WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

FIELD BULLETIN NO. 1

March 21, 1945

SPRING ANNOUNCER

THERE ARE

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RELOCATION

IN THE

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

EASTERN WASHINGTON . . . EASTERN OREGON

MONTANA . . . IDAHO . . . UTAH

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WYOMING . . . NEVADA

RELOCATION IN THE INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Ray B. Haight, Acting Relocation Supervisor

This is the first bulletin to be issued from the Intermountain Area dealing with available relocation opportunities.

The nearness of this area to three of the large Relocation Centers has encouraged quite a large number of evacuees to settle here before the movement to any other part of the country got under way. In fact, this area has become a temporary haven for people expecting to return to California.

Industry is limited, as are large population areas. The Intermountain Area has depended almost entirely upon agriculture and mining for its development. Previous to stimulation from the development of war industries in this part of the country there has been a surplus labor market. For that reason WRA did restrict certain sections of the area in order to prevent further congestion of evacuees and excessive surplus labor at the close of the war.

However, at the present time, because of industry and because of the drafting of young men from the farms, there is an urgent need for laborers and farm help throughout the area. As set forth below under the different Districts, opportunities of a substantial nature offering wartime employment and good wages have been listed.

Aside from the job opportunities the assistance offered by the Social Security Board under the title of "Resettlement Program" is working very effectively to assist the newcomers in getting settled. This program offers them the security of the Government in making their adjustment from Center life to regular civilian life.

"NISEI BEHIND THE NISEI IN UNIFORM"

"Nisei behind the Nisei in Uniform" could very well be the slogan of many American workers at the Tooele Ordnance Depot, Tooele, Utah. Although not in uniform, these Americans of Japanese ancestry, like the several thousand of their race in the armed forces of the United States, are a living remonstrance to those who have been prejudiced against Japanese-Americans; for they, too, are doing an important job in the defense of their country. As munition handlers they are backing up the Nisei in the battle zones.

Within six months approximately 166 Nisei families moved into TOD Park to work at the Tooele Ordnance Depot, and 251 applications for work were received. Each day more families are arriving. Before the current recruitment program is completed it is expected that 500 Japanese-American families will occupy residences in TOD Park.

Behind the success of this program are several factors. First, the people coming on the job are of high caliber, measured by American standards. Take Tom Okamura for example. He was the first to appear upon the scene at the depot. Within 30 days of his discharge from the Army at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Tom was at work in Utah. If there was any possible resentment in the community in which the Nisei are making their homes, Tom and Mrs. Okamura "broke the ice." They unwittingly acted as advance agents and "sold" themselves, both as neighbors and as workers. They paved the way for many more who have followed.

Another factor in the progress of the recruitment program is that the new depot employees are happy with the living conditions in TOD Park. Housing is superior to that found in many similar installations; homes are pleasant and comfortable. Units range in size from "bachelor" apartments to those with three bedrooms, and Nisei housewives are busy making them attractive. Housing is extremely inexpensive and even the low rents charged include the cost of water and electricity. At a slight additional cost, basic furnishings, such as furniture, linens, dishes and cooking utensils are available for those who need them.

TOD Park boasts a post office, beauty shop, theater, and drug and grocery stores. The latter make possible essential purchases of groceries, meats, drugs, certain household necessities and some clothing. In addition, good transportation facilities make it possible for TOD Park residents to go to Tooele and to Salt Lake for special shopping.

The recreational and religious programs are comprehensive. They include movies three nights a week, a bridge club, a dance every Saturday night, various kinds of ball teams and other activities. Four different church services are scheduled on Sunday.

A self-governing community, TOD Park offers every resident an opportunity to present complaints to the Tenant Council which meets at regular intervals. Constructive suggestions and ideas for making TOD Park an ideal community may also be presented at those meetings.

Moreover, the Nisei, like the majority of Americans, appreciate good educational opportunities. In TOD Park they have found a nursery school and a grammar school which contribute materially to their needs. In the Tooele High School, several young Japanese-Americans are enrolled.

Finally, a third factor contributing to the success of this important movement is the genuine eagerness of thousands of Nisei in the relocation centers to prove their loyalty to the United States. But this is to be expected, considering the record of the Nisei in uniform.

OTHER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AT THE TOOELE ORDNANCE DEPOT, TOOELE, UTAH

Twenty-five evacuee girls are wanted to work as Stenographers in the Engineers' Department at the Tooele Ordnance Depot:

CAF-2 No experience is necessary as long as a person has had training and is able to pass the U. S. Civil Service examination
CAF-3 At least one year's experience is necessary

Those interested should apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Housing--if members of the family or friends are employed at the Ordnance Depot, the girls can be housed in the housing project. Otherwise, there are dormitories for girls or housing in the town of Tooele.

BOISE DISTRICT
328 Idaho Building
Boise, Idaho

Ernest J. Palmer, Relocation Officer

FIELD BULLETIN NO. 1

LAND OF AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Boise District includes the counties of Eastern Oregon, South and Central Idaho. There are more than 2,000 evacuees located in this district at the present time--yet we can still offer permanent opportunity for many more. There are good opportunities reported to this office daily for permanent relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry. In order to effectively increase this interest it is necessary that a definite response be registered by evacuees at the centers. All job offers are immediately submitted to the Centers and if anyone interested will contact the Relocation Program Officer he can secure more particulars. Additional information will be furnished on all job offers upon request.

Time before spring work grows shorter with each day. We urge that people of Japanese ancestry act quickly and take advantage of the opportunities offered by this district or many farmers will find it necessary to employ other labor.

AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

There are numerous permanent agricultural jobs for evacuees with family housing throughout the Boise district. We have a number of share crop opportunities that are available and there are chances of purchasing farm land in this district. At the present time we have one 160-acre farm at Jerome, Idaho, of very good land that is for sale. Wages are from $150 to $200 per month plus housing and a garden spot.

For evacuees interested in securing a job for the summer before moving their families to the West Coast or some other permanent relocation, there are hundreds of high paying jobs. There are a number of WFA Farm Labor Camps which would house from fifty to five hundred farm workers and there are numerous job offers where single evacuees could be housed. Wages run from 60 cents per hour to $15 per day on piece work.

There is no better agricultural section in the country than the Boise and Twin Falls section. All land is irrigated and there is an abundance of water so that the yield of all farm crops is exceptionally high. The average yield of potatoes throughout the district would run around 250 to 300 one-hundred pound sacks per acre. The yield of sugar beets will average about 18 tons per acre. The average yield this year was 20 tons per acre. The yield of onions per acre is about 1,000 one-hundred-pound sacks per acre. While these are the most common row crops grown in this section there is a variety of all other crops grown and the yields are all good. The Boise section is also considered a very excellent livestock section.

Following is an example of one of our permanent job offers: The Mesa Orchard Company of Mesa, Idaho, is desirous of employing fifty to sixty

Japanese with permanent family housing furnished. The job offers employment to all members of the family--good schooling for the children and medical care at all times.

MISCELLANEOUS JOB OFFERS

Other thriving industries in the Boise district that employ people of Japanese ancestry are dehydrating plants, mills, creameries, seed and warehouses, machine shops, ice plants, etc. One of the best opportunities for a single man or a small family (not more than one child) is the Anderson Dam at Dixie, Idaho. Anderson Dam is being constructed by the Morrison-Knudsen Construction Company of Boise, Idaho, and all types of employment are available with a standard rate of pay set at $1. per hour plus time-and-a-half for overtime. The housing is good only for single men or a very small family.

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES

The attitude toward resettlement of evacuees in Idaho is generally satisfactory as indicated in the large number of permanent family opportunities. However, there are some localities in the Boise district where sentiment is not too good.

EDUCATION FACILITIES

In 1944 the Attorney General of Idaho ruled that evacuees could not establish residence in Idaho because they were under the jurisdiction of the WRA and because of this fact were ineligible for free education throughout the schools. However, most of the schools in the state disregarded this ruling and evacuees were allowed to go to school without payment of tuition. In 1945 the Attorney General changed the 1944 decision and Japanese people can establish residence the same as any other person, and as residents are entitled to the same rights and privileges, which include free public school education.

FINANCING

Several of the Government financing agencies have been contacted throughout the Boise district and Japanese Americans can depend on securing advice and the same financial assistance that any other resident can secure. Several of the local banks in the Boise district are loaning money to aliens and citizens.

RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO FAMILIES

Headquarters of the Department of Public Assistance and the local County offices throughout the State of Idaho and Eastern Oregon have been contacted and can offer evacuees assistance in resettling in homes. If they need financial assistance they may be eligible for: (1) Payment of advance rent. (2) Purchase of essential furniture. (3) Payment of hospital and medical expenses. (4) Payment of transportation and shipping of household goods. (5) Payment of travel to new area. (6) Return to home state to an institution. (7) Transportation of a body to relocation center. (8) Payment of cost of funeral. (9) Clothing and food. (10) Counseling and planning and assistance in recruiting families.

We are listing a few cases that have already actually received assistance:

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. had been working for the Hirata Fruit Company at Weiser, Idaho, and decided to relocate to Chicago. They received payment of transportation, meals en route, and were given enough money to help them establish a home, buy groceries, etc., until they received their first check.

Another case is the case of L. H. of Burley, Idaho, who was working on a temporary job and was unable to save enough money to relocate with his family of the Hunt Relocation Center. The WRA was able to give his family assistance from the Center and Mr. H. received $74.49 through the Resettlement Program of the Social Security Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, in order to accompany the family.

Mr. C. N., who has been working at the Boise Hotel, received assistance from the Department of Public Assistance office for doctor bills and funeral expenses due to a death in the family.

SALT LAKE DISTRICT
234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

LeGrand J. Dunkley, District Relocation Officer

FIELD BULLETIN NO. 1

AREA

Entire States of Utah and Nevada.

Lemhi, Clark, Fremont, Butte, Jefferson, Madison, Teton, Bonneville, Bingham, Caribou, Bannock, Power, Oneida, Franklin and Bear Lake Counties in Idaho.

Yellowstone National Park, Counties of Teton, Sublette, Lincoln, Uinta and Sweetwater in Wyoming.

POPULATION

The Salt Lake District, now open for relocation, offers opportunities for families residing in centers. The people of the district, numbering about one million, trace their origin from almost every country of the world. Approximately 3,500 individuals of Japanese ancestry, uprooted from the West Coast, have now located new homes and established occupations in the district. These are in addition to approximately 3,000 residents of Japanese descent living here prior to the war.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES

The economy of the district is largely agricultural since on an average approximately two-thirds of the income comes from general farming, livestock raising and other agricultural enterprises. Mining is also a leading industry of the district and supplies much of the wealth. A number of cities are entirely dependent upon extraction of mineral resources.

Although the district is well endowed with agricultural and mineral resources, its inaccessibility to large markets increasing freight costs, lack of low cost electrical power, and rather scattered population, have retarded the growth of manufacturing. This situation decreases the economic opportunities during normal times and has resulted in an out-migration of young people (workers) during the 1920-1940 period. However, the construction of military establishments and war industries since 1940 have increased the pre-war manufacturing and military activities, and may provide new industrial possibilities in the future with its resulting development of more economic opportunities.

AGRICULTURE

In Utah intensive farming is limited to Utah, Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, Box Elder and Cache Counties; also sections of Millard, San Pete, Sevier, Emery, Morgan and Washington Counties. The first five of these counties are made up largely of truck and fruit farms, with sugar beets, alfalfa and small

grains important in these counties and the remaining counties named. Some small sections of Washington, Iron and Emery counties adaptable to truck crops are becoming important in state production. The production of poultry is also important in the above counties. The remaining counties in Utah are limited to alfalfa, grain, and livestock economy.

Parts of all the Idaho counties located in the district are devoted to intensive farming. The principal crops are potatoes, sugar beets, green peas and alfalfa.

Two sections of Nevada are important in truck crop production. Onions are successfully produced in Washoe, Douglas and Lyon Counties, while winter radishes, tomato and celery plants are grown in Clark County. The Logandale-Overton area of Clark County produces most of the tomato and celery plants now used in the State of Utah.

Average acre production for the district is as follows:

Sugar beets	13 tons
Potatoes	200 bushels
Onions	488 50 lb. sacks
Celery	291 Crates
Carrots	260 bushels
Green Tomatoes	113 bushels
Tomatoes for Canning	8.4 tons
Peas for Canning	1.26 tons
Cabbage	13.1 tons
Strawberries	60 24 quart crates

The average fruit production in Utah for the 1933-42 period was as follows:

Peaches	472,000 bushels
Pears	113,000 bushels
Cherries, all varieties	3,538 tons
Grapes	840 tons
Apricots	3,165 tons

Climatic conditions are quite favorable to farming and are conducive to satisfactory rural living. The high plateau and mountainous nature of the district and its location far from large bodies of water result in a climate with marked differences between day and night temperatures and between the temperatures of winter and summer. The differences between the maximum and minimum for a day (24 hours) in winter averages 15 degrees while in summer it is 35 degrees. The safe growing season varies according to altitude. In the agricultural valley areas the average number of days without killing frost is as follows:

Western Nevada	130
Logandale-Overton Area of Nevada	220
Southwestern Utah	180
Central Utah	140
Northern Utah and Southeastern Idaho	100 - 120

The annual precipitation is approximately 10 to 20 inches. Consequently, all agricultural areas are dependent upon irrigation. Generally speaking, sufficient water is available to irrigate all land now in intensive production. Climate, soil and other factors contribute to fairly high yields per acre and to a quality product which meets a favorable reception in both near and distant markets.

INDUSTRY

Salt Lake City, Ogden and Pocatello are the important trade and distribution centers for a large part of the Intermountain region. The largest railroad terminals between Omaha and the Pacific Coast are located in Ogden and Pocatello. As stated previously, industrial opportunities have been few because of limited manufacturing facilities due to freight rate disadvantages for the Intermountain area, lack of low cost electrical power and small scattered population. Processing of agricultural products has attained considerable importance. Sugar factories, dairies, milk condenseries, canning factories and packing plants are located throughout the district where these agricultural products are produced. Other than industries for the processing of agricultural products, industrial development has been limited to the processing of mineral resources. Park City, Price, Helper, Bingham, Garfield and Magna are the principal locations of mineral deposits and industries necessary for processing these resources. The construction of war industries and military installations have considerably increased the industrial possibilities of the district. Included in these industries is a large steel mill at Provo, Utah, which may result in bringing many industries into the area during the post-war period.

A number of cities are located in the district, most of which are dependent upon agriculture. These cities and populations are as follows:

Nevada	
Reno	21,317
Las Vegas	8,422
Ely	4,140
Elko	4,094
Utah	
Salt Lake City	144,200
Ogden	41,500
Provo	15,500
Logan	9,979
Brigham City	5,093
Price	4,084
Park City	4,281
Spanish Fork	3,727
Idaho	
Pocatello	18,133
Idaho Falls	15,024

Idaho (Continued)

Preston	4,236
Rexburg	4,236
Blackfoot	3,681

These major cities are surrounded by a large number of small towns.

EDUCATION

Very fine educational facilities are available with public schools accessible to every community. The relocatees report no difficulty in having their children enrolled in public schools. There are three universities, four agricultural colleges, and a number of business colleges available for higher education.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Cooperation has been secured from public and private financial agencies to assist individuals of Japanese ancestry in securing loans for industrial and agricultural enterprises. Facilities are available through the Farm Credit Administration and the Farm Security Administration to make loans in agriculture for purchase, operation and stocking purposes. Local bankers have aided a number of relocatees and have expressed their desire to continue this assistance.

State and local public welfare agencies are cooperating fully in the WRA program to provide financial assistance to those in need.

OPPORTUNITIES

Today most of the 6,500 resettlers have made this district their permanent home or a residence for the war's duration until they can make more definite plans for the future. Japanese have entered practically every type of occupation in agricultural, industrial and professional fields and have made successful readjustments. A few more opportunities are available and leaders in these fields are interested in securing Japanese because of previous experience with them and quality of work performed.

In the attached supplement is a listing of agricultural occupations available at this time. We are presenting these offers to you on the same basis as they were given to us. Each individual job offer should be investigated by any interested individual or family group.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Share Crop and Leasing Arrangement

Inquiries should be directed to the Cache County Farm Labor Association, Room 20, Courthouse, Logan, Utah.

David L. Olsen, Logan RD#1, has 100 acre farm about three miles out of Logan. Can offer three-room house with electricity, flowing well, garden spot. Would like to grow 15 acres of sugar beets and contract them on either piece-work basis or share crop. There will be other work if desired as irrigating other crops, haying, etc.

Parley Hall, Wellsville, has 130 acre farm, three-room house and electricity, also garden spot. Japanese family lived on place two years but father of family died last summer and family moved to town after harvest. Will grow 15 acres of sugar beets with plenty of work in other crops.

James Olsen, Wellsville RFD, could arrange a suitable house with water and electricity and garden spot. Will have 30 acres of beets and work on other crops. Would prefer work on piece-work basis for beets but would arrange for share cropping.

Alder Bros., Providence, 3 miles south of Logan, 300 to 400 acre ranch. Can provide good house, flowing well, pasture for cow, and garden spot. Will grow 20 acres of beets, 15 acres potatoes and other crops. Also feed cattle and grows 3,000 to 7,000 turkeys annually. Will hire by the month, piece-work basis, or share crop of beets and potatoes, with wages for time spent on farm when not working on potatoes or beets.

The Amalgamated Sugar Company, Lewiston, Utah, has leased 400 acres of land for beets at Arimo, Idaho, which is about 30 miles south of Pocatello. Fifty to 100 acres have already been let out on shares to farmers there. The remainder will be farmed by the Company. Would be willing to put all or part out on a share-crop basis to any group who could take the hand work over. Tractor equipment will be available to do cultivating, etc. Will have one mechanical topper and two loaders for fall work. Estimated that farm should average 15 tons of beets per acre. Irrigation water ample. Will either construct a camp or rent houses in Arimo for living quarters. Any group interested can get further details and be taken to look over the land.

Melvin H. Buttars, Cornish, 5 miles from Lewiston on oiled highway, has a farm of 240 acres, all in Cornish. The farmer will furnish a four-room house connected with city water and electricity, a garden spot and other out buildings. This house is located one-half mile from a school for lower grades; also, a bus for high school picks up students at street, and the store and railroad are about one-half mile away. Mail delivered at house daily.

All of the farm is suitable for row crops and grow sugar beets very well. Other row crops can be agreed on.

This farmer raises turkeys and takes two or more men to herd and care for same. This entire job can be had on a cash monthly pay of a fair wage, also cattle feeding in winter season.

The work will start as soon as man can get located. Man and family can get located or men without wife. Labor basis only.

M. C. Naegle, Cornish, has a farm of about 100 acres with a three-room house on farm and a good garden spot furnished for family with two or three working children. Water for house use will be a deep well pump on porch of house, electric lights are at the neighbors and farmer will try to get it extended to the house. A school is located about three-fourths of a mile from house, and a store and post office. The railroad is near store.

The crops on this farm are sugar beets, tomatoes, beans, and potatoes, also hay and grain. This man keeps a herd of milk cows and will use a man during winter at this kind of work. Will give share of crop and pay on cash basis for time spent helping with other work. Plenty of winter work for individuals who can handle horses.

This work will start about March 1st.

M. G. Hyer, Lewiston, has farm consisting of 700 acres or more. Has a house of three big rooms located near farm. House is connected with electricity, also has city water, two miles from town. Has daily mail delivery. Will furnish land for garden. Job can be on a share or cash monthly wage.

School located one and one-half miles from home and bus service takes children to school in town and also to high school. There are other Japanese family living in the community.

Mr. Hyer plants 90 to 100 acres of sugar beets and 20 acres potatoes. Other row crops can be arranged for as tomatoes and beans. In addition to these crops, much work is provided in hay and grain crops, also dairy cows and feeding cattle during winter. Work will start about March 1st.

Ed. Lower, Trenton, has 140 acres with a three-room house and basement, also has a vegetable cellar. The farmer offers 20 acres of sugar beets, potatoes, tomatoes and beans to suit the renter. The farm is located one mile from town, has electric lights, city water. The school is in town, a school bus comes near the home for children. For high school students busses are also furnished. Railroad station is in town. The farm furnishes other work harvesting hay and grain. If the renter would like some cows to milk they can be furnished in the deal. This work will start about March 1st to 15th. Could use family with three or more workers. Neighbors can use extra help.

Fred Rindlisbacher, Smithfield RD#1, farm of 200 acres. Has a good two-room house with water and electricity, garden spot and milk. School bus picks up school children each day at the farm. It is located about 5 miles from Smithfield.

Crops on share are 30 acres sugar beets, 5 acres tomatoes, and will plant any other row crops renter desires and can furnish other farm work if wanted.

Wm. H. Thain, Smithfield, RFD, farm of 300 acres. Wants to rent 50 to 60 acres for cash rent to raise sugar beets, potatoes and any other row crops renter desires.

Prefers family who can care for a herd of dairy cows. Has a three-room house with water and electricity in the house. Located about five miles from Logan. The school bus picks up school children at the farm each day.

Robert D. Reese, Smithfield, RFD, has farm of 200 acres. Has a good two-room house with water and electricity, a garden spot and can get what milk needed. School bus picks up school children at home each day. Farm is about five miles from Logan. Crops on share are 15 acres sugar beets, 2 acres tomatoes and many potatoes as can get good seed for not to exceed 15 acres and will plant any other row crop that tenant desires. Can furnish all other farm work family desires. Date of starting about March 20.

A. L. Andrew, Trenton, 6 miles from Smithfield, has farm of 100 acres. Has a good two-room house with screen porch, electricity, water, garden, barn, and one cow if cow is wanted. Is located one mile from Trenton School, bus will pick up school children at farm.

Crops on share are: 10 acres of sugar beets or more if wanted, 8 acres of tomatoes, 4 acres potatoes and some onions, cabbage or squash if share cropper desires. Can furnish all other farm work family desires. Starting date April 1st.

Elmer R. Wood, Smithfield, RD#1, a turkey herder who is accustomed to living alone, at $125 per month, age between 40 to 60 years. Board and room furnished on bachelor basis.

J. Leslie Peterson, Smithfield, RD#1, has farm of 135 acres. Has a two-room house with water, electricity and garden. Located about four miles from Smithfield on oil highway with bus service for school children. Crops on share are: 10 to 15 acres of sugar beets, 4 to 5 acres tomatoes, 7 to 10 acres potatoes and at leisure can be used at general farm work. Starting date April 1st.

E. W. Bingham, Trenton, has 140 acre farm. Has a three-room house, also a chicken coop, a pig pen and a garden spot. It is located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Trenton School and bus picks up the school children at the house. Prefers a family of 3 to 4 workers and offers a contract for 3 to 5 years if family is satisfactory. Will plant 22 acres to 30 acres of sugar beets, and 8 to 15 acres tomatoes. Can furnish all other farm work that the family desires. Starting date about March 20.

Donald Andrews, Trenton, has 80 acre farm. Has a good three-room house. Has $\frac{1}{4}$ acre garden, good chicken coop, good pig pen, and 3/4 acre of pasture and one cow if wanted. House is located one block from school. Crops on share are: 11 acres of sugar beets, 8 acres of tomatoes, 1 acre of vegetables.

Prefers a family who can handle dairy cows if needed to do so will give indefinite contract if family is suitable. Would also like help on 6 acres of peas, 6 acres of corn, 3 acres of grain, 25 acres of hay. Pay prevailing wages on these crops. Starting date as quick as possible.

Note: Arrangement for these offers should be completed immediately in order that farmers can successfully plan this season's crop.

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SPOKANE DISTRICT
515 Realty Building
Spokane, Washington

Robert J. Corkery, Relocation Officer

FIELD BULLETIN NO. 1

AREA

Eastern Washington

Morrow, Umatilla, Union and Wallowa Counties in Oregon.

Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Latah, Shoshone, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis and Idaho Counties in the State of Idaho.

The State of Montana, southeastern counties excepted.

POPULATION

Spokane has a war-time population estimated between 150,000 to 160,000. Twelve to thirteen hundred are persons of Japanese ancestry, many of whom have been residents in this area for many years. Spokane is the commercial capital and supply market for an area of 70,000 square miles which has an estimated population of 695,000.

EDUCATION

Spokane has forty-four public schools, including three senior high schools and two junior high schools. There are also fifteen Catholic grade schools and three high schools. Gonzaga University, Holy Names College (women) and Whitworth College provide facilities for higher education. The University of Idaho at Moscow and Washington State College at Pullman are within eighty miles of Spokane. All of these institutions are open to persons of Japanese ancestry as are their scholarship opportunities. With Kinman Business College, Kelsey-Baird Secretarial School and many others, Spokane is well served with institutions which train for business and the professions.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

The irrigated acres of Spokane Valley, east of the city, produce orchards, berry crops, and diversified truck gardens. Poultry and dairy farming are carried on extensively. In this valley is the largest irrigated tract east of the Columbia River, having about 40,000 acres irrigable, of which 25,000 are under irrigation. There are many opportunities for Japanese in this valley for year-around and seasonal work and for purchase of land on share-crop or cash basis.

The era of diversified farming is here. Twenty, thirty, and forty-acre tracts are in demand. The newcomer of today is a diversified farmer. He finds his steadiest and surest income is from raising his own alfalfa, cows, pigs, and chickens with a little garden truck and family orchard for his own use. He can raise four to six tons of alfalfa per acre and what he doesn't feed to his stock he finds a ready market for in Spokane. Hundreds of carloads of alfalfa are shipped in every year to feed dairy and other livestock in and about Spokane. The freight and handling charges on this imported alfalfa amount to six or eight dollars per ton. This saving alone makes a nice profit to the Valley farmer.

Four large milk distributors and six creameries in Spokane and three in Coeur d'Alene supply a market for dairy products. The Spokane Valley's fame as a fruit district is known wherever fruit is marketed. Greenacres, Opportunity, Pasadena, Vera, Otis Orchards, and Post Falls are the pioneer fruit districts of the Valley.

Conditions in the Spokane Valley are very favorable for raising poultry. Markets and mills supplying feed are both close at hand; well drained soil lessens the danger of contamination in the flocks; green feed is easily grown,and the climactic conditions are favorable. The poultry industry is on a substantial basis in the Valley. The modern farmer whether he has an orchard, truck farm, or is diversifying, recognizes the hen as one of his most productive side lines.

Many of the poultry farmers of the Valley are members of the Washington Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association, probably the largest cooperative of its kind in the United States. This association has a branch packing house and feed mill located in Spokane. This Association's eggs have consistently sold in New York and other eastern cities at a premium over eastern produced eggs.

Truck farming is a profitable industry in the Spokane Valley. The soil, climate, and irrigation combine to make growing conditions ideal.

Strawberries, raspberries and dewberries are very prolific. Everbearing strawberries yeild from spring till the fall frosts come and find a ready market at a good price.

Tomatoes, sweet corn, "Hearts of Gold" cantaloupes, cabbage, cauliflower, squash, celery, cucumbers, pumpkins, peppers, egg plant, beans and peas are profitable crops for the truck farmer. The market gardener who knows his business and is willing to work, is assured of success in the Spokane Valley.

DOMESTIC

Will pay $100 or more per month for experienced cook. Also, girl to do general housework. Wages $65 per month. Living quarters provided.

Girl to do light housework. Three children in family, ages 11, 4 and 6 months. Will pay $40 per month plus board and room.

Girl to do cooking and general housework in small home. Will pay $60 to $75 per month. Wages depend on experience. Living quarters provided. Lewiston, Idaho.

General housework, full time. $75 per month, board and room. Will consider girl going to school and can work half days.

Girl for general housework. Fifty miles north of Spokane at Valley, Washington. Two adults in family. Will go as high as $100 per month plus board and room.

Experience necessary for general housework, including cooking. Resort at Newman Lake. $75 per month plus board and room.

Cooking and general housework. Wages depend on experience. Living quarters provided.

General housework, full time. Approximately $85 per month, according to experience. Living quarters provided.

Cooking and general housework. $50 per month plus private room and bath in basement.

There are many opportunities in Spokane for part-time domestic work which provide Issei a chance to work and live in the same city in which their children are employed.

FARMING

Couple or family with two small children. Adequate housing available. Year-around work on large truck farm. Will pay 70¢ per hour, per person, and provide living quarters.

Couple or family with one or two children. Truck farming. 70¢ per hour, plus housing. House has living room and dining room combination, two bedrooms, electricity but no water. Adequate domestic and drinking water available at a short distance.

FARMING (continued)

Want Japanese couple to do part-time work in home and grounds of residence. Twelve miles north of Spokane. Small unmodern cabin available for housing; furnished with exception of bedding. Man would care for owner's garden, lawn and shrubs two days a week, 75¢ per hour. The woman could work one 8-hour day a week at 50¢ per hour, cleaning and ironing, etc. Would be other work available in neighborhood for man. Will rent cabin and garden spot for $5 per week with adjustments made when there was little extra work to be found for the man--fall and winter.

Japanese couple to work on small ranch near Lewiston, Idaho on year-around basis. Work would be raising and harvesting alfalfa and truck gardening.

Farm 65 miles north of Spokane available on share or cash-rent basis. Farm is 440 acres with over 150 acres in cultivation of which most of the land is peat soil. Farm is suitable for two or three Japanese families who could build up the vegetable business. Two houses on farm, with barns, sheds, etc. but no machinery. Farm is 2½ miles south of Sagle, Idaho which is south of Sandpoint. Anyone interested may write: Lewis G. Prichard, 9125 - 5th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Washington.

JANITOR

Young man to work at YMCA. Wages $125 per month, 8 hours per day, 7:30 to 4:30. If cannot find suitable housing may room there.

LABORER (sawmill)

Work in sawmill. Siverson Bros. Lumber Co., Otis Orchards, Washington. 82¢ per hour. Housing for single man available. Will build home for small family.

LABORERS (meat packing plants)

Meat cutters, butchers, skinners wanted. Employment available at Armour & Co., Carstens and other meat packing plants in the City of Spokane.

LAUNDRY

Man for labor work in laundry; also, extractor work. 65¢ per hour. Possible future employment for wife in laundry work. Plant now employs several Issei and Nisei workers.

POULTRY

*Opportunity for single man to learn the poultry business. Adequate housing facilities available. Can earn from $100 to $150 per month, depending on ability and experience.

SECRETARY

Efficient secretary for Dean of Graduate School, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. Starting salary $150 per month. Adequate housing available on college campus.

STATISTICIAN — College graduate, major in statistics. Can take graduate work toward advanced degree in conjunction with regular work. Salary $140 per month. Housing available. Dean Landis, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

WAITRESS AND DOMESTIC WORK (Chicken Dinner Inn) — *Girl to do waitress work and general light housework at Chicken Dinner Inn establishment. Wages $3 per day plus room and board. Liberal income from tips makes it easily possible to earn $200 to $250 per month.

*These offers desirable for couple because they are located very close together.

RAILROAD — Northern Pacific Railway Co. Section crew work. 60¢ per hour. Time and one-half for over 48 hours, Sundays and holidays. Single room furnished. Will be lenient with issuance of passes providing condition warrants it. Apply to Mr. J. F. Alsip, 328 King Street, Seattle, Washington. Wire Mr. Alsip where you wish to work and he will arrange transportation from center to destination.

Six men for section work of permanent status at Wheeler, Washington. Adequate government housing available at Moses Lake, six miles distant.

Six men wanted for permanent section work at Marshall, Washington, ten miles from Spokane. Adequate government housing available at Victory Heights for families.

Six men for permanent section work at Rathdrum, Idaho. Available housing for six families at Rathdrum. Four one-bedroom apartments at $32.50; two two-bedroom apartments at $37.50. Apartments furnished with refrigerators, electricity, coal stoves, fuel and garbage disposal.

Openings for 20 men, Extra Gang #11, SP&S Railway, McCall, Washington. Cots furnished; bring own blankets. Wages 66¢ per hour for first 11 hours per day, including overtime. Board 50¢ per day. Railroad will pay transportation from Spokane to McCall.

LABORER — Opening for one man. Empire Cold Storage Co., Spokane, Washington. 75¢ per hour.

LAUNDRY — Two men, $135. per month. One girl or woman at $100 per month. Available housing at reasonable rate. Chance for advancement. Ritzville, Washington

O. Rawlings
Zimmerling
McLaughlin
Files - 1.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
Branch Office

War Relocation Authority

Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phone 5-7541

WRA 3

March 18, 1943

For release upon receipt.

Western farmers and other employers who wish to avail themselves of workers of Japanese ancestry will be served by a new office of the War Relocation Authority in Salt Lake City, the agency announced Thursday.

The purpose of the new office will be to facilitate employment negotiations in an area embracing all of Utah, Nevada, and Idaho, the western tier of counties in Wyoming, all of Montana except the southeastern corner, and all of Arizona and the coastal states not included in the zones barred to wartime evacuees by the Western Defense Command.

Heading the new office in the Atlas Building is H. Rex Lee, formerly assistant chief of the WRA employment office in San Francisco, which has had its functions transferred to the Utah capital. He states that arrangements are under way to open, as soon as possible, nine branch offices in other cities strategically situated in the area. A tenth branch office in connection with the area office in Salt Lake City, to handle requests for labor in the Great Salt Lake Valley, will be under the direction of Henry Harris, Jr., who has headed a similar office since December 1.

Four other principal area relocation offices have recently been established, according to Mr. Lee, in Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, and Cleveland, each having jurisdiction over the relocation program in several states. They will all have a twofold purpose: first, to cooperate with employers in relieving manpower shortages in agriculture and other critical industries over a wide range of the country, and secondly, to help residents of the relocation centers in finding the types of employment that they are best fitted by training and experience, to fill.

"We will make every effort," Mr. Lee says, "to assist qualified employers to obtain needed evacuees. However, since many residents in relocation centers are being recruited for the U. S. army and for employment on the production front in states farther east, the number which will be available for employment in any area will be limited. Evacuees eligible for leave from a relocation center are at liberty to accept any approved work offers."

Indefinite leaves for year-round employment are granted only to relocation center residents whose backgrounds and loyalties have been investigated by the War Relocation Authority, and after a record check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All evacuee families eligible for leaves, who have not accepted offers of year-round employment, are being encouraged to accept temporary seasonal work.

This program has been approved by President Roosevelt, the War Department, the Department of Justice, and the War Manpower Commission.

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Rep Lee
(WRA)

Office of War Information
Branch Office

War Relocation Authority

Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phone 5-7541

WRA 4

Mar. 20, 1943

For release upon receipt.

TOPAZ - Approximately 10 per cent of more than 1,000 volunteers for the special combat team drawn from the ten relocation centers for active duty with the United States army are listed from the central Utah project at Topaz, Charles F. Ernst, project director, said Saturday.

Mr. Ernst pointed out that approximately seven per cent of those eligible volunteers of the Topaz center offered their services for the combat team. There are 104 volunteers from this center.

The Topaz volunteers organized a "Volunteer for Victory" group and adopted a credo which has been submitted to the volunteers from each of the other nine centers as the first step in bringing all American citizens of Japanese descent serving in the army together to work for civil rights now and after the war.

It is planned to form a local organization in each project to serve as a point of contact so that the volunteers in each center may communicate with each other and plan for developing a long-range program in behalf of all Japanese-American citizens.

# # #

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

April 9, 1945

1- Relo. Div.
2- Reports
3- Relo. Offic
Times

F 2.46

NEWS RELEASE

A GOOD PLACE FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES TO WAIT FOR THEIR RETURNING HUSBANDS.

Facilities and employment are available at the Tooele Ordnance Depot for young women, whose husbands are in the Army, to establish a residence while earning at Civil Service rates of pay.

For instance, if two wives with children would agree to one of them working as a Civil Service employee and the other taking care of the children, they could live comfortably for the duration with the Army allotments and the income from this job.

In addition to typing and stenographic work, employment is available of a simple, clerical nature, which requires no typing or shorthand and pays at the rate of $1752.00 per year. These jobs, of course, carry sick and annual leave benefits the same as all other Civil Service positions.

Strictly modern housing is available at rents which run less than comparable housing in the metropolitan areas.

Transportation and shopping facilities are also available.

Any one interested should write the Civil Service Commission, Room 220, Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, and make further arrangements with the Relocation Office.

Copies to:
C. R. Carter, Colorado River Relocation Center
Walter A. Heath, Manzanar Relocation Center
William Huso, Gila River Relocation Center
~~Kenzi B. Hughey, Minidoka Relocation Center~~
Leah K. Dickinson, Central Utah Relocation Center
Joe Carroll, Heart Mountain Relocation Center

~~Mr. Lee~~
WRA
file

Office of War Information
Branch Office

Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phone 5-7541

WRA 9

Apr. 12, 1943

For release upon receipt.

TOPAZ - James Hatsuki Wakasa, 62, resident of the Central Utah relocation center here, was shot and killed by a military police sentry Sunday at 7:30 p.m.

Wakasa, according to a report to Lorne Bell, acting project director, by the commandant of the military police, was attempting to crawl through the fence surrounding the residential area, and failed to heed four warnings from sentries in two towers. Mr. Bell is acting in the absence of Charles F. Ernst, project director.

Millard county authorities were notified. A military board of inquiry is investigating.

Wakasa was born in Japan and came to the United States in 1903, after graduating from a college in Japan. He had had two years of post-graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, was a chef by trade and served as a civilian instructor in cooking at Camp Dodge, Iowa, during the First World War. He resided in San Francisco prior to evacuation.

# # #

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
Branch Office

War Relocation Authority

Mr. Lee - WRA file

O.W.I

Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phone 5-7541

WRA 11

April 28, 1943

For release upon receipt

Three district offices of the War Relocation Authority have been established in Idaho to assist farmers and other employers wishing to employ residents of WRA centers, according to H. Rex Lee, relocation supervisor for the western states.

W. W. Palmer, former Cassia county agent, will be in charge of the Idaho Falls district, which includes Lemhi, Clark, Freemont, Teton, Madison, Jefferson, eastern Custer, Butte, Bingham, Bonneville, Power, Bannock and Caribou counties. Mr. Palmer will be in Room 1, Federal Building, Idaho Falls. Edward Berman of Havre, Montana, will be Mr. Palmer's assistant and will be stationed at Pocatello.

Chester L. Mink, formerly of the Production Credit association of Twin Falls, will be in charge of the Twin Falls district which includes western Custer, Camas, Blaine, Gooding, Lincoln, Minidoka, Jerome, Twin Falls and Cassia counties. Mr. Mink's office will be at Room 14, Fidelity Bank Building, Twin Falls. E. J. Palmer, former Gooding county agent, will be Mr. Mink's assistant and will be stationed at Burley.

Frank M. Regan, formerly in charge of the WRA office at Helena, Montana, has been transferred to the Boise district. This district will include Adams, Valley, Washington, Payette, Gem, Boise, Canyon, Ada, Elmore, and Owyhee counties in Idaho and the following Oregon counties: Malheur, Grant, Harney, Lake, Baker, eastern Jefferson, Wheeler, Crook, western Deschutes, and western Klamath. Mr. Regan's office will be in Room 203 Idaho Building, Boise. Gilbert L. McMillan will be his assistant and will be stationed at the Farm Security camp, Nyssa, Oregon.

Mr. Lee said the policy of the War Relocation Authority is to encourage all loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to leave relocation centers for private employment in industry and agriculture. However, before an evacuee is released to accept such employment he is thoroughly investigated, and if there is any question of his loyalty to this country, he is not permitted to leave the center.

This program of releasing evacuees has been approved by both the department of justice and the war department.

Employers wishing to obtain seasonal and short-term evacuee labor may make application through the nearest United States employment service office or the closest War Relocation Authority office. Employers wishing year-round help should apply through one of the War Relocation Authority district offices.

# # # # #

Mr Lee
OWI file

Office of War Information
Branch Office

War Relocation Authority

Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phone 5-7541

WRA 13

May 3, 1943

For release upon receipt.

TOPAZ, UTAH - Offering 400 jobs to residents of the Central Utah Project, William L. Mildenhall, manager of the U. S. Employment service district office at Provo, spoke at Topaz Monday evening.

The offers cover the period from May until late November and include work in both the fields and in the food processing factories, canneries and packing plants.

Housing will be provided at a summer camp, established by the Farm Security Administration, within nine blocks of the center of the city of Provo. Representatives of the WRA visited the camp and reported that it offers provisions for workers and their families to be housed during the planting and harvesting season.

# # #

TOPAZ, UTAH - The camp Savage Language school recruiting team will arrive at the Central Utah Project on May 10 to interview candidates for the new course of Japanese instruction beginning on July 1. First Lieutenant Thomas P. Davis will head the team.

The new class will be comprised of 250 male citizens of Japanese ancestry recruited mainly from the relocation centers.

# # #

TOPAZ, UTAH - The commercial art studio of the Central Utah project is now working on a victory scroll in honor of the 112 local volunteers to the U. S. army. The scroll of honor will be encased in a glass front cabinet situated outside of one of the administration buildings.

# # #

TOPAZ, UTAH - Iwao Kawakami, one of the pioneer editors of the Topaz Times, Central Utah Project's newspaper, left the center on Sunday to resettle in Colorado. He has accepted a position as a linotype operator for the Burlington Call at Burlington.

# # #

TOPAZ, UTAH - The Salt Lake Japanese American Citizens League has presented miniature gold basketballs to the All-Star basketball team of the Central Utah Project. The local casabans won the recent Intermountain cage tourney.

# # #

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
Branch Office

War Relocation Authority

Mr Lee
O.W.I
Folder.

Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phone 5-7541

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5. injected.
14

WRA 12

May 1, 1943

For release upon receipt

A group of 38 Japanese-American youths reported Saturday morning at the Fort Douglas Reception Center for induction into the army, the first of several groups from WRA centers in Utah and Idaho.

The group received their notice to report from the Jerome County Selective Service board. They will be followed Tuesday by the first group of volunteers from the Central Utah Center at Topaz, which received orders from the Millard County Selective Service board.

From Fort Douglas the Nisei soldiers will go to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where they will be trained with other Japanese-American soldiers from other relocation centers from Hawaii and from the Japanese-American population outside of relocation centers.

The soldiers of Japanese ancestry from the Minidoka center formerly lived in Seattle and Portland, and most of them from Topaz lived in the San Francisco Bay area.

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The following editorial appeared in the Salt Lake City Telegram Monday, July 24:

CONCLUSIVE TEST OF PATRIOTISM

Recently 11 wounded men from Bushnell General hospital were feted in Salt Lake City. All were Japanese-Americans who had seen service in the Italian campaign. Most of them lost an arm or a leg and were sent to Bushnell for the fitting of artificial limbs.

It may have been something of a surprise to many Utahns to read about these Americans of Japanese ancestry and their fighting record in Uncle Sam's army. But these 11 are only a few of the hundreds of Japanese-Americans who have faught bravely for their country--America--been killed, wounded, and taken prisoner, praised for performing "brilliantly" in action and decorated for gallantry. And there are thousands more Japanese-Americans now going into action or preparing to do so. The first Japanese American combat unit, the 100th infantry battalion, was activated in May, 1942. It first went into action about a year ago in Italy. Since then up to last May members of this one battalion, fighting in many engagements and singled out for high praise in a 5th army citation, have received 900 purple hearts, 3 distinguished service crosses, 36 silver stars and 21 bronze stars.

News dispatches from Italy the last few days reveal the 100th battalion has now been expanded into the 442nd regimental combat team. All of the enlisted men and more than half of the officers of this regimental unit are Japanese-Americans. Eleanor Packard, U.P. correspondent with U. S. troops in Italy, said in a dispatch they were "rated equally with their American comrades on either flank and were winning the confidence of other troops for their fighting qualities." A few days ago, another news item reveals, they led an attack which threatened to outflank enemy strongholds blocking the way to Livorno and captured 2 villages in fierce fighting.

Japanese-Americans have seen plenty of action in this war on many fronts. Japanese-Americans in the Hawaiian territorial guard fought at Pearl Harbor, reportedly shooting down a raiding Jap plane and capturing the first Japanese prisoner, one half of the crew of a Japanese midget submarine which was wrecked on a Hawaiian reef. A Japanese technical sergeant in the air forces has won 2 distinguished flying crosses and an air medal with 5 oak leaf clusters for his gunnery work on more than 25 European theater bombing missions. Japanese-Americans are serving as interpreters, radio intelligence men and in other capacities all over the Pacific war theater. They have seen action on Bataan, at Tarawa, Kwajalein, New Guinea, Guadalcanal, New Britain and in the China-Burma-India theater.

In addition to the thousands of Japanese-Americans who are already on the fighting fronts, thousands more are training. There are today approximately 13,000 soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the army, more than half of whom are now outside the continental United States. There are Japanese-American girls in the W A C and in the nurses corps and more than 200 seamen in the U. S. merchant marine.

No one can say, after the record of volunteering for service, of gallantry in action and of blood sacrifice, that the second generation of Japanese in America have not in large numbers proved their loyalty to their country by their readiness to serve in its armed forces, to fight for it, and to die for it. What more conclusive test of patriotism is there?

# # # #

RELOCATION PROSPECTS - PACIFIC INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

H. Rex Lee
Relocation Supervisor, Salt Lake City

Numerous employment opportunities exist in the Pacific Intermountain area, but careful thought should be given to any plans for permanent relocation in this region.

Most of the job offers are of a seasonal nature in the farming, mining, lumbering, livestock, and railroad industries. Hotel, laundry and other service workers are also in demand; and some openings exist for secretaries, stenographers, bookkeepers, and in professional trades.

Work opportunities are best in Salt Lake City; Ogden and Provo, Utah; Spokane, Washington; and Pocatello and Boise, Idaho. It should be remembered, however, that these are all war-boom communities and present numerous obstacles to newcomers. Chief among these is the housing shortage. Facilities for families are almost impossible to find and single rooms for individual occupancy are seldom available.

It is true that wages are higher in these cities but living costs are also high--much higher than in smaller communities where lower wages are paid. Rents, food and clothing all are higher and a multitude of incidental expenses help to drain the pocketbook of the worker. Saving money is very difficult regardless of earnings.

Anyone looking forward to permanent resettlement in the Pacific Intermountain area or elsewhere should carefully consider the conditions that will probably prevail after the war. This area, in normal times, had surplus labor. There were more workers than jobs and unemployment ran high. When the war ends, thousands of workers now employed in war industries will be looking for new jobs. Other thousands of men discharged from the Army will be competing for every available peace-time job. Under such circumstances, Americans of Japanese ancestry who are now in this area may find conditions rather difficult.

At the present time, about 6,500 evacuees from relocation centers, plus several thousand voluntary evacuees and old-time established resident Japanese are located in the Pacific Intermountain area. This is believed near the saturation point and evacuees should consider carefully before entering the area for other than temporary residence. There is little question that the better opportunities for permanent resettlement are farther East.

Public sentiment, as a whole, is favorable towards evacuees, particularly in seasonal agricultural pursuits and in the service trades. Japanese workers have saved thousands of acres of important crops and in most instances have left an excellent impression on those with whom they come in contact. Special efforts are being made to facilitate transfer of these workers from seasonal to indefinite leave and locate them in permanent employment either in the Pacific Intermountain area or farther East.

The importance of proper conduct and the resulting receptive attitude cannot be stressed too strongly. Some few evacuees have brought discredit on the group as a whole by accepting work offers with no intention of taking the job or remaining with it until completed, even after the employer has gone to much trouble and expense in recruiting them and getting places for them to live. These few often make it more difficult for the many.

Thus it behooves all evacuees to have a sincere and honest desire to go to work, to expect fair treatment, and to give a full measure in return. Only in this way can you insure success of the program to return thousands of dependable and conscientious people--loyal to America--to their normal way of life.

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RELOCATION PROSPECTS - COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, EASTERN WYOMING AND MONTANA, WESTERN NEBRASKA, KANSAS, AND NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA

Harold S. Choate
Relocation Supervisor, Denver

People in the relocation centers, who are looking for opportunities to establish themselves in outside communities, should not plan on coming to Denver. This city offers very few openings for skilled workers, and opportunities for successful resettlement here are very limited. The housing shortage is acute, and homes for families are extremely hard to find. Moreover, the community has already reached, or possibly passed, its saturation point with regard to people of Japanese ancestry, and more arrivals would jeopardize the welfare of the entire Japanese-American population.

Except for seasonal work, especially in the sugar beet fields, all of northern Colorado should probably be erased from the thinking of relocation center residents as an area for prospective resettlement. It would be very unwise, in my opinion, to add to the number of people of Japanese ancestry who are already settled there. Consequently, the regional relocation office under my supervision will approve very few indefinite leaves for people applying for permission to come to Denver or northern Colorado. Those approved will be limited, in most instances, to a few skilled workers and to the families of workers already located there.

There are, however, many good opportunities in seasonal work, primarily in agriculture and related industries, and nobody who is disposed to accept seasonal employment need hesitate about accepting them. These seasonal workers will be given preferential consideration for any year-round employment opportunities that the area may afford, and special efforts will also be made to obtain openings for them farther east if they are looking for permanent employment.

Many evacuees are now beginning to recognize that smaller cities and towns, including rural communities, offer better resettlement opportunities, as a general rule, than the larger cities. Living costs are lower, housing is easier to find, and the families who settle in the small places have a better chance of gaining full acceptance in community life. They can find more friends and enjoy more security. In the larger cities what goes for acceptance is sometimes just getting lost in the crowd. There are a few good opportunities for year-round work in the smaller cities of the Denver territory outside Northern Colorado.

I recommend that more attention be given not only to the advantages of settling in smaller communities, but also to the greater security of employment in non-war industries, including the service trades. Workers in non-war industries are much less likely to lose their employment as a result of changing conditions. The pay may be lower, but the jobs are more secure.

Job opportunities in the Denver area, which extends from the southern boundary of New Mexico to the Canadian boundary in eastern Montana and western North Dakota, are more generally available in farming, lumbering, and railroading. I strongly recommend, however, that relocation center residents seeking outside employment on a year-round basis should look farther east where better jobs are more plentiful.

In spite of antagonistic propaganda, public sentiment in the mountain states is largely favorable. The intelligent conduct of the great majority of workers from the centers, who have located in the area, has been a most important factor in combating prejudice and in developing a better public understanding.

On the other hand, the relocation program has been retarded by an irresponsible minority, composed largely of younger men and boys who have failed to recognize their obligations to the employers who have hired them. They have taken jobs sometimes, apparently, with no intentions of keeping them more than a few days, and occasionally they have failed completely to report for work that they had signed up to accept before they left the relocation centers. The WRA is taking measures to discourage this irresponsible behavior, and all people in or from the centers should cooperate in controlling it.

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CHECK LIST FOR 303's and 388's

Leave

WAR RELOCATION
Salt Lake Di

Check List - Relocation Travel Assistance
Form 303

1. Relocated evacuee - date relocation from centers.
   Note: No travel assistance to west coast available to individuals leaving center after Jan. 2, 1945

2. Voluntary evacuee - date of voluntary evacuation from west coast.
   Note: Voluntary evacuee is one that left California between Feb. 19, 1942 & 3-29-42 for military Zone 1 and June 2, 1942 for the remainder of California

3. Acceptable Relocation Plan:
   ____(a) Support (Underline one or more)
   1. Independent Means 2. Hospitality Offer
   3. Self Employed 4. Employment
   5. If dependent, Proof of Support
   ____(b) H cusing - (Arrangements may be temporary.)

4. ____Inter-Area Clearance U.S.E.S.

5. ____Form 156 - Transportation of Property, or "None" written on Form 303.

6. Form 303 - Application for assistance:
   ____(a) To be completed and signed by applicant for himself and those to accompany him.
   ____(b) Call applicant's attention to statement concerning previous relocation grants.
   ____(c) Call attention to "Excludee Statement".
   ____(d) If no property to be transported put "None". If property, attach Form 156.
   ____(e) Establish cost of direct travel.

7. ____Transportation by private automobile: check approved gasoline rations.

8. ____If alien, approval by U. S. Attorney and if Parolee or Deportee, by Department of Justice.

9. If visit to Center enroute is requested:
   ____(a) Complete Form WRA 388 (5 copies)

   ____(b) For eligibility check: (1) Relationship of those in center, (2) Request for visit, (3) Violation of labor regulations

Check List - Center Visits for Relocation Planning

1. Relocation Plan:
   ____(a) Is proposed plan definite and reasonable?
   ____(b) Can it be developed within 30 days?

2. Conditions of Visit:
   ____(a) Close family members. ____(c) Evidence of request for visit
   ____(b) Potential business associates ____(d) No violation of employment regulations
   ____(e) Could plan be developed without visit?

TOOELE ORDNANCE DEPOT

TOOELE UTAH

OFFERS
WORK WITH A POST WAR
FUTURE

T O O E L E O R D N A N C E D E P O T

T O O E L E O R D N A N C E D E P O T

LOCATION

Nestled between the Wasatch and the Stansbury mountains, just north of the Stockton Bar and within sight of the Great Salt Lake, Tooele Ordnance Depot enjoys one of the most scenic locations of any Ordnance installation in the country. Only 38 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, the depot is sufficiently isolated to meet its needs without being completely out of range of a metropolitan area. The depot is but five miles from Tooele City, the Tooele County seat, and fifteen miles from Grantsville. Housing is available in both of these communities as is regular bus service to the depot. Numerous canyons afford residents of this area convenient, as well as beautiful, recreation spots.

SIZE

One of the largest such installations in the United States, Tooele Ordnance Depot covers 27,000 acres and is made up of shops of various kinds, warehouses, storage igloos and administration buildings.

MISSION

The size and importance of T.O.D.'s mission is increasing daily. Charged with the storage and shipping of ammunition and general supplies, the maintenance of combat equipment and the reclamation of fired artillery cartridge cases, the depot plays a vital part in the war effort. Through the last-mentioned operation, millions of pounds of brass are returned to the commercial markets each month.

A PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE

To avoid the inconveniences attendant upon living a great distance from their work, a large percentage of Tooele Ordnance Depot employees live in TOD Park, a completely modern, self-governing community with ample housing accommodations. Housing units ranging from those with one bedroom to units including three bedrooms are available, furnished or unfurnished, at minimum costs.

For unmarried persons who prefer to live even more economically, Civilian Housing provides comfortable rooms in dormitories. This mode of living offers individuals an opportunity to dwell in comfort (daily maid service is but one of the advantages) for as little as $8.00 per month. The informality of dormitory life has much appeal inasmuch as it is supplemented by access to recreation halls (there is a separate one for feminine workers who prefer relaxation with an unmixed group of companions) and a conveniently located cafeteria.

The TOD Park shopping center is no farther from the dormitories than it is from TOD Park dwellings. A drug store and a market, both well equipped to serve such a community, a beauty shop, a barber shop, and a post office offer essential services to residents of this area.

Open to dormitory dwellers as well as to citizens of TOD Park, the activities program provides recreation to suit every taste. During the winter season the T.O.D. Bowling League offers an opportunity for splendid exercise as well as enjoyable companionship one night each week. During the summer, softball teams and tennis courts keep the athletically-inclined employees of T.O.D. in good condition mentally and physically.

Other activities include moving pictures three nights a week at the TOD Theater, dances every Saturday night in the TOD Park Community Center, four church services on Sunday and such programs as Red Cross Classes and home nursing groups. All of this is in addition to parties and meetings arranged by the TOD Park Tenant Council, the group composed of TOD Park residents and organized for governmental purposes.

To counteract occasional touches of wanderlust, persons living in this area may take advantage of the "Shoppers' Special" bus which leaves TOD Park for Salt Lake City each day at 9:00 A.M., returns at 4:15 P.M. and costs T.O.D. employees only 80 cents per round trip. On Sunday the bus does not return until 9:30 P.M. Hourly bus service is available between TOD Park and Tooele.

Living in this pleasant manner and secure in the knowledge that they have a post-war future in work at Tooele Ordnance Depot, T.O.D. employees have every reason to be contented.

A PLACE IN WHICH TO REAR A FAMILY

Away from the dangers of city traffic, with limitless expanses in which youngsters may play in safety, TOD Park offers an excellent environment for children. Schools, staffed with well-qualified teachers, solve the educational problem for children from the age of two years to those ready for Junior High School. The day nursery provides the employed mother with the peace-of-mind so important for the woman doing a war job, by taking care of small children from 7:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. The youngsters receive every possible attention ranging from health check-ups to scientifically-prepared meals, supervised

play and rest periods, for the nominal fee of $3.00 per week.

For the teen-age group there is a special program including regular meeting nights, parties, and an opportunity to experiment with their own governmental problems. Four Scout groups provide constructive, enjoyable activities for both boys and girls.

A PLACE IN WHICH TO WORK

Any small part of the work at Tooele Ordnance Depot constitutes a vital war job. It is obvious that a wide variety of talents and abilities are necessary to conduct a business with so many ramifications.

In addition to all of the advantages which government service offers under ordinary conditions (26 days of annual leave and 15 days of sick leave each year, to mention two) Tooele Ordnance Depot offers jobs which will not end with the war. A permanent installation, T.O.D. has a post-war program which will provide work for years after the fighting ceases. T.O.D. employees need not worry about the mad scramble to find peace-time jobs in an unsettled outside world.

Another interesting feature about working at T.O.D. is the comparatively new Suggestion Program which provides every employee with an opportunity to profit from any improvements or workable new ideas he may have to offer. The employee who can suggest a better way of doing a job, a way which will save either time or material, is in line for a cash award which amounts to a bonus for extra effort.

The new, modern hospital with its competent staff of doctors and dentists is another important factor for

T.O.D. employees and their dependents. Hospitalization is offered at these unbelievably low rates: $2.50 per day for medical cases and $3.50 per day for surgical and obstetrical cases. These rates include medicine, laboratory fees, medical attention (and the cost of the operation in surgical cases) in addition to room and board.

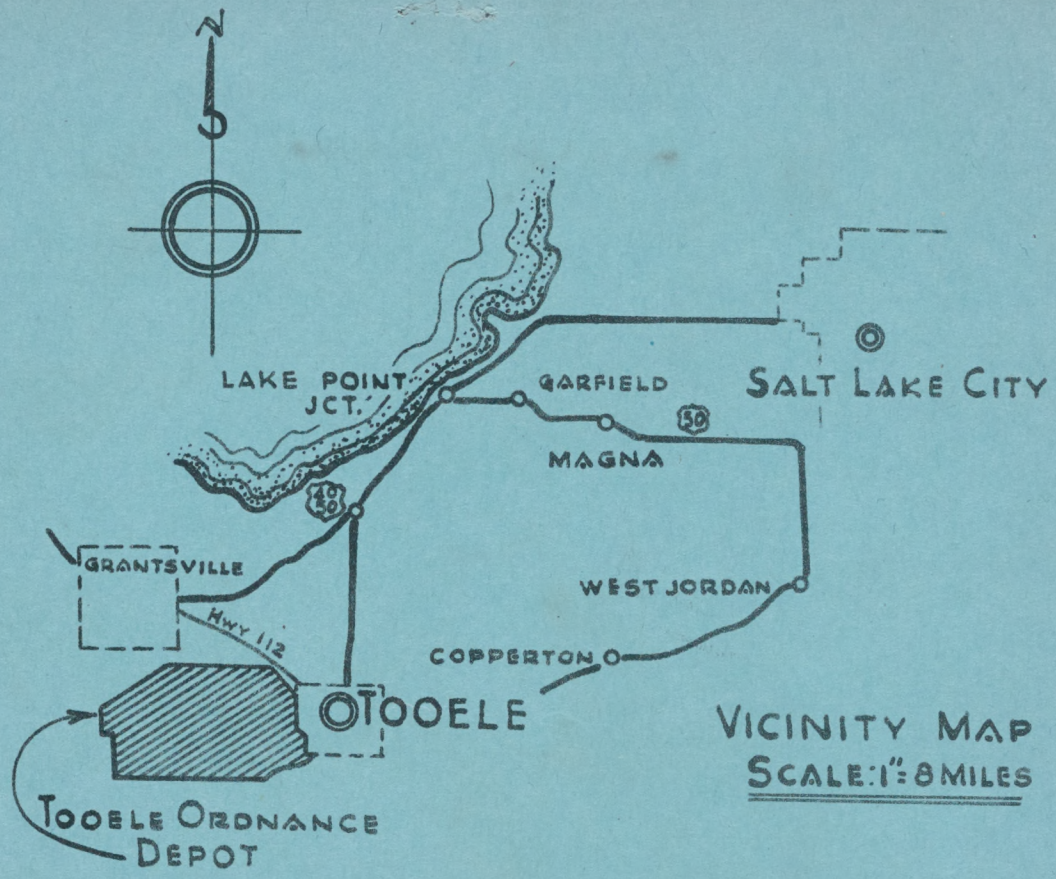
Nothing is overlooked in the effort to make working at Tooele Ordnance Depot a pleasant experience. Transportation to and from the job is provided for residents of TOD Park and the dormitories. Cafeterias are located throughout the area so that employees in all sections of the vast installation may obtain nourishing midday meals.

Why not join this happy group of essential workers if you are qualified to do one of the following jobs? If you are not now employed in an essential industry, go to your nearest U.S.E.S. office and register for work at Tooele Ordnance Depot. There is a need for:

(See next page)

Automotive Mechanics (And Helpers)
Blacksmiths
Clerk Typists (Some with Bookkeeping Experience)
Clerk Stenographers
Cost Clerks
Electricians (one Lineman)
Explosive Operators
Explosive Trainee
Firefighters
Foremen of Laborers
Foremen of Track
High Pressure Firemen
Laborers
Low Pressure Firemen
Machinists
Munitions Handlers
Operator (Automotive Equipment, Heavy Duty)
Painters (Spray)
Patrolmen
Plumbers
Rough Carpenters
Sheet Metal Workers
Steamfitters
Tiremen
Truck Drivers

Get a T.O.D. job with a post-war future !!!!!!!!!!



VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 8 MILES

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TOOELE ORDNANCE DEPOT

Investigation Report Outline
By M. Hayano, Sept. 1944

PART I

I. Location:

a. Thirty five miles southwest of Salt Lake City.
b. 3½ miles from the town of Tooele -- population 7,000.
c. Surrounded by rolling hills on three sides and Salt Lake on the north.

II. Magnitude of the depot:

a. Approximately 29,000 acres - or about 7 miles wide and 9 miles long.
b. $35,000,000 project.
c. Elevation 4,600 feet.

III. Climate:

a. Maximum 93° in the summer, and 0° in the winter.
b. Some snow in the winter.

IV. Buildings:

a. 1. Tod Park: --- 270 units and 1080 apartments.
2. Community Halls.
3. School buildings.
4. Nursery.
5. Stores: -- Drug Stores, dry goods, gorcery, beauty parlor, barber shop, post office.
b. Army barracks: -- 16 two story and cafeteria, dining hall.
c. Administration building and five officers' quarters.
d. Hospitals.
e. Cleaning and reclaiming factories.
f. 10 army storage buildings approximately 150 x 600.
g. Five cartridge buildings approximately 150 x 400.
h. 810 "igloos": storage for ammunition, approximately 26' x 80' concrete construction.
i. P.W. camps --- near lake. 800 prisoners.

V. Railroads:

a. Approximately 90 miles of rails within the depot.
b. 3 different railroads running across the depot.
c. Five locomotives operating in the project.

soda fountain, etc.)
Post Office.
Dry cleaning and laundry agency.
Barber shop, (no barber at the time.)
Beauty shop.

VIII. Education Facilities:

a. Nursery and kindergarten:
Provisions have been made for care of children from two to five years of age in the children's service building which is located immediately east of the community building. This service is provided for children of those employed mothers who are desirous of having their children cared for during the day. 7:00 A.M. to 6:30 P.M.

b. Staff:
Employed by the Tooele County Board of Education.
Experienced and reliable teachers according to the standards of the State of Utah.

c. Program:
Hot lunch at noon.
Snacks in the A.M. and P.M.
Cots with sheets and blankets.
Outdoor features.
50¢ per day charged including meals.
36 children in nursery now.

d. Elementary Schools:
Enrollment 109 at present.
5 classrooms being used now and
5 more classrooms are available.
Up to 6th grade; above 6th grade pupils must go to Tooele in the bus.

e. Note: The school building and nursery building are modern in construction and equipped with all the conveniences and equipment. Clinic in nursery is free of charge.

IX. Hospital:

a. Equipped with 200 bed hospital.
b. The most competent physicians and nurses.
c. Charges, 50¢ for call.
d. Charges $2.50 per day for hospitalization including all services.

X. Bus Service:

a. Hourly bus service to Tooele; 25¢ round trip.
b. A daily "shoppers' Special" bus to Salt Lake City 80¢ round trip.

PART II

I. Type of Work:

a. Loading and unloading ammunition to and from freight cars and storage houses called igloos: - name taken from Eskimo hut.

b. Ammunition:
1. Various types and weights.
2. All ammunition is un-fused and safe to handle. No chance of explosion.
3. Maximum weight to carry is 71 lb.
4. Other heavier bombs (500 lb.) are handled by "fork truck".

c. Igloos:
1. Concrete construction:- 26' x 80' and 12' high, semicircular in section.
2. Placed 400 feet apart and over 800 of them in this depot.
3. Covered with dirt, and weeds are growing at sides and top.

d. Work:
1. Work in crew of 15 men with a foreman.
2. Manual labor and outdoor job.
3. No production work, strictly warehouse job.
4. Need a truck driver, a fork truck operator in a crew.
5. No smoking allowed except at places provided for smoking.
6. Workmen may take their lunch to work or may eat at cafeteria.
7. Quick promotion for skilled mechanics seen.

II. Eligibility:

a. One must go (P.M.G.O.) Provost Marshal General Office clearance.
b. All persons over 26 years of age with families---wife, children, or other parents.
c. A person over 18 years old who is deferred from military service, physically fit.
d. Bacholors and Isei are not recommended for employment at present, but Issei members of family can live in apartments.
e. A bachelor who lives with other families is permissable.
f. It is a Civil Service Job.
g. Other outside jobs are available for skilled girl stenographers.
h. Possible deferrment from military service.

III. Wages:

a. Basic pay of 77¢ per hour or $40.00 per week.
b. Gradual increase every 6 weeks; to 82¢, 86¢, 91¢, and 96¢ per hour.
c. Time and hald for over 40 hours.
d. At present, working schedule is 48 hours per week.
e. 15 days sick leave and 26 days of annual leave with pay per year.
f. The job is frozen for the duration and 6 months after. One may quit or may continue on his own will after that.

IV. Miscellaneous information:

a. Personnel who accompanied us, were:
Mr. Ted Lewis, WRA director in Salt Lake City,
Colonel Henry E. Minton, Commander of T.O.D. (Absent at the time)
Lieut. Colonel Burns, who took us around the ammunition sections.
Captain Bush showed us around project, and
Captain Kenny furnished us with some information.

b. Other ordnance depot in the U.S. where the Japanese descendants are employed is at Sioux, 2, Nebraska. (some Issei are also employed).

c. Approximately 6 to 7 thousand Japanese in the State of Utah and around 4,000 in Salt Lake City and its vicinity. In the City they are engaging in various businesses such as: Hotels, [illegible] cleaning and laundry, groceries, mining, barber shops, meat packing houses, jewelers, and other professional trades.

d. TOD park residents will run the community as any other small town and the Japanese tenants can take part in political and social activities.

e. There are no garages for tenants but anaample parking space is provided for them: -- observe rules.

f. Soliciting:
1. Soliciting on government property is forbidden.

g. Disturbances:
1. All disturbances should be reported immediately to the office. After office hours, report to night man at Community Building.
2. Night watchman patrol the project all night.
3. Serious disturbances will be reported to the FBI.

h. Pay telephone booths are provided at various locations throughout the project.

i. Garbage and ashes are collected by a company.

V. The racial feeling is favorable in the town of Tooele since Army officials have contacted individually all important officials of the town. They understand that there should be no hard feeling against the Japanese. A few Japanese have been living at Tooele for many years and have a respectable reputation.

Army officials are intelligent, broad minded, dependable, and courteous. (as far as we can judge from our contacts.)

ADDRESS BY OTTIS PETERSON, SALT LAKE AREA, RELOCATION SUPERVISOR,
BEFORE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, MILLS COLLEGE,
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

My assigned topic for this morning's institute program is "A Japanese-American Looks at Relocation". So finally, after months of working with this people, listening to their trials and tribulations and doing what I can to help solve their problems, I find myself at least temporarily completing the transition to present their viewpoint.

Before taking a look at relocation through the eyes of the evacuees however, it may be well to review briefly the history of the evacuation and relocation to date. Many of you, of course, are familiar with the mass exodus of 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, one of the largest group migrations of human beings in modern history.

I use the word human being advisedly. From many of the attacks made upon them, one often finds it difficult to remember that these people have two legs. They have two arms, They have a head, a brain and a heart--and they have a soul. They walk upright. Some of them speak English. Some of them speak Japanese. A great number are able to handle both languages. But to a great number of people on the Pacific Coast and to some, but not so many, elsewhere, they are not human beings. They are the enemy. The reasoning is simple. They look like the people we are fighting. The tradition of the melting pot, that institution which is popularly supposed to make us all Americans, is forgotten. These people were born in Japan, or theirparents were born in Japan, hence they are Japanese. This vociferous minority is admitting that the melting pot is licked. First, they say, we must get rid of the Japs. But let's carry this reasoning further. Who comes Next, the negroes and other minorities? Then they may say, let's eliminate the Greeks, the Italians, the Germans, the English and the rest. Eventually the only ones

left in America would be we Swedes and the Indians.

That is the feeling which has engendered before and since the evacuation by this highly vocal minority. I am happy to report it is my personal belief that the efforts of these groups have failed, have indeed boomeranged to arouse right thinking Americans to the dangers such opinions engender.

At any rate the evacuation is a fact. On February 19, 1942, the President issued an executive order authorizing the Secretary of War, or military commanders designated by him, to prescribe military areas from which any or all persons might be excluded, or in which their movements might be restricted.

On March 2, 1942, the commanding general of the Western Defense Command designated two military zones in the states of Oregon, Washington, California and Arizona, from which certain persons might be excluded.

It should be emphasized and remembered that neither the President nor the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command ever ordered or suggested that the people to be evacuated should be confined or restricted in their movements outside the exclusion areas on the Pacific Coast.

It was soon apparent, however, that 112,000 people simply could not pick up and leave the coastal area without some kind of assistance and supervision. In various communities eastward from the exclusion areas, the appearance of the approximately 8,000 voluntary evacuees who left the Coast ahead of the freeze order caused unfriendly tension and misunderstanding. In addition, many families needed assistance in finding and traveling to new locations where they could support themselves and establish new homes. Consequently, the voluntary evacuation was halted and the freeze order issued.

The people were moved, first into temporary assembly centers where they remained under Army supervision until the relocation centers, operated by the War Relocation Authority, were ready to receive them.

At these ten Centers, the evacuees receive food, housing, a clothing allowance and some work opportunities for which the maximum pay allowed is $19 per month. Of course medical care is also provided as is schooling through the high school level. The medical program is operated largely by the nineteen dollar a month specialists, the evacuee doctors, and the school curriculum is planned to stress Americanization. Let me assure you that life at the Centers is no bed of roses. The families are housed in individual rooms in large barrack type buildings, heated by individual stoves. There is no running water or plumbing in the buildings in which the people reside. The washrooms, latrines and laundry rooms are in central buildings, one to each block of barracks housing about 250 people. Meals are also served in community mess-halls, cafeteria style.

Rather extensive farming activities are carried on at each Center to make them all as nearly self-supporting as possible. There is at the present time an actual labor shortage within the Centers because of the number of people who have relocated permanently or have left the Centers on temporary seasonal leave to assist the agricultural harvest in the Rocky Mountain states.

Summer time residents at the Center have been pretty much reduced to the lame, the blind, the aged and the very young. Even the children of high school are joining with Caucasian high school children in answering the call to harvest the crops. Where necessary and where it is a practice of surrounding schools, centers have declared harvest holidays to turn the younger generation into the farm fields.

However, to go back to the first movement of evacuees from the Pacific Coast to the centers, the first year or so of existence of WRA was devoted largely to the difficult job of establishing the necessities of community life in the new wartime cities.

Transfer of evacuees from the assembly centers to the relocation centers continued from early May until November of 1942, and the WRA staff had its hands full in those early days getting them housed, arranging to feed them, providing sanitation and safeguarding against the outbreak of epidemics.

The leave program which I have mentioned commenced even in the midst of this confusion. The WRA has taken the position from the first that it was not only unAmerican to keep individuals within the centers when their loyalty had been established but that it hindered the War effort by keeping so many hands idle in a time of manpower shortage.

Before there could be any wholesale movement from the centers, however, it was necessary to take adequate steps to safeguard national security. We have recognized from the first that some of the evacuees have stronger ties with Japn than with the United States.

But how to determine the loyalty of these people, how to single out the pro-Japanese? The Federal Bureau of Investigation had apprehended all aliens, not only Japanese but of other enemy countries, believed to be potentially dangerous to the national security. But there were others to be weeded out.

An important step in this segregation process was a registration conducted in February, 1943, in collaboration with the Army. A questionnaire used during this registration gave the complete history of the evacuee. A searching inquiry followed any questionable information as it did any information found in FBI records which were made available to the War Relocation Authority.

These people of questionable loyalty or those who have openly acknowleged that their sympathies lie with Japan, have been segregated at the Tule Lake Segregation Center in northern California.

I hope you will appreciate that the troubles about which you have been reading at Tule Lake are to be expected there and people in other centers should not be penalized in public opinion because of these difficulties.

Indeed, a large percentage of the people at Tule Lake are not the notorious bad actors you would expect from reading about them but are there simply because they are exercising any individual's God given right to live where they want to live. These people have indicated they want to live in Japan, hence are sitting out the war in a single segregation center.

There is, however, a certain number of trouble-makers who are making definite efforts to hinder the war program and now that they are in Tule Lake, their scope is reduced to agitation among other evacuees in the center.

Now that the segregation process is virtually completed, we are opening wider the gates of relocation and redoubling our efforts to restore the people living at the other centers to private life at the earliest opportunity. Our efforst have succeeded to such an extent that we are now in process of liquidating one center.

The evacuees are scattering to the four corners of the nation, settling nearly everywhere outside of the evacuated area. In some places they are being accepted wholeheartedly and without a question. In others, their way is more difficult. Our actual financial assistance in this relocation movement is rather limited, being only trainfare and a cash grant of $25.00. We have a field organization however, which assists them in their innumerable problems and we have working arrangements with most federal and state agencies which place them about on the same basis as other people.

After they leave the centers on indefinite leave, the evacuees are their own free agents, at liberty to move anywhere outside the evacuated area. The

WRA asks only that our central address section in Washington be kept informed of any changes in postoffice address. Special mailing cards for this purpose are provided when they leave the centers.

Another development of recent months has been the reinstitution of selective service. Few people realize that there are now more than 11,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in American uniform. The bulk of them are volunteers or pre-evacuation draftees. But selective service channels have recently been reopened and there is now a constant flow of young manpower into the Army from the centers and from families on the outside.

This, briefly, is the history of the evacuation and relocation to date. Now then, what do the people most vitally concerned in this, the evacuees themselves, think? I would like to discard my role as a relocation supervisor and revert to type as a newspaperman to give you what I believe to be an objective summary of the thinking going on in the minds of these young Americans with almond eyes and yellow skin, yes, and of their parents too, a great many of them aged and feeble to a point where they must be supported by their children if they leave a center.

There is, of course, no uniform thinking. There are 112,000 evacuees and there are about that many ideas about various aspects of the evacuation. But I believe it can be divided first into two groups, those within the centers and those on the outside, and within these classifications, into three divisions, the issei or alien Japanese, the nisei or American-born and who have never returned to Japan, and the kibei, the American-born Japanese who spent several years in Japan, generally for educational purposes.

There is all the difference in the world between evacuees remaining with the centers and those on the outside.

The bitterness engendered by the evacuation has continued to fester

as an open sore in a great number of people within the centers. They have lived in comparative seclusion and in idleness for two years. They have been reading the Pacific Coast publications and the dislike and actual hatred expressed by many people in these journals have poisoned their minds and hearts. They have an actual fear of the vast unknown beyond the center gates. They believe that all this nation has given up the ghost of democracy, the tradition of the melting pot. They ask curiously of their friends returning for visits, "Ist it really safe to leave the Center?" Are you getting along all right on the outside?"

To the evacuee who musters up the courage, the pioneering spirit to venture outside, all this changes. Of course many of them remember the severe financial losses which they took in the evacuation, particularly when they are working now at day labor rates. Of course they are occasionally subject to the heart breaking setbacks which almost any minority must meet from day to day. But on the whole, they are finding that there is an America after all. To be true, it is an America busy with the grim business of war. To be true, they find reminders from time to time that they look like the little yellow men we are fighting. But they also find that their fellow Americans are generally willing to lend them a hand. They are finding men of the cloth with a deep and sincere conviction that all people are brothers under the skin and who have the courage to back up that conviction. They are finding elected officials who remember their oath to uphold the constitution of the United States and have the courage to tell off the occasional hotheads who cannot distinguish between their neighbors on the home front and the people we are fighting.

All this shows in the thinking of the people on the outside, particularly the young nisei. They have the resiliency of any young Americans to

bounce back, to forget the past and look to the future.

They are proud to enter the Army. You hear of no arrests of young Americans of Japanese blood outside the centers for failure to answer the call to duty. I know of one widow in Utah who has five sons and a daughter. They had a small farm and were getting full production out of it in answer to the nation's call for food and still more food. Today that old lady has a service flag with five stars on it in her window. She was proud to do her bit for this country even though she is an alien. Her sons refused proffered deferment. She and her daughter are working the land alone with what seasonal help they are able to hire in a tight labor market.

This is all the more admirable if you can understand the attitude of these young soldiers that they are going forth to die. It is a hangover from the land of their ancestors where anyone entering military service is given up for lost. That may be why they fight with a fierce fatalism. That may be why 40 percent of the first company of young Japanese-Americans in the landings in Italy were casualties. That may be why their Commanding Officer extended the highest kind of ommendation of them after the landing operations. Nevertheless, it takes courage and a sincere belief in one's country to go forth with such an idea. And these young Japanese-Americans have just that.

There is a single doubt in the minds of some of them, especially those who are leaving alien parents and other loved ones behind. An old issei leader told me about it the other day.

"I make it a practice", he said, "to give each one of the boys a farewell dinner. Invite their parents and friends. And one or two of the boys have come up to me after these dinners and asked me to look after those they leave behind. There is a very real fear in the minds of some of them that the race haiters will make good their threats to 'ship the whole mess back to Japan and to hell with the constitution'".

These young people on the outside still are unable to understand the evacuation. But for the large part, they are taking a philosophical attitude about the whole thing. They have regained their sense of equilibrium. They recognize the unjustness of war, but they realize that injustices are visited on deserving and undeserving alike. They are, for the most part, looking forward, not backward.

The same attitude is true, to a certain degree, among the issei who have ventured beyond the security of the center. But the evacuation is much easier for them to understand.

I have had any number of nisei tell me that their parents, particularly their fathers, packed their suitcases quietly after the first flashes of the Pearl Harbor attack, and expected to be led away to internment camps by department of justice agents. Their children tell me the parents were astonished at being allowed to remain at liberty so long.

The parents rarely express themselves, never unless you can obtain their confidence. I have managed to establish close relationships with a few issei and their conversation backs up the more freely expressed ideas of the younger generation. They fully expected to be locked up, or even worse, for the duration of the war.

But complete evacuation of their families, including citizen children, born under the flag of the United States, came as a shock to them. It was unexpected, more so among them than among their children who could see the handwriting on the wall. However, the older folks who have followed their children outside the centers have an equally good attitude as the nisei.

One old gentlemean expressed it this way: "We are fortunate to be living in the United States. This is a civilized country."

Curiously enough, although there is a certain amount of logic behind it

the greatest resentment I have heard expressed against the evacuation outside of the centers is among the pre-Pearl Habor issei outside the boundaries of the evacuated area.

These people are concerned lest their hard won position and acceptance in their own locality is lost to the sudden influx of newcomers.

They welcome their relatives and friends but do nothing to encourage other migrants. In this they are unlike their children. The nisei either welcome people of their kind as a widening circle of acquaintances or take them as a matter of course. The matter of acceptance or jeopardizing their position does not seem to worry them greatly.

You will find few groups more active in their patriotism than the issei and nisei on the outside who are truly loyal to the United States. They are among the leaders in war activities. A great number volunteered when selective service channels of service were closed to them. There is Japanese blood in Red Cross blood banks all over the country. They have organized their own war bond campaigns. One cafe operator in Ogden, Utah is among the 10 highest indidivual purchasers of war bonds in the city.

In Idaho Falls, Idaho, recently, a story was published of the arrest and fining of five Japanese gamblers. That was all that was pubished. The story behind the story is this. These Japanese were all lower class evacuees, heavy gamblers, who had refused to participate in the war bond camaign being conducted by the established Japanese colony.

The men became involved in a card game in the backroom of a local cafe, Some nights later the established residents gradually wandered away from the game and eventually tipped off the police. As a result, the gamblers each contributed $150 in court and had no war bonds to show either.

What about the kibei on the outside? They, more than any other group, are on the spot. They have the advantages of citizenship. They have had the

opportunity to absorb the militaristic philosophies and racial hatreds fostered by the current Japanese regime. They are young, with all the energy and fierce zeal of which youth is capable. If any were to be actively disloyal to the United States, possible of being an actual threat to the internal security of the country it is these young folks, born here and educated in Japan.

Yet it is my considered opinion that the kibei outside the centers, are leaders in loyalty to the United States. There are a number of them in most dangerous military work rendering invaluable service ~~in the south pacific~~. I have a number of valued acquaintances among the kibei in the intermountain states and I rate them highly, both in personal integrity and loyalty to the United States.

Mind you, these kibei of whom I speak are those outside the centers. With the kibei in the centers, it is an entirely different story. Egged on by the disloyal among the issei and through their own natural inclinations the kibei within the centers have been the most constant source of active agitation and trouble.

They profess an extreme bitterness because of the evacuation. But is this bitterness, this disloyalty, traceable to the evacuation? In some cases probably yes but in most instances, from what I have been able to gather, it is simply a talking point they have used to stir doubt and create dissension among their impressionable nisei neighbors.

Internal security officers at the projects tell me that almost invariably the kibei are behind any difficulties which may arise, such as the active violence in the early days at Manzanar and Poston and more recently at Tule Lake.

The so-called riots at Tule Lake which forced the Army to take possession were engineered by a group of kibei, the only persons of Japanese ancestry the Army saw fit to evacuate from Hawaii. Fortunately most of these troublesome

individuals with their warped minds and misguided loyalties are now at Tule Lake. They have caused trouble before and may again although under a second segregation process, they are being isolated within the camp.

All of them are not yet in Tule Lake, however. The first segregation was by no means perfect and some individuals who should have been transferred were left behind.

These kibei are believed to be the motivating force behind most of the recent agitation at some centers against selective service. As you may know, upwards of 50 men from the Heart Mountain, Wyoming center refused to answer the call and are now awaiting federal prosecution. I have talked with people at the center and with friends of these people outside.

They all agree that the young men involved are not intentionally bad, or disloyal. They are, for the most part, callow, impressionable youths whose minds are fertile ground for agitators. And look at the potent basis for agrument that we have given these agitators.

Here are some of the points outlined in a petition protesting selective service, which was presented by one center:

Why is 4-C, the brand of an enemy alien which has also been the classification of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, changed now?

Why can't an honorably discharged nisei travel in the evacuated area during the war period?

Why are the nisei going into segregated units?

Why cannot citizenship privileges be given to parents of the nisei soldiers in the same manner as that given to Chinese?

If the nisei are assumed loyal enough to fight for this country why are they not permitted to go to the Pacific coast?

These are excellent questions, all highly debatable. But as many

questions could be raised by Caucasians. The point is that in time of war, such questions are not raised. Injustices and inequalities are common in all groups at time of war. To the nisei and kibei more than any other group in the United States today, this trite expression holds true: "Ours is not to reason why. Ours is but to do or die."

Yet there are those individuals within the Centers who prefer to become perverted idealists, who prefer to mark up against their names the hated title of "draft dodger" which will follow them through the remainder of their lives.

These are problems that the constant conflicts between nisei and kibei present within the centers. Not that it holds uniformly true. Some of the most active agitators are nisei, some of them highly intelligent, who have the courage of their convictions, who believe that the evacuation is basically wrong and unAmerican and refuse to be pushed around until something is done about it.

The younger nisei are also under constant pressure from their parents. Young men 18 to 23 or 24 years old who, by no manner of reasoning should remain in the centers, are held there under strong parental domination. Most of this reluctance on the part of the older people to let their children go is based on fear of the outside, fear of the unknown, rather than disloyalty.

The issei remember their own rather unhappy pasts in the turbulent days of the formative west and are reluctant to put their children to this test. The issei too, have listened to the arguments of the agitators and many of them wonder if they should give up the fight to become Americans.

I would like here, to interject a word about the very young nisei, those youngsters of school age and under whom are not able to express an opinion of their own. The War Relocation Authority has made every effort to

build an Americanism program in the centers. Studies all conform to the curricula outlined for public schools in the particular state in which the center is located. Most teachers and all school administrators are caucasian.

Yet there is a real possibility that many of the younger generation will be more naturally kibei than nisei before this program is over and the centers closed. They hear more Japanese and less English than before the evacuation. They are among their own kind constantly and the younger children are beginning to look upon white children as curiosities. Even if the issei parents are loyal, they are losing some of the control of their children because of the gradual breakdown of family life through community messhalls and close, cramped living quarters.

Another problem which should be born in mind is the underage nisei in Tule Lake. They are there through no fault of their own, but simply because their parents ended up in the segregation center. Many of these potential young Americans are rapidly becoming young Japanese. It is unfortunate that such a condition should develop in the land of the free.

The issei within the centers are proving the big bottleneck of relocation. Some of them are as disloyal as the younger agitators but few of them actively so. I gain the impression every time I enter a center that the average issei is simply content to drift with the tide.

He has made his bid for acceptance, for a place in the American way of life. He is old and his days of usefulness are numbered. He is not capable of renewing the fight. He may hope to return to his homeland to spend his reclining days, consequently is reluctant to express an open loyalty to this country, even though he hopes his children may one day be good Americans. He is proud of the service star flag in his window.

If postwar sentiment dies down, he may seek to establish himself again in a small way or may live in a home provided by his children. But right now

the center is a refuge, a place of security for him to sit out the war. In many instances, he is happier than he has ever been. He is among his old cronies and has no worries. He can play cards all day or sleep until noon and just get up in time for noonday "brunch". If the idleness in the center becomes too much for his naturally industrious nature he can take a job that is not too hard and get paid $16 per month. Some nisei children on the outside told me the other day that they had asked their father to come out and live with them. He is a skilled photo retoucher and they found him a job paying $75 a week and an apartment in the same building as theirs. But he simply yawned, scratched his head and said: "Not now. I think I wait a year." That is typical of what the average issei thinks of relocation.

What of the future? Are all the evacuees going to return to their former Pacific Coast homes when the military determines that the emergency is over? Here again, the opinions are as varied as the individuals.

Most of the evacuees, when ordered back from the Pacific Coast, believed the action to be temporary, possibly of several months duration but no more. They left their affairs in various makeshift arrangements. Some of them simply turned over their homes or small farms or business properties to their neighbors, asking them to take care of them for a few months.

Others simply locked the door and walked out. This was particularly true of small merchants. Some people stored their belongings in Japanese churches and others took advantage of storage facilities offered by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, forerunner of the WRA.

Almost everyone with whom I have talked, and who has property on the Coast, either real estate or personal belongings, hopes to get back if only for a look around, to satisfy their curiosity about what has happened in the years since the exodus. Some of them will stay. Others will conduct their

own voluntary evacuation, this time on a permanent basis.

One estimate is as good as another concerning the number who hope to return to make their homes permanently. There is, for example, the findings of an American Friends Service Committee in Chicago. This committee reports a significant change in the resettlers outlook on relocation during the past several months. It reports a definite and steady trend toward permanent residence in Chicago.

"There is less talk about returning to the West Coast", the report relates. "There is more shipment of furniture and belongings from California storage; there are more leases sought in preference to the almost unanimous preference for month-to-month tenancy in 1943; there is a more sober attitude toward post-war jobs in Chicago; and, though the process is slow, whole family units are finding residence here."

Then there is the report of a well-known Japanese insurance agent with whom I talked for more than two hours only a few weeks ago. He had just returned from an extensive trip through most of the large eastern cities in which evacuees have settled.

"The people, he said, "like Cleveland, Detroit and places further East. They will stay there if the opportunities are right after the war."

That is a very important phrase in considering any movement of evacuees after the war, "If the opportunities are right".

I am confident that the pioneers in the relocation program east of the Rocky Mountains are the adventurous spirits who will make their own opportunities and will continue to make their way in the east and midwestern states. These pioneers have been followed by a great number of other evacuees however as the sheep follow the goats.

Will these less adventuresome people stick it out where they are when the going gets tough. Most people do not think so. When their jobs fold up

and they are unable to obtain others in the highly competitive peace time labor market, they will head for the home of their near relative, where they know they have a haven. In unity there is strength and security and no one knows it better than these people. That is why there is a constant tendency to congregate in new "Little Tokoyas" despite the efforts of the War Relocation Authority to discourage it. Assimilation, or should I say Americanization, does not come through congregating in large groups with one's own kind.

One practical benefit of relocation to the evacuees was reported by this same insurance man. This is the opportunity for acceptance and employment at high skills than had been possible on the Pacific Coast because of Jap-crow attitudes.

He related a discussion with a lawyer friend, during which he mentioned the possibility of returning to the coast. "Heavens no", the friend said. "I am not interested in returning to the coast under any circumstances. It is true I am not making the money that I was then. But I am accepted as a member of the community. I am invited to do my share in building the community. On the coast, I was a member of the bar association by sufferance only. Here I am urged to take an active part. It makes me feel that I am a part of the United States".

The traveler also told me of other friends who have highly skilled technical jobs in war and peace time plants. Such employment was impossible on the coast before the war unless the employer was Japanese, he said. I knew of many Ph.D's working in vegetable markets. The Japanese were forced into their own businesses for self protection because of the segregation ideas and attitudes of some caucasians.

Speaking in generalities, it is the Americanized Japanese who will probably

stay put. The Buddhists, for example, have entirely different ideas. A leader in the Buddhist church told me that he had urged sale of Buddhist property on the coast to raise funds to assist in relocation. His proposal was rejected. His people, he said, preferred to have their churches there, awaiting them on their return.

It is for this reason that a considerable number of evacuees are refusing to sever their ties with the centers. They will go into the intermountain country on temporary seasonal leave to bolster their dwindling fortunes with work on the farms but they refuse to take indefinite leave. They reason that the government took them out of their Pacific coast homes and if they sit tight long enough, the government will put them back.

A great number of these people remaining in the centers simply are not interested in any other section of the country. For them, the California chambers of commerce and other civic groups have built too well. To them, California is not in the United States. California IS the United States.

I would like to make one additional observation. The people on the Pacific coast probably do not realize it but in the evacuation they may have lost the cream of the crop as far as people of Japanese ancestry are concerned.

Like other races, there are good, bad and indifferent. Among this people, the leaders, the good Americans, are the pioneers who have disregarded the hate propaganda and have left the centers on permanent relocation. They are the ones who have their roots down, are back on their feet and can ignore their tormentors.

Finally, if I may repeat myself, I would like to remind you again that these people are human beings. Because of a military necessity, they have been temporarily deprived of their constitutional rights.

A precedent has been established which may, some day, conceivably affect your children, or your children's children. We are a nation of

minorities in national, racial and religious origins. The problems of this minority could very easily be your problems.

It behooves you to become informed on the significance of this situation, to promote sane thinking, to eliminate race discrimination so that when the military necessity is over, this people can again find a place in the American way of life.

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