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FINAL REPORT OF THE  
HARTFORD DISTRICT OFFICE  
EAST COAST AREA, WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

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Submitted:  
February 20, 1946

Second



FINAL REPORT OF THE  
HARTFORD DISTRICT OFFICE  
EAST COAST AREA, WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

February 8, 1946

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HARTFORD DISTRICT OFFICE  
EAST COAST AREA, WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
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(2)

FINAL REPORT OF THE  
HARTFORD DISTRICT OFFICE

EAST COAST AREA, WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

February 8, 1946

I. THE DISTRICT

The Hartford District Office was opened on January 1, 1945 under the administrative jurisdiction of the New England Area Office at Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. C. G. McCallister, who had come to WRA in September 1944 was assigned to be in charge and actually arrived in Hartford on December 27, 1944. Miss Marjorie Ross originally with WRA in Utah, and subsequently in Washington, D. C., was transferred to the Hartford office as secretary, thus completing the staff composed of two persons.

Date

Staff

In the spring of 1945 Miss Ross transfer elsewhere resulted in Mrs. A. M. McCoy, a resident of Hartford, as successor secretary. Following the resignation of C. G. McCallister on June 30th, 1945, Charles T. Moon was transferred from the W.R.A. Washington, D. C., District Office, from whence he was already temporarily detailed to Philadelphia, and took charge on July 16th, 1945. Thus the staff remained at two persons throughout except for the interval of the first two weeks in July 1945.

The territory was comprised of the state of Connecticut and the four western counties of Massachusetts (Berkshire, Hampden, Hampshire, and Franklin counties), and on up the Connecticut River Valley as far as relocation effort might prove to be practical.

Territory

Considerable variation in industries, in population density, and in community life, existed in this territory. Entering Connecticut from New York State on the west, suburban aspects prevailed through

(1)



such towns as Greenwich, Stamford, and Norwalk to the larger manufacturing cities of Bridgeport, New Haven, Danbury, and Waterbury. Increasingly the manufacturing in this section had come under the control of absentee owners and non-resident top management. Correspondingly labor tended to become impersonal, and strong unions prevailed under both A F of L and C I O affiliation. The country-side in this section and on to the north was characterized by the country homes of city people running on up through New Milford and Cornwall into western Massachusetts through Great Barrington, and Pittsfield, and becoming less productive of crops and increasingly scenic, as mountainous country is reached such as surrounds Bennington and Brattleboro, Vermont, and Keene, New Hampshire.

Eastward from New Haven, Connecticut, to New London, and north beyond Hartford to the Massachusetts state line was considerable agriculture with crops of vegetables (including some celery), potatoes, some fruit (apples, peaches and pears), and tobacco especially along the Connecticut River from Middletown northwards. Dairies also prevailed in this section and likewise poultry, including hatcheries, raising of broilers, and egg production. (2)

The northeastern corner of Connecticut, in which are located most of the departments of the State University at the small town of Storrs, was pretty much general farming. (3)

Following on north up the Connecticut River Valley through Massachusetts, the agriculture tended increasingly to dairying and cattle raising with a sharp decrease in commercial garden and truck crops, and increased numbers of mills and manufacturing plants of a kind which in earlier days used the extensive water power available. (4)



If as a general concept the Connecticut River Valley can be considered as cutting across the two states of Massachusetts and Connecticut from north to south, and including the stretch along Long Island Sound as far west as Bridgeport and Stamford, some three million people were living within its borders. Many races, nationalities, and creeds were represented, as typified by the fact that one-fifth of Connecticut's white population was foreign born. The Valley was studded with industrial cities and towns. In the northern part were the Massachusetts towns of Northampton (population 24,794), Holyoke (53,750), and Springfield (149,550). Within Connecticut were Hartford (population 166,267), Middletown (26,495), Meriden (30,494), Waterbury (99,314), New Haven (160,605), and Bridgeport (147,121). These cities where many famous products were made - air planes, machine tools, hats, clocks, and precision instruments - made up one of the great work shops of the world. Yet, just outside each of these industrial towns lay farms on which were raised the varieties of crops and dairy and poultry products referred to in earlier paragraphs of this report.

Population

Reference to the addresses of resettlers known to have located in this District suggests that accessibility to New York City may have been a reason for the popularity of the section from Greenwich and Stamford, Connecticut, <sup>ugh</sup> thro Bridgeport and New Haven, to Hartford, in that at the time of this report approximately 200 of the total <sup>of</sup> 319 resettlers were addressed in these sections of direct rail and bus lines to New York City. Neither the early effort out of the WRA Area office at Boston to interest resettlers in New England, nor the later ~~er~~ opening in January 1945 of the District office at Hartford adminis-

Resettlement



tratively responsible to the Area office at Boston, accomplished any significant resettlement in the Hartford District other than in the sections here referred to as relatively accessible to New York.

Another possible explanation than either geography, or WRA administrative set-up, may lie in Vocations and Employment. In the earlier days of the Japanese American evacuation; say prior to the summer of 1944, <sup>Eastern Defense</sup> East-Coast Command defense procedures coupled with the long distance from the relocation centers to the East Coast, and lack of first hand knowledge of the East Coast, may have seemed to resettlers to be too much to face except as they came to a large, cosmopolitan city, or a line of work where in they would be vouched for by influential people desperately desiring their services as caretaker-domestics. Hence there was a response to the high wages and exceptionally good living conditions, and individually sponsored security in the country homes of New York people located largely in the sections above referred to as most popular with Japanese Americans.

Similarly Yale University situated in one of these sections accessible to New York City has attracted vocationally, and thirty-nine Japanese Americans were reported to be teaching in the Yale Language School alone in December 1945. The only spot in the District where several individuals of different families located other than in the sections referred to above as relatively accessible to New York City was at Storrs, Connecticut, where enrollment in the State University has the vocational explanation.

As to other sections in the District it seems that WRA "came too late with too little". The administrative leadership and per-



sonnel of the East Coast Area as newly established as late as June 1945 nevertheless resulted in a widening of the vocational distribution of resettlers in the Hartford District, and established some representation from every one of the Relocation Centers including Tule Lake, and thus broadened the bases for progressively accelerated relocation as indicated in the District Office Monthly Reports of New Arrivals:

March 1945	8	August 1945	28
April 1945	10	September 1945	41
May 1945	23	October 1945	47
June 1945	12	November 1945	29
July 1945	5	**December 1945	4

\*\* All Relocation Centers had closed except Tule Lake.

On discovery in July 1945 of the extensive truck gardening land north and east of New Haven in New Haven County and on out into Middlesex and New London Counties, where practically no relocation had been accomplished to date, the Relocation Officer in Charge applied to the East Coast Area office for an additional staff member to concentrate particularly on agricultural and horticultural opportunities in those sections which had much in common with parts of the north Pacific Coast from which some evacuees had come - particularly some then at Tule Lake, Minidoka, and Topaz. (See Rainfall, and other data, particularly Portland, Oregon, page four, of pamphlet attached: "Housing and Jobs in the Connecticut River Valley"). Such addition to staff could not be had; it was late in the WRA program, and also late in the agricultural season in Connecticut. In consequence the Hartford District office staff



comprised of one Relocation Officer and one Secretary reassigned some of the work between them and proceeded on the policy of pushing the relocation program in sections where immediate results seemed most promising and where some <sup>residents</sup> Resettlers at the Relocation Centers might be successfully interested to come.

As between urban and rural distribution, the sections popular with resettlers referred to earlier in this report as particularly accessible to New York were largely urban. Even though gardening and truck farming were the vocations of some, the Connecticut River Valley was characterized by small town homes closely surrounded by farm lands, and hence more urban than rural so far as community life was concerned. With not more than two or three exceptions the only really rural resettler families were caretaker-domestics in the country homes of city owners where these estates themselves constituted something of a community, and the life was not completely rural in its social and economic aspects even though some of these locations were well out in the country - but with the ever-present "station-wagons" and the gasoline to operate them.

- Documentation:
- (a) Hartford, Conn., "Times" of 1/13/45, Clipping
  - (b) Connecticut Travel Map
  - (c) "Introducing New England Farming to Issei", prepared by the W.R.A. New England Area Office March, 1945 (in Japanese language).
  - (d) Pamphlet "Housing and Jobs in the Connecticut River Valley" issued by the W.R.A. East Coast Area Office; August, 1945.

## II. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The spirit and extent of the interest of people of good will by the summer of 1945 in some of the larger cities in the Connecti-

Public  
Welcome



out River Valley is indicated on pages nine to seventeen inclusive in the pamphlet "Housing and Jobs in the Connecticut River Valley" (see appendix to this report).

Having attained this expression of good-will and welcome on the part of the leading citizens and public and private agencies, a most significant subsequent development was the interesting of local citizens to send representatives to relocation centers at their own expense to present to evacuees relocation possibilities of the Connecticut River Valley. The Relocation Officer newly appointed to Hartford in July 1945 was familiar with the various methods of written presentations used extensively from the WRA Chicago office for some two years previously, and also had just completed two months of personal presentation of the East Coast Area at two relocation centers. He therefore felt, as did the area staff, that new angles of presentation by actual citizens of Connecticut might be particularly helpful.

Visits to relocation centers by representative citizens at their own expense.

A visit during June to the Central Utah and Minidoka Relocation Center by John H. Ives, Bridgeport, Conn., business man and lay church leader, had already demonstrated the soundness of this direct approach to evacuees. An insurance man, hotel operator, and chairman of the Racial Inter-faith Committee of the Connecticut State Council of Churches, Mr. Ives had aided evacuees in relocating to Bridgeport since the early days of the eastern relocation program. In September 1943 he became co-chairman of the Bridgeport Citizens Committee, then newly organized with the aid of the WRA office in New York City which at that time had jurisdiction over Bridgeport and the rest of Connecticut's Fairfield County.

Mr. Ives visits to Central Utah and Minidoka at his own expense in June 1945 proved very effective in that they elicited



interest at the Centers and resulted in a total of some fifteen persons coming to Bridgeport and environs by the end of July 1945.

Mr. Ives was inclined to work single handed. Altho<sup>ugh</sup> one minister, Rev. Ronald V. Wells of Bridgeport, was invited to cooperate on two or three matters, it was pretty much a one-man effort, but exceptionally effective as such in that Mr. Ives had business connections productive of a selection of jobs (in a lumber yard, with a plumber, and in hotel operation). Also some housing facilities were at his command. The method was a "retail" one involving small numbers but was sound in that the results were apparently satisfactory in 100% of the cases of resettlers who did come. That kind of confidence seemed particularly needed to interest resettlers to come as far east as Connecticut, and these early new<sup>2</sup>comers proved to be a good citation for promoting similar efforts elsewhere in the Connecticut River Valley. (See Appendix: letters by Mr. Ives to Mr. Robert Dolins, East Coast Area Supervisor, 6/19/45 and 7/2/45).

In order to stimulate citizen representation to the relocation Centers, and at the same time to broaden the basis of the organization of local committees, a District luncheon meeting was arranged for August 1, 1945, at Hartford, Connecticut, and was attended by twelve "key persons" from five major cities. Mr. John Ives reported effectively his own first hand experience in actually going to the two Centers above referred to, and the resultant reaction in Bridgeport (See Appendix: letters of June 19th and July 2nd addressed to East Coast Area Supervisor by Mr. Ives). Mr. Robert Dolins, East Coast Area Supervisor, attended the luncheon, and as the second speaker,

Luncheon  
District  
Meeting



added both inspiration, and confirmation of the W.R.A. desire to cooperate in this citizen effort. As a result Rev. and Mrs. Edward L. Peet concluded the details of arrangements to proceed at once to Granada, Colorado, and Manzanar, California, Relocation Centers on behalf of the Hartford Christian Committee for Refugees (temporarily unofficially referred to by some of their own members as "The Citizens' Resettlement Committee of Hartford").

Also before leaving this luncheon meeting the three representatives from the Springfield, Massachusetts, Resettlement Committee confirmed their desire to send a representative, and obtained the consent of one of their number, Mr. Max C. Abrams, a Springfield lawyer to visit Gila/<sup>River</sup> and Colorado River (Poston), Arizona, Relocation Centers the end of August and over the Labor Day week-end, traveling expenses to be paid by the Springfield Resettlement Committee. The abrupt ending of the war later in August prevented Mr. Abrams from making that trip, but a representative was finally sent early in January, 1946, to interview possible applicants located in Chicago after all relocation centers except Tule Lake had been closed. Thus definite was the desire of the Springfield Resettlement Committee to have some Japanese Americans relocate in their city and widen still further the roots of "The Springfield Plan." The then Mayor of Springfield, Mr. J. Albin Anderson, and also Miss Alice M. Halligan, Director of Adult Education in the Public Schools, were both indentified with "The Springfield Plan" and were active members of the Springfield Resettlement Committee. (See Appendix: pamphlet entitled "It Happened in Springfield.")



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Likewise plans for a representative from the New Haven<sup>n</sup> Resettlement Committee to go to Central Utah and Tule Lake Relocation Centers were tentatively discussed in the absence of their chairman, but later could not be completed before the closing schedule for various Centers which together with academic and other fall work at Yale University and elsewhere in New Haven, precluded the finding of an appropriate person who could make the trip.

Similarly on the occasion of the August 1, 1945 luncheon meeting in Hartford, the Chairman, Mr. Paul Butterworth, tentatively volunteered to go as a second representative from the "Citizens Resettlement Committee of Hartford," but as matters developed he could not get away before October and because of the closing schedule for the Centers was too late for Granada, Colorado, and Manzanar, California, as originally agreed.

<sup>coincidental with</sup>  
In the interim, ~~incident to~~ the change of Relocation Officers at the Hartford District Office at the end of June, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Blood, Jr. were moving from Connecticut to new work in Seattle. Being well known to some (Quaker) members of the Hartford Christian Committee for Refugees, Mr. and Mrs. Blood, Jr. were asked by that group to visit at Heart Mountain and Minidoka enroute. Some financial aid was given them informally by a member of that group in order to bring Connecticut job offers and relocation possibilities to any interested evacuees in those two relocation centers. Little preparation or other aid could be given by the Hartford W. R. A. office just at that time, and Mr. Blood's report

Observations re. aforementioned visits to Relocation Centers by representative citizens



dated 8/14/45 is appended hereto (Appendix; II - e).

A comparison of Mr. Blood's Report with the Report of Edward L. Peet (Appendix; II - d) reflects significant differences in results. Only one inquiry for further information is known to have come from the visits of Mr. and Mrs. Blood, which had been unsupported by the District Office's help and preparation. On the other hand, the Peet trip to Granada and Manzanar resulted in some 24 definite resettlements in the Connecticut River Valley and numerous mail inquiries for further information.

A further significant difference in the circumstances under which these two contrasting trips were made is that even though Mr. and Mrs. Blood went directly from Connecticut and knew the Connecticut River Valley well, they were not returning to the Valley and would not be present on arrival of such resettlers as might make the long trek East. Mr. and Mrs. Peet on the other hand, were to return with their two children to their home in Hartford. This seems to have over balanced the fact that Mr. Peet was the active minister of a Methodist church and therefore might be felt by some potential resettlers to have a partisan interest.

A sampling of the supporting encouragement to the successful representative of local citizens; of the detailed and timely information sent to the project directors at the relocation centers involved; and of the kind of publicity which developed at the relocation centers, is illustrated in the Appendix to this Report (Section II - d). Attached thereto is also a "Summary of Mr. Peet's



Visit to Amache (Granada) and Manzanar" which evaluates the whole matter in the thinking of this sample "citizens' representative," and indicates also the extent to which he was being encouraged by the Hartford Relocation Officer to outline and think through both the objectives and the techniques of his effort.

In addition to its significance in motivating and reassuring citizens' representatives to visit the Relocation Centers, the Luncheon District Meeting in Hartford (Appendix, Section II - c) afforded support to the solution of delicate community organization problems which had developed in metropolitan Hartford in connection with <sup>the</sup> existing "Hartford Christian Committee for Evacuees." Established prior to the United States entry into World War II by some six or eight Protestant Christians interested

Further  
outcome  
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Luncheon  
District  
Meeting of  
8/1/45  
in rela-  
tion to  
a commu-  
nity organ-  
ation  
problem

In supplementing the Jewish work being done in Hartford for European refugees, this "Christian Committee" had become interested in Japanese American evacuees in the absence of additional European refugees. In January, 1945, in opening the W. R. A. H Hartford office, the Relocation Officer found the members of this Christian Committee individually interested to help with housing and employment and other needs of individual resettlers and their families. The chairman (Dr. E. Jerome Johanson) was a professor at the Hartford Theological Seminary, and the vice-chairman (Rev. John Chester Smith) was executive secretary of a recently reorganized Greater Hartford Federation of Churches (Protestant), struggling to make a place for itself sufficient to command necessary financial support. Becoming conscious of the need for more inclusive reference, but at the same time wishing



to retain specific primary identification with the Japanese American relocation work, this "Christian Committee" discussed a change of name, and after June 1st. 1945 was variously referred to as the "Citizens Resettlement Committee of Hartford" (See Appendix; Section II - h, Relocation Officer's letter of 9/5/45 to Dr. Johanson); the "Church Federation Committee for Evacuees," and otherwise. No formal action was taken as to any change in name. The chairman was away from Hartford during the summer vacation months. The W. R. A. Hartford Relocation Officer resigned on June 30, 1945, to become secretary of a newly established Social Service Department of the Greater Hartford Federation of Churches under the administrative direction of Rev. John Chester Smith above referred to. On arrival of the new W. R. A. Relocation Officer on July 16, 1945, no record of the complete committee was in the W. R. A. office. On repeated request a list was made available at the Hartford Federation of Churches' office (See Appendix II - g) and it was stated by the secretary of the Social Service Department there (the former W. R. A. Hartford Relocation Officer) that the consent of additional prominent citizens-at-large had been obtained to constitute an "expanded committee" for emergency use if any bad public relations situation for Japanese Americans should arise. It was further stated, however, that these prominent Hartford citizens had responded to a personal relationship to either Rev. John Chester Smith or Rev. Charles G. McCallister and therefore could not be supplied as part of any committee for use by W. R. A.

The Luncheon District Meeting of 8/1/45 (Appendix; Section II - c) was designed to bring forward such personnel from the "Hartford



"Christian Committee for Refugees" as showed interest in a more truly representative all-Hartford committee to work in conjunction with similar really representative committee in other cities of the Connecticut River Valley. However, as late as 9/5/45 the W. R. A. Relocation Officer carefully reported summer happenings to the returning chairman of the "Christian Committee" addressing him as Chairman of the "Citizens Resettlement Committee of Hartford" (Appendix; II - h) at the specific request of the office of the Greater Hartford Federation of Churches. "Going along" with all parties concerned at this time until clearer understanding could be arrived at avoided an open break between the Hartford W. R. A. office and persons identified with the Federation of Churches, and assured the continued interest of the "Christian Committee" as indicated in the cordiality of the minutes of their meeting of 9/20/45, and the invitation to their subsequent meeting of 11/2/45 (See Appendix II - i). In the interval between 9/5/45 and 9/20/45 this "Christian Committee" responded to the idea of retaining their original name and membership in anticipation of renewed post war refugee service, and were quite happy to continue their help in the Japanese American matter as a constituent part of a newly forming, city-wide, Hartford Committee for Japanese Americans.

Further reference to over-all community organization at the state level follows in this Report under Section IX "Other Problems and Activities."

Additional  
community  
organization  
aspects



- Documentation:
- (a) Pamphlet "Housing and Jobs in the Connecticut River Valley," issued by the W. R. A. East Coast Area Office; August, 1945; See Appendix; Section I - d.
  - (b) J. H. Ives letters 6/19/45 and 7/2/45 to our Mr. Dolins, Relocation Supervisor.
  - (c) Material re. Hartford District Luncheon Meeting of 8/1/45: Sample of the invitation, attenders, agenda, and Summary Report of the Relocation Officer to the East Coast Area Supervisor of 8/2/45.
  - (d) E. L. Peet's Report (9/19/45) of his trip to Granada and Manzanar, and samples of supplementing data as to aid via the Hartford Relocation Officer.
  - (e) R. C. Blood, Jr.'s Report (8/14/45) of Visit 7/18/45 at Heart Mountain, and on to Minidoka.
  - (f) Pamphlet "It Happened in Springfield" produced in 1945 by Warner Bros. Pictures.
  - (g) List of members of "Hartford Christian Committee for Refugees," as of end of July, 1945.
  - (h) Letters of 9/5/45 to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the then self called "Citizens Resettlement Committee of Hartford."
  - (i) Record of meeting of 9/20/45 and 11/2/45 of "Hartford Christian Committee for Refugees."

### III. EMPLOYMENT

Five types of occupations were relevant in planning Japanese American relocation in the Connecticut River Valley.

Types  
of  
Employment

1. Care-taker and Domestic work running into agriculture at the country homes of city people; be they (a) large country estates, (b) the more modest "city farms" of resident owners whose parents may have been "dirt farmers," or (c) suburban and city homes.



2. Farm Work on self-sustaining, money-making farms, particularly raising vegetables, potatoes, dairy products, tobacco, and fruit.

3. Factory Work in the many types of manufacturing ranging from large plants such as the Singer Sewing Machine Company and the General Electric Company in the New York to New Haven section, to the privately owned "family businesses" such as prevailed off of the "Shore Line" Railway up into Meriden, Middletown, New Britain, Bristol, and Hartford, and to some degree around Springfield, Holyoke, and Northampton in Massachusetts.

4. Work in Commercial Businesses and Service Industries, such as department stores, laundries, cleaning establishments and groceries which may lead to the ownership of small private businesses.

5. Skilled Trades and Professions, such as auto mechanics, photographers, x-ray technicians, dentists, doctors, lawyers, teachers and professors and translators.

After a review of the current list of known addresses of resettlers in the Connecticut River Valley at the end of December, 1945, the W. R. A. Relocation Officer in Charge at Hartford estimated that the breadwinners supporting 160 (i.e., <sup>one-half</sup> / of the 319) resettlers were in the care-taker and domestic classification described above.

Classification number 4 - Commercial Businesses and Service Industries, was the employment supporting and estimated 75 more; Japanese American owned restaurants employed over half of these.

Classification number 5 - Skilled Trades and Professions, was estimated to include breadwinners accounting for 50 persons,



the majority of whom were in the Language School and similar translation work in New Haven in connection with Yale University.

Classification number 2 - Farm Work had been availed of by strikingly few resettlers by the end of December, 1945. This seemed to be accounted for by the facts that (a) the majority of Connecticut River Valley farms differed greatly from West Coast farms in soil and crops; (b) the interspersion of "city farmers" made classification number 1 (Care-taker, Domestic) appear more attractive by such close comparison; (c) the recent opening of the Hartford W. R. A. Office had carried through only one growing season and by the time the scattered spots, particularly devoted to truck gardening had been discovered late in July, 1945, it was too late to add personnel to the Hartford W. R. A. staff as outlined on pages 5 and 6 of this Report.

Classification number 3 - Factory Work was practically untouched. Throughout the year 1945 evacuees had not responded to such of these job offers as had been sent to the relocation centers, and as increasing emphasis was being put on Issei possibilities in the Hartford District as the year progressed, it was felt that attention should be focussed on the possibilities of greatest promise for immediate acceptance. A fairly wide range was maintained, however, as indicated in "A Selection of Job Offers" (Appendix , III - a), and a sample issue of one of the East Coast Area pamphlets "Special Bulletin, August, 1945" (Appendix III - b).

In view of the situation outlined above only limited use was made of the U. S. Employment Service. When resettlers were finally



interested to start coming to Connecticut in increasing numbers in August and September, 1945, their presence in the communities to which they came brought forward far more additional job offers than could be filled, and there was thereafter only a limited amount of effort expended in this direction by either the W. R. A. office or interested individuals and local committees. The problem was to obtain resettlers to fill the job offers (See Appendix III - c).

- Documentation: (a) "A Selection of Job Offers," Hartford W. R. A. summer of 1945.
- (b) W. R. A. East Coast Area "Special Bulletin, August, 1945.
- (c) "Unfilled Employment," a quotation from Springfield, Massachusetts "Union," 7/27/45; and from "Daily News Digest," Dept. of the Interior, 5/11/45.

#### IV. BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

Only four Japanese American owned business ~~that~~ were known to the W. R. A. Hartford Office during the thirteen months of its operation, and each of them pre-dated World War II. Three were restaurants in Stamford, Hartford, and Waterbury, respectively and increasingly employed evacuees after mid-summer 1945 when it was pointed out to them that the fame of Japanese Americans in the United States Army had quite completely corrected such last vestiges of prejudice as might militate against their business. 34 resettlers were known to be employed by these three businesses by the end of December, 1945, and having had their families join them in several instances, accounted for the support of some 56 persons in all.



The fourth one of these businesses was a rather well-known gift-shop which had operated near the shopping center of Hartford for some fifteen years. The owner and wife and three children were sufficient in themselves so that no evacuees were employed, but they were very helpful to the W. R. A. Relocation Officer throughout the summer and fall of 1945 in welcoming and counseling with newcomers, and aiding in finding housing, and hence helped materially in the biggest problem of the District, namely, to attract newcomers from the Relocation Centers.

The short period of operation of the W. R. A. Hartford Office and the consequent few months from mid-summer 1945 when resettlers began to come in better numbers is believed to account for the fact that none were known to have actually started their own businesses in the District through the closing date of the Hartford office on February 1, 1946. Two resettlers were known to have plans pending for Japanese-style food (eels; etc.) distribution, and photography, respectively.

#### V. HOUSING

Housing was not a particularly serious problem for the resettlers who came to the Connecticut River Valley during 1945, although a shortage of housing did prevail. However, as one half of the resettlers went into care-taker and domestic work as shown on page 16 of this Report, housing for them came with the job. Each of the three Japanese American restaurant owners referred to on page 18 of this Report had either purchased, or obtained a long-time lease on one or more houses prior to 1945 to avoid possible future



- 20 -

difficulty. Thus in Hartford a family of 10 persons was provided for on arrival from Tule Lake in August, 1945 when 3 members came to work in the restaurant there.

Early in the summer of 1945, a housing representative from the W. R. A. National Office at Washington obtained clearance at the Federal Public Housing Authority Area Office at Boston, Massachusetts, for a favorable basis of admission to F. P. H. A. via the fact that Japanese American evacuees were persons displaced by the war. During September the W. R. A. Relocation Officer at Hartford carried through this clearance with the local managers of F. P. H. A., and while in several cases the current F. P. H. A. Manual reference was found to be not fully comprehended, it nevertheless resulted in the admission of Japanese American resettler applicants wherever application was made - particularly at Waterbury. Also W. R. A. had added a Housing Consultant to its East Coast Area staff in the summer of 1945; and when he came to the Hartford office in October, further visits were made to be certain that the status of Japanese American resettler applicants was understood by F. P. H. A. local managers.

For private housing when more resettlers began arriving in August and September, 1945, the W. R. A. Relocation Officer referred increasingly to individual members of the local Committees for Japanese Americans - newly reorganized after the Luncheon District Meeting of 8/1/45 outlined on page 8 of this Report. Also the



Hartford Family Service Society and the Y. W. C. A. (Room Directory) rendered were particularly serviceable.

In the absence of a hostel, the outstanding cooperation of the Hartford Y. W. C. A. at their two dormitories was most helpful, and in conjunction with a modest but clean and satisfactory private hotel right across the street, met the temporary but immediate needs as more resettlers began to arrive in August and September, and throughout the fall.

At New Haven the estimated 50 resettlers whose breadwinners are described under Classification 5, pages 16 and 17 of this Report, were provided for through Yale University.

Current "happenstances" incident to the W. R. A. Relocation Officer personally keeping active with welfare groups and civic-minded people, particularly in the fall of 1945 when the housing shortage was becoming increasingly acute, turned up enough personal helps and leads to provide acceptable housing for all additional requirements. Thus just when an Issei widow with two grown daughters and a son of highschool age were about to arrive at Hartford, a casual discussion with a business man neighbor at a bi-weekly University Club luncheon of Hartford Alumni of the Harvard Business School uncovered circumstances regarding an European Jewish refugee family that had available a long term unexpired lease on the floor above and them incident to friends having moved to another city/leaving the apartment for disposal, <sup>heated and</sup> ~~and~~ partly furnished, at \$65.00 per month, and heated. The Japanese American family moved in three days later, and the two families became very good friends thereafter.



## VI. COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT

There had been time for only the first phases of Community Adjustment on the part of a majority of the resettlers in the Connecticut River Valley when the W. R. A. Hartford Office closed on 2/1/46. This majority had arrived in August and September, 1945, and thereafter.

For the 39 resettlers who came to New Haven for translation and other Language School work, social life was pretty much incident to Yale University and in full fellowship with other people doing similar work.

The larger number of resettlers doing caretaker and domestic work were scattered about and, as characterizes that service, were in varying degrees of formal and informal social relationship to the households of their employers and the goings and comings there of. In every known instance the services rendered by resettlers in this undermanned field of work seemed to be appreciated sufficiently to elicit the personal interest of the employers in the adjustment and consequent contentment of the resettler.

The longer experience of the resettlers who came to the Connecticut River Valley earlier in 1945 presented some cases of loneliness, especially on the part of occasional Issei single men.

In Hartford a woman of many years' experience as a missionary in Japan happened to be home on furlough when the United States was drawn into World War II and elected to circulate among resettlers in "lone wolf" fashion without much reference to either W. R. A. or other



Interested individuals or groups in Hartford. There was a little initial response to informal social affairs arranged by her for recent arrivals - the last time at the Salvation Army headquarters during Christmas week.

All things considered, the W. R. A. Relocation Officer at the time of the closing of the Hartford office on February 1, 1946 felt that a remarkably good adjustment was being made by most all of the Connecticut River Valley resettlers. However, it was also felt that because of the so recent arrival of many of the resettlers, it was particularly important to arrange for adequate utilization of community resources as outlined in Section IX of this Report. The few known cases of maladjustment and serious illness are discussed in Section VII which follows.

#### VII. PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

The Connecticut River Valley is distinctly cosmopolitan in racial backgrounds and the first settler, English stock has for years been interspersed with large numbers of persons of various other national origins, such as French, Irish, Italian, and many others. Consequently, the coming of Japanese Americans was simply one more group so far as nationalities were concerned.

By the time of the opening of the W. R. A. Hartford Office in January, 1945, the loyalty of Japanese Americans was also quite generally known, particularly through newspaper publicity incident to the accomplishments of the 442nd Combat Team. Throughout 1945 the W. R. A. office distributed the very effective booklet "Nisei in Uniform" wherever con-



viction seemed lacking. (Appendix, Section VII - a).

Public acceptance on the part of citizens generally was increasingly good throughout the year, and by September no cases of known opposition were manifest throughout the District.

Incident to other issues there was a flare-up in Springfield, Massachusetts in March and April, 1945. Basically, it was a case of the relocation program "getting in the middle" between partisan issues already rife there.

Opposition  
at  
Springfield,  
Massachusetts

The Springfield Plan has been referred to on page 9 of this Report, and in the Appendix, Section II - f. Nationwide attention had been attracted to it prior to January, 1945, as an impressive contribution in the field of education for the elimination of racial, religious, and other prejudices that have handicapped progress toward national unity in the United States. The objectives of the Plan, as well as many of the persons backing it, were definitely in line with the objectives of the W. R. A. relocation program.

The  
Springfield  
Plan

Emanating from the public school system and espoused by the Republican City Administration, there was developing a considerable opposition early in 1945. Of the four Springfield newspapers the "News" was promoting opposition to the City Administration vis-a-vis the Springfield "Union," and on March 5, 1945 ran an article headed "Springfield Plan Fails to Work Here; Jap-American Girls Leave." (Appendix VII - b, Opposition in Springfield, Massachusetts). The Springfield "union" interviewed the Japanese American girls in question, and defended the Springfield Plan.

Rival  
Newspapers

On March 6, Lowell Thomas took up the "News" report in his regular daily national radio broadcast, stating that the Springfield Plan for racial tolerance had failed to work in the cases of five

Lowell  
Thomas  
Broadcast



American girls of Japanese parentage who had been living in the city. The girls denied that their plight was anything like as serious as the "News" - Lowell Thomas' publicity had claimed. Thereafter it was a case of Mayor Anderson and others defending the Springfield Plan; many citizens discussing the Japanese American relocation programme both pro and con; and a reflection of differences on a number of other local issues.

By the end of July, 1945, the controversy had pretty much ended so far as the Japanese American matter was concerned, and the Springfield "Union" reference to the visit and statements by the Hartford District Relocation Officer and East Coast Area Assistant Supervisor caused no further flurry (Appendix VII - b, last page). However, as a fall municipal election was approaching and several of the most active members of the Springfield Committee for Japanese Americans were identified with the objectives of The Springfield Plan, Japanese American relocation in Springfield was pretty much stymied, and the limited W. R. A. staff under pressure of time worked in more promising sections of the District.

The  
Fall  
Election

It is indicative of the very genuine interest of the Springfield Committee for Japanese Americans that after the administration failed of re-election by a very narrow margin in November, 1945, the Committee renewed its effort to interest resettlers to come to Springfield. In January, 1946, this Springfield Committee for Japanese Americans paid the expenses of a representative (former Mayor Anderson) to go to Chicago and interview some resettlers tempo-

Sustained  
Interest  
in  
Relocation



rarily there when the North Central Area Supervisor felt might wisely consider points further east. Such sturdy interest might well have accomplished significant relocation in Springfield had it not been for the tangle described above. The will to continue the effort of welcome in Springfield is reflected in the inclusion of the Springfield Committee for Japanese Americans in the final/<sup>community</sup>organization plan of the War Relocation Authority. Relocation Officer for the Connecticut River Valley as outlined in Section IX of this report.

In April, 1945, two prominent vegetable growers in New Haven County called a meeting at the Guilford Town Hall to discuss the possibility of employing Japanese Americans. Planting for the approaching growing season was worrying vegetable farmers a great deal, and the attendance at the meeting included representatives from leading farms throughout the immediate area. Represented also were the New Haven County Farm Bureau; the Guilford Chamber of Commerce; and the War Relocation Authority by the Hartford Relocation Officer. Several speakers referred to considerable prejudice in Guilford against "the bringing of Japanese Americans" to that community. It is significant that one of the more convincing favorable speeches was by a well established farmer by the name of Janowicz, and that the final decision to proceed with the idea was largely influenced by an Army Sergeant lately returned home after rescue from a Japanese prison camp, who distinguished between our enemy and our fellow-citizens, and

A More  
Fortunate  
Community  
Circumstance



"could see no objection to getting the Japanese Americans here."

(Appendix VII -c, "Shore Line Times of 4/26/45.")

A favorable vote was taken, and good job offers were forthcoming soon thereafter. The only <sup>really unfortunate</sup> ~~very unfortunate~~ aspect was that there were no takers at the relocation centers, as referred to in Section IX of this report.

In Connecticut the "Town" (Township) rather than the county was found to be the basis of public operation in most activities other than courts, jails, and agriculture. As lots of "Towns" did not have many paid staff members the result was a strengthened position and service on the part of the State offices. The relatively close proximity of towns to the State capitol centrally located at Hartford accentuated this tendency. Consequently by mid-summer, when the first extensive need arose for public welfare assistance, the Hartford W. R. A. Relocation Officer was able to deal directly with the Connecticut State Department of Public Welfare. In view of the circumstances peculiar to Japanese American resettlers, one member of the State staff had been assigned this matter and was familiar with the handbook issued by the Social Security Board for local public welfare agencies ("Policy and Procedures Governing the Administration of Services and Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected by Governmental Action.")

Welfare  
Agencies:  
Public and  
Private.

One case was for aid with medical expense; another involved clothing; and in the Fall of 1945 a serious mental case which finally resulted in the commitment of the Issei woman to the Connecticut State Hospital for mental patients at Middletown.



In December, 1945, the Connecticut State Department of Public Welfare advised the Hartford W. R. A. Relocation Officer that as the Japanese American evacuation was over, and the relocation centers <sup>were</sup> closed, applications thereafter should originate at local departments of public welfare as in the case of other persons. The ~~Community~~ <sup>Relocation</sup> Adjustment Advisor at the W. R. A. East Coast Area Office visited the Hartford District and accompanied the Relocation Officer on calls at the Public Welfare Departments of the major cities of Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport - having a specific case to present at Bridgeport. It was found that there was little knowledge of the status of Japanese Americans in these local departments of public welfare, and these calls by W. R. A. were greatly needed in preparation for the closing of the Hartford W. R. A. Office on February 1, 1946.

Private welfare agencies in the major cities of the Connecticut River Valley were quite well informed about Japanese Americans by December 1945.

The local committees for Japanese Americans sponsored by W. R. A. usually included a representative of the Council of Social Agencies staff as well as one or more of the staff or Board members of constituent member-agencies. This inter-relationship rather than extensive services rendered seems to account for it.

Church groups were friendly, and often <sup>2</sup> interested to become informed as indicated by requests for the Hartford W. R. A. Relocation Officer as a speaker at meetings as referred to in Section IX of this report.

Other  
Groups

- Documentation: (a) Booklet "Nisei in Uniform" issued by WRA in collaboration with the War Department.
- (b) Opposition in Springfield, Massachusetts, including a summary report of 3/14/1945 by the New England Area Supervisor; and newspaper clippings.



(c) Shore Line Times; 4/26/1945 Guilford, Connecticut.

#### VIII. OUTSTANDING COMMUNITIES

No large scale farming and food processing operations (such as Seabrook Farms at Bridgeton, New Jersey) were located in the Connecticut River Valley. The Shade Tobacco Growers Agricultural Association, Inc with headquarters at Hartford, Connecticut, was contacted by the Hartford W. R. A. Relocation Officer in the early spring of 1945, and as a need for several thousand mostly seasonal, summer workers was contemplated, it was thought that some of them might become permanent and consequently of interest to W. R. A. Subsequent negotiations were conducted principally by the W. R. A. New England Area Office at Boston, but the whole matter ended when the Director of the Connecticut Farm Extension work at the State University at Storrs (Mr. Putnam) and the Director of the Association (Mr. Sasbury) announced a decision against the employment of Japanese American resettlers for the work in question. In December, 1945, it was announced by the State Labor Department that 10,196 workers in all had been employed during the summer in the Connecticut tobacco fields, including both shade grown and broad leaf fields, and that 26% of these workers had been under age 16. Jamaicans and Barbadians brought in under seasonal contracts with the War Foods Administration accounted for a large number. Living conditions were criticized by the Connecticut Labor Department and public protest by citizens' groups appeared on the front pages of Hartford newspapers several times during the summer. Perhaps it was just as well that Japanese Americans were not involved - unless their presence and the work of W. R. A. could have corrected the conditions.

Only One  
Large  
Agricultur-  
al Possi-  
bility



- 30 -

From the standpoint of community organization and preparation for the closing of the W. R. A. Hartford District Office, metropolitan Hartford Connecticut Hartford, best demonstrated the objectives of that District Office. Section IX of this report presents the details.

For outstanding commitment to the objectives of W. R. A. Relocation endeavor, and for continued effort under adverse circumstances, reference should be made to Springfield, Massachusetts, even though only two or three new resettlers were known to reside Springfield Massachusetts there on December 31, 1945 (one of them a newly arrived resident physician as an interne at the Municipal hospital). Details of the situation are outlined in Section VII of this report. As the political opposition began to clear after November 1945, and the new city administration increasingly espoused the program of "The Springfield Plan", there was every reason to believe on February 1, 1946, that this determined effort to implement the racial assumptions inherent in democracy in the United States will continue to include Japanese Americans.



IX OTHER PROBLEMS AND ACTIVITIES

The greatest single problem for the W. R. A. Hartford Office during its thirteen months of operation was to interest evacuees to come as resettlers to the Connecticut River Valley.

Problem  
#1

In the early months of 1945 the New England area "Field Bulletins" issued monthly included general descriptions of the territory and specific job offers. They were supplied in quantity to all relocation centers. In June the combining of areas into the East Coast Area resulted in the inclusion of Connecticut River Valley job offers in the combined "Field Bulletin" (Appendix IX -(a) Field Bulletins)

Field  
Bulletins

A special pamphlet "Schools For Your Children in the East Coast Area" was also distributed in quantity to each of the Relocation Centers (Appendix IX - b)

Pamphlet

During the first months of 1945 the Hartford W. R. A. Relocation Officer also repeated some of the best of the job offers to the Relocation Centers by letter and by wire. In addition some employers wrote directly to the Relocation Centers, and in one case the mayor of Springfield, Mass., wrote a letter to all the relocation centers on behalf of the job offers obtained by the Springfield "Citizens Committee for Japanese Americans." (Appendix IX - c; Letter of Mayor Anderson Springfield, Mass.) Acceptances were few as indicated in the figures on page 5 of this report.

Individual  
Letters  
and  
Telegrams

In March 1945 the W. R. A. East Coast Area Office sent a relocation officer to work for two weeks in each of two relocation centers presenting the relocation possibilities of the entire area. Subsequently the time was extended for an



additional month at the center originally visited. While this effort produced most results for the Philadelphia and New York Districts respectively (some 134 immediate relocatees), some of them did come to the Connecticut River Valley as reflected in figures for April, May, and June, shown on page 5 of this report.

A plan in May, 1945 to base this Relocation Officer at the East Coast Area Office for continued liaison work between the District offices of the Area and the Relocation Centers was decided against by W. R. A. Acceptances to the Connecticut River Valley were declining by the end of June as shown on page 5 of this report. Employers were increasingly distressed because of no takers for their job offers; and the Hartford W. R. A. Relocation Officer resigned effective June 30, 1945.

Lack of  
Acceptances  
to the  
Connecticut  
River Valley

The succeeding Relocation Officer had served in the liaison capacity in March and April, outlined above, and consequently still had personal acquaintance with a few known potential resettlers, some of whom did come to Hartford in August and September.

Acceptances  
begins again

The East Coast Area Office began a series of "Special Bulletins" in August 1945 for distribution to all Relocation Centers. (Appendix IX-d).

In addition the East Coast Area Office arranged for the processing and distribution of "Newsletters" with copy prepared in the District Offices including job information, personal items regarding resident resettlers, and similar material pertinent to life in the local community. (Appendix IX-c; Sample Connecticut River Valley "Newsletters"). With the discontinuance of separate District Office "Newsletters" in October 1945 when some Relocation Centers had closed, the East Coast Area Office continued to



distribute similar information in combined form to such relocation centers as were still open, calling the pamphlet the "East Coast Area Newsletter."

Also, closing dates at the relocation centers were forcing decisions on the part of evacuees during the fall months of 1945. The extent to which they chose the Connecticut River Valley is indicated by the figures on page 5 of this report.

Soon after the opening in January, 1945, the WRA Relocation Officer made known to the leading Hartford morning and evening newspapers the objectives of the office. The New England Area and later the East Coast Area Reports Officer likewise aided friendly relations by calling at the offices of the newspapers in Hartford, Connecticut, Springfield, Mass., and other cities when visiting the District. The exploits of Japanese American soldiers were receiving increasing publicity as outlined on page 23 of this report.

Public Relations

News stories about Nisei soldiers and other Japanese Americans were carried increasingly by newspapers throughout the District (Appendix IX - f, Interview with Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy). Thus an informed and friendly relationship came to prevail, and by September, 1945, on their own initiative newspapers were running helpful news items with local pictures, such as the Hartford "Times" article of Sept. 9, 1945 regarding a blinded veteran, Corporal Hisatomi Miyasaki, at the Old Farms Convalescent Hospital at nearby Avon, Conn.; and the Waterbury "Republican American" article of Sept. 12, 1945, with local pictures of high school seniors Takashi Iwamoto and Takao Sonoda doing



their "home work." (Appendix IX - g; Public Relations clippings).

Public relations were also influenced by the frequent opportunities for members of the local committees for Japanese Americans to answer inquiries or enter into discussions wherever they might arise. One member of the Hartford Committee in particular, being the minister of a Methodist church, availed of opportunities arranged throughout the State, both by his own denomination and through the Connecticut State Council of Churches. Such publicity was not always in the light of a full perspective in the matter such as a W. R. A. staff member should have, but the over-all effect was helpful to relocation in the Connecticut River Valley.

Talks before varied groups of citizens throughout the District were made by the Hartford W. R. A. Relocation Officer and proved to be a good investment in the development of favorable public relations. The following paragraphs of this Report incident to the closing of the Hartford W. R. A. Office illustrate this publicity, and in addition the East Coast Area News Releases (Appendix IX - i, sample W. R. A. local publicity).

With the closing of all Relocation Centers and practically no more new resettlers coming into the District by mid-December, 1945, the Relocation Officer focused attention on organizing community resources to meet the needs of resettlers after the closing of the W. R. A. Hartford Office on February 1, 1946. Up to this time such procedure had been focused principally on such community organization as would aid in relocation. Emphasis was now shifted to provide

Final  
Plan  
and  
Closing  
of the  
W. R. A.  
Hartford  
Office  
2/1/46



for aid with such needs as might later develop, and relationships which would tend to absorb Japanese Americans' resettlers into the services available to other residents of the respective communities. The WRA East Coast Area Assistant Supervisor provided outstanding aid in this endeavor, twice accepting invitations to accompany the Hartford Relocation Officer on visits to local communities throughout the District.

The first objective was the strengthening of the local sponsoring committees in the principal cities of Hartford, Waterbury, New Haven, and Bridgeport, Conn., and at Springfield, Mass. Careful explanation was made to the Chairman of the local committee in each of these several cities as to the increased community responsibility incident to the closing of the WRA Hartford Office, and discussion had as to future plans adequate to meet the probable needs of the resettlers in the community.

Local  
Committees

Circumstances at Hartford seem to warrant more extensive arrangements than in the other cities above mentioned. Pages 12 to 14 inclusive of this Report present the characteristics of the committee situation there. The final solution was the formation of a new, city-wide, representative "Hartford Committee for Japanese Americans" (page 14 of this Report), the affiliations of the members of which included the three major religious groups in the community; and both an Issei and a Nisei member. The Chairman was also the Executive Secretary of the local private agency which had agreed to give information and counseling service to resettlers.

In Springfield a representative Committee, consisting of lay citizens and professional workers appointed by their Mayor early in 1945, planned to carry on and increase their efforts to induce resettlers to



relocate in Springfield.

In New Haven and Bridgeport, smaller committees are operating mainly through their chairmen who are active and in close touch with the resettlers in both cities. The same pattern of designating our agency to assume responsibility for providing information and counseling service for Japanese Americans was approved. All resettlers in Connecticut were sent a guide from the Area office giving final data on WRA's policies on travel, transportation of baggage, etc., and information on local facilities where service and assistance would be available.

In order to assure coordination and fellowship throughout the state, a "Connecticut Council for Japanese Americans" was established, consisting of (1) the Chairman of each local committee for Japanese Americans, and (2) a Japanese American representative from each of these cities.

Connecticut  
Council for  
Japanese  
Americans

In 1943, the General Assembly of Connecticut had established a State Inter-racial Commission with a broad charter of objectives including educational and preventive efforts to work against racial prejudice in the State via other means than merely law enforcement. Increasingly in the latter months of 1945 the WRA Hartford Relocation Officer obtained helpful cooperation and counsel from two staff members of this State Council; one a much respected, able Negro "Special Assistant" who headed the staff; and his Ph.D colleague, the "Research Assistant" to the Commission. The 10 non-paid members of the Commission itself represented a cross section of the State's largest racial and religious groups, and it was also characterized by geographical and vocational distribution. Attention to date had been centered a good deal

Connecticut  
State  
Inter-racial  
Commission



on Negro matters and the time was now ripe to broaden out into the fuller implications of the establishment of the Commission. Through the establishment of the Connecticut Council for Japanese Americans, it was decided in December, 1945 that the interests of Japanese Americans would not be lost in the more extensive problems of the State Inter-Racial Commission, and that much was to be gained for all residents of Connecticut via an affiliation of the two agencies for future service.

In order to bring the whole matter to a focus, and to confirm to all resettlers in Connecticut the details of the services available to them, and ~~also in order~~ to acquaint all interested persons and agencies of the State with their fellowship in the matter, a closing evening meeting was arranged for February 1, 1946, in the State Capitol Building at Hartford. Invitations were mailed to all known addresses of Japanese American resettlers in Connecticut, as well as to the members of all local committees, to pertinent public and private welfare agencies, and appropriate W. R. A. East Coast Area staff members.

All-  
Connecticut  
Meeting  
2/1/46

The agenda accompanies this Report (Appendix IX - m). In addition to the specific identification of the Chairmen of the local committees for Japanese Americans, and of ranking staff representatives of pertinent departments of the State government, a letter from the Governor of Connecticut confirmed in a fine expression of American ideals full cooperation in the Japanese American matter. (Appendix IX - n).

The address of the evening by the Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority from Washington, D. C., was distinctly a forward



look and in no sense a finale. In a concise, informative, and motivating presentation, Mr. Philip M. Glick concluded the occasion on a practical and high note as to "Next Steps in the Japanese American Relocation Program." (Appendix IX - o, clippings).

- Documentation:
- (a) Specimen W. R. A. "Field Bulletin," New England Area, April 15, 1945, and East Coast Area, June, 1945.
  - (b) W. R. A. pamphlet "Schools For Your Children in the East Coast Area."
  - (c) Letter of Mayor Anderson; Springfield, Mass.
  - (d) Sample "Special Bulletin" by W. R. A. East Coast Area Office, August, 1945.
  - (e) Sample "Connecticut River Valley Newsletter."
  - (f) Article re. interview with Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCoy.
  - (g) Public Relations Clippings.
  - (h) Publicity by local citizen.
  - (i) Samples W. R. A. local publicity.
  - (j) Sample local Committee for Japanese Americans.
  - (k) Composition of Connecticut Council for Japanese Americans.
  - (l) Report: Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission.
  - (m) Agenda: Hartford Joint Meeting of 2/1/46.
  - (n) Letter from Hon. Raymond E. Baldwin, Governor.
  - (o) Clippings: All Connecticut Meeting.



X. ADMINISTRATION

Staff details of the Hartford District Office are presented on page 1 of this Report incident to a description of the District. The staff remained at two persons throughout 13 months of operation except for an interval of two weeks in July, 1945 incident to a change in the Relocation Officer in Charge.

The discontinuance of the New England Area Office on June 1, 1945 not only resulted in a stronger affiliation with all other East Coast Area offices in the common effort of encouraging resettlers to come so far East, but was also accompanied by changes in the East Coast Area personnel which gave (1) a definitely increased sense of understanding of the problems of the Hartford District; (2) effective specialized service in administration, community organization, public relations, welfare, and housing; and, in addition, gave (3) particularly effective cooperation and service via the Area business, secretarial, and clerical staff.

Signed:

Charles T. Moon

Charles T. Moon  
Relocation Officer in Charge  
Hartford District Office  
(As of closing date, February 1, 1946)