuel for their dwelling, and additional funds for incidental living expenses until the evacuee received his first salary check.

Future issues of the Field Bulletin from the North Central Area will include the names and addresses of social agencies which have assisted resettlers either financially or in family planning. The names of the resettlers will be withheld.