

T 4.98

67/14

C



## COMMITTEE ON RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

Sponsored Jointly

by

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America  
The Home Missions Council of North America

in cooperation with

The Foreign Missions Conference of North America

297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

10

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HERMANN N. MORSE  
Chairman  
J. QUINTER MILLER  
Secretary-Treasurer  
ROSWELL P. BARNES  
MARK A. DAWBER  
JOHN W. THOMAS

GEORGE E. RUNDQUIST  
Executive Secretary

June 18, 1943

Dear John Anon:

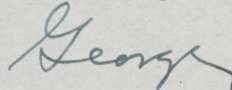
Your communication of June 9 was read with a great deal of interest. I was delighted to hear from you, and to know that you had not forgotten.

I had a very pleasant luncheon visit with Dorothy and her husband in Chicago, and I am hoping that some time this summer I may have an opportunity to renew our acquaintance, this time bringing along my wife.

You undoubtedly have heard rumors about a segregation program. It looks as though Tule Lake will be selected as the center, and, in the event that that program is put into effect, I shall probably go to Tule Lake to assist in encouraging evacuees to resettle in the Middle West rather than to move on to another center.

Thank you for reminding me about James Read; I shall get in touch with him immediately.

Sincerely,



George E. Rundquist  
Executive Secretary

GER:cl



*Rundquist*

## COMMUNITY PREPARATION FOR RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

### 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 to designated and confined areas. 106,000 persons, two thirds of whom are American citizens of Japanese ancestry, have been removed to temporary relocation centers.

The Government is now bending every effort to resettle these evacuated people in the different communities throughout the country. The War Relocation Authority states that, "There was no intent to remove from them any of their rights or to deprive them of the opportunity of earning a livelihood and contributing to the Nation's economy."

### THE PEOPLE

"The aliens who comprise one third of the evacuees are barred from citizenship by our laws which do not permit Orientals to acquire citizenship by naturalization. Almost without exception, however, they have lived in the United States for at least two decades, and the majority of them have been here 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 has not seriously been questioned by informed persons." Representative John Tolan, chairman of the Congressional Committee investigating Defense Migration, corroborates this, "We cannot doubt, and everyone is agreed, that the majority of Japanese, citizens and aliens, are loyal to this country." Milton Eisenhauser, first director of the WRA told a Congressional 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." The parents of many of these young people who are serving as soldiers in the South Pacific, Africa, and in Europe are 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. They and their American-born sons and daughters and grandchildren are still confined behind barbed wire. Loyalty cannot breed and develop properly in an atmosphere of fear and discrimination, behind barbed wire. Loyalty is where our acceptance and protection lies. It develops best in a free atmosphere.

### RESETTLEMENT

The resettlement and return to normal society of the people of Japanese ancestry is closely tied up with the ideals which we as a nation are fighting for: a fair, free America, with liberty and justice for all law-abiding citizens; freedom of speech; freedom of worship; freedom from fear; freedom from want; and the right for all people to live free from fear of intolerance and prejudice, regardless of race and creed.

Jesus recognized no difference in men; he taught us to love one another. The Declaration of Independence declares that all men are created equal. Democracy is the political expression of that philosophy. Christianity teaches the brotherhood of man.



The United States was founded upon the premise that individuals of many differing races, religious beliefs, and cultural patterns could live together harmoniously and could create a strong, just, and tolerant nation. Our manifest destiny here in America is to live together, regardless of race or creed.

Concerning the resettlement of the evacuees, the Government says, "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 per cent 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?

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTION

The War Relocation Authority is opening up work opportunities for the evacuees throughout the country. Employers are anxious to use the idle skills and minds. There is a shortage of competent manpower, but the problem of adequate housing in which evacuees might live in the different communities threatens the whole resettlement program. The need for housing is urgent.

Find a home. Will you help provide housing 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? If you don't need the income from a rented room, the rental will permit you to increase your contributions to your charities or to charities. Will you discuss this matter of housing with your friends and make a list 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.)

The YWCA, the YMCA, and hostels which have been opened under the auspices of the different church boards can provide only temporary residence. The need is for permanent rooms and apartments. Will you help?

#### CHRISTIAN ACTION

The whole problem presents a challenge to the Church; 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 these evacuees to participate in the meetings and different functions of the Church. Do more than invite them; make them feel welcome. They are timid; go and call on 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.

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, and clubs, so that the evacuees may find an outlet for interests outside the job. We must make an effort to draw them into the community. They will be lonely; they will need friends and activity. Be friendly!

#### 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 is probably 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  
Planning for assimilation and integration of evacuees into the community.
3. The Follow up for social adjustment
4. Public relations (locally)
5. Emergency care
6. Christian Fellowship
7. Record -keeping (including correspondence with WRA and national cooperating agencies.



In the planning of a local committee through which the churches may assist in the resettlement program of the WRA, a central office or agency is desirable. The office of the council of churches will normally wish to function for the churches in rendering this service. Adequate secretarial help will be necessary to discharge those services which local organizations will be called upon to render to the evacuees, the Government, and the local committee members and organizations.

#### TALKING POINTS

If you need informative reinforcements besides the fact that resettlement is a great challenge to our concepts of Christianity and Democracy. We suggest the following to support the justice of our resettlement efforts:

1.

1. Two-thirds of the evacuees of the total 106,000 in relocation centers are American citizens - fellow American citizens!

2. Their brothers, husbands, sweethearts, are in the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps fighting the war. There are over 5000 Americans of Japanese descent wearing American uniforms. Another 5000 have recently been recreated.

3. The loyalty of Japanese Americans to the United States is unquestioned. 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. The Tolan Committee's report on National Defense Migration, May 1942, states: "It has become clear that a curtailment of the rights and privileges of the American-born Japanese citizens of this country will furnish one of the gravest crises in the Nation's history, the preservation of liberties will depend upon the degree to which clear vision is applied to momentary difficulties. Realism must go hand in hand with a profound sense of responsibility for the maintenance of our way of life."

"Emergency measures must not be permitted to alter permanently those fundamental principles upon which this Nation was built.

"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."

5. 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, written April 20.)



COMMUNITY PLANNING: -4

- 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)
6. The criminal record of Japanese on the West Coast is the lowest of any racial group.
7. They have generously contributed to community philanthropic enterprises and to National Defense Bond sales. Public relief among Japanese is practically nil.
8. 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 most of us realize. They speak English fluently, and Japanese little - if at all.
9. Japanese Americans who are released from the centers have generally been educated in our American schools. They have been raised according to American standards; they act and think as Americans.
10. The great concern of most of us 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.
11. We should not now, by our deliberate action add to the flames of Japanese propaganda within Japan, and throughout Asia and Africa against us and against the white man in general. Let us not aid the enemy in making this a race war.
12. 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 that is at the same time democratic and in the best sense of the term, American.



NOTE:

Special attention should be given to the developement of a sound program to prevent the formation of a "Little Tokio" 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. We need to reach out and urge the new comers to participate in the group life of the community.

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 a city council of Churches and staff members of Councils of Social Agencies represent latest resources here.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

You need not give your name unless you wish to.

Address prior to evacuation \_\_\_\_\_ Resided FROM 19\_\_ to 19\_\_  
Street Town State Resided from 19\_\_ to 19\_\_

Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_ Birthplace \_\_\_\_\_  
Town State

Sex: ( ) Male; ( ) Female Present Address: Block \_\_\_\_\_

Marital Status: ( ) Single, ( ) Married, ( ) Separated, ( ) Divorced

Geographic location of home Which of the following describes best the location of your home during your elementary and high school years? (Check)

\_\_\_\_ Rural, \_\_\_\_ Suburban (residential), \_\_\_\_ Urban

- ( ) Within the "Japanese community" in a district with a sizable group of Japanese, where participation in Japanese community life (Japanese Assn., Japanese church, language school, etc.) was possible.✓
- ( ) Close to several Japanese families in a district with few Japanese.
- ( ) Isolated in a district of non-Japanese homes.

Purpose of immigration Which of the following describes your parents best:

- ( ) Came to America as laborers.
- ( ) Came to America as employees of Japanese governmental agencies or Japanese firms, such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, N.Y.K.
- ( ) Came to America as students.

Any other \_\_\_\_\_

Parent's Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Parent's Education (Highest grade completed) In Japan \_\_\_\_\_ In America \_\_\_\_\_

Father . . . . . years \_\_\_\_\_ years

Mother . . . . . years \_\_\_\_\_ years

Parent's Language Ability (English) (Check on line)

Father: / Good / Fair / Poor / None /

Mother: / Good / Fair / Poor / None /

Religion of Parents ( ) Buddhist, ( ) Christian, Any other \_\_\_\_\_

Number and position of children in family Put B for Boy and G for Girl for each child in the family now living in the proper order. Circle your own position in the family.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15



Parent's Participation in Japanese Community Affairs Which of the following describes your parents best? (Check)

- ( ) Played an active leadership role within the Japanese community.
- ( ) Participated in most Japanese community activities, such as church, language school, entertainments.
- ( ) Did not take part in Japanese community affairs, but had Japanese associates.
- ( ) Did not take part in Japanese community affairs and had no Japanese associates.

Interests of Parents In which of the following were your parents interested? (Check)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ( ) Classical Japanese literature<br>(Haiku, Senryu, etc.)                               | ( ) Mah jong  |
| ( ) Poker  | ( ) <u>Ryukoka</u> (Popular Japanese songs)           |
| ( ) Sewing, knitting, embroidering   | ( ) Golf  |
| ( ) American newspaper   | ( ) Japanese newspaper                                |
| ( ) Classical Japanese music<br>( <u>koto</u> , <u>shamisen</u> , <u>yokyoku</u> , etc.) | ( ) Classical European literature<br>(in translation) |
| ( ) American movies  | ( ) Japanese movies                                   |
| ( ) <u>Go</u>  | ( ) Classic western music                             |
| ( ) Hunting  | ( ) <u>Hana</u> (Japanese card game)                  |
| ( ) Tennis   | ( ) <u>Shogi</u>                                      |
| ( ) Flower arrangement   | ( ) <del>Christian</del> church                       |
| ( ) Books, magazines in English  | ( ) Fishing   |
| ( ) Bridge   | Others _____  |

Education Circle the school year you attended last.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
Elementary	High School	College	Grad. Work

Schools Attended. (If more than one, write in the one you attended longest.)

Grammar school	Town	State
High School	Town	State
College	Town	State
Others	Town	State

Average Grade What was your average grade in high school? (Check)

A . B . C . D . F



Major Subjects What course or major subjects did you take in high school?

\_\_\_\_\_

In college? \_\_\_\_\_

Vocation What possible vocations did you intend to enter when you were last in school?

Group Association With which of the following groups have you been affiliated?

( ) Japanese unorganized neighborhood play group

( ) JACL (active membership)

( ) Non-Japanese unorganized neighborhood play group

( ) Boy Scouts

Others: \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Church

( ) Japanese school

( ) Athletic team

Japanese Language School Education (Fill in) From 19\_\_\_\_ to 19\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Japanese School

Town

State

Residence in Japan Have you ever been to Japan? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If so, at what age? \_\_\_\_\_ years. For how long? \_\_\_\_\_ months

How much education Japan did you receive? Cross out the numbers of the years of the schools you attended. E.g. 1 2 -3--4--5-

1 2 3 4 5 6  
Shogakko

1 2  
Kotoka

1 2 3 4 5  
Chugakko

1 2 3  
Koto-gakko

1 2 3  
Daigaku

Experience with Race Prejudice Mark X in front of the situations in which you have personally met discrimination because of race. Then mark O in front of the situations in which you knew discrimination against Japanese was practised in your town or its vicinity.

( ) Church, ( ) Social organizations (clubs, fraternities)

( ) Neighbors (opposition to Japanese neighbors), ( ) Marriage,

( ) Parties, dances, ( ) Labor unions, ( ) Caucasian firms,

( ) School, ( ) Swimming pool, ( ) Theater, ( ) Restaurants,

( ) Hotels, Other places \_\_\_\_\_

Work History List the type of work you have done.

Employer

Type of Work

Length of Employment



Employer

4  
Type of Work

Length of  
Employment

Language Ability How is your ability to speak Japanese? (Check on line)

<u>Excellent</u> As well as an Issei or Kibei.	<u>Good</u> Fluently. Slight errors only. Fair vocabulary.	<u>Fair</u> Awkwardly. Occasional errors.	<u>Poor</u> With gross errors and poor accent. Scant vocabulary.	<u>None</u>
---	--	--	--	-------------

To speak English?

<u>Excellent</u> Without flaw	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>None</u>
----------------------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Language used in the Home At home in which language do you speak to your parents? (Check)

<u>Always in Japanese</u>	<u>Mostly in Japanese</u>	<u>Half English/ Half Japanese</u>	<u>Mostly in English</u>	<u>Always in English</u>
-------------------------------	-------------------------------	--	------------------------------	------------------------------

Associates Who were your associates in the following relationships. (Check)

	Cauca- sians only	Cauca- sians Mostly	Half and Half	Japa- nese Mostly	Japa- nese Only
Partners on dates. . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Class mates. . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal friends in grammar school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal friends in high school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal friends after high school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neighbors. . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business associates. . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family friends. . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Income Desired If you were to live on the outside and had to support a wife (or live with a husband), how much income would you need to be happy?  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_ a month.



Occupational Preference From which of the following fields are you contemplating choosing an occupation at present. Indicate the three fields you would most prefer by placing 1, 2 and 3 before them. Then indicate the three you would least prefer by placing 10, 9 and 8 before them. 1 is the most preferred and 10 the least preferred.

- ( ) 1. Mechanic, electrician, carpenter, welder
- ( ) 2. Draftsman, secretary, typist, bookkeeper, sales clerk
- ( ) 3. Farm worker, picker, pruner
- ( ) 4. Banker, large manufacturer, manager of big business
- ( ) 5. Domestic worker, chauffeur, waiter
- ( ) 6. Grocery store, dry good, hardware store owner
- ( ) 7. Truckman, teamster, longshoreman
- ( ) 8. Farmer, nursery owner.
- ( ) 9. Barber, baker, painter, laundryman
- ( ) 10. Doctor, lawyer, engineer, chemist, registered nurse, artist, teacher

Activities List all of the activities and organizations in which you have participated in since evacuation, and indicate the degree of your interest in them.

I N T E R E S T  
 Mode-  
Great rate Slight

1. Occupation

Department	Position			

2.2. Community Activity

(Council, Co-op, Block Advisor, etc.)

Organization	Position			

3. Club Activity

(Block Club, Little Theater, SCA, JACL, G.R., Boy Scouts, etc.)

Club	Position			

4. Religious Activity

(Christian Church, Buddhist Church, YBA, Fellowship, etc.)

Organization	Position			



INTEREST  
Mode-  
Great rate Slight

5. Recreational Activity  
(BaseBall, football,  
talent shows, lectures,  
concerts, knitting,  
reading, etc.)

6. Classes  
(Sewing, drafting,  
flower arrangement,  
shorthand, etc.)

Do I want to be like him? The following are descriptions of individuals.  
Indicate to what extent you would prefer to be like him (her) by circling  
the appropriate number.

<u>DO I WANT TO BE LIKE HIM (HER)?</u>		<u>YES</u>		<u>NO</u>	
		Definitely	NEITHER	Definitely	
		Moderately	Moderately		
1. Is popular with the opposite sex. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
2. Has a good job--e.g. professional, technical, office work. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
3. Is wealthy. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
4. Maintains high social standards. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
5. Is well-known in his occupation. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
6. Is a leader in the community. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
7. Is just an ordinary person without any distinction. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
8. Graduated school with honors... . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
9. Can speak, read and write Japanese fluently.	2	1	0	-1	-2
10. Is happily married. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
11. Lives among Caucasians. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
12. Has a college education. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2

Do I Agree? The following are statements of individuals. Indicate to what  
extent you agree or disagree by circling the appropriate number.

		<u>DISAGREE</u>		<u>NEITHER</u>		<u>AGREE</u>	
		much	MEDIUM		MEDIUM	much	
1. Most Niseis will not be able to attend a school with which they will be satisfied.	-2	-1	0	1	2		
2. Young people should be satisfied with jobs that are readily available. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2		
3. Education means a great deal in determining the worth of an individual. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2		



	<u>DISAGREE</u>		<u>NEITHER</u>	<u>AGREE</u>	
	<u>much</u>	<u>medium</u>		<u>medium</u>	<u>much</u>
4. Japanese should scatter throughout the U.S. and not form any more Japanese communities.	-2	-1	0	1	2
5. It is dangerous for Japanese to leave the relocation center now. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
6. Most Niseis will not be able to get the kind of job they desire. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
7. A person should usually obey his parents.	-2	-1	0	1	2
8. Japanese would not have been evacuated if they weren't so "Japanesey." . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
9. There are paid informers of the administration in the Project. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
10. Most Nisei girls who wish to get married will be able to do so. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
11. The Government is responsible for the welfare of the evacuees. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
12. Most Japanese immigrants lack culture and refinement. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
13. Japan's conquest of China is for China's own good. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
14. It is best to leave the choice of a husband or a wife largely to your parents.	-2	-1	0	1	2
15. A semi-formal dance party is more enjoyable than an informal one. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
16. Evacuees should not leave relocation centers until they are assured of adequate support outside of the center. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
17. Staying in a relocation center is very detrimental for a person. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
18. Caucasians are generally superior to Japanese.	-2	-1	0	1	2
19. Japanese should favor labor unions in its struggle for more power. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
20. No Caucasian can really be trusted. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
21. Very few Niseis will get the things they want most in life. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
22. For most Niseis to succeed, the help of Caucasian friends is necessary. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
23. There is no hope for success in America for the Japanese. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2



	<u>DISAGREE</u>		<u>NEITHER</u>		<u>AGREE</u>
	much	medium		medium	much
24. A person <del>should</del> should marry primarily to increase his enjoyments. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
25. Japanese are not treated as justly in the courts as he would be if he were a Caucasian.--2	-2	-1	0	1	2
26. The welfare of the child is more important than that of the parent. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
27. There is more chances of success for Niseis in the Orient than in America. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
28. Kissing and petting are immoral. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
29. In the long run the evacuation will have been a good thing for the Japanese in America.--2	-2	-1	0	1	2
30. The WRA is doing its best to help the Japanese people. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
31. Swearing, gambling, smoking and drinking are signs of manliness. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2
32. Very few young people today will be able to achieve their ambitions. . . . .	-2	-1	0	1	2

Am I like him? The following are descriptions of individuals. Read each description carefully and then draw a circle around one of the numbers to show how much you are like him or her.

<u>AM I LIKE HIM (HER)?</u>	<u>Y E S</u>		<u>NEITHER</u>		<u>N O</u>
	Definitely	Moderately	Definitely	Moderately	Definitely
1. Goes to dances often. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
2. Attends classes and lectures. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
3. Likes to play cards. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
4. Usually ignores his parents when he makes up his mind to do anything. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
5. Desires to resettle in a Caucasian community. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
6. Smokes, swears. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
7. Goes to church regularly. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
8. Always obeys his parents. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
9. Is popular with the opposite sex. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
10. Is weak in physical endurance and strength. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
11. Often serves as the chairman of a committee. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2



<u>AM I LIKE HIM (HMR)?</u>		<u>YAE E</u>		<u>N O</u>	
		Definitely	<del>NEITHER</del>	Definitely	
		Moderately		Moderately	
12. Is always well-dressed. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
13. Is Americanized. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
14. Seldom works seriously. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
15. Has many Caucasian friends. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
16. Never does anything that is considered wrong. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
17. Has many Nisei friends. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
18. Always talks with his parents when he is worried about something. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
19. Wishes to volunteer for the Army or WAAC. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
20. Likes to jitterbug. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
21. Is a good athlete. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
22. Maintains high social standards. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
23. Often serves on committees. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
24. Has many Nisei friends. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
25. Is carefree and likes to have a good time. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
26. Is a leader in his group. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
27. Is popular at dances and on dates. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
28. Is quiet, shy and extremely considerate of others. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
29. Is just an ordinary person without any distinction. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
30. Goes out to play only occasionally. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
31. Is liberal in thought. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
32. Is, or was, a bright pupil in class. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
33. Is not afraid of doing something unconventional which his friends do not do. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2
34. Associates with Isseis. . . . .	2	1	0	-1	-2



## COMMITTEE ON RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

Sponsored Jointly

by

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America  
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.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HERMANN N. MORSE  
Chairman  
J. QUINTER MILLER  
Secretary-Treasurer  
ROSWELL P. BARNES  
MARK A. DAWBER  
JOHN W. THOMAS

GEORGE E. RUNDQUIST  
Executive Secretary

August 29, 1944

Mr. Cecil Morgan  
War Relocation Authority  
McCreary Building  
Scottsbluff, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Morgan:

As we all realize, the relocation program is going to become more and more one of family resettlement rather than resettlement of individuals. This means that we shall be dealing with Issei rather than with Nisei.

In order to help the Issei evacuees toward a better understanding of the possibilities of resettlement we hope to encourage correspondence in Japanese between resettled Issei evacuees and those in the centers. For this purpose we wish to compile a list of Issei in various parts of the country who will be willing and able to carry on such correspondence.

We would be very grateful to you if you could nominate a number of Issei in your community whom you could recommend. We shall be glad to write to them directly, requesting their consent.

Your reply by September 15 will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

*George E. Rundquist*

George E. Rundquist  
Executive Secretary



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Room 5, McCreary Building  
Scottsbluff, Nebraska  
September 7, 1944

Mr. George E. Rundquist  
Executive Secretary  
Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans  
297 Fourth Avenue  
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Rundquist:

In response to your letter of August 29th will say that we have selected the following four relocated evacuees from this territory whom we believe to be willing to correspond with issei in the relocation centers.

Masashige Ito, P. O. Box 112, Julesburg, Colorado  
Seikichi Matsumoto, Meriden, Wyoming  
James K. Ichinaga, c/o S. Yamada, Mitchell, Nebraska  
Masaki Ohara, P. O. Box 26, Atwood, Colorado

Three of these men, Mr. Ito, Mr. Matsumoto, and Mr. Ohara are issei. Mr. Ichinaga is a nisei but I have included him in the list because of his age. He is 46 years old and would be able to carry on correspondence in either English or Japanese, I believe. I have not consulted with any of these men in regard to their willingness to undertake a project such as you mentioned in your letter but believe at least some of them will be favorably disposed.

Sincerely yours,

Cecil Morgan  
Relocation Officer

CM:RY



C  
O  
P  
Y

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

C  
O  
P  
Y

WASHINGTON

Mr. George A. Wieland  
Chairman, Com. on Resettlement of Japanese Americans  
Home Missions Council of North America  
297 Fourth Avenue  
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Wieland:

Your letter of November 27 to the **President**, concerning welfare assistance to certain persons of Japanese descent, has been referred to me for reply, in the absence of Director Myer.

Your concern over the families of evacuees whose normal counsel and support would come from the young men and women who are still in uniform is justified. It is a problem which the War Relocation Authority, too, has spent considerable energy in trying to ameliorate. Right at the present time we are planning to recommend to the members of the Social Security Board that they look into the problem of continuing assistance for dependent evacuees after the WRA is liquidated and take whatever action seems appropriate.

In the meantime, the welfare agencies are aiding the cases where there is real need. Evacuees are also receiving help in finding housing; service-connected families are among the more fortunate in that they are eligible for residence in the FPHA permanent housing projects.

The Nisei veterans are returning from the European theatre on every ship that docks and the problems most of their families are facing will gradually be solved with these home-comings. Of course there are large numbers of Nisei still in the Pacific theatre and their families will have to continue their waiting, as do other families whose men are still on duty.

I am sending copies of this letter to Mr. Dawber and Mr. Matsumoto.

Sincerely,

/s/

Philip M. Glick  
Director