

P2.37

67/14  
c

RESETTLEMENT REPORT

July 25, 1945

PORTLAND PERSONALITIES

Rikichi Maeda is working at the Russian Warehouse. Mioka Tsuboi is working for the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Mrs. Fumi Sakano and her two children are living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Minejiro Manumoto in a Federal Housing project at 7901 Oak Leaf Place.

Franklyn Charles Uyeda is picking berries at the Mas Fujimoto farm near Gresham.

Yono Joyce Yamada is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Yamada at the Wabash Hotel which the Yamadas operate.

Nora Hoshi returned with her family to Vashon Island and is working in a Greenhouse there. Happy to be home she reports that the Island sheriff is very nice and that he told the Hoshi family that if they ever needed him to call on him at any time.

Tomi Kono and Mary Ogawa are rooming together. Tomi is working at the Portland WRA office and Mary is working at the warehouse.

Yoshiko Hachiya is a teletype operator for the Federal Communications Commission.

\*\*\*\*\*

Eunice and Esther Torii are making a great success of their college career at Macalester College at St. Paul, Minnesota. Esther has been on the honor roll for the last three years, was president of the Freshmen dorm girls, art editor of the school annual, president of the Classical Club and member of the Theta Alpha Lambda. Eunice, who has just completed her first year at Macalester, is working at a negro settlement house as an arts and handicraft instructor and at a Jewish Educational Center as dramatics instructor. One of the most enjoyable features of college, they both agree, is "dorm life" and particularly the cakes, cookies and fried chicken sent by their dorm mates' mothers which always attract girls into one single room.

Mrs. Kiyoshi (former Ruth Uyeda) is a medical secretary. While at Minidoka Ruth worked in the Personnel Office and Kiyoshi taught Americanization in the Adult Education Program. Ruth writes: "were it not for evacuation and WRA assistance, we would never have dreamed of making our home in New York

with a bright future before us.

Izuto Otani is recognized as one of the best dairy breeders around Rockford, Illinois. He lives in Poplar Grove and a year ago as a resident of Gila River had never been within two feet of a cow.

K. Patrick Okura is employed as an Assistant Director at Father Flannigan's Boys School and his wife is working as a secretary. Prior to evacuation he worked for the Department of Public Assistance under the Civil Service Commission in Los Angeles. Okura says that there are approximately 200 resettlers in Omaha including 28 Issei families and 34 Nisei families. About 75 relocatees are located in the industrial district, 60 of these are technicians or skilled workers. Thirteen are engaged in agriculture or gardening, 16 are working as domestics, 10 are attending college and 10 are stenographers. Omaha also has a relocatee doctor, a psychologist, a dietician and a registered nurse. He also reports that all those who have resettled in Omaha have obtained good living quarters in respectable neighborhoods.

Following is a letter from Grant Beppu to V. V. McLaughlin, Relocation Program Officer. Grant and his two brothers, Taft and Lincoln, are employed at the Sioux Ordnance Depot at Sydney, Nebraska:

Dear Mr. McLaughlin:

Just a word or two to let you know how we are all getting along. I know that I have had no regrets in my seventh month of relocation here. My wife and I like it here, and my boy, going on his fourth year, is really keeping better health and getting better training being on the outside.

Our relatives who have visited us from various so-called big cities in the East are really surprised with the choice of meat, butter and vegetables we can get now and then at our P.X. and in the small town of Sidney. When they see butter on sale they can hardly believe their eyes. One of the two families out here does a little business selling fish about one day a week, and another party sells all varieties of Japanese food shipped in from Denver, so we get all the Japanese food we like to eat.

Housing is nice.....

Taft and Link are working as crew foremen, and I am a truck driver. We like our work. The Nisei out here are now working at various jobs as foremen, gang bosses, lift operators, truck drivers, auto mechanics, and checkers.

The weather out here is pretty warm but the evenings get cool fast, so it really helps. Even if the outside is hot

the house is pretty cool.....

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Grant Beppu

A letter from Ruby Aoki who is now living at 1920 7th Avenue, Seattle, Washington, reports that she found a job quickly and her sister found the apartment in which they are living in one week. She says:

"The apartment we have is quite compact and just right for the four of us. It certainly feels wonderful to be living normally again.

Monday afternoon I went to see Mr. Daugherty, Relocation Officer in the Seattle WRA Office, and he told me he had talked with you on the phone just recently. Thanks a lot, Mac, for "plugging" for me. He referred me to the Federal Public Housing Authority, so yesterday morning I went to see the Personnel Manager there and spent most of the day filling out application papers and going to the Civil Service Commission and the U.S.E.S. They processed my papers for me right away, so I was able to start working this morning as Clerk-Steno, CAF-3, in the Property and Procurement Section of the FPHA. I think I'm going to enjoy my work here.....

I understand there are about six of us working for the F. P. H. A. but I've only seen one of them yet, Amy Sakaguchi who works in the Office Service Section. She's a former Hunt girl and she's now living in Bellevue with her brother and commutes every day.

During lunch time today, I met Martha Fukuma on the street, so we went to lunch together. She looked so nice and very lady-like all dressed up. She's working for the War Production Board....."

#### NIHONJANS IN PHILADELPHIA

Attending Temple University are Yoshiko Nakauchi and Taye Nakayama. Miss Nakauchi is enrolled in pre-nursing training.

Ruby Inouye and Kazuko Uno are students at the Women's Medical College.

Cadet Nurse Miyo Shitamae is training as a nurse at the Protestant Episcopal Hospital.

Employed as medical secretary of the records room

in the Women's Homeopathic Hospital is Marion Tomita. Her parents are working as domestics in the home of John Nason, President of Swarthmore College.

Mitsu Dorothy Hayasaka is secretary to Edward Evans of the American Friends Service.

Another secretary is Mariko Ozaki, who is employed in the WRA office in Philadelphia.

Shizuko Higano is working as a dietician at Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Helene Katsuko Tosaya is a secretary at the Chick Sexing Association in Lansdale.

Funiko Shitamae is working at the Wyeth Institute of Applied Biochemistry in the research division.

At Hatboro, Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. Tamura are employed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Collines.

..... George Eishichiro Koiwai, an Issei, is an employee in a dry cleaning establishment in Philadelphia, and his daughter-in-law is a surgical nurse at the Germantown Hospital.

#### EVENTS IN MILWAUKEE

Mari Okazaki, formerly of the Local International Institute, en route from New York to San Francisco, visiting her sisters-Chie, Sachi, and Yuri.

Miss Ruth Takahashi, R.N. is scheduled to leave for Berkley, California on July 17.

For the second year, Miss Maki Ichiyasu is acting as the assistant director of the YWCA camp at Lake Genessee near Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

An announcement was made by the office of Gov. Walter S. Goodland that County Judge Fred H. Evans, an active member of the Madison Resettlement Committee, was named Chairman of a 17-member commission on human rights. The purpose of the group will be to promote racial and religious tolerance throughout Wisconsin.

The governor's press secretary, Edward Doan, said that the governor feels that the unity of all groups in society, regardless of race, religion or color is an absolute necessity in the post-war period.

Participating in a discussion directed toward a panel of representatives of the Catholic religion, Juvenile Court, Children's Service Ass'n., Milwaukee Public Schools, CIO Union, and the Milwaukee Jewish Council, Sam Minami of the Nisei Council attended the recent quarterly meeting of the Interracial Federation of Milwaukee County.

ブルティン 一九四五年七月十九日

回 数週間西北部からの轉住報

夫 林觀物とやら極東にミズドクを住民

がホートランド、沙都どんく帰

当所も住任氏も職負も轉住報より

都合との報生に受けし居る

多くの井持住者はホテル及びアパートを継ぎ  
て居る此自満負の状況である殊ホートランド  
ホテル経営のメリー今柳田夫人デルク  
ホテル経営の植村氏、N.P.ホテルの支配人  
藤井美我人氏、アパートホテル及アパルトメント  
アパートの支配人クラック井元氏インターホビン  
ホテル経営の世直原氏キマスケードホテル経営  
の下村氏ホートランドアパート経営の石川氏等  
からは特に良、報生が来て居る

アパートで商業として居る方々はデックスカー  
経営の江頭氏、グロサリ一店経営の林氏肥後  
十仙店を今月旬に商業した村上家十二街  
にデトリランド花屋を経営して居る小幡氏等が  
ある

原田野村、両業科医日既に商業一カー  
プラクティの鶴之澤医師は村エビルにて商業  
準備中

久井誠三夫妻は家度を持つた、アドレスは

2001 - EAST ALDER ST SEATTLE WA

H. 阪本夫妻及子息等一は居るホートランドにて



下下之退去者其生計が窮乏なる下下は又よ  
名 WEST FIRST STREET 5011 此所は汽車  
（先遣）家探（仕事）及食料場所等  
新来者ニ授けらる

○ 以下に教会同盟及其基督教之月会口十四の  
教派を代表して居るが帰還者に對して  
總ての奉仕をすべく廣大に計畫して、  
居るが都方面、帰還者調査者にして個人  
的援助及事情の知り度き人は聯合教會  
主事（信託）存人ニ對する（ミス・エック）  
出張、事下ミス 312 Old times Bldg  
S. C. 州

○ 尚聯合教會ホステルは既に開かれてゐる

ミス 1236 - Washington St. Seattle

○ 赤都及ホートランドに於ては之の員が軍  
需工場に働き又は米國軍隊に屬するもの  
ある家族は政府設立の家屋が借りらる  
事を記憶して貰ひ度、

○ 一世諸君にして短期又は永久出所出願の際  
及セーター以外を旅行する際は外人登録證を  
携帶する（事）之は陸海軍情報部  
員又は政府役人巡査等に尋問された場合  
身許保證のため戦時中は最上肝要なり  
とである

。東部に行く人々のためには紐州地域の臨時宿  
舎として 168 CLINTON STREET, BROOKLYN にホ  
ールがある。これはプロテスタントの教會及びユ  
ニオン傳道局が支持して居る

。ボインズ・ヒルでは公共家屋が百五十家族を  
得る空家を持つて居る。貴府 W. R. A. 事務所  
に日本人の出来る軍需仕事に二百ある之を  
引受ければ公共家屋が借りられる譯である  
仕事は (七月二十日)

。ボインズの東方一哩に位する製氷工場で三拾  
六名を雇ひ度き。有アームズ製氷材会社から  
轉任事務所の申込みがあつた

。未熟練の作業は時間一円。仙乃至  
一円一五仙、林木を積む人は時間一円。仙から  
一円三五仙迄、住家として二棟のキヤビンあり  
双方とも此家族及び獨身者に適す、食事は  
仕事は二年中続くもの

。塩湖市にて自動車運轉手及家賃として  
青年を求めて居る、給料食事付月百卅  
位家は立派なもの給す

。ボインズのヒルクレストカニツリ倶楽部で今尚  
料理人不用、永続的の仕事で食事付部屋  
付に給料月百五拾卅

ペンシルヴァニア州ベサレスのコンクリート  
社から一世又は二世労働者五名の申込  
賃金週五拾五拜、賃受仕事でやり度き  
者に日週六十拜乃至七十拜を稼ぎ出せる  
機会がある

此會社は七割方軍需品の製造をしてゐる  
から就働者は公共家屋を借りらねるチャレス  
が多人分にある、尚目下就働中の者には戦後も  
引續き働き得る可能性が充分にあると言ふ  
事である

○一世又ハ二世の三家族が一編に移住したければ  
中部ペンシルヴァニア州の西部に千英加の農場  
がある持主はセントピルのO.P.A.の地方局長で  
彼の資金に機械のみを使用する農場をパー  
センテージ、ベース(歩合基準)で買って貰ふ度  
い、住家としては各種六、七室の改善された  
家が三軒ある、機械、肥料、牛乳、作物及び  
冬期食料としての豚は皆給せり

○ピッツバーグの教會で世話人、たゞ月百二十五  
拜を支拂ふと甲はあり、又妻のたゞたパート  
タイムの仕事あり家具付三室のアパート支給  
燃料、電気、先方掛

# HOW TO RELOCATE THROUGH A HOSTEL



CHICAGO



CINCINNATI



CLEVELAND



DES MOINES

FOR EVACUEES LEAVING THE  
WAR RELOCATION CENTERS

---

THE FOLLOWING HOSPITALITY FACILITIES ARE NOW OPEN  
FOR EVACUEES IN THE MIDWEST AREA:

C H I C A G O

*6118 No. Shields Road*  
Brethren Hostel, ~~3435 West Van Buren~~  
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smeltzer, Directors  
Telephone -- KEDzie 5099

~~Friends Hostel, 350 West Belden Avenue~~  
Mr. and Mrs. Robertson Fort, Directors  
Telephone -- DIVERsey 3168

C I N C I N N A T I

Friends Hostel, 2820 Winslow Avenue  
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brinton, Directors  
Telephone -- WOODburn 9300

C L E V E L A N D

Baptist Hostel, 2429 Prospect Avenue  
Mr. and Mrs. Max Franzen, Directors  
Telephone -- CHerry 7241

D E S M O I N E S

*2150 Grand Ave*  
Friends Hospitality Center, ~~1514 31st St.~~  
Mr. and Mrs. John Copithorne, Directors  
Telephone -- 7-5302

In making your own plans  
for relocation--

DECIDE where you are going to relocate. Keep  
in mind the cities where housing ac-  
commodations and hospitality facilities are immed-  
iately available. You don't have to have a defin-  
ite job to come out through hostel invitation.  
Hundreds of evacuees have successfully relocated  
through the hostels already. HOSTELS ARE ABLE TO  
ACCOMMODATE FAMILIES. We encourage families to  
to resettle as a group.

APPLY for hostel invitation. There is a rep-  
resentative for each hostel in your cen-  
ter. Inquire at your Leave Office. Representatives  
have been designated by the American Baptist Home  
Mission Society, American Friends Service Committee,  
Brethren Service Committee. Find out who they are,  
meet and consult with them. Fill out an application  
form which you may secure from them.

YOU WILL be notified by the directors of the  
hostel to which you plan to go, as  
soon as there is room for you. Invitations are wired  
directly through the War Relocation Authority.

PACK UP and prepare to take leave as soon as  
you receive word of an invitation.  
Tend to all the necessary details of departing from  
camp life. Address your baggage in care of the  
hostel.

WIRE ENROUTE to the directors of the  
hostel, stating time of scheduled  
arrival, name of train, name of station. For any  
needed directions, inquire of Traveler's Aid at the  
station.

UPON ARRIVAL it is suggested that you  
telephone the hostel, notifying the  
directors. Take a taxi directly to the hostel.  
Don't try to do too much on your first day; relax  
and rest, give yourself time to become adjusted to  
new surroundings.

---

A HOSTEL is an enlarged home. Those who live in it  
share in the chores, in the board and in the good  
fellowship of fellow evacuees. It is only a tempor-  
ary home until more permanent housing can be se-  
cured. For a newcomer it is a friendly introduction  
to a strange city. A hostel is not a hotel or room-  
ing house. You share in kitchen duties and house-  
cleaning, and through a cooperative plan of living,  
expenses are reduced to a minimum.

EXPENSES -- The Brethren and Friends hostels in Chicago, the Baptist hostel in Cleveland, and the Friends hostel in Cincinnati charge one dollar a day for adults and fifty cents a day for children under 12 (children under 10 at Cleveland). This includes room and three meals a day. When evacuee secures a job, the rate is increased to one dollar and a half for adults and seventy-five cents for children.

The average length of stay at a hostel is from one to two weeks.

---

Successful relocation is an individual challenge. It is neither easy of attainment nor insurmountably difficult. Thousands of evacuees already out on relocation are making rapid adjustments, reconstructing their lives, successfully meeting that challenge. We wish you success.

---

Issued Jointly  
by

American Baptist Home Mission Society  
American Friends Service Committee  
Brethren Service Committee

## 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:

<u>Center</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Population</u>
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
		<hr/>
		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 workers. 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

hired on a permanent basis by their employers, and have not returned to relocation centers.

In July, 1942, the War Relocation Authority announced a policy of permitting qualified American citizens among the evacuees to leave relocation centers to accept permanent jobs. On October 1, this policy with the approval of the War and Justice Departments was broadened to include aliens as well as citizens. Under present policies of the War Relocation Authority, any evacuee may apply for a permit of indefinite leave. The permit will be granted under the following conditions:

- a. He has a place to go and means of supporting himself;
- b. A check of records of the FBI and other intelligence agencies, plus the applicant's record of behavior in the relocation center indicates that he would not endanger national security;
- c. There is evidence that his presence in the community in which he proposes to go is not likely to cause a public disturbance;
- d. He agrees to keep the War Relocation Authority informed of his address at all times.

In addition to the several hundred evacuees who left relocation centers for harvest work and obtained permanent jobs, many others have been granted permits of indefinite leave; thousands have had their applications for leave approved, and their actual return to private life outside a relocation center awaits only the offer of a suitable job.

Of those who have left the relocation centers, agricultural and domestic workers have been most numerous, but the group also includes students, stenographers, cooks, hotel workers and a wide variety of skilled workers. One of the largest single categories to date has been wives and sweethearts leaving relocation centers to join soldiers of Japanese ancestry serving in the United States Army.

March, 1943.



WHEN YOU LEAVE

THE

RELOCATION

CENTER

# WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

## A Message to the Residents of Relocation Centers:

Ever since the earliest days of evacuation, the ultimate aim of the United States government has been to help the evacuated people re-establish themselves outside the military areas in cities and towns and on farms throughout the nation. Relocation centers were established primarily as places where evacuees might live and work in comparative security until an orderly program of individual resettlement could be developed and put into effect.

Such a program is now actively under way. Already several thousand evacuees have left the relocation centers to take jobs in private employment and to establish new homes; thousands more will be going out, we hope, in the months that lie ahead. The War Relocation Authority and a number of other agencies—public and private—are making every effort to encourage this movement and to find positions where evacuee talents and energies may be used to best advantage.

I am confident that the course we have chosen is a wise one both for the evacuees and the nation. Since becoming Director of the War Relocation Authority, I have been deeply impressed by the essential good faith, the energy, and the resourcefulness that are characteristic of the great majority of the evacuated people. These are qualities which we need in our shops and on our farms today more than ever before; they are qualities which we shall also need abundantly during the reconstruction period that will surely follow the peace.

All of you who are leaving the relocation centers at this time have my best wishes for a happy and successful life. If the way seems hard at times, try to remember that this is a period of national tension such as we have seldom known in our history. It is also, however, a period when all of us, regardless of our ancestry, can get closer to the real meaning of American life than we ever have in the past. I know all of you will make the most of that opportunity.

*D. S. Myer*  
Director



## WHEN YOU LEAVE THE RELOCATION CENTER

As a nation made up of people from many lands with new opportunities and new challenges always beckoning, the United States always has seen its population on the move. So, moving into a new community and a new part of the country is an experience that many have gone through before.

People of Japanese ancestry who have moved into new areas since the war have reported some experiences which seemed worth bringing to your attention; other Americans interested in the well-being of American Japanese also have offered suggestions for your guidance. This pamphlet sets forth some of the major ideas offered by both groups. It is provided to you in the hope that it may contribute to your success in establishing a new home in new surroundings; in no sense is it intended as a set of rules and regulations.

### IF YOU ARE TAKING A JOB . . . . .

. . . . . the first person you will want to see in your new community is, of course, your new employer. Get in touch with him as soon as possible and find out when you are expected to report for work. At the same time, unless you have other contacts, you may want to get his suggestions on where you might look for a place to live. Don't be surprised if you have difficulty in finding a place to live, whether you want a room, an apartment, or a house. You may run into some discrimination, but an even stronger influence is the simple fact that in most parts of the country, especially where there is war activity, many communities are overcrowded and housing is scarce.

Once you are on the job and reasonably well settled, you will begin making friends and developing a social life for yourself and your family. There are many gates through which you may enter the life of the community; some of these are churches, parent-teacher associations, farm organizations, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., employee organizations of various types, and civic organizations.

If you have children of school age, a visit with the teacher will be helpful in getting the children off to a good start.

### IF YOU ARE A STUDENT . . . . .

. . . . . you will find many opportunities to make friends both in and out of the class room. The officials of several hundred colleges have extended a welcome to evacuee students, and the experience of those evacuees who have enrolled in colleges thus far indicates that the student body as a whole cordially seconds that welcome. Probably you recognize the responsibility that rests upon each student to make a creditable record, scholastically and socially, not for himself alone, but for the benefit of other students or prospective students of Japanese ancestry.

IF YOU ARE NOT AN AMERICAN CITIZEN . . . . .

. . . . . you will be required to observe the regulations prescribed by the Department of Justice for aliens. A copy of these regulations already has been given to you, and copies also are available from the Leave Officer in the relocation center.

The Department of Justice regulations require that before you go to a new location you obtain a travel permit from the United States District Attorney for the area in which you plan to live. Your indefinite leave permit will be accepted for this purpose in connection with your travel from the relocation center to your first destination. If, however, you plan to make any subsequent moves, a permit will have to be obtained from the United States Attorney covering the district in which you are living at the time.

IF YOU PLAN TO LIVE IN A WESTERN STATE . . . . .

. . . . . in Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Montana, eastern Oregon, eastern Washington or northern Arizona, you will be governed by regulations of the Western Defense Command for all persons of Japanese descent residing in that military command, which includes all the states mentioned, plus California.

These regulations prohibit the possession or use of firearms, weapons of any kind, ammunition, bombs or explosives, short-wave radio receiving sets having a frequency of 1750 Kilocycles or greater or of 450 Kilocycles or less, radio transmitting sets, signal devices, codes or ciphers, and cameras.

NO MATTER WHERE YOU LIVE . . . . .

. . . . . there are a few things you must do which are relatively simple, but nonetheless essential. As soon as you arrive in your new location, you are required to notify the Director of the War Relocation Authority of your address. The postcard (Report of Arrival) furnished to you at the relocation center may be used for this purpose. If you change your address at any time, you are also required by the conditions of your leave permit to notify the Director of the War Relocation Authority of your new location. Here again, a special postcard which you will receive before you leave the relocation center may be used.

Another provision of your indefinite leave is that, if you are ordered to do so by the Director of the War Relocation Authority, you will return to a relocation center. The Director has no intention of invoking this provision unless it is absolutely necessary, but there may be conditions which require steps of this nature for the good of the individual, of other evacuees or of the nation.

YOU ARE ON YOUR OWN RESPONSIBILITY . . . . .

. . . . . after you leave a relocation center. You may change jobs, establish a business, marry, travel, or in general do anything that any other person may do, with the exceptions already mentioned.

If you want to arrange for members of your family or your fiance to leave a relocation center and join you, write them and suggest that they take the matter up with the Leave Officer at the relocation center, stating your wishes, and explaining how they will be supported.

If you need to return to a relocation center temporarily, write to the Director of the center you wish to visit. He is authorized to grant permission for you to enter and leave the center and can advise you of the arrangements that will have to be made.

College students may take jobs, either during a vacation period or on a permanent basis. The only requirement is that if a change of address or employment is involved, the Director of WRA must be notified of your new address and of the name and address of your employer.

THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY CAN HELP . . . . .

. . . . . and will help you in some situations. For example, occasionally a police official apprehends someone of Japanese ancestry, on the suspicion that he has escaped from confinement. To guard against unwarranted arrest, always keep your WRA leave permit and other credentials with you. If you should be arrested simply because of your race, and in spite of evidence you are able to provide, communicate with the Relocation Supervisor serving the area where you are, stating where you are being held and by whom. The addresses of Relocation Supervisors are given in this pamphlet. Steps will be taken to bring about your release. If, however, your arrest is for law violation, the War Relocation Authority will not intercede.

If you need advice on community attitudes in connection with a contemplated move to a new locality, get in touch with the Relocation Supervisor for the area in which you live. In most cases, he will be able to give you some helpful information.

IF YOU REQUEST WRA ASSISTANCE . . . . .

. . . . . for travel to your job, it is suggested that you apply for yourself and all your dependents who may join you later. In this way they may also secure a travel grant to join you, whereas if they are not included in your original application, there will be no WRA travel assistance available to cover them. Dependents of a person on indefinite leave are not required to pay for accommodations in a relocation center.

OTHER AGENCIES CAN HELP . . . . .

. . . . . if you need assistance. The WRA will not be responsible for medical or other assistance to evacuees outside Relocation Centers. If you find it necessary to ask for assistance you should make application to a local public welfare agency in the community in which you are working. Arrangements have been made by the Social Security Board with the state public welfare agencies to provide such emergency assistance to evacuees who may be financially unable to provide for their own needs.

RETURN TO A RELOCATION CENTER . . . . .

. . . . . is possible but not encouraged. When you leave a relocation center on indefinite leave, it is assumed that you wish to relocate and do not intend to return. The assistance of public welfare agencies described in the preceding paragraph has been arranged for in order that persons encountering temporary financial difficulties may secure help which will enable them to live permanently outside relocation centers. However, as long as relocation centers are maintained, a person on indefinite leave may return and reenter a relocation center if he finds it impossible to maintain employment or residence elsewhere and the circumstances otherwise warrant a return. Persons on indefinite leave wishing to return to a relocation center should get in touch with the relocation supervisor serving the area where they are residing. If no means of maintaining residence outside the center which is acceptable to the evacuee can be found, the relocation supervisor will contact the project and arrangement for return will promptly be made. If you return to a relocation center from indefinite leave and wish to leave again, you will not be eligible the second time for financial assistance from the War Relocation Authority for travel.

YOU CAN HELP IN MANY DIFFERENT WAYS . . . . .

. . . . . to make the relocation program successful. By establishing yourself in a community, making friends and developing a normal, satisfying life for yourself and your family, you will help to create a public attitude favorable to yourself and to other Americans of Japanese ancestry; at the same time, your success may encourage other evacuees who have been hesitant to see opportunities to leave the centers. Letters to relatives and friends still in the centers will aid in this respect.

In your work and in your social contacts, be alert to opportunities for employment for other evacuees. If and when other evacuees move to your community you can be helpful to them in locating places to live, in getting acquainted with the community and with people you have met.

In a sense, you are an "ambassador" for the entire group of evacuated people. If you keep this thought in mind, your own relocation is pretty likely to be a success from every point of view.

RELOCATION SUPERVISORS AND AREAS . . . . .

. . . . . are shown on the attached map. Relocation Officers attached to these offices are located in other cities around the country, and if you wish to get in touch with them their addresses can be secured from the relocation supervisors.

Relocation Supervisor  
War Relocation Authority  
318 Atlas Building  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Relocation Supervisor  
War Relocation Authority  
Midland Savings Building  
Denver, Colorado

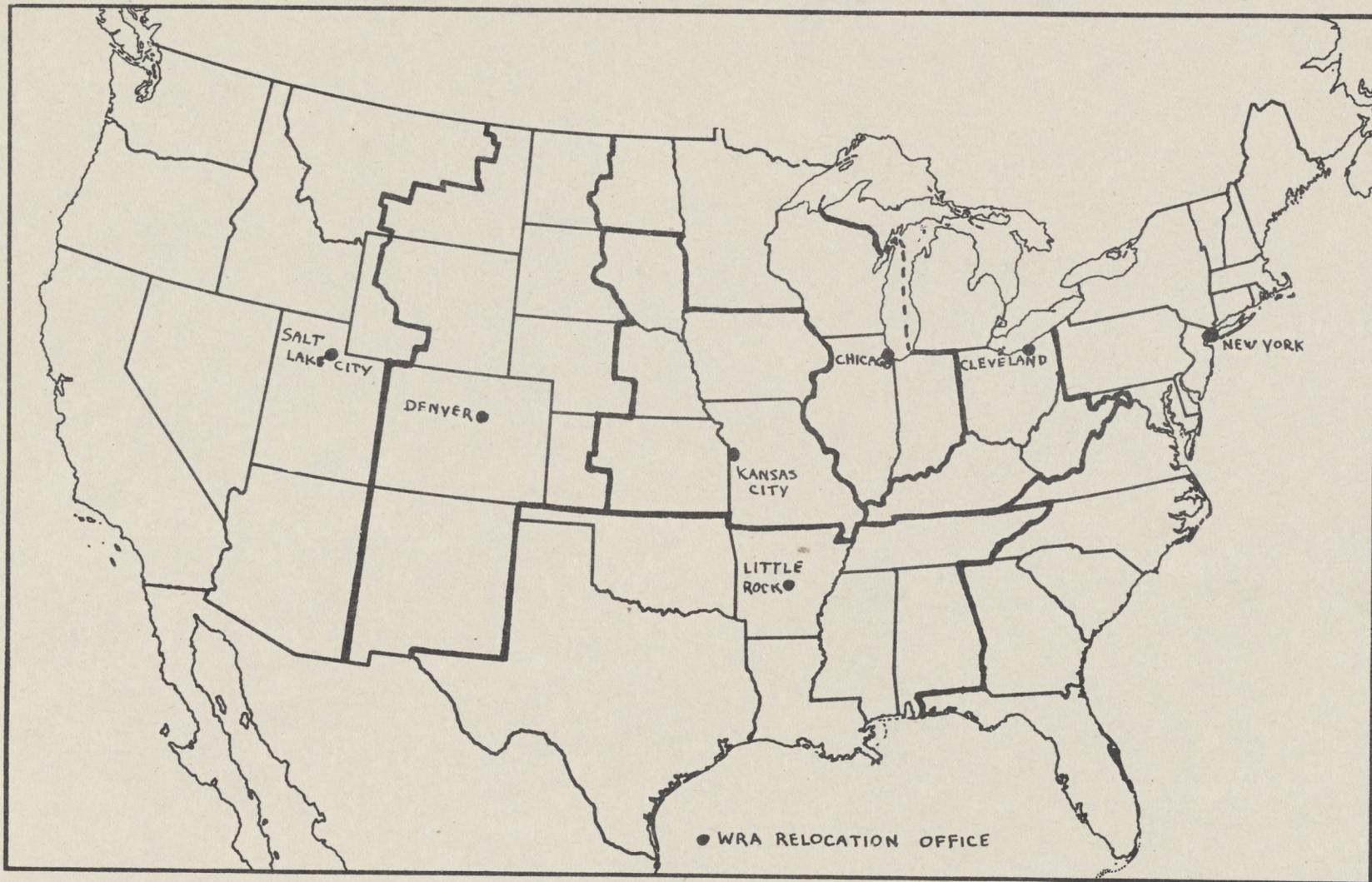
Relocation Supervisor  
War Relocation Authority  
Union Commercial Bank Building  
Cleveland, Ohio

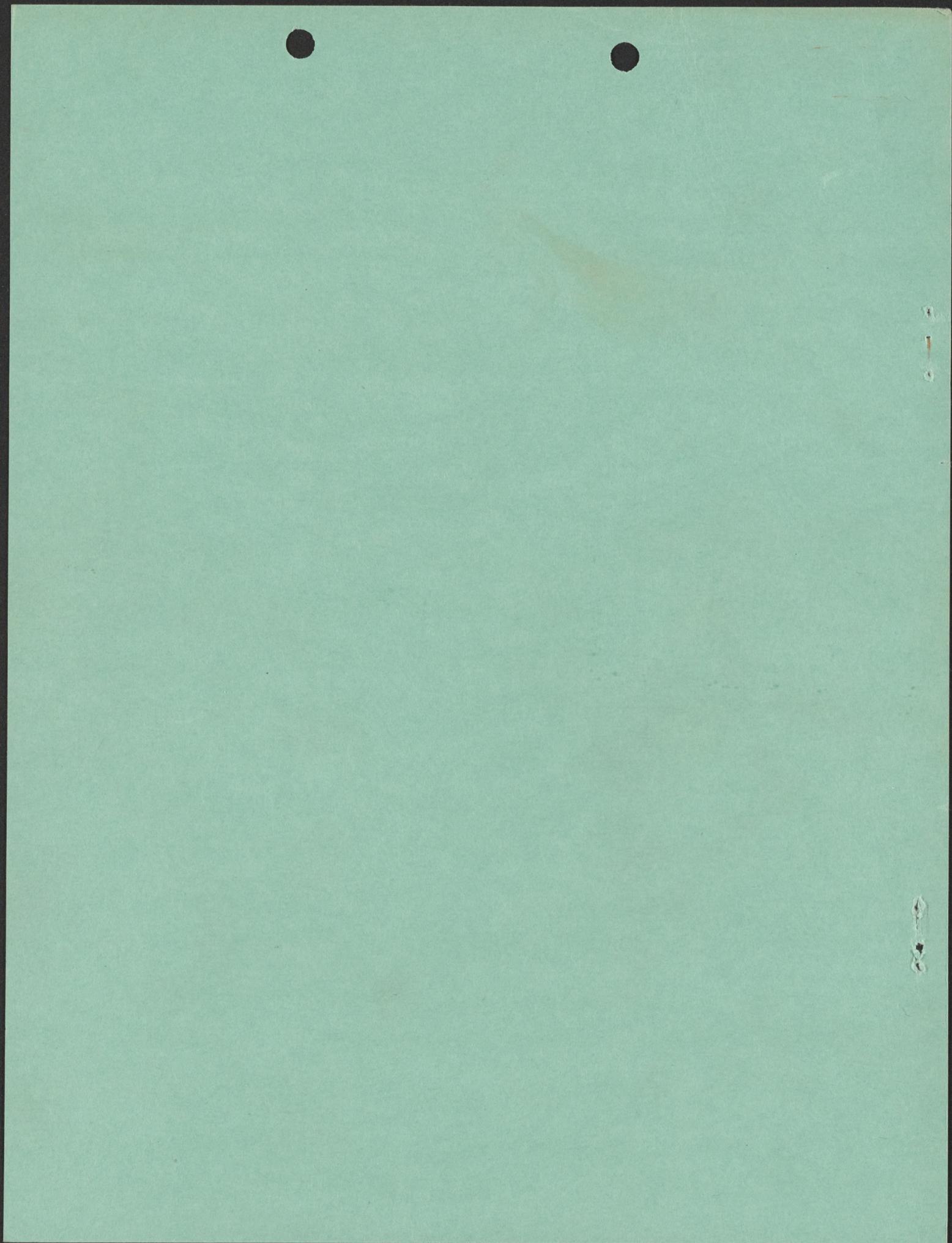
Relocation Supervisor  
War Relocation Authority  
1509 Fidelity Building  
Kansas City, Missouri

Relocation Supervisor  
War Relocation Authority  
226 West Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, Illinois

Relocation Supervisor  
War Relocation Authority  
Pyramid Building  
Little Rock, Arkansas

Relocation Supervisor  
War Relocation Authority  
Room 1410, 50 Broadway  
New York, New York





WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER  
Hunt, Idaho

2.39

August 9, 1945

HOSTELS

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Spokane, Washington

Address: Eas. 17 Seventh Ave., Spokane 10, Washington  
Telephone: Riverside 0917

Sponsoring Organization: American Friends Service Com-  
mittee and Fellowship Center  
Committee

Director: Mrs. Helen Cleveland

Rates: \$.75 per day adults  
.50 per day children

1.00 per day employed adults

Capacity: 12 people (kitchen privileges included)

(Time limit 2 weeks in which to secure position and  
permanent housing; extension of time only upon applica-  
tion to Committee in charge.)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA

San Francisco, California

Address: 2031 Bush Street

Sponsoring Organization: Booker T. Washington Institute

Director: Mrs. Josephine Duveneck

Rates:

Capacity: 12

Address: Sturge Memorial Foundation, 1516 Post Street

Sponsoring Organization: Pres. of S.F. & Protestant Church

Director: Dave Tatsuno

Rates: 50¢ per night per bed

Capacity: 12

Address: 1359 Pine Street

Sponsoring Organization: Japanese Methodist Church

Director: Shigeo Shimada

Rates:

Capacity: 12

Sacramento, California

Address: 727 T. Street

Sponsoring Organization: The Presbyterian Church Council

Director: Rev. Isamu Nakamura

Rates:

Capacity: 20

Hostels (cont.)

Mountain View, California

Address: Buddhist Church  
Sponsoring Organization:  
Director: Mrs. E.D. Minton  
Rates:  
Capacity: 15

Fresno, California

Address: 1340 Kern Street  
Sponsoring Organization: Fresno Buddhist Temple Assn.  
Director: S.G. Sakamoto  
Rates: \$1.00 per day, first ten days  
\$1.50 per day, after 10 days  
Capacity: 50

Three additional hostels have been established in the Southern California Area--Beloit Avenue Hostel, located at 2138 South Beloit Ave., West Los Angeles; Koyasan Temple Hostel, 342 East First Street; and the Venice Hostel, 12448 Braddock Drive, Venice, California. Further information on these hostels will be provided in a subsequent supplement.

\*\*\*\*\*

# Discussion of New Relocation Plan.

## 新転住計画の討議。

○撤退の極初期から、合衆國政府の根本の目的は、軍用区域以外の全国内にて、市町に於て、又、農園に於ても、再定住を企てる撤退者を援助することであり、轉住收容所設置の主旨もまた、個々の移住の秩序立てる計画が進捗し、実行せらるるに至るまで、生活を共に比較的的安全に働くため、撤退者に此の場処を用ひしむることであり、

○ところが、只今に於て、轉住計画の方法を変更する必要が生じ、之に貢献する団体の組織に就きて、提案せらるるものも茲に因解致します。因解、第四紙に在ります。

○この新計画の団体組織は、責任と三つの部門に分科せらるる企てです。第一、收容居住者。第二、行政廳員。第三、行政部撤退者合同団です。居住者の責任、重きに實際の轉住企図に協力し、此の計画を開始し、發達せしむるに在ります。行政廳員の責任、轉住に便を興ふる様子の設置に在ります。行政部撤退者合同団の努力に加ふるに討議及び奨励を以て、周旋の勞を執るものと。

○本計画、爲す所の重きもの撤退者若干名

Sheet 2.

と共に、既に討議を行ひましたが、その大多数は、  
その計画の行はずべきを信じて居るものと見ゆ。吾  
もまた甚だその旨に於て計画を研究し、また  
吾もまた此の良計と考へます。吾人に之を  
採用するに決し、また、その、討議提  
案を一切の妨げなく、如何なる提案も  
もて出さぬもの、甚だ採用致します。

○已前の転住計画の方法は、充分に人々に心得  
せしめられては、且、日本人の思想に對して、  
考慮を下すことが不充分でして居る。WRA  
は、社会の理解を増進することに努め、働か  
せ、その他、徳徳ある仕事も致し、また、心  
も、その企図に對する撤退者の應答は、  
甚だ成功に達するに必要なる程度まで及びま  
せぬ。

○転住計画に關して、その主任を均しく我々の  
社会に負擔せしむるに、廣く之を知悉せ  
しむる必要があり。當收容所の居住者、  
その協力と要する事情につけて、之を  
知を申上る上、其協力と各事な、之、長  
き已前承知致して居る。

○今回の会合の目的は、全く内報通のみであ  
らず、新しき企図につき、居住者に之を  
申し、その計画を内報に供して、其考慮  
並に其討議を願ふ外、何れも企するべき  
にせしめ。

○ 移住計画の変更と共に、家族問題につき、全般に渉るの相談の企がなすべき。この相談の目的、高砂由居住者が、より将来に於て成之と欲する所を取扱すべからずして、健康や家族員や財政やその他の理由のため、移住不可時家族が、高砂由に何軒あるや。又戦時中移住も、戦後、又再び西海岸に移らねばならぬ不便ある程の財産を西海岸に有する人高砂由に行かざるや。是等斯の如き問題を充分研究致し、高砂由居住者に実情一切の実情を明かにせしむ、この実情、收容所維持の必要を証明するに、其等本部を利用す。支出を要求せしむるに、本部ははりの典拠を説明せしむを得、又戦争遂行のため、國家が人力を渴望する際に、何をも以て七万人もの健康者を高砂由收容所に留め置かざる不疑問に返答せしむが出来たり。

○ 前記の如き疑問に答ふるに當りて、吾人の事業を以て之を立証致さねばならぬ。

○ 吾人直ちに、已前の移住計画を吾人の心中より忘れ去りて、より新移住計画の企を研究し吸収して参らねばならぬ。蓋し今迄各各收容所より、此以上の居住者を出さるに能はざるに、其の收容所居住者が自発的の企ありたり。

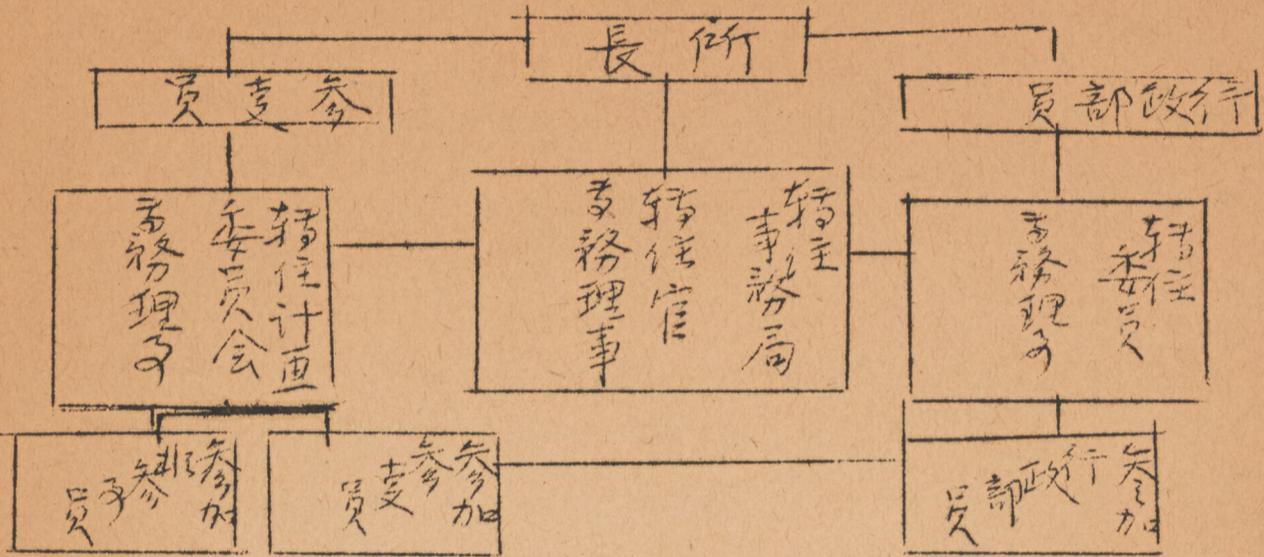
Sheet 4.

○新設の計画室と同研究一  
に付一付。

左側

中央

右側



○左側文部省関係に復の致一付。高收管及  
以参事委员会の中心に来たるもの。中央  
は場合にのみ付に付。

○转任计画委员会、所内諸団体の代表者を  
以組織せしむる付、转任に關し諸同  
野を取扱ひ付。

○参加の参事委員、转任事務に参加の行  
政部員である付。