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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
226 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois

July 20, 1943

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley
Project Director
Tule Lake Relocation Center
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Coverley:

Some time ago you wrote us requesting information on the housing situation in Chicago and stating that unfavorable reports of the housing conditions are a deterrent to relocation in Chicago.

We want to give you a picture of the general situation in Chicago with particular emphasis on the situation as it affects the evacuees.

According to the latest reports the vacancy rate in Chicago is less than 1 per cent. It is obvious that under these circumstances suitable housing at a reasonable rental is difficult for anyone to secure regardless of race or color. Naturally, the greatest availability of housing is in the cheaper, less desirable houses and apartments and the more expensive accommodations.

The difficulty which evacuees experience is largely due to this housing shortage. In addition, 99 out of 100 evacuees are seeking exactly the same type of accommodations, namely, small furnished apartments or bungalows at a very reasonable rental. This only intensifies their difficulties.

While the number and types of vacancies are definitely limited, the federal government has not felt the situation to be so acute that federal housing needs to be provided on any extensive scale. The city has not yet reached the saturation point in housing at the present rate of worker in-migration.

I think you can tell the evacuees frankly that suitable housing is difficult to secure in Chicago. On the other hand, jobs are plentiful. Now, in war-time America, these two things go hand in hand. In any community where job opportunities are abundant, housing is scarce and where housing is plentiful, job opportunities are scarce. Hunting a job in Chicago really means choosing one from among many jobs but hunting housing means literally hunting for a place and taking what you

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley

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find.

On the whole, evacuees are finding housing which is no better and no worse than other in-migrant workers are finding.

There are other things which you can tell evacuees coming to Chicago. They must not expect to find the same type of housing here as in California. This is a city of apartments and the majority of the buildings are large, old and unattractive. Chicagoans spend on an average of thirty minutes to an hour commuting to their jobs and evacuees must do the same. If the evacuees find the housing less desirable than their former homes, they should remember that the public attitude is more sympathetic and that they are offered opportunities to work and make their own living on the same basis as other Americans.

Jobs are easier to secure than housing for more than one reason. The employer needs labor. The landlord does not need tenants. Of the landlords who will not rent to evacuees, the most common attitude is not one of personal prejudice but of fear of the reaction of other tenants and a reluctance to even raise the question in his building or neighborhood. Since the landlord knows that his property will not remain idle and he will suffer no loss of revenue by refusing to rent to evacuees, he is most likely to avoid consideration of the question.

We do not want to minimize the difficulty in securing housing but we would like to point out that it is not all due to a shortage of housing or prejudice against Japanese. Much of the difficulty evacuees experience is due to an attitude on their part which is a manifestation of the effects of a year of isolation from a country where living conditions have changed rapidly under the impact of war. The inconveniences of transportation and living conditions to which others have become accustomed or accept, the evacuees tend to consider as a problem peculiar to them or as evidence of the undesirability of living away from the west coast. When we explain that these inconveniences are due to the war, are nationwide and that all Americans are affected, they appear very doubtful of the truth of our statements. The evacuees are generally unprepared for the conditions they will face and the responsibilities they will have to assume once they leave the centers. We realize that this attitude on the part of the evacuees is probably inevitable. However, it does have a serious effect on their successful relocation and must by some means be modified.

There is a certain inelasticity about many of the evacuees, an unwillingness "when in Rome to do as the Romans do" which affects unfavorably their relation with employers, landlords and the general public. The fact that so few of them do return to the centers indicates that the majority are making an adjustment to their new environment.

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley

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I seem to have digressed considerably from the subject of housing but these things I mentioned do have a very direct bearing on the difficulties experienced by the evacuees in securing housing. In some part, I believe these intangibles account for the reports you receive.

It may well be that lack of housing will stop the relocation program in Chicago. We do not think it has yet reached that point. We do not think that relocation in Chicago should be stopped because the evacuees are not finding the kind of housing they desire. We think it will be stopped when all in-migrant labor is stopped because of lack of housing.

We cannot look for an increase in the number of vacancies. We can hope to persuade a greater number of landlords to accept evacuees and we do hope that the attitude of the evacuees will become more objective and realistic so that they will accept the situation as all other workers accept it.

Very truly yours,

Elmer L. Shirrell
Relocation Supervisor

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR EVACUEES
189 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

August 16, 1943

REPORT

TO ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS & INTERESTED PERSONS:

Progress of evacuee resettlement in the Chicago area has set the pattern and pace for the Government's relocation program throughout the country.

In approximately 40 % of Chicago's 75 community districts, over 2000 former evacuees are now being integrated into the life of the neighborhood.

JOB PLACEMENT for the most part has been highly satisfactory. Over 1000 persons have come to the office for assistance and counsel. The services of this office, however, are only supplemental to those of the War Relocation Authority and the United States Employment Service. Jobs are still plentiful.

HOUSING remains the most serious bottleneck in relocation. Any newcomer finds it increasingly difficult to find satisfactory quarters. Evacuees encounter an additional obstacle in some race prejudice. Emphasis of effort has now shifted to housing assistance. The part time of four staff persons is now devoted to aiding the W.R.A. locate housing for evacuees.

HOSTELS:

The Brethren Hostel, 3435 West Van Buren Street, and Friends Hostel, 350 West Belden Avenue, have together accommodated 608 evacuees, who were enabled to come out first and look for their jobs. Average hostel stay has been 10 days. Hostelers as a group have the best record for successful readjustments and job placements.

...Evacuees themselves say this is due largely to the fact the friendly, congenial hostel atmosphere is a tremendous morale booster and aids the new arrival in making the transition back to normal living.

...Since the last report, new hostels, based on the Chicago experience, have been opened in Cincinnati and Des Moines by the Friends, in Cleveland by the Baptists.

Both Chicago hostels must locate new buildings in September. Contacts are now being pressed. Your assistance will be appreciated. Committee members who are familiar with the present hostels and know something of building requirements are asked to call the office, Central 2664, if they know of any available vacancies which might be used for hostel purposes.

THE UNITED MINISTRY TO EVACUEES, sponsored by The Chicago Church Federation, is performing a commendable task in assisting new comers find a welcome in the neighborhood church of their choice. Information can be obtained by calling FRANKLIN 2336.

THE NATIONAL STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL has designated us as a field office to counsel evacuee students.

CURRENT PROBLEMS: Against the general background of a successfully administered government program of evacuee resettlement, there are signs of certain local problems. ADVISORY COMMITTEE members are urged to be on the alert to prevent their growth.

- (1) SEGREGATION -- Where evacuees congregate in any large number, centers of tension arise. Chicago's situation has been happy so far. Recent exception was the newspaper column headline: "Jap clubs menace here," to our knowledge, based on day-to-day contacts with evacuees, there are no such groups here.
- (2) INTEGRATION -- These newcomers generally are performing their jobs well, making good neighbors and desirable residents, participating in normal ~~life~~ community life. The average evacuee, however, tends to be shy in making community contacts, seldom takes the initiative. He seems uncertain on how he will be received due to experiences in evacuation. Enlightened and forward-looking citizens in practically every area where evacuees have resettled have extended a welcome to their fellow Americans.
- (3) PUBLIC OPINION -- Political controversy produces a confusion of statements and frequently obscures the truth. Pressure group activities have not been absent in the public print about the relocation program. Rumors and untruths have been published as well as the facts and truth. It seems important at all times that Advisory Committee members keep in mind that:

THERE EXISTS A NEED FOR CITIZENS TO BE INFORMED, REFLECTIVE, AND COMMUNICATIVE ABOUT THE PROGRAM OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY!

(3) ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR EVACUEES Report of 8/16/43

- (3) Documented, accured, and confirmed statements on evacuee resettlement may be obtained from the Government by any citizen at any time from the Chicago Office, War Relocation Authority, 226 West Jackson Street, Mr. Elmer Shirrell, Relocation Supervisor.

PRESENT INDICATIONS are that heavier and additional responsibilities will have to be shouldered by all the agencies concerned in Relocation during the months of September, October, and November. Leave clearances from the center in larger numbers are expected at that time.

--- Dr. Rolland W. Schloerb
Chairman

--- Edwin C. Morganroth
Executive Secretary

Census Dept. 22-11

Date August 25, 1943

#76,100

Please send us one copy of WRA Form 26 for each of the following:

NAME

FAMILY NUMBER

ADDRESS

Kato, Suma

#11707

16-2-B

Hibiya,
(child, beside Eiko)

43143

5-8-D

V. McLaughlin
Leaves Section
~~T. B. Williamson~~

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

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August 27, 1943

Mr. Raymond R. Best
Director
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Best:

At the request of our regional headquarters, we present the following report to give prospective residents a general picture of employment, housing and community attitudes in the area covered by the Milwaukee office. It should be understood that the material is of necessity broad in treatment because details vary according to the size of communities, nationality groups involved, and other controlling factors.

The employment opportunities that have been developed, or have come to our attention, are in several different fields and salary levels, ranging through common labor, semi-skilled, technical, and professional. Salaries are usually based upon wage scales established by the unions, especially in the larger cities of this area where labor is highly organized. This is not so true in smaller communities where labor organizations have not been too active due to lack of competition and the fact that industry in such towns is on a smaller scale, which makes for better understanding between management and labor, eliminating the necessity for union activity.

Wisconsin is well known for its dairy products and is often called "America's Dairyland." Opportunities for farm employment are many and varied. According to studies made by the Farm Security Administration, there are several different types of soil in the state. This naturally accounts for the diversification of crops. The southeastern portion, that area surrounding Racine and Kenosha, is probably the best truck gardening district in the state because of soil conditions and easy access to the larger markets.

At the present time, Wisconsin farmers are experiencing an acute labor shortage, which will of course, decrease greatly in the next two months as the harvest season draws to a close. However, there are many opportunities for year-round farm employment for those who have had experience in dairy work or are willing to apply themselves to learning this type of farming. The wages range from \$5.00 per day for seasonal

labor to \$85.00 to \$100.00 per month plus maintenance for year-round help. There are large areas in this state which would present opportunities for people to establish themselves on their own farms if they are willing to develop the soil over a period of two or three years, during which time the immediate returns would be negligible. These farms can be obtained through grants from the Farm Security Administration under its farm rehabilitation program. It is our suggestion that anyone interested in such a proposition first accept employment on a year-round basis with an established farmer in order to learn the methods used in producing the crops raised in the area in which he wishes to settle. This would give him an opportunity to decide for himself whether or not he could successfully establish himself permanently in this area on his own farm.

Eastern and Northern Wisconsin are bounded by two of the Great Lakes, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. In addition to these larger lakes, there are approximately 5,000 smaller fresh water lakes throughout the state, many of which have been developed as resort centers. Ideal conditions prevail for anyone wishing to engage in hunting, fishing, water and winter sports, and many other forms of recreation.

Shipping on the Great Lakes is confined chiefly to the movement of iron ore from that portion of Upper Minnesota touching upon the western rim of Lake Superior, and the transportation of coal through the chain of Great Lakes. The shipping season on these lakes usually opens the first of April and closes in about December when the lakes freeze over. This field should provide seasonal employment opportunities for those who were engaged in maritime activities on the Pacific Coast prior to evacuation.

The larger cities of Southern Wisconsin, such as Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha, are highly industrialized and there has been a great influx of people into these cities from smaller communities for war plant employment. This naturally has caused an acute shortage of housing facilities, which is a general situation in all the larger cities throughout the country at present. Rooms are usually available for single workers. Family units, however, are very much at a premium. All rents are controlled by the O. P. A. under the Rent Control Act upon the basis of rentals being paid as of March 1, 1942. Rental ranges in Milwaukee are from \$3.50 per week for a room for a single man to as high as the law will allow for apartments, the latter being very scarce at any price. In smaller communities, due to the exodus of war workers, housing facilities are generally available both for single workers and family groups. Because there is less demand, rents are naturally lower than in the larger cities.

Community acceptance of American Japanese in this area has been almost uniformly favorable. There have been isolated instances of prejudice but not to the extent that resettlement in any particular community has been prohibited. In this connec-

tion, it is interesting to note that half of the people of the state were either born in foreign countries or born in this country of foreign or mixed parentage. Of these, more than 40% claim Germany as their country of origin.

Quotations from impressions of Milwaukee written by two relocated individuals may give assurance to other persons who contemplate coming here.

Henry Sakemi, formerly of the Colorado River Project in Poston, Arizona, writes:

"The friendliness and understanding of the people here are genuine and deep-rooted. I attribute this to their ancestry. Most of them are of German or Polish descent and still remember World War I and their difficulties during that time.

"To others who are planning on coming here, my advice is to make contacts through the various agencies now at their disposal. Once out of the relocation centers, do not congregate in groups but do everything on personal initiative. Make contacts, talk to people so that they may understand. A cheer "Hello" to a stranger in a public place, or in conveyances, and acts of courtesy often break the ice and start worthwhile friendships."

"In the Milwaukee area and in Wisconsin in general, there is room for several hundred more citizens of Japanese ancestry. To those who come:

"Make all the friends you can, cultivate those friendships, and prove to the people that you, that all of us, are good Americans."

Hiroshi Neeno, formerly of Manzanar, says:

"The hospitality of Milwaukee has been much more warm than I expected. My first impressions of being 'on the outside' are so enjoyable that I do highly recommend everyone who is interested in relocating to do so.

"However, one must remember to conduct himself at all times as an American citizen and to make every effort to get along with his next-door neighbors. Democracy thrives on personal contacts."

We hope this brief report will give persons who are planning to come to this area a general impression of Milwaukee and Wisconsin. We shall be glad to answer in greater detail any specific questions we may receive.

Sincerely yours,

E. E. Ketchpaw
Relocation Officer

Statistics

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON



FEB 3 - 1944

Mr. Ray Best
Project Director
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Best:

A request has been received from Mr. Fred E. Lewis, Acting Attorney General of the State of Washington, through Senator Mon C. Wallgren, for certain information which, it is reported, is necessary in order for the Attorney General's Office to enforce the State Alien Escheat Laws of Washington.

Although some of the desired information can be obtained in this office, there is some which, I believe, can be supplied only by your center. Specifically, Mr. Lewis would like to have a list of the names of all aliens and all citizens of Japanese ancestry who formerly resided in the State of Washington who are now residents of Tule Lake. Will you therefore undertake to supply the necessary information at your earliest convenience. I would suggest that the listing include complete names and citizenship, age, sex, and previous address in Washington.

Inasmuch as additional material will be assembled here, three copies of the above described list should be sent to this office, Attention: B. R. Stauber, Relocation Planning Officer, for final distribution. An early reply as to how soon you believe the job can be completed will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

A. S. Myer
Director

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Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

AMST:30827

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B. R. Stauber
Relocation Planning Officer
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stauber:

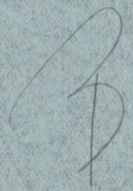
This is in reply to your letter of February 3, 1944 requesting that this office supply certain information concerning persons of Japanese ancestry who had been residents of Washington.

We regret to reply that we will be unable to supply such information in the very near future due to our present work load. We are now working on forwarding repatriation forms, a complete list of Japanese nationals residing in this center requested by Mr. Provinse and the report on births and deaths. It is therefore unlikely that the desired information can be submitted in less than a month.

Sincerely yours,

R. R. Best
Project Director

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Desk



WHEN YOU LEAVE

THE

RELOCATION

CENTER

A MESSAGE TO THE RESIDENTS OF RELOCATION CENTERS:

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

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

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

All of you who are leaving the relocation centers at this time have my best wishes for a happy and successful life. If the way seems hard at

times, try to remember that this is a period of national tension such as we have seldom known in our history. It is also, however, a period when all of us, regardless of our ancestry, can get closer to the real meaning of American life than we ever have in the past. I know all of you will make the most of that opportunity.

/ S / D. S. MYER

Director

WHEN YOU LEAVE THE RELOCATION CENTER

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

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

Undoubtedly you recognize that the public generally will judge all other American residents of Japanese ancestry by what it sees of you, and that the success of the relocation program depends to a great extent upon you and the others who move from relocation centers into new communities.

How should you act? What should you do? A general answer is indicated by one point which has been stressed by almost all the people who have contributed suggestions for this pamphlet: Lead a normal sort of life, one which will make you a part of the community in which you settle.

IF YOU ARE TAKING A JOB

.....the first person you will want to see in your new community is, of course, your new employer. Get in touch with him as soon as possible and find out when you are expected to report for work. At the same time, unless you have other contacts, you may want to get his suggestions on where you might look for a place to live. Don't be surprised if you have difficulty

in finding a place to live, whether you want a room an apartment, or a house. You may run into some discrimination, but an even stronger influence is the simple fact that in most parts of the country, especially where there is defense activity, many communities are overcrowded and housing is scarce.

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

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

IF YOU ARE A STUDENT

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

IF YOU ARE NOT AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

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

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

IF YOU PLAN TO LIVE IN A WESTERN STATE

. in Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Montana, eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, or northern Arizona, you will be governed by regulations of the Western Defense Command for all persons of Japanese descent residing in that military command, which includes all the states mentioned, plus California. The regulations are set forth in Public Proclamation No. 5 of the Western Defense Command. Copies are available from the relocation center Leave Officer. It is important that you have in mind the regulations which will affect your daily living.

NO MATTER WHERE YOU LIVE

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

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

YOU ARE ON YOUR OWN RESPONSIBILITY.

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

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

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

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

THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY CAN HELP

. and will help you in some situations. For example, occasionally a police official apprehends someone of Japanese ancestry, on the suspicion that he has escaped from confinement. To guard against

unwarranted arrest, always keep your WRA leave permit and other credentials with you. If you should be arrested simply because of your race, and in spite of evidence you are able to provide, communicate with the Director, War Relocation Authority, Washington, D.C., stating where you are being held and by whom. The Director or someone representing him will take steps to bring about your release. If, however, your arrest is for law violation, the War Relocation Authority will not intercede.

In general, the Director of the War Relocation Authority wants you to feel free to write him whenever you think he can be helpful. He may be able to help if you find your being paid less than prevailing wages for your work or if your working conditions are clearly unfair or unsatisfactory. You are entitled to the same wages and working conditions as any other person holding the same type of job in the same area, and you should insist on these things at all times. Offering to work for less than prevailing wages is unfair not only to yourself but to all other workers in your particular field.

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

IN THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS

. Including voluntary evacuees, some who have left relocation centers, and persons of Japanese ancestry who have lived in the Middle West and in the East during wartime, some of the things which may lead to embarrassment or difficulty are:

Talking in a language other than English;

Living in "colonies" or traveling in large groups of persons of Japanese ancestry;

Buying or using cameras, firearms, or short-wave radios;

Showing an undue interest in military installations;

Visiting bars or taverns;

Undercutting prevailing wage standards.

In this connection it should be recalled that one of the things which caused the greatest resistance to voluntary evacuation was the attempt to lease or buy large areas of land. Because of their very size, these negotiations were conspicuous, and local disapproval became so intense in many areas that the plan of voluntary evacuation had to be abandoned. This suggests that purchases of land, property, or business enterprises should be delayed until the buyer is thoroughly familiar with the community and can make a sound judgement regarding the possibilities for eventual success of his venture.

YOU CAN HELP

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

In your work and in your social contacts, be alert to opportunities for employment for other evacuees. If and when other evacuees move to your

community, you can be helpful to them in locating places to live, in getting acquainted with the community and with people you have met.

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

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
RELOCATION SUGGESTIONS

prepared by

Adult Education Department and the Employment Division

This pamphlet has been written for the use of residents of Poston who are considering outside employment. It is hoped that you will find here suggestions that may help you. While you read these pages you should remember that most prospective employers know nothing about you or about the Japanese. His opinion will be formed by the impression made by your letters and your conduct on the job. Many people will ask him what he thinks about hiring people from Relocation Projects, and the opportunity for many to resettle may depend upon your actions when you start your job outside.

GETTING A JOB

What will the WRA do for Me?

WRA has opened relocation offices in many cities in this country, especially in the Middle West. These offices are working constantly to find offers of employment for people in the Project. When a job is offered, WRA notifies the Employment Office in each Unit. A daily bulletin is issued by the Employment Office containing job offers and this is posted at each mess hall. You should keep in touch with your local Unit office to find what jobs are available. Announcements of employment offers are also made in the Poston Chronicle.

Will anybody else help me?

Private groups are also helping to find jobs for Project residents. The YWCA and some church organizations are working with WRA to find employment. They are also interested in helping you after you get on the job.

Two hostels have been established in Chicago and others are being established in other cities. In addition opportunities for hospitality in private homes may be made available. Invitations from the hostels are treated by WRA as job offers and indefinite leave may be granted to go to the hostel or to approved places offering hospitality. Once there the individual is put in touch with placement agencies in order to secure a job. The opportunities offered by these private groups are, at present, extremely limited and hostel offers will, in general, be limited to persons known to the sponsoring groups.

For further information concerning the work of these private groups consult with your Unit Employment Office.

What can I do?

No matter how you learn about a possible job you must be able to tell your prospective employer what he needs to know about you. Remember that he has never heard of you before. If you don't tell him enough, much time may be lost in writing letters to tell him what he needs to know.

In your letter of application you should tell your full name, your age, your Poston address, and your address before evacuation. He will want to know especially why you think you can do the job he is offering. You should tell what experience you have had in this kind of work. If you are describing your job on the Project, you should make it clear that your cash advance does not indicate what you would have been paid for a similar job on the outside.

Your future employer may want to know whether you are alone or whether you will have some dependents with you. He will probably want to know the minimum salary that you would accept. (You can consult with the Unit Employment Office or other persons about this.)

Part of the employer's decision will be based on the general impression given by your letters. They should be typed or written in as clear and correct English as you can write. You can get advice but you should write the letter yourself. The man who reads your letter is interested in you, not your friend.

If you receive an answer, you should reply to it immediately. If you are unable to make up your mind immediately, it is only courteous to write and say so. The employer is doing his part, and the least that you can do is to be prompt and clear in your answers.

You should put in your letters only the facts that the employer wants to know. Business men are very busy these days. They are not anxious to read a lot about your past life which may interest you but are not important to him. Remember also that he had nothing to do with evacuation. If he offers you a job, it will be because he wants you and not because he feels sorry for you. Your Unit Employment office will help you write your letter and will mail it for you.

GETTING TO A JOB

How do I get a permit to leave?

With certain exceptions it is no longer necessary to send to Washington for leave clearance or indefinite leave. If you are eligible to leave the Project at the present time, it will be possible for you to go within a few days after the offer of employment has been approved by one of the WRA R location officers. The offers of employment published in the daily bulletins of the Project Employment Office all have been approved by WRA already. If you hear of a job through a friend, you should consult your Unit Employment office immediately in order to get this necessary approval.

When this approval has been received you will be informed by the Unit Employment Office and you can learn there what you have to do about getting your back pay, clothing allowance, and how to make arrangements for travel to your destination.

WRA will give financial assistance to those who need it for transportation and expenses when getting started on the job. WRA also will pay the expense of shipping up to 500 pounds of baggage by freight. This is in addition to the 150 pounds that you are permitted to check free on your railroad ticket and the hand baggage you carry with you.

The Unit Leave Office will see that you secure the necessary ration books. At the present time books are required to buy gasoline, sugar, coffee, shoes, canned fruits and vegetable, and meats and fats. The amount of each article that you can get with a ration ticket varies from time to time, but for most articles the amount you are permitted to buy are entirely adequate.

How do I get to a job?

You will have to arrange with the Leave Office about your travel plans. If you intend to pass through the evacuated area, it will be necessary to have military permit. Your baggage will be inspected and picked up before you leave and taken to the Project baggage depot in Unit I for inspection. From there it will be taken to Parker by truck to be placed on the train. Passengers are taken to Parker by bus.

Before you get to the Parker station, you will have decided about the route that you will travel. It is wise to have this written down. Tell the ticket agent exactly how you want to get to your destination and whether you want to ride in the coach or in a sleeping car. The coach is the cheapest and is similar to bus travel as no sleeping accommodations are provided. When you buy your ticket, tell the agent how many pieces of baggage you wish to check. He will make out the tags and you must see that they are put on your own baggage. You are permitted to check 150 pounds free. There is a charge for the baggage above this limit. Trains are very full of people now and you should take as little baggage with you on the train as you can. This is important because there are few porters at train stations now and you will probably have to carry your baggage yourself. Porters are usually tipped 10¢ for each piece of baggage.

Because of the war, trains are crowded and you must expect some discomforts. You will find that everyone has to put up with them. You cannot be sure of getting all of your meals in the dining car since there are many soldiers on the trains. They will be served before the civilians. It is wise to carry some food with you, and there may be opportunities either to purchase food at stations during train stops or from vendors that pass through the train.

Trains are often delayed to permit the quick transportation of troops and materials. You should not be alarmed if the train does not move exactly according to schedule. When the conductor punches your ticket tell him your destination and whatever stopover you are making. Keep all the stubs of your ticket or baggage tags unt

are making. Keep all the stubs of your ticket or baggage tags until you reach the end of your trip. On the train you can consult with him or other train officials. They are busy men, but they will listen to a reasonable request for information. If there should be a question raised about your permit, there will usually be an M.P. on the train who can straighten the matter out.

In most stations there is an information booth where you can ask about train schedules. There is often a desk of the Travelers Aid which is a private organization to which you can turn for free and reliable help and advice.

ON THE JOB

How can I find a place to live?

In a number of cities where there is a lot of defense work it is not easy to find a place to live which is exactly what you want. In most cities in which there are WRA offices there will be a committee established that can help you find housing. The WRA relocation office may be of help itself. In some cases the employer will be able to arrange temporary housing where you can stay until you are sure of what you want.

If you have a family, it is usually better to go out alone and then you can have the rest come later. A single person can ^{HUNT FOR} place as he has time and gets acquainted with the place. In the matter of housing you will find little real discrimination. If you are told that there is no room, it is very likely that this is the case.

If you plan to stay at anytime in a hotel, it is wise to make reservations ahead of time if this is at all possible. At the hotel before you are assigned a room you will be asked to register for yourself and your party. If there is a bell boy to take your baggage to the room he should be tipped in the same way as a railroad porter. If there is a phone in the room you can ask the operator to have you called at a certain hour in the morning if you want to be awakened. Whenever you leave the hotel during the stay, the key to room should be left at the hotel desk, and you pay your bill there when you are ready to leave.

Is it difficult to start a new job?

You will be expected to conduct yourself on your new job just like any other employee. You will be judged by your attention to detail, your sense of responsibility, and your skill in your work. You will be expected to maintain the standards of thoughtfulness, neatness, promptness, and attention that are required of others. Your employer has frequently gone to some trouble in waiting for you to obtain your release, and you owe it to him and to yourself to carry out your side of the bargain.

This does not mean that you are expected to work under conditions that are sub-standard for the business or profession in

which you are engaged. To accept wages and working condition that undermine the standards established for other worker in the same field will inevitably result in the opposition of those whose position you threaten. If you think you are being unfairly treated, you can try to make a better arrangement with your employer. The nearest relocation office of WRA will help you if you need it.

Before you decide that you are being unfairly treated, you should remember that many businesses are working under abnormal conditions created by the war. Many people are working long hours and with inadequate equipment because so much of our national industry is now devoted to direct support of the war effort. What you may think is exploitation may be only the normal requirement of workers at the present time.

10. 1127

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELERS

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY FOR YOURSELF?

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE GOVERNMENT?

DO YOU WANT TO BE PAID PROMPTLY FOR TRAVEL EXPENSE?

These objectives can be accomplished if you will cooperate.

Analysis of the travel vouchers submitted by travelers in National War Agencies indicates that most suspensions are taken because of failure to observe a few simple rules in the preparation of the voucher. Suspensions are being made on approximately 70 per cent of all travel vouchers submitted. This results in:

1. Expense to the traveler--he is not reimbursed for items claimed.
2. Expense to the Government--additional personnel is required to process travel vouchers because of the extra work required in handling.
3. Delayed payment--production is decreased because of the additional time required to process vouchers.

Observance of the following rules prescribed in the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and in published decisions of the Comptroller General, will obviate over 90 per cent of the suspensions now being taken:

1. EXPLAIN UNUSUAL SITUATIONS--You know the reasons for taking certain actions, but if you fail to explain them, the travel examiner can only audit your voucher in the light of the facts presented. For instance, your train was due to arrive at 11:50 PM and it did not arrive until 12:30 AM. You will claim an extra period of per diem to which you are entitled. However, you failed to note on your voucher that the train was late. The travel examiner, not knowing the facts, will make a deduction because you did not explain the situation.

Also, you are in New York on business. You have conferences which delay your departure for Washington until 11:00 PM. Normally you are supposed to have concluded your business at the close of the working day and return by the earliest train. If you fail to explain the reason for not taking the earlier train, a suspension must be made.

2. BUY ROUND-TRIP TICKETS OR THROUGH-RATE TICKETS--You must travel by the most economical method. Railroad companies and other common carriers offer discounts for round trips. If you are in Washington and you are ordered to go to Cleveland where further orders will be given to you, you should buy a round-trip ticket between Washington and Cleveland since a discount is offered by the railroad company for the round trip. If you are then ordered to return to Washington, you will be protected in that you will not have to pay the discount offered out of your own pocket. Explanations to the effect that you did not know you would be required to return cannot be accepted, since you could have purchased a round-trip ticket and returned the unused portion with your travel voucher.

3. OBTAIN RECEIPTS--The Government regulations require in certain instances that you obtain receipts where you claim reimbursement for payments made by you in cash. In other instances, no receipts are required. To be on the safe side, it is advisable to obtain receipts, if it is at all practicable to do so. Mere inconvenience in the matter of taking receipts is not considered a valid excuse. To assist you in determining when receipts are required, refer to the following list:

A. Receipts are required for:

1. Excess baggage.
2. Clerical, stenographic, and typing assistance, where the amount is in excess of \$1.00.
3. Hire of special conveyances such as autos, boats, etc.
4. Miscellaneous emergency expenses in excess of \$1.00.
5. Rental of rooms for official business.
6. Rental of typewriters.
7. Sleeping car, parlor car, and stateroom fares when paid in cash.
8. Long distance calls where the amount is less than \$1.00 except that where a slot machine is used at an automatic station and is so stated in the expense account, a receipt will not be required.

B. Receipts are not required for:

1. Streetcar, bus, and local taxi fares.
2. Railroad and other fares when Government transportation requests are used.
3. Local telephone service.

4. ATTACH COPIES OF TELEGRAMS TO YOUR TRAVEL VOUCHER--When you send a telegram while in travel status, retain a copy and attach it to your travel voucher. Unless a copy is attached, you cannot be reimbursed.

5. INDICATE THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION ON MEMORANDUM COPIES OF TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS--The cost of transportation should be obtained at the ticket office and inserted on the memorandum copies of transportation requests. This will facilitate audit of your travel voucher and expedite payment.

6. USE OF TAXICABS--You are entitled to use taxis from your home

or office to the station or airport when departing from your official station. Upon arrival in a city where you are to transact official business you are entitled to use taxis from the station or airport to your hotel or to your first duty point. You are not entitled to reimbursement for taxis from your hotel to your first duty point or vice versa. You are entitled to reimbursement for taxis from your first duty point to your second and all subsequent duty points, provided that no other means of conveyance such as a streetcar or bus is available and, if available, it is not feasible to use such means of transportation.

REORIENTATION ON THE APPROACH TO RESETTLEMENT

Center file
2.

I. Follow up counselling for relocatees

Adjustment:

- A. To community
- B. To new types of jobs
- C. Personal (overcome general timidity caused by evacuation)
- D. Eliminate "Little Tokyo's"

II. Government conducted hostels and hostels conducted by service organizations as the YWCA, churches; also to encourage use of private homes for temporary quarters.

III. Use of evacuees:

- A. Counselling (with in-service training and full use of community analysis reports. The trust which evacuees will place in persons who serve as counselors who have knowledge of evacuee psychology)
- B. Public Relations (acquaint American public with best type of evacuees)
- C. Employment investigation (evacuees know the reservoir of workers in the Center and their abilities)

Employ staff of field agents under administrative supervision of a Caucasian who knows and understands evacuees and their problems.

- A. Counselors--social worker to use community organization resources
- B. Employment or placement officers--seek and recruit evacuee employees
- C. Public relations--prepare community on evacuees of Japanese Americans and Japanese.

Possibility of using same persons to carry on all three assignments as mentioned above, but this suggestion is not desirable.

IV. Closer tie-up and relationship with Relocation Centers by WRA field officers.

Evacuee field agents returning to relocation centers for recruiting purposes.

Encourage resettlement on family basis and to develop agricultural employment possibilities.

- V. Establishment of trained counselors in project Leave Sections
- VI. Intensive use of Community Analysis Section
- VII. Relocation program with the use of evacuee counselors, employment investigators, and public relations men will be economically cheaper with the main emphasis on resettlement than in maintaining in relocation centers.

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM PRESENT WRA RESETTLEMENT POLICIES

Need for reorientation on the approach to resettlement because of:

- I. Sentiment in project crystallizing against relocation
 - A. Letters written by relocatees on the outside on loneliness, etc.
 - B. Reports of juvenile delinquency
 - C. Lack of information and knowledge on resettlement policies
 - D. Job offers inaccurate due to lack of personal interviews
 - E. Fear of insecurity, of physical violence, general timidity as result of evacuation
 - F. Type of personnel in project Leave Offices
- II. Lack of stability of evacuees by WRA field offices.
"Job jumping" by Niseis.
- III. Re-establishment of Little Tokyo's; example, Denver and Chicago.
- IV. Unfortunate publicity about unpleasant incidents in Centers result in unfavorable attitude by public on resettlement.

PURPOSES OF RELOCATION

- I. To get into normal productive life as much man power as possible to assist in America's war effort
- II. To prevent establishment of permanently segregated, dependent, and de-/americanized group
- III. To assist in the assimilation of persons of Japanese ancestry in as normal community life as possible.

OBJECTIVES:

- A. Accelerate resettlement
- B. Emphasis on family resettlement

THE PROBLEM
OF
RELOCATION
FROM THE
W. R. A. CENTERS

McKay



The W.R.A. program of relocation has been gathering headway during the past month. In April, about 200 people left the Tule Lake Project for work or school, about as many as had gone out in all the previous months together. The present plan aims at the rapid relocation of as many individuals outside the Western Defense Command as possible. It is presumed that the young adults, the single and most Americanized, will be the first to go, acting as ambassadors for the rest. As the exodus gains momentum it becomes clear that emphasis must soon shift from individual to family relocation if the program is to succeed and if the family unit is to be maintained.

The 14,000 people in Tule Lake Relocation Center can be divided roughly into the follow-

ing age groups: One-third under 18 years of age; one-third from 18 to 34; one-third over 34 years. In the first group are the school children still dependent upon their parents. They cannot be moved out unless their parents go too. Most of those in the third group are the Issei, born in Japan, parents of the younger Nisei. For a number of reasons these cannot be moved out alone. Some of these reasons are:

Unfamiliarity with English language and American ways.

Timidity and uncertainty, partly due to above. Fear of adverse reception outside the Centers is very real.

Lack of money. Many, especially the farmers, lost everything at the time of evacuation. Clientele and good will gone, former business owners must now start from scratch.

Dependent minor children make it impossible to accept present low-wage jobs being offered in cities. They are afraid they will not be able to support a family under present high living cost. Fear of not being able to find housing enters in, too.

Age. Most job opportunities specifically call for younger men. A considerable number of Issei are past the age where they can do hard physical work. They feel unable to start again to learn a new trade.

Nationality. Most job opportunities call for American citizens.

These reasons, among others, make it impossible for two-thirds of the population to hope to make a success of relocation on their own. They are dependent on the help of the middle third, the Nisei from 18 to 35, to resettle.

This middle group is the one that is now going out. Not all of them will go, however, under present conditions. Most of the jobs offered are for single young men and women. Young married couples with small children hesi-

tate to take the risk. Young unmarried girls are often discouraged by their parents from relocating. This is partly from fear that the girl cannot take care of herself, and partly because the girl's chances for suitable marriage are obviously poor in a strange Caucasian community.

Two-thirds of the community are dependent for their relocation on the help of older brothers and sisters, grown sons and daughters. The sense of family loyalty is strong, and most of these young people feel a keen responsibility toward their parents and younger brothers and sisters. But, as we have seen, not all of them will relocate at this stage. Of those that do, not many will be able to carry the burden of dependents soon. The students need help themselves; most of the jobs open now will not go much beyond the support of the younger earners.

Let us turn back for another look at the children. Over thirty thousand boys and girls under 18, American citizens, look ahead to their second year in the W.R.A. Centers. The Centers are far from being typical American communities. The children hear more Japanese and less English than they ever have in their lives before and with every month their Japanese improves and their English deteriorates. With the moving out of the young adults the strongest Americanizing force in the Centers declines. As this continues the tide in the Centers will inevitably turn increasingly toward the older culture pattern. The schools will be unable to stem this tide.

For the first time in their lives these independent people are learning to accept government aid. This is a habit easily acquired and not easily lost. Social Welfare workers in the Centers comment on the increasing ease with which the evacuees learn to ask and accept aid.

Thirty thousand boys and girls are growing in a situation of government dependency which undermines family solidarity and destroys initiative, ambition, and self-respect. To call the Centers de-Americanizing institutions is not criticism of the very excellent work of the W.R.A. It is simply to point out the end inherent in the system of mass segregation and dependency.

The answer seems to be to find ways of re-locating members of a family together, or small groups of families wherever possible. Family unity is a plant that must be tended if it is to thrive. The young people going out need to be encouraged and helped to make plans for the rest of the family left behind. Cooperating with W.R.A., individuals and groups in Mid-western cities can help to find housing and work for the other members of the families of the Nisei who come to their communities. Better opportunities for family resettlement, at least for the agricultural element, will be on farms. Possibilities of starting small cooperative farming groups in favorable communities should be further explored. Much education must be done within the Centers to overcome the fears and growing apathy. Still more education must be done outside to secure opportunities for employment where the families may be kept together.

The relocation of one hundred thousand dislocated people is proving a tremendously difficult and complicated task. But this task at our doors should prove valuable laboratory training in preparation for the resettlement of the World's fifty million refugees following the war.

Jean McKay
Tri-State High School
Newell, California

TULELAKE UNION CHURCH
WRA Project
Newell, California

The Total Evacuation

For the first time in American history the Government has evacuated all members of one racial group from their places of permanent settlement on the Pacific Coast to designated and confined areas. Of the 110,000 persons thus affected, 70,000 are American citizens. They are exiles in their native land.

In the fifteen months since the evacuation, there has been time to consider the implications of the evacuation for all minorities. A dangerous precedent has been established, and "to many citizens of alien parentage in this country it has come as a profound shock that almost overnight thousands of persons have discovered that their citizenship no longer stands between them and the treatment accorded to any enemy alien within our borders in time of war." (Congregational Committee on Defense Migration report, May 1942)

Resettlement

There is no question that resettlement is the only solution of this problem. The responsible government authority is bending every effort to relocate these people in different communities throughout the country. The return to normal society of the people of Japanese ancestry now detained behind barbed wire is closely tied up with the ideals which we as a nation are fighting for: a fair, free America, with justice and liberty for all.

A statement of the War Relocation Authority, a civilian agency appointed by the President, reads in part as follows:

"The relocation of these people—both citizens and aliens whose records indicate that they would not endanger the security of the country—in normal communities where they may enjoy the full benefits of American justice, is a national problem deserving the thoughtful consideration of every person who believes in American principles. All together, the Japanese American population evacuated from the West Coast comprises less than one-tenth of one percent of our total population. Dispersed throughout the interior of the country, only a few families to any one community, they should be able, with their wide diversity of skills, to contribute notably to the civilian and war-time needs of the Nation.

"Both the War Department and the Department of Justice have examined and approved the relocation proceedings of the War Relocation Authority, which includes an investigation of each evacuee's previous behavior and attitudes, and a record check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation before leave is granted from a Relocation Center."

The Christian Church is challenged to assume the leadership in repairing the damage to the faith, hope, and courage of the evacuated people. Christians have a special responsibility in helping to solve the problems created by the evacuation. The Government has officially sought our assistance. The evacuees need our help. Will you do your part?

The People

The older evacuees, the aliens, who comprise one-third of the relocation center population, are barred from citizenship by naturalization by our immigration laws, which do not permit Orientals to acquire citizenship, if born outside the United States and territories. They have lived here as "Permanent Residents" under

our laws at least since 1924—the majority of them for three decades or longer.

The Director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department of Justice has said, "The loyalty of the overwhelming majority of the evacuees (to the United States) has not seriously been questioned by informed persons."

Milton Eisenhower, first director of the W.R.A., told the Tolan Committee that the second generation Americans of Japanese descent who were born in this country "have attended only American schools, with other American children. They have learned the democratic way. They know no other way. Many of them are in the American Army. Most of them can speak no other language but ours. They are thoroughly Americanized."

Joseph Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, states: "These Americans of Japanese origin are to Japan what you and I are to England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, France and other European countries. They are Americans, but they are also the 'cousins of the New World.' I am proud of my trans-Atlantic cousins, and do not feel myself to be any the less American for that; and I would respect any American of Japanese descent who tried to contribute to our common, free American life those especially good qualities which he may have inherited from his trans-Pacific origin. We in America are in a real sense the apostles of the future; we show the rest of mankind what men of diverse races and cultures can accomplish with a common good will. We Americans, of all races and creeds, fight the evils of despotic and selfish militarism."

But, the parents of many of the Japanese Americans who are serving as OUR soldiers in the South Pacific, Africa, and in the skies over Europe, are now living in the Relocation Centers. Their sons are good enough to fight and die for democracy, but we do not permit the benefits of democracy to be extended to them.

Loyalty cannot develop properly in an atmosphere of fear and discrimination behind barbed wire. It grows best in an atmosphere of freedom and trust.

Suggestions for Action

The War Relocation Authority is opening up work opportunities for the evacuees throughout the country. There is a shortage of competent manpower, and employers are anxious to use their idle skills and minds. But the problem of finding houses in which evacuees might live in the different communities threatens the whole resettlement program. The need for housing is urgent. This is true in all the large cities where there is much war work and applies to all newcomers to the community.

The YWCA, the YMCA, and hostels which have been opened under the auspices of the church boards, can provide only temporary residence. The need is for rooms and apartments where evacuees can make themselves at home for a considerable period.

Homes must be found. Will you help provide homes in which the evacuees can live like other citizens? Will you of the churches open your homes, allow them to rent your apartments, to rent or sub-lease your rooms? You may never have rented a room before; will you do so now in this present great need? Will you discuss this matter of housing with your friends and make a list or registry of available rooms and apartments in your community and send that information to this Committee, or to the committee cooperating

on relocation in your city? (For the addresses of local committees and War Relocation Offices, address this Committee.)

Christian Action

Every agency in the Church can participate in the resettlement program. The different organizations and clubs should plan to open up opportunities for social and religious fellowship. Invite the evacuees to participate in the meetings and different functions of the church. Do more than invite them; make them feel welcome. Call for them and bring them with you. Be friendly. A minister in each section of the community might assume the responsibility for directing the evacuees to the proper church and act as the clearing agent for his neighborhood.

Assimilation and Integration

Keep a record of each evacuee coming into your community, his address, church preference, special interests, etc. Set up districts and apportion responsibility for evacuee integration to the churches, the YMCA, and the YWCA in the particular area.

Special attention should be given to the development of a sound program to prevent the formation of a "Little Tokyo" or segregated district in your community. Do not plan large functions for the benefit exclusively of the Japanese Americans. The evacuees coming to your city are eager to find a place in the normal community life. Urge them to participate in the group life of the community. Make them feel they belong.

The evacuees will be lonely; they will need friends and activity. Explore the opportunities for evening classes for training and adult education in your community—folk dancing, and hobby groups, and special interest groups, such as art and music, social clubs, volunteer defense services, etc., so that they may find an outlet for interests outside the job.

The problems of maladjustment can best be handled by a person familiar with good standards in the field of social work. The Social Service Department of the city council of Churches and staff members of Councils of Social Agencies represent latent resources here.

Community Interpretation

This can best be done by informed people able to tell the whole story of the evacuation and resettlement of the people of Japanese ancestry. For current information call upon your nearest WRA office, the national headquarters of the WRA in Washington, or this Committee. Discussions in small church groups, service clubs, and other organizations concerned with current problems will be helpful. A few speakers able to lead public discussions might do much to develop a favorable community attitude toward evacuees.

Organization

If your community is large, it will be best if a committee is organized to explore the possibilities and to make this a community project. Invite ministers, local civic leaders, social workers, YM and YW Secretaries to sit on the committee. There may be one already established in your city. Consult us if you are in doubt.

Functions of Organized Efforts

Functions of organized efforts as well as the nature of any such organization will vary according to each

community situation, but the main tasks may be stated as follows:

1. Housing
2. Planning for assimilation and integration of evacuees into the community.
3. Public relations (locally)
4. Emergency care
5. Christian fellowship
6. Record-keeping (including correspondence with WRA and national cooperating agencies.)

Talking Points

If you need informative reinforcement for the statement that resettlement is a great challenge to our concepts of Christianity and democracy, we suggest the following to support the justice of resettlement efforts:

1. Two-thirds of the evacuees of the total 110,000 who have been in Relocation Centers are American citizens—fellow American citizens! Their parents have lived and worked in America for thirty or more years. They have been law-abiding and thrifty.
2. Their brothers, husbands, and sweethearts, are in the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps fighting the war. There are over 8000 Americans of Japanese descent wearing American uniforms. Another 5000 have recently been recruited.
3. The great majority of Japanese Americans are loyal to the United States. This is not propaganda. The majority of them, when the order for evacuation was announced, said in a true patriotic spirit that they would take it and bear it as their duty and sacrifice for the cause of their country. We doubt if any other racial group would have taken such tremendous physical and mental discomfort as gracefully as did these citizens.
4. Among the letters and affidavits quoted in the Tolan Report (Fourth Interim Report, pp. 48-58) are found the following quotations:
 - a. "The War Department has received no information of sabotage committed by Japanese during the attack on Pearl Harbor." (Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, March 30)
 - b. "Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has advised me there was no sabotage committed there (in Hawaii) prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that time." (James Rowe, Jr., Assistant to the Attorney General, April 20, 1942)
 - c. "... There were no acts of sabotage committed in the City and County of Honolulu December 7, nor have there been acts of sabotage reported to the Police Department since that date." (Honolulu Chief of Police, Gabrielson)
 - d. "You can say, without fear of contradiction, that there has not been a single act of sabotage." (Chief Agent, Hawaii, Federal Bureau of Investigation to Blake Clarke, summer of 1942)
5. The criminal record of Japanese on the West Coast is the lowest of any racial group.
6. They have generously contributed to community philanthropic enterprises and to National Defense Bond sales. Public relief of persons of Japanese descent has been uniformly nil. Their pride in

self-support has been sorely hurt by dependence resulting from this evacuation.

7. The intellectual and educational standards of the Japanese Americans are among the highest of any racial unit in the country. Their Americanization has been more complete than that of most national groups in two generations. They speak English fluently, and Japanese little—if at all.
8. Japanese Americans who are released from the centers have been educated in our American schools. They have been reared according to American standards; they act and think as Americans.
9. Our great concern now is that the long inactivity of these desirable people will reduce their skills, and that forced segregation from normal life will have an un-American and un-Christian influence upon them.
10. We should not now, by our deliberate action, add to the flames of propaganda within Japan, and throughout Asia and Africa, against us and against the white man in general.
11. Relocation Centers are undesirable. Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director of the WRA, states: "After many months of operating Relocation Centers, the War Relocation Authority is convinced that they are undesirable institutions and should be removed from the American scene as soon as possible. Life in a Relocation Center is an unnatural and un-American sort of life. Keep in mind that the evacuees were charged with nothing except having Japanese ancestors; yet the very fact of their confinement in Relocation Centers fosters suspicion of their loyalties and adds to their discouragement. It has added weight to the contentions of the enemy that we are fighting a race war: That this nation preaches democracy and practices racial discrimination. Many of the evacuees are now living in Japanese communities for the first time, and the small group of pro-Japanese which entered the Relocation Centers has gained converts." (Office of War Information Release, May 14, 1943)

Let Us Go Full Speed Ahead!

7,000 evacuees have already been resettled throughout the country, many employed in defense plants, manufacturing bombs and aircraft. The United States Map Service employs twenty-four Japanese and Japanese Americans in one middle western city.

In the fall of 1942, 10,000 evacuees were employed in the beet fields in the west and saved enough sugar to supply 10,000,000 people with their annual sugar needs.

The Government is already over-taxed with the care of the evacuees. The cooperation of our citizens will relieve the Government materially and present a humane solution of the problems of individuals who are deprived of their citizenship rights temporarily.

Here is indeed a concrete Christian enterprise which is at the same time democratic and, in the best sense of the term, American.

Address all correspondence to
 GEORGE E. RUNDQUIST, *Executive Secretary*
 Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans
 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.
 Telephone GRamercy 5-3475

Price 8c per copy

Planning Resettlement of Japanese Americans

Exiles in Their Native Land . . .

70,000 American-born citizens whose only crime is their racial visibility have been forcibly removed from their homes and deprived of their freedom. They are living behind barbed wire, exiles in their native land.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

sponsored jointly by

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
 and the Home Missions Council of North America
 in cooperation with
 The Foreign Missions Conference of North America
 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

July, 1943

Tule Lake Relocation Project
~~Newell, California~~

Dear

The War Relocation Authority has worked out an easier plan for relocating Japanese-Americans from the centers, and I am sure that you will want to know of present procedure should you or your friends wish to aid in resettlement.

Over a hundred thousand people face a second year in W.R.A. centers. Two thirds of them are American citizens. The remaining third, having chosen America and American ideals above Japan, have been denied citizenship in our country.

The centers are far from being typical American communities. The children hear more Japanese and less English than they ever have in their lives before and with every month their Japanese improves and their English deteriorates.

For the first time in their lives these independent people are learning to accept government aid. This is a habit easily acquired and not easily lost. Social Welfare workers in the Centers comment on the increasing ease with which the evacuees learn to ask and accept aid. Thirty thousand boys and girls are growing in a situation of government dependency which undermines family solidarity and destroys initiative, ambition, and self-respect. To call the Centers de-Americanizing institutions is not criticism of the very excellent work of W.R.A. It is simply to point out the consequences inherent in the system of mass segregation and dependency.

American rejection of these native sons robs the youth of psychological security and the adults of ambition and hope. All people without a country.

Character in young and old has stood up amazingly well so far. But a second and third year must take more heavy toll in impaired personality.

None who are even suspected of disloyalty to the United States are allowed to leave the centers and relocate. Both Governor Warren of California and Edgar Hoover have made public declaration that they know of no cases of sabotage by Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands of the United States.

In order to enter the Eastern Defense Command evacuees are required to obtain additional clearance. But there is a waiting list of those who have already been cleared. So there need be no delay here.

If you would help relocate these people in scattered communities east of the Rockies, write a letter to:

*She fills in name & address of nearest Relocation
Official*

offering to house and support one or two single young people, or a family until they can find work and housing.

The time required for Japanese-Americans to secure work has averaged four days. Finding housing has taken an average of eight days. So your liability would not be heavy. And relocatees would in most cases wish to pay their share in your food bill.

Though parents with imperfect command of English would of course require longer to find work, yet it is the children of such parents who need most urgently to leave camp life and take their places again in normal communities. So I am more interested in getting families than single people out.

The writing of this one letter is all the procedure through which you would have to go.

I feel safe in promising that you would receive into your home guests who are as clean and as gracious as any I have known anywhere, guests who would stay only long enough to bless you and yours.

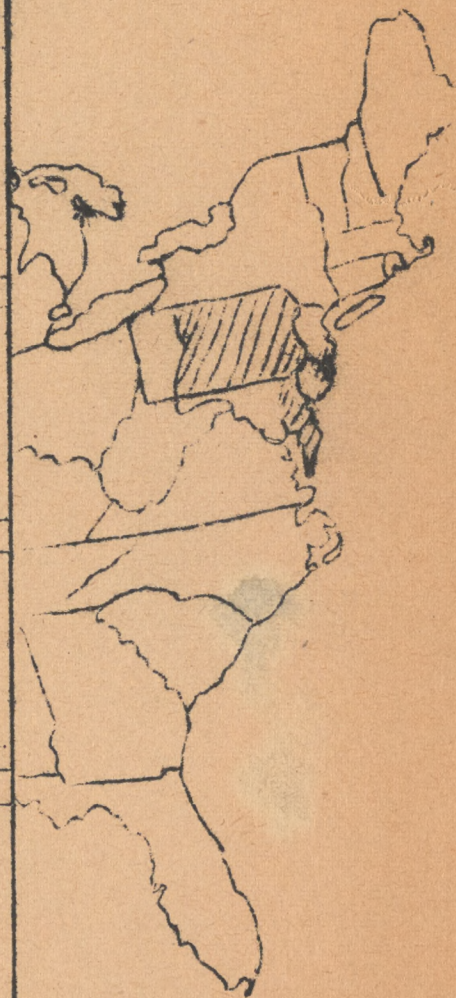
*Harriet Farrow
now in Chicago - helping
adjust evacuees into big city life.*

PHILADELPHIA

AND VICINITY



PIONEER STAGES	
X	Newell, Cal.
-	To
-	RENO, N.V.
-	
-	
UNION PACIFIC R.R.	
X	TO
-	CHICAGO, ILL.
-	
-	
-	
C AND N.W. R.R.	
-	To
-	CHICAGO, ILL.
X	
-	
-	
PENNSYLVANIA R.R.	
X	TO
X	Philadelphia, Pa.
X	
-	
-	



FOR TULEANS

Excerpt from "The Chicago Sun"
Thursday, August 26, 1943

EVEN AN IMAGINARY FAMILY FINDS LIVING COSTLY HERE

Labor Department's 4-Person Unit Must Have
\$1,765 a Year to Keep Even

(Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun)

Washington, Aug. 25 -- The Labor Department's hypothetical family -- a moderately active man who wears overalls at work, his wife, a boy of 13 and a girl of 18 -- is finding Chicago a costly place to live.

Only four cities -- New York, San Francisco, Washington, and Detroit -- are more expensive, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The figures were as of March 15 last.

To provide a cost of living picture for 59 representative American cities, the bureau uses a standard budget. It is not a budget under which the hypothetical family can live up to a satisfactory standard of living. It computes costs only at a maintenance level, and provides for no savings other than life insurance.

To maintain himself and his hypothetical family under this sub-standard budget costs the worker \$1,765.46 a year in Chicago. In New York he would need \$1,800.38 -- roughly \$6 a day, working six days a week.

The cheapest town in the country is Mobile, Ala., where a mere \$1,479.09 would keep the wolf from the hypothetical door, but leave the family where it was at the beginning.

In Chicago, this four-unit family would spend, under the budget, in this manner:

Food	\$675.85
Housing	506.52
Clothing	198.05
Fuel-Light	132.64
Furniture, etc.	38.55
Miscellaneous	415.85

"Miscellaneous," which includes all necessary expense not falling in other categories, is higher in Chicago than in any other cities except San Francisco and Seattle.

Where the hypothetical family saves money in Chicago is on clothing. In only three cities does clothing cost less -- Milwaukee (\$177.86), Jacksonville, Fla. (\$185.81) and Mobile (\$197.82).

Food, comparatively, is reasonable in Chicago. There are 10 other cities where it costs more. A roof over the head of the hypothetical family is costly, only four other cities being more expensive in this department. Washington is the costliest for housing, the figure under the maintenance level budget being \$351.75. The budget was arrived at by determining maintenance level requirements of such a family, and pricing an identical list of goods and services in the various cities.

TOMAHAWK, WISCONSIN

Tomahawk is a modern town of approximately 3500 inhabitants in the northern part of Wisconsin, about 225 miles from Milwaukee and about 35 miles from Wausau, a city of 30,000.

The main industries of Tomahawk are pulp and paper mills. There are also some excellent farms. However, owing to the light soil, good farms are not numerous. Tomahawk is, to some extent, dependent on the summer tourist trade for its existence.

The town is located on the banks of the Wisconsin River. Many lakes are within walking distance. Recreational facilities are excellent. Fishing, water sports of all kinds and hunting---deer, small game, partridge, pheasant and rabbit---are included. There are many summer resorts in the vicinity.

Employment in the area is of a seasonal nature for the most part. Transportation, by bus and rail, is excellent.

Tomahawk is the headquarters in the area for the State Conservation Commission. Maintenance work for forest fire fighting equipment is done in the large shop run by the Commission.

Because several industries---shoe factory, round house, steel and iron works---have moved elsewhere, there is no housing shortage. Rather, the reverse is true. There are several fairly good homes for sale or rent at reasonable figures.

There are several vacated farms in the vicinity. These were not vacated solely because of poor soil. Some of them were occupied at one time by former lumberjacks who did not care for farm life and consequently did not stay. The soil is suited for the raising of potatoes and berries. There is an unlimited market for poultry and eggs. A good farm may be built up although this will, naturally, require much hard work.

Available jobs, as mentioned before, are seasonal---pulp loaders, summer resort work and some farm jobs. Farm wages range from \$3.50 per day with meals to \$60.00 per month with room and board. Pulp work is paid on an hourly basis, 60 to 65¢ per hour.

RELOCATION PROSPECTS - ILLINOIS, INDIANA, WISCONSIN

Elmer L. Shirrell
Relocation Supervisor, Chicago

There are still plenty of opportunities for evacuees to relocate in the Chicago area and I hope more people from the centers will come here to live and work with those who have already successfully relocated. There are many good jobs to be had, not only in the city of Chicago, but in the nearby smaller towns and rural areas of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

The people here are very friendly. That friendliness will increase now that they have had a chance to become acquainted with the evacuees who are already here and who have made a definitely good impression. In helping these evacuees get established, our WRA office has had the finest kind of cooperation from the leading church, social and civic groups, and unpleasant incidents resulting from discrimination have been few and far between.

Our most difficult problem right now, especially in Chicago, is in finding housing. That problem, however, is not limited to evacuees. Even Army and Navy officers are having a hard time finding places to live. It is particularly difficult for families with children to find suitable accommodations and my advice is for the heads of such families to come out first, take a job and locate a house or apartment before bringing their families out.

It is much easier for couples without children to find places to live, and single persons have little or no difficulty in finding rooms. All evacuees coming into Chicago can be provided with temporary housing at one of the three hostels in the city, or at private hotels and rooming houses.

In view of the difficulty in finding housing in Chicago for families with children, my suggestion is that evacuees give greater consideration to the possibility of relocating in smaller cities nearby and in rural areas. The wages may be a little lower in such areas, but the cost of living is also less (from 10% to 15%). It is easier to find living quarters and the housing will generally be better and cost less than in Chicago.

There are still plenty of jobs to be had - all kinds of jobs - and of course, the more experience you have had, the better the wages. Those who have not had experience should not expect to receive top wages to start, but pay raises will come as experience is gained. Even unskilled workers get from 50¢ to 62¢ an hour in Chicago, plus time and a half for overtime in excess of 40 hours per week. Fields in which job opportunities are greatest at present include office work of all kinds, farm work, jobs in hospitals, hotels and restaurants, work in factories, work as machinists, domestics, and mechanics.

This is one of the richest agricultural areas in the United States and we have many offers of employment in practically every type of farming -- small grain, livestock, poultry, vegetable, dairying, fruit and specialty crops. Farming here has the advantage of being closer to the big markets,

but of course differs from the kind of farming that is done on the West Coast. There are opportunities for evacuees to buy or lease land, but before doing that, it would be advisable for them to take farm jobs working for other employers and thus obtain first-hand information on soil conditions, climate, crops and markets before investing their own money.

It seems to me that these farm jobs offer the best opportunities for the issei and their families. I would also like to see more issei coming out to take some of these good domestic jobs in which the man would work in the garden and take care of the grounds while his wife does the housework. With such jobs they wouldn't have to worry about finding a place to live, or about the high cost of living since living quarters and food are provided by the employers. Such jobs pay all the way from \$125 to \$200 per month, depending on skill, and would give the older people a chance to live outside crowded city districts and in the friendliest of surroundings.

Most of the evacuees who have settled in Chicago like it very much. It offers all the advantages of a big city, while the people are as friendly as one would expect to find in a small town. As is true all over the country, living costs are considerably higher than before the war, but even so they were not much higher when I came here in January than they were at Klamath Falls near the Tule Lake center during the same period.

Rents and food costs are under OPA ceilings. The thing we Californians miss most is an abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables at low cost. And, of course, evacuees who expect to find five or six-room California style bungalows to live in are likely to be disappointed. Most of the residential districts are in the suburbs, while people living close to the downtown section generally make their homes in flats and apartment buildings. As is true in Los Angeles or San Francisco, people consider themselves fortunate if they live within 40 minutes of where they work, but transportation lines into Chicago from the suburbs are fast and convenient.

Schools in Chicago and the surrounding area are among the best in the country and practically all are open to evacuees. There are many small colleges as well as trade and vocational schools of all kinds. Some of the world's most famous art galleries and museums are located here; there are opportunities for all kinds of sports and all types of entertainment; the area abounds in lakes and beautiful parks and playgrounds.

All in all, the Chicago territory, embracing the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, offers a fine opportunity for evacuees to relocate and establish new homes for themselves, and WRA offices in Chicago and other towns in the area are prepared to help them in every way possible.

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.

RELOCATION PROSPECTS - NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA

Robert M. Cullum
Relocation Supervisor, New York Area

New York, the nation's metropolis, is the one large city where there has not been an influx of war workers and consequently there is no great shortage of housing facilities. It is also the nation's center of art, music, and the theater.

The pressure of employment needs in New York City is lower than most other places. Building trades workers, teachers, or social workers should not come to New York because there is a surplus of these workers.

While in comparison with the centers of war industry New York wages generally are lower, there are better opportunities to relocate permanently than probably in any other large city. This is particularly true for people who have had experience in the export and import trade and in the distribution of goods through domestic markets. These occupations centered in New York in the pre-war period and at present there is a lull.

While the cost of living cannot be termed low in New York, it is favorable in many respects. The city-owned rapid transit system makes it possible to have a five-cent subway fare, and the general level of rents for both single persons and families is lower than most cities. Clothing is also cheaper.

Stenographers and clerical workers who will command about \$25 a week in New York are not advised to come to the city unless they are in groups of two or more so they can live together. Two or more persons can live more cheaply in New York than two persons can live separately.

The city offers exceptional opportunities for people who want to get specialized training in such lines as interior decoration, clothes designing, home economics, business administration, accounting, etc., because of the many specialized schools for both day and night pupils.

There are good prospects for the establishment of a hostel, if need for one is shown.

Much the same conditions prevail in Philadelphia as in New York City with housing reasonably easy to obtain. In both cities more than one breadwinner is common in the family unit.

Because there has been delay in getting individuals approved for employment in the Eastern Defense Command area, we have no back-log of job opportunities. Now that some eight thousand people have been approved to come into the Atlantic coast area, we are developing jobs for individuals who are approved and want to relocate in this section. There is a demand for accountants and people with experience in income tax work. There are excellent opportunities for couples in domestic work and gardening, where very satisfactory housing is provided and good wages are paid. There are a few offers

with separate housing to accommodate families with children.

In some of the other larger cities of the area served by the New York office, industrial employment opportunities are available at higher wages, but the higher the wage, the more difficult the housing problem. This is true around the Albany district, Rochester and Buffalo, New York; Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport, Connecticut, with an especially acute housing situation in the Connecticut cities.

In the rural sections there are year-around employment opportunities, particularly in the dairy sections. We hope later to develop excellent relocation opportunities in the farm districts of the East.

In the truck growing sections of Long Island and New Jersey, there is a shortage of labor and, doubtless, we could place as many experienced truck farmers as want to come here, but the wages are low compared to the wages paid for the same kind of work on the West Coast.

Many of the people at the relocation centers seem to have some mistaken ideas about the farm lands of the East. I happen to have a victory garden at my home and the other day remarked to my nisei stenographer that I wanted to hurry home to care for my tomato plants. She immediately said that she didn't know that tomatoes "grew so far north". Yes, there are good farms in the East, and there will be opportunities for farm workers and farm families to locate here if they want to do so.

RELOCATION PROSPECTS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

By Robert Dolins
Relocation Officer

The prospects for the successful relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry in this area are very encouraging, and there are job and work opportunities open in practically every occupational field. Evacuees will find a friendly reception in this area. The cost of living is about the same as in most other parts of the country, and housing is much more readily obtainable, except in a few areas of concentrated population such as Washington and Baltimore.

The Virginia-Maryland-Delaware area has many of the same characteristics as the West Coast. The area as a whole is densely populated but there are only a few large cities and these are surrounded by highly-productive farming sections, making the economy of the region well balanced as between agriculture and industry. The climate is moderate, with heavy rainfall during certain seasons of the year. Winters are mild, with little snow. During the summer months the humidity is considerable higher than on the Pacific Coast but there is less fog.

Delaware is predominantly agricultural with a heavy production of truck crops, poultry, fruit and dairy products. Eighty to ninety million broilers per season are produced on poultry farms of the state. Industry in the state is centered largely in the city of Wilmington and manufactured products include dyes and chemicals, cellophane, explosives, plastics, textiles, paper and rubber products.

In Maryland, Baltimore (Est. Pop. over 1,000,000) is the largest industrial city, with shipyards and aircraft plants, sugar refineries, distilleries, manufacturing of iron and steel products, textiles, clothing, machine tools, chemicals and many other articles. Serving this huge city market is the nearby agricultural area along the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay with its heavy production of vegetable and fruit crops. Here too are the famed oyster beds, and the center of the commercial fishing industry.

Virginia is also primarily an agricultural state, producing such crops as tobacco, fruit, vegetables, grains and dairy products. Industrial activity is principally centered in Richmond, its capitol and largest city, where there are extensive tobacco processing plants, lumber mills, paper mills, food processing plants and textile mills.

Washington, D. C., with its metropolitan area now having an estimated population of over a million, is the seat of Federal Government and aside from government jobs there are many opportunities for employment in the service trades, markets, transportation and in nearby farm areas.

Farming in the area is on a year-around basis and is widely diversified. There are employment opportunities in practically every occupational field from common labor to those requiring the highest technical and professional skill. Farm labor is greatly in demand and in most cases, steady year-around employment is offered. Experienced poultrymen, orchardists and vegetable growers are needed. There are many jobs open for domestics, both couples and single persons. Also in demand are workers for hotels and restaurants, for personal service establishments,

gardeners, caretakers, farm managers, retail markets, and in factories in industrial areas.

Finding living quarters in the area is relatively easy except in the major cities mentioned where the housing shortage is acute, particularly with respect to apartments and houses. That the situation is not impossible, however, even in these cities is evidenced by the fact that evacuees who have already relocated in the area have found places to live. Local co-operating committees working with WRA have been very helpful and Federal housing agencies are also co-operating. Single persons seeking rooms have little difficulty in getting located. The housing provided on farms in the eastern part of the area is generally good, separate houses for families being available in many instances.

I hope more evacuees will consider the possibilities of relocating in this area. There are real opportunities here; almost any type of job is available; the people are friendly; educational and recreational opportunities are of the best; and the chances for economic advancement are excellent.

RELOCATION PROSPECTS - NEW ENGLAND AREA

Roger F. Clapp
Relocation Supervisor, Boston, Massachusetts

New England as an area of permanent relocation is highly to be recommended. There are numerous and varied job opportunities for any center resident who has been cleared by the Joint Board for work or residence within the Eastern Defense Command. Community sentiment is favorable, and living costs compare favorably with those in other sections of the country.

While housing is a problem (especially in the war boom centers of Hartford, Connecticut; Portland, Maine; Quincy, Massachusetts; and Providence, Rhode Island), it is possible to find rooms in private dwellings, small houses and apartments at moderate prices in most New England cities and small towns. Rents vary according to location and transportation facilities, with apartments in the cities from \$30.00 a month up, unfurnished and unheated, and \$50.00 a month up, semi-furnished and heated.

Living costs in New England show the usual rural-urban variation. However, in Boston, the largest city, they are about five percent lower than in San Francisco. A study made by an official government agency during December, 1942, showed that a manual worker's family of four persons could live adequately in Boston on an annual income of \$1,690.81. This income would cover rent for a five-room house, food, clothing, fuel and electricity, household furniture, and about \$450 for miscellaneous expenses. Since that date, living costs have increased slightly, but not enough to effect severely the ordinary family budget.

The people of New England have a reputation for being conservative and tight-lipped. That is not altogether a fair appraisal. New Englanders are friendly and cooperative and judge outsiders on their own merits. They are proud of their democratic heritage and have high regard for the civil rights and individual feelings of others. As a result, there have never been any bitter racial animosities in this area, although many foreign migrants have settled here and made a place for themselves. Few persons of Japanese descent have settled in New England, but a substantial group of other Asiatic people, largely Chinese, live here and seem to be well-respected and highly considered. Community sentiment, good at the present time, will continue to be just what the people who come here make it!

The "Boston Hospitality Committee for Japanese American Resettlement" composed of members of church, educational, and service groups will meet newcomers to Boston from the centers, provide short-time hospitality in friendly homes, arrange opportunities to meet other Japanese Americans, and help to locate permanent housing.

The southern half of New England is a section of varied industries

with some farming, while the more northern states are largely given over to agriculture. Farming is carried on in small units for the most part, with members of the farm family and perhaps a hired man or two doing the majority of the work. Dairy-livestock enterprises predominate. Around the cities, intensive agriculture is practiced, and farm families frequently supplement their income with part-time work in factories and shops.

New England is known in the East as the "Playground of the Nation." Lakes and mountains abound in the northern parts, and all the cities have excellent recreational and cultural facilities. There are churches in all communities, and the schools are excellent.

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.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
615 Ohio Building
Toledo 4, Ohio

August 20, 1943

An Invitation to Resettle in Toledo, Ohio

Pertinent Facts Regarding Toledo, Ohio
and Surrounding Communities

The city of Toledo is located at the western end of Lake Erie, approximately 60 miles south of Detroit, Michigan, and is a highly industrialized city, particularly in the manufacture of automotive parts. These parts are now being produced for war effort. It is the home of the now famous "jeep car" produced by the Willys-Overland Company. This city is also a large Railroad center, coal and ore terminus for the Great Lakes shipment. It is also the home of the glass industry.

The population of Toledo proper is approximately 300,000 with another 50,000 living in the immediate vicinity. Many attractive estates are located "up river". These estates offer numerous opportunities for couples desiring domestic work.

Housing

Toledo, as in other industrial centers, is overcrowded with war workers who have migrated to such specialized manufacturing centers. Therefore, housing is a major problem. Small apartments are available if you are "on-the-spot-to-rent" when one is vacant.

Rooms in private homes are available in limited quantities. However, they are located in the middle class sections as far as location is concerned.

Rooms are also available at the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. if reservations are made far enough in advance.

Cost of Living

Furnished apartments of three-room size, when available, rent from \$40 to \$50 per month, and five-room apartments, when available, average \$60 per month. These rates are in the medium-class apartment area in good locations.

Rooms in private homes rent from \$3 to \$5 per week depending on location. Rooms with board, when available, are from \$10 to \$20 per week depending upon location. No evacuee should feel that this type of housing is always available.

Room rates at both the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. are rather expensive on a temporary basis, being from \$6 to \$8 per week. When permanent rooms are available, these rates are reduced from \$1 to \$3 per week. The cost of eating in restaurants, of course, depends on the individual. However, one can eat in good restaurants from \$15.0 to \$2.00 per day, and he would receive, what I would say, "good eating."

Job Opportunities

Evacuees already relocated in and around Toledo have been placed in numerous types of positions, i.e., accountants, bacteriologists, bookkeepers, domestics, farmers, stenographers, nursery laborers, alfalfa mill workers, mowing machine operators, and truck drivers. We have also received requests from photographers, nurses' aids, pin boys for bowling alleys, tombstone designers, and greenhouse workers.

Rates paid on these various positions are as follows: accountants \$150 per month, bacteriologists \$150 per month plus maintenance, bookkeepers \$30 to \$35 per week, domestics \$10 to \$20 per week for single persons and from \$100 to \$200 per month for couples, stenographers \$25 per week, and farm hands from \$65 to \$100 per month plus maintenance. Nursery workers are receiving from 50¢ to 60¢ per hour; alfalfa mill workers 60¢ per hour. Some labor rates are from 70¢ to 80¢ per hour. Most domestic positions, while there is no mention made in offers of employment, receive good sized gifts of money at Christmas time.

Evacuees should not expect to come to Toledo and step into highly paid industrial defense positions. These positions when available are filled by up-grading present employees who are working at a lower pay rate. Therefore, one must start at the bottom and work up. On occasions some evacuees have accepted offers of employment and on arriving even before they start on the jobs they had accepted they were dissatisfied and left for other locations. This attitude on the part of the evacuee creates a situation wherein the employer gains the impression that he does not care to work and that he simply wishes to "roam around the country". This condition creates adverse public opinion and relations. If you accept a position, please stick to it.

Community Sentiment

Persons of Japanese ancestry have been favorably accepted in local community. Although there are bound to be some citizens who for various reasons are opposed to relocation, this particular class, in my opinion, does a lot of talking but never bites. To date, there have been no unfortunate circumstances placing evacuees in bad situations. Some have been accepted as Union members where the company employing them has a signed Union contract.

The two daily newspapers carry favorable comments on the relocation program.

Social and Recreational Diversion

Toledo has numerous parks with bathing, tennis, baseball and golf facilities. There are numerous bowling alleys, a large zoo, a fine art museum, a large amphitheater, and numerous moving picture theaters.

The amphitheater located in one of the parks, offers light opera and concerts during the summer, and the art museum presents the same features during the winter months.

There are no established groups of Japanese Americans in Toledo. Prior to the start of relocation, there were only three families of Japanese ancestry located in this city.

Evacuees who have relocated in this area have found friendship with others of their own race and have made many friendly contacts with church groups and other organizations. The Friends Society has given one party to which all persons of Japanese Americans relocated were invited. Several other functions are now in the making.

I BELIEVE YOU WILL LIKE TO RELOCATE IN TOLEDO

The following statements were released by Japanese Americans who have relocated in this area:

"I think Toledo is a grand City. People are very nice and friendly. My boss is swell and my work very interesting. More of you should come out to Toledo." -- Martha Osaki

"Insofar as my contacts are concerned, I have found that the attitude of the employees with whom I associate and that of my employers very favorable and as yet have encountered no evidence of resentment against the influx of Japanese Americans into Toledo. In my opinion, the general public of Toledo is as yet unaware of the small group of Japanese Americans here and probably would not react unfavorably toward accepting an additional limited number of evacuees." -- Hiomi Nakamura, Bacteriologist

"Ottawa Hills, a suburb and residential district of Toledo, is a grand place for girls to work in the homes. It is very quiet and peaceful here. People are fair and understanding to the Japanese Americans who come out just as they are. Remember the hymn, "Just as I Am". People will accept anyone who is a real American." -- Elizabeth Ataka.

"I think Toledo is a good sized city in which to relocate and live comfortably. Although it is well populated, I do not feel it crowded because there is no constant hustle and bustle among the people here. I find that the cost of maintenance is noticeably lower than it is in some other cities. The Toledoans in general are very friendly.

The various church groups are sincerely helping us to become adjusted in the new communities and alleviating the loneliness of the evacuees by giving us occasional, friendly get-togethers. Considering the city and its people, I feel that a person relocating in Toledo would live contentedly. Being dissatisfied with the nature of his job is another matter. The location of the city is favorable, especially for those who have friends and relatives living in Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland." -- Rose Sakata.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ William J. Fluke

William J. Fluke
Relocation Officer

July 15, 1943
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear -----,

I arrived in Cleveland on the 12th and on the following day visited your friend ----- at the WRA. ----- is working with three other stenographers.

Cleveland is rather a clean city in comparison to Chicago but somehow or other it does not seem an active city. Perhaps most of the workers are busy in the defense factories so you see more women here and there. The housing is much scarce than in Chicago that for a couple it is very difficult to find. ----- is at the hostel and many others are remaining there from the time of their arrival. The hotel rates are also high in spite of the ceiling rent regulated by the OPA and try get a room. I landed in a hotel with \$5.00 per day room with showers. The food here is high in comparison to Chicago and ordinarily even a light eater like myself spends \$11.00 per meal to be contented. The higher wage brings the service you get in a restaurant up, but I personally believe if one prepares one meal at home it will be much reasonable. The point system is rather amusing and with little practice, you will find that there are enough food for everybody. As you know, one year of camp life especially in the hot desert may give you the conception that it is hard to readjust oneself to normal living but this is not so. In the first place we are not returning to our home town therefore there are no basis for comparison. Everything is new and strange including the people, housing and climate. The life in the center will be quickly forgotten and most of the kids prefer this freedom than the life of existence in Poston. Although there are many write up concerning the Japanese in Middle West if you keep in mind there are approximately 20,000 Chinese and 15,000 Filipino people in Chicago, the 2500 evacuees who pour into the city is minor. Of course some of them are so conspicuous and especially the zoot boys with grease pasted hair slicked to the back of their heads. We know this is a free country but one thing the placement officer can do for the program is just advise them that hair cut in Chicago cost 75¢ and the zoot style is ancient history as far as the Esquire goes when interviewing the applicants.

The people of both Chicago and Cleveland are too busy and one finds the reception very favorable. There are some exceptions, but we find them in any communities.

In Cleveland there are about 250 Japanese but I personally believe they are more conspicuous than in Chicago with 2500 Japanese. When the transitional period is taking place it is more than natural that people of the same race like to get together. The disadvantage with the Nisei is their physical characteristic and that is something that no one is to be blamed. We all know that the younger people who are carefree and seeking excitements are taking the risk of coming to a new locality and consequently with ambitions which are sometimes beyond control especially when they are away from parental

we find the bad ones. The social problem in boom town shows increase in teen-age girls' delinquency even among the Caucasians due to the fact that parents are on the job. I like to see the old timers in Chicago or Cleveland plan a wholesome recreation with friendly guidance by adults.

According to -----the job offers in Cleveland are domestics and common laborers. One must have a point Board clearance before acceptable in defense work. This city is approximately 90-95% defense work and if the Niseis are cut off from such work I rather see them come here with a job offer.

If the placement officer could emphasize the fact that the WRA is not an employment agency but is helping the evacuees to relocate by offering job offers one, perhaps the boys will stop jumping the jobs and requesting WRA for the second job. Most of the boys have the impression that the WRA or the hostel are responsible for the job offer and when they fail to get a job, they will never blame themselves but pass poor comments.

I feel that the evacuees released from Poston are responsible persons. ----- nor ----- could supply me the breakdown of evacuees in their area from the different centers. The problem cases are mostly in the teens and I believe time will remedy the irresponsible persons. As you know city life is quite different from the life in the centers and if the evacuees come out with the thought that this is war time and also forget about the living conditions in California, one will not be disappointed. When you come to Chicago or Cleveland, do what they do and forget the idea that grapes cost three pounds for ten cents against 29¢ pounds in Chicago. The quicker you make an adjustment to the new locality, the happier you will be.

WHAT ABOUT NEW ENGLAND:

In considering the problem of relocation, some of you have wondered what the States in the Northeastern Section of our Country are like. It seems to be a long ways off, and there are few of you who know much about it.

For those of you who are interested in this section of the country, this brief outline has been prepared by the Boston office. We have tried to answer some of the questions of "what we are like" and what you could expect in this area. It is an area of varied resources and opportunities; it is not a land of "milk and honey" but those who have come here have liked it, and those of us who live here would not exchange it for any other section of the country.

We believe it is a section that will offer you an opportunity of making a place for yourself, where you will be accepted on your own merits, and where people will be friendly and helpful to you in solving your problems.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
1702 Post Office Building
Boston 9, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND

General

New England is the area in the northeast corner of the United States, comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It was settled early in the 17th Century by migration from England, and its incoming population came largely from Eastern Europe. By 1940, people living here numbered 8,437,000, of whom, approximately one half were in Massachusetts.

It is a section of varied industries based not only on the natural resources of the area, but the skills of the early settlers. The southern half (Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island) is highly industrialized, although agriculture is very important in this section. The more northern states are largely given over to agriculture but there are important industrial centers also in this section.

Agriculture

The agriculture is largely on a dairy-livestock base and the average farm is a fairly small individual operation, run by the labor of the family with one or two hired men. Intensive farming is practiced in the market garden areas around the cities, and there are sections given over to special agriculture, such as potatoes in Northern Maine and Connecticut, tobacco in the Connecticut River Valley of Western Massachusetts and Connecticut, seed production in Southern Connecticut, cranberries in Southeastern Massachusetts, maple sugar in Vermont, etc. There are many "estate farms" throughout the area, owned and run by wealthy people, which offer good employment opportunities for both families and individuals.

People

The people of New England have a reputation of being conservative. They are friendly and cooperative and judge people on their own merit. There has never been any bitter racial feelings in this area, although many foreign migrants have settled here and made a place for themselves in all sections. While there has been a substantial Oriental group here made up largely of people of Chinese ancestry. The 1940 Census shows a small number of people of Japanese ancestry, and these were scattered all over the section. Those I have been able to talk to, or with people who have known them, seem to have been well respected and highly considered in the communities in which they lived.

To quote one of the girls who has been here for the past six months: "The people around here are wonderfully broadminded - not once have I experienced an unpleasant incident..... she continues "The people around here want to welcome Nisei East. Some people have especially asked for Nisei help because they are interested in the group and want to do as much as they can for their welfare. The Nisei who accept the challenge to rebuild their lives on the strong foundation of the helpfulness, kindness and the sympathy of these New Englanders must come prepared to till the soil before gathering the harvest. We can succeed only in proportion to the effort we put in. There are Nisei like us here who have paved the way and it is up to you Nisei who follow to maintain the same high standard so that others still to come may be as graciously received as your fellow 'Pioneers of the East'".

I agree with this letter -- community sentiment is favorable -- and it will be just what the people coming here make it!

Housing

The question of housing is a very important one. While housing is a problem, it is not a serious one as it is in some sections of the Country. There are a few areas (especially around Hartford, Connecticut, Portland, Maine, Quincy, Massachusetts, Providence, Rhode Island, and one or two other limited sections) where housing is a serious problem. In the other sections, it is possible to locate rooms in private families, small houses and apartments. Rents vary according to location and transportation facilities,

with rooms from \$5.50 per week up - houses \$35.00 per month and up - and apartments in the cities from \$30.00 per month up - (unfurnished and unheated) - \$50.00 per month and up for semi-furnished and heated. For additional information see table "Cost of Living in New England".

Recreation

All the cities and towns have excellent recreational facilities; movies, parks, clubs, etc. In the East, New England is known as the "Playground of the Nation". There are churches in all the communities, and excellent schools.

INDEXES OF COST OF LIVING -- OF GOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS*

Average 1936 - 1939 - 100

	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel & Elec.	Household Furniture	Misc.
As of 4/15/42							
New England	112.1	115.3	123.	104.5	111.9	119.0	107.8
San Francisco	120.5	127.5	130.	122.8	100.9	119.7	113.2

As of 2/15/43							
New England	118.9	130.4	130.4	121.0	118.4	119.4	111.2
San Francisco	124.6	140.7	140.7	125.8	94.1	119.2	119.2

The percentage of the Cost of Living in New England is 95.4% of that in San Francisco

Estimated Cost of Living of 4 persons of manual worker's family
(theoretically living in 5 room house or apartment, with bathroom, electricity,
gas, ice refrigeration; no automobile; no savings other than life insurance)

	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel & Elec.	Household Furniture	Misc.
As of 12/15/42							
San Francisco	\$1,758.94	\$637.78	\$210.20	\$291.75	\$87.18	\$ 43.55	\$451.95
Boston	1,690.81	633.20	206.90	272.06	151.71	39.18	387.76

Information from Monthly Labor Rev. for June 1942 - April 1943

SEE ALSO COST OF LIVING IN BOSTON & VICINITY - Page 8

Miss Chitose Nishimiya, who was born, educated and lived most of her life in Boston, has written a short message to the people in the Centers. She has built up and conducted her own business here and is an active member of the Boston Hospitality Committee.

DOES NEW ENGLAND SEEM TO YOU A "LONG WAY OFF" ?

Computing distance by traveling time rather than by miles meant much more in my own mother's day, when, in 1879, she arrived in San Francisco on the tiny side-wheeler, "City of Tokyo" after twenty-three days on the Pacific, and, a few days later, gazed with awe at the dazzling wonder of the first electric lights switched on dramatically all over the Palace Hotel at two o'clock in the morning. Well might she have been justified in feeling that traversing the United States was a hazardous and terrifying undertaking, in spite of the fact that train service, such as would befit a Minister to Washington, D.C., was endurable after the stormy crossing.

But land travel had its particular terrors. Twice the passengers ducked under the seats when the trains were halted by hungry Indians who fired through the windows in order to obtain food brought from the coast. Tunnels and bridges were yet to be built through the Rockies: the little locomotives took the hard way up almost perpendicular inclines, by cog railway. It was said that the spot was usually passed during the night to avoid frightening the passengers.

Compared with those days, coming East in air-conditioned comfort should be simple.

If you detrain in Boston at this season of the year, you will feel your nearness to the Atlantic seaboard even before you sight the harbor, for you will catch the invigorating scent of saltiness in the east wind. As you go into the suburbs, perhaps you will be conscious of the difference in architecture, for most of the New England dwellings are "frame" or wood houses. I am reminded that at the age of $3\frac{1}{2}$, having just come from New York, the city of brick and stone, I reasoned that the frequent fogs enveloping these inflammable-looking structures were to protect them from harm.

Since I continued to live safely in these frame houses in Cambridge for the next twenty years, while attending the public schools, Radcliffe College and Harvard and Boston Universities, I heartily recommend said habitations! I speak of the public schools where we all played happily together and visited and held parties in which I enjoyed participating; of the experiences I gained through working in the various offices of Radcliffe and Harvard, while earning my way; of the value I received from holding offices in one of the undergraduate

clubs; and especially now, of the honor of serving as secretary of my own college class. I speak of these matters because they represent the New England that I know.

These ties brought to me other assurances that I might follow the teaching field, although there were some who advised against such a move, because of its obvious obstacles. However, the members of the School Board of a small typically "American" rural community, some thirty miles out of Boston, offered me a position in their state-endowed high school. (The community may not be true of northern New England, where one is still a "foreigner" if one's grandfather was not a native.)

An opportunity to teach and to do administrative work in a private school in Boston was my final choice, and after twelve years of such "apprenticeship" I ventured in 1939 to establish a secretarial institute for college people in Copley Square, Boston.

Because this "cradle of liberty" fought so hard in the last century for the equality of mankind, today, its true sons and daughters are moved by a missionary spirit in the best sense of the word and are waiting for you to start 'pioneering' here. To me, certainly, they have offered every encouragement.

/s/ Chitose Nishimiya

Miss Chitose Nishimiya, Dean
Copley Secretarial Institute
585 Boylston Street at Copley Square
Boston, Massachusetts

COPY OF TELEGRAM TO ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS ON JUNE 28, 1943

"UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THIS IS TO AUTHORIZE YOU TO SELECT AND SEND TO BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND FOR PLACEMENT ANY PERSONS WHO APPEAR ON WRA 258A AND B AS EACH NEW SET OF FORMS COME TO YOU. EMPLOYMENT POSSIBILITIES WILL BE CONSIDERED THE WHOLE AREA OF MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, MAINE, RHODE ISLAND, NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT OFFERING SOME KIND OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY VARIETY OF WORKER. MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON THIS AREA IS BEING GATHERED AND WILL BE SENT TO YOU SHORTLY."

Roger F. Clapp
Relocation Supervisor

The "Boston Hospitality Committee for Japanese American Resettlement" was organized in Boston, Massachusetts, July 14, 1943, at a meeting of church, educational, and service groups who are very much interested in assisting those people coming to this area. Newcomers will be met, short-time hospitality in friendly homes provided, opportunities to meet other Japanese Americans arranged, and permanent housing located. The services of this Committee is available at all times; they can be reached by addressing them in care of the Boston War Relocation Authority Office (1702 Post Office Building, Boston, Mass.)

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Its nickname "Hub of New England" is descriptive of the position that Boston holds to the six northeastern states. The influence of this City upon the social, industrial and retail activities of a large part of New England radiate out from the "Hub" much like the spokes of a wheel.

Population

Metropolitan Area (comprising of 18 contiguous cities and towns of Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Arlington, Everett, Brookline, Chelsea, Winthrop, Watertown, Waltham, Belmont, Quincy, Medford, Melrose, etc.).....2,350,314

Location & Climate

Boston is a harbor city, 250 miles from New York. The average summer temperature is 70°. Average winter temperature 29°. Annual temperature range averages from 10° to 88°.

Main Industries

Shoes & Leather	
Printing & Publishing	
Textiles	
Clothing	
Wool	
Paper	
Fish Freezing & Storage	
Baking & Confectionery	
Shoe Machinery	
Electrical Supplies	
Shipbuilding	
Furniture	
Carpets & Rugs	
Food Preparation - Meat packing	
Wool market & fresh fish market	
Retail Outlet Stores* (approx. 12,000) - principal are	
Food	4,300
Apparel Group	1,250
Furniture & Household	450
Filling Stations	500
Hardware	175
Eating Places	1,250
Drug Stores	490
Automotive	185
General Stores	350
Misc. others	1,700
(ice, jewelry, tobacco, optical, etc.)	
Second-hand stores	229

*There have been some adjustments due to war pressure.

Boston Continued -

Hospitals 50

Physicians 2,500

Dentists 1,000

Educational

25 High Schools

&

Cultural

Activities

Colleges - Harvard University, Boston University, Radcliffe College, Simmons College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston College, Northeastern University, Wellesley College, Tufts College, Emerson School of Oratory, Portia Law School, Emanuel College, Suffolk University, Middlesex University.

There is opportunity for special adult education at evening sessions of public schools, at Boston University and Northeastern University, University Extension Courses, Boston Center for Adult Education, Vocational Schools, etc.

Lodging -

COST OF LIVING IN BOSTON & VICINITY

single furnished room.....\$4.00 to 6.00 per week

house - suburbs or

unfurnished apartment in town.....\$45.00 per mo. & up

Furnished apartment.....\$35.00 per mo. & up

(rents in suburbs would be lower but offset by transportation costs)

Food - restaurant.....\$1.35 and up per day per person

home.....\$15. per week - family of 5 (2 adults - 3 children
13 - 7 - 3)

Normal budget for person earning \$20. a week - and living alone -

Room.....\$4.00

Meals.....\$9.50

Clothing and

Personal Needs..Girls \$2.30..Man\$3.00

Transportation.....\$1.20

Entertainment.....\$.60

Miscellaneous.....Balance

The following pages give information on typical New England Cities, in addition to which there are many others such as:

CONNECTICUT

Ansonia	19,210	Brass Mfg.	Greenfield	15,672	Tools
Bridgport	147,121	Electrical Supp.	Haverhill	46,782	Woollens-Shoes
Bristol	30,167	Small metal parts	Holyoke	53,750	Paper
Danbury	22,339	Hats	Hudson	8,042	Worsted
Greenwich	35,309	Electrolux	Hyannis	8,353	Fish
Manchester	23,799	Upholstering mat.	Leominster	22,226	Plastics
Meriden	39,494	Household acces.	Lynn	98,123	Shoes
Middletown	26,495	Diversified	Marlboro	15,154	Machine Shops
Naugatuck	15,388	Rubber goods	N. Bedford	110,341	Cotton & Rubber
New Britain	68,683	Newburyport	Hardware	13,916	Shoes
New London	30,456	Ship Building	No. Adams	22,213	Textile-printing
Norwalk	39,849	Clothing-Hats	Northampton	24,794	Brushes
Stamford	61,213	Metal Work	No. Attleboro	10,339	Jewelry
Torrington	26,988	Hardware	Norwood	15,383	Book-binding
Waterbury	99,314	Brass Mfg.	Pittsfield	49,684	Paper
Willimantic	12,101	Thread	Salem	41,213	Electric Products
Winsted	7,674	Hosiery	Southbridge	16,825	Optical Supplies
			Taunton	37,395	Machinery
			Wakefield	16,223	Diversified
			Waltham	40,020	Precision Mehry.
			Woburn	19,731	Leather

MAINE

Augusta	19,360
Bangor	
Brewer	29,822
Bath	10,235
Biddeford	19,790
Saco	8,631
Lewiston	
Auburn	3,898
Portland	73,643
Waterville	16,688

MASSACHUSETTS

Amerbury	10,862
Attleboro	22,071
Beverly	25,537
Brockton	62,343
Clinton	12,440
Fall River	115,428
Fitchburg	41,824
Framingham	23,214
Gardner	20,206
Gloucester	24,046

Capital-pulphoe	
Paper	
Ship Building	
Textiles &	
Machinery	
Shoes	
Shipyards-trad	
Paper	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Claremont	12,144	Machine Tools
Concord	27,171	Teaching Ctr.
Dover	14,990	Mills
Keene	13,832	Mills
Laconia	13,484	Boxes
Manchester	77,685	Shoes
Nashua	32,927	Textiles
Portsmouth	14,821	Ship Building

VERMONT

Barre	10,909	Quarries
Bemington	7,628	Underwear
Brattleboro	9,622	Machine Shop
Burlington	27,686	Diversified
Montpelier	8,006	Derrieks
Newport	4,902	Plywood
Rutland	17,082	Machinery
St. Albans	8,037	Marble
St. Johnsbury	7,437	Scales

ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS

POPULATION 11,180

LOCATION & CLIMATE Athol is located in a valley surrounded by hills, 40 miles from Worcester, 78 miles from Boston. Average Temperature is 50'.

COST OF LIVING
(including rent) Rent of single room \$4.50 to \$5.00
Small houses are very scarce

MAIN INDUSTRIES Shoe Manufacturing Imitation Leather
Tools Toys
Twist Drills & Cutters

HOSPITALS None

EDUCATION & CULTURAL ACTIVITIES One High School
Nearest college at Worcester, 40 miles away.

No musical activities
Athletic Clubs: "Y"
Libraries: One
Moving Picture Houses: Two

NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

POPULATION 110,541

LOCATION & CLIMATE New Bedford is situated on the sea coast. It is the center of extensive sea and lake resort area. Average temperature Summer 69', Winter 38'. The nearest largest city is Providence, R. I., about 33 miles away. Boston, Mass., is 66 miles away.

COST OF LIVING
Rent of single room per week \$5.50 to \$5.50
Rent of ~~small~~ house or flat
for family of 3 to 5 - \$30. mo. to \$50.

Food for single person per wk. \$8.00 to \$9.00
Food for family of 3 to 5 per wk. \$16. to \$18.

MAIN INDUSTRIES Manufacture of fine cotton goods
Boots & Shoes Copper
Foundry & Machine Shop Products
Misc. Needle Trade Luggage Mfg.
Ladies Sandbag Mfg.

HOSPITALS Two
Physicians: 127
Dentists : 64

EDUCATION & CULTURAL ACTIVITIES One High School
Brown University, Providence, R.I.
Harvard University
Boston University
Northeastern University & others in Boston

New Bedford - continued

Opportunity for special adult education in high schools, vocational schools, elementary schools, textile schools, commercial schools, Y.M.C.A. All have courses of various kinds in the evening.

Concerts: Civic Music Series gives 3 to 4 a season - Independent Concerts

Athletic Clubs: Many

Libraries: Two Public

Theatres: None

Motion Picture Houses: 3 large, several neighborhood.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

POPULATION

149,900

LOCATION & CLIMATE

Springfield is located in a valley, 25 miles from Hartford, Connecticut. The average temperature is 50°.

COST OF LIVING

(including rent)

Rent of single room per week	\$3.00
Rent of single room per month	12.00

MAIN INDUSTRIES

Paper Mills	Magneto Manufacturing
Radio Manufacturing	Refrigerators & other
Tennis Equipment	Electrical Appliances
Leather Goods	Radio Coils
Moore Drop Forging Co.	Fibreloid Corporation
Celluloid	Non shatterable glass
Oil Burners	Pumps for Gasoline
Rubber corporation making automobile tires, tubes, golf balls.	

HOSPITALS

Seven

EDUCATION & CULTURAL
ACTIVITIES

Three Senior High Schools
Six junior High Schools
American International College
Springfield College
Opportunity for adult education

Concerts: Series, and few Music Clubs, also several teachers

Libraries: 1 public with 6 branches

Athletic Clubs: 4 or 5

Moving Picture Houses: 15

WORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

<u>POPULATION</u>	195,000
<u>LOCATION & CLIMATE</u>	Worcester is located in a truck-farming and poultry raising country, 15 miles from Harvard Forest, 45 miles from Boston. The average temperature is 55'.
<u>COST OF LIVING</u> (including rent)	Rent of single room per week \$2.00 to \$5.00 Rent of small house or flat for family of 3 to 5 without heat \$30. to \$40. Food for single person per week \$9. to \$12. Food for family of 3 to 5 \$20. to \$30.
<u>MAIN INDUSTRIES</u>	Shoes Weaving Wire Clothes Steel Machinery to Manufacture Shoes
<u>HOSPITALS</u>	Six
<u>EDUCATION & CULTURAL</u> <u>ACTIVITIES</u>	Five High Schools Worcester State Teachers College Clark College Worcester Tech., Assumption College Holy Cross Extension courses at State College and Clark Moving Picture Houses: 6

MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

<u>POPULATION</u>	77,685
<u>LOCATION & CLIMATE</u>	Manchester is located in the Merrimack River Valley, an agricultural area, 55 miles from Boston. Average temperature is 50'.
<u>COST OF LIVING</u> (including rent)	Rent of single room \$10. to \$15. Rent of small house or flat for family of 3 to 5 \$20. to \$30. Food per month for single person \$17.00 Food per month for family of 3 to 5 \$37.50-\$42.00
<u>MAIN INDUSTRIES</u>	Textile Mill Cigare Wholesalers Manuf. of Boats Lumber & Timber Products Shoe Manufacturing Box Factory Furniture Manufacturing Printing & Publishing
<u>HOSPITALS</u>	Four

Manchester, N. H. - Continued

EDUCATION & CULTURAL
ACTIVITIES

Three High Schools
St. Anselmo College
Opportunity for special adult education at the
Manchester Institute for Arts & Sciences and
evening sessions at the public schools.

Concerts: 3 to 9 in adjacent communities are
available, also lectures and musical
program. Civic Music Association

Athletic Clubs: Four
Libraries: One
Moving Picture Theatres: Five

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

POPULATION

160,605

LOCATION & CLIMATE

New Haven is located in an agricultural area,
70 miles from New York, 140 miles from Boston.
Average temperature is 50°.

COST OF LIVING
(including rent)

Rent per week for single room \$5.00 to \$6.00
Rent per Mo. for small house or flat
for family of 3 to 5 \$52.50 to \$42.50

Food per week for single person \$6. to \$8.
Food per week for family 3 to 5 \$14. to \$17.

MAIN INDUSTRIES

Builders' Supplies	Toys
Hardware 7 Tools	Clocks, Watches
Fire Alarms	Brick Manufacturing
Railroad Repairs	Lock Company

HOSPITALS

Three

EDUCATION &
CULTURAL
ACTIVITIES

Three high schools
Yale University
Teachers' College
Commercial Colleges
Alburdis Magnus for Catholic Girls
Arnold College for Hygiene and Physical Education
Connecticut College of Pharmacy
Women's College
Ample opportunity for special adult education
at the extension courses of the University,
and in the public school system.

New Haven Symphony and Yale Music School, Local
Concerts sponsored by Yale - Library - 8 branches
Music Teachers: 192 - 1 Legitimate Theatre
Athletic Clubs: Several - 22 Moving Pictures

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

POPULATION

187,000

LOCATION & CLIMATE

Hartford is located in an agricultural valley. Boston is 110 miles away, New York is 120 miles away. Average temperature is 50°.

COST OF LIVING (including rent)

Rent per week single room	\$3.50 minimum
Rent small house or flat for family of 3 - 4 unheated	\$25. per mo.
Food for single person per week	\$10. minimum Eating out.

MAIN INDUSTRIES

Insurance Companies	Tobacco Growers & Dealers
Box	nited Aircraft
Fire Alarms	Elliott Fisher Company
Brush Factories	Machine, Tools and Propeller Factories

HOSPITALS

Four

EDUCATION & CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Three high schools
Fourteen colleges
Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn.
State Teacher's College at Danbury, Conn.
" " " Willimantic, Conn.
" " " New Britain, Conn.
" " " New Haven, Conn.
Trinity College
Hartford Law School
Theological Seminary at Hartford
Connecticut State College
Wesleyan, Middletown, Conn.
Yale, New Haven, Conn.
College of Pharmacy, New Haven, Conn.
Arnold College of Physical Education, New Haven
Connecticut College of Women, New London, Conn.
All of these are in surrounding district of Connecticut. Opportunity for special adult education at the Hillier Institute for Adult Education, trade schools and high schools.

Music: 6 major symphonies per season
5 local per season
6 Musical Societies, 14 Music Teachers
Athletic Clubs: 1, and others connected with schools.
Librarians: 1 municipal, 6 branches

Theatres: One
Moving Picture Houses: 13

In addition to being posted throughout the colony, daily job opportunities bulletins, such as the attached, are being distributed to all Division and Section Heads. Your cooperation will be appreciated in seeing that they are placed on a bulletin board or otherwise brought to the attention of evacuee workers under your supervision.

RALPH O. BROWN
Reports Officer

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

BULLETIN BOARD SERVICE

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California
November 14, 1945

INQUIRE BY NUMBER AT RELOCATION HEADQUARTERS ABOUT THESE OUTSIDE JOB OPPORTUNITIES

\$1,000 PER YEAR---25 PER CENT OF NET INCOME

JOB NO. 61-1---Owners of 52-acre farm near Cleveland want couple, man to care for orchard, vineyard and small grain, woman to help with household work, \$1,000 per year salary plus 25 per cent of farm's net income, with housing for permanent couple.

COOK, MAID, GARDENER IN NEW JERSEY

JOB NO. 58-3---Gordon Knox, 410 Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J., needs two domestics, one as cook and one as maid, and qualified man for inside housework in winter, gardening in open months. Prevailing wage, private quarters, will consider family with one child.

FLORIST OPPORTUNITY FOR TWO MEN---MAN AND WIFE

JOB NO. 58-4---Well-known Hartford, Conn., florist offers \$40 a week to start for two men or experienced man and wife in retail florist shop with opportunity to become assistant managers.

FAMILY OF SIX WANTED IN OHIO

JOB NO. 58-6---Nursery operator at Mentor, Ohio, 18 miles east of Cleveland, wants family of six, two or three workers, for growing flowers, shrubs and evergreens. Permanent.

EXPERIENCED AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC IN DETROIT

JOB NO. 61-3---A Detroit garage operated by a Filipino has opening for experienced Japanese auto mechanic, on 50 per cent of profit basis which should average \$65 a week. Must have own tools.

COUPLE DESIRED IN KLAMATH FALLS HOME

JOB NO. 61-9---A Klamath Falls widower wants an older couple to care for his home. Will pay \$100 a month, furnish private quarters and uniforms and allow merchandise discounts at general store, which he owns.

AFTER TODAY---ONLY 31 DAYS REMAIN FOR RELOCATION PLANNING

FILE COPY

Tule (ms)

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

BULLETIN BOARD SERVICE

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California
November 27, 1945

INQUIRE AT RELOCATION HEADQUARTERS, HIGH SCHOOL GROUNDS, ABOUT THESE OPPORTUNITIES

TWO FARM FAMILIES---SHARE BASIS

JOB NO. 69-1---An Opportunity for two Tule Lake farm families to operate two 100-acre farms near Auburn, New York, either jointly or separately on a share basis, is offered by Paul Cotter of Washington, D. C., friend of Joseph DeWitt, former Tule Lake Chief of Internal Security. This is a special Tule Lake opportunity.

RENO JOB FOR SINGLE MAN IN HOME

JOB NO. 69-2---Mr. and Mrs. George Springmyer of Reno, Nevada, both of whom are attorneys and home very little, want a single man to act as handyman and chauffeur and live in their home. Kay Fujii now is at Relocation Headquarters as their hiring representative.

NISEI COUPLE IN ROCHESTER

JOB NO. 69-3---Pay of \$125 to \$150 a month, plus meals, private bedroom, bath, living room, is offered a Nisei couple, preferably childless, in a Rochester, New York, home. Permanent.

STUDENT SNACK BAR OPPORTUNITY

JOB NO. 69-4---A couple interested in operating a student snack bar is needed at Western College, Oxford, Ohio. Housing, consisting of two rooms and bath, is available.

GREENHOUSE FAMILY---HOUSING

JOB NO. 69-5---A Cleveland greenhouse operator with five acres under glass seeks a Tule Lake family with three or four workers, 75 cents per hour for men, part-time work for women. Apartment available December 1. First qualified applicant will be employed.

HUSBAND, WIFE, FATHER OPPORTUNITY

JOB NO. 69-6---A farm worker will be employed near Rochester, New York, at \$100 a month plus eight-room house with bath and electricity, milk and garden plot, with part-time work for wife as houseworker and for father of either husband or wife as handyman.

AFTER TODAY---NOVEMBER 27---ONLY 17 MORE DAYS REMAIN FOR RELOCATION PLANNING

