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Mr. John Provine

Jan. 31, 1945

Solon T. Kimball

For your information I should like to make general observations upon my recent trip to Minidoka.

The ease and rapidity with which the evacuees move from Minidoka is dependent upon two major factors within the center: namely,

1. The adequacy both in numbers and attitudes of staff organization and function and
2. Willingness and cooperation of the evacuees.

The task of facilitating the movement of 7500 people within one year is a job of considerable magnitude. To reach that objective Organizational functions must operate efficiently and the evacuees must have confidence in themselves and in us before we can expect cooperation. It is probable that 80 to 90 per cent of the population accept that centers must sometime close and that center life is basically artificial and undesirable. Evacuee attitudes as of January 15 were such that it is not too hopeful that the task can be accomplished unless significant changes occur within the next few months.

I. Evacuee Hesitancy to Relocate:

The expressed reluctance of the evacuees to leave Minidoka is based on two fears. First, there is no confidence that assurances of personal safety are adequate or that the returning evacuee will not possibly meet violence and perhaps worse. Secondly, there is fear of economic discrimination in employment and business operation with fear that economic failure means public charity which is repugnant to the Japanese. That group which has few or no resources can visualize no future for themselves. They are generally uninformed of the nature of public assistance.

The attempts to reconcile the overpowering fears of personal and economic insecurity with acceptance that some day the centers will close usually finds expression in the need for additional economic assistance to overcome relocation hazards. The present subsistence grant is considered inadequate. Those without funds or only limited funds have little confidence that they can secure either private or public loans to reestablish themselves. There are some who seek

restitution for their economic losses and the personal indignities to which they have been subject. In other words, the solution to their economic problem is seen in terms of much greater financial assistance, and assistance available to most everyone.

They feel that the factor of personal safety could be solved if the Federal Government, both civil and military authorities would give more forthright and strong guarantees of their safety and of protection against possible danger. They are not too sanguine of either the ability or the good intentions of the local and state officials to protect their persons, property or rights.

They place these unknown future insecurities against the known security of the present and the answer which they get is that it is much wiser for them to remain in the sanctuary of the relocation center.

It is probable that for a great majority, the intensity of these morbid fears will lessen or disappear with the passage of time as they see that others are able to make a satisfactory adjustment and secure acceptance and safety in their former homes. We cannot expect, however, that there will be a rapid change of belief for the present fears are much too deep to be easily eradicated or modified.

II. The Staff:

1. Organization:

The organization to accomplish the task of moving the Minidoka evacuees was rapidly taking shape at the time of my departure. A number of staff meetings had been held at which specific problems were discussed. The discussions were in terms of physical arrangements, number of people needed, and shifting of functions. The attorney and evacuee property offices had moved into a new building next door to the relocation office. Plans were made to move another building to a site across the street for the use of the Welfare Section. It was also planned to establish an information office in the center.

a. Relocation Division:

The present staff of the Relocation office has proved adequate to handle the current work. It is my impression, however, that a load two or three times the present will overtax the personnel. It is doubtful that with a weekly relocation rate of 200 and over which may develop by late spring and continue for several months that the present staff is adequate. I would expect that by March 1 the slack will have disappeared and that the burden of work will begin to require additional people.

a. Relocation Division Cont'd.

One of the difficult future problems will be to replace the experienced evacuee help which at present carries much of the routine.

b. Welfare Section:

It has been estimated that there are 1300 dependency cases at Minidoka. There is no experience on which a sound judgment can be made as to the adequacy of present staff and organization to handle the job which this section faces. Until such time as negotiations actually begin with welfare agencies in West Coast localities and determination is made of the amount of time needed to develop satisfactory plans and process dependent families will we know the speed with which the task can be accomplished.

It is probable that it will not be before March 1 that the Welfare Section will be in a position to estimate the time required to process dependency cases. The lack of stenographic and clerical help has already become a problem.

c. Hospital Cases:

Minidoka had a total of 45 tubercular patients that will need to be institutionalized. The names of these persons have already been submitted. There are in addition to these patients, a number of others who will also need to be institutionalized. These include some who are aged, others who have chronic and incurable maladies. Nothing had been done by January 15 to provide a list of these people for negotiating their transfer to an appropriate institution.

d. Evacuee Property Office:

The burden on this section is expected to be greatly increased with a need for additional personnel. It is estimated that there will be at least 250 carloads of evacuee freight to be shipped. It has been possible in the past to secure only one or two empty cars a week for shipments from the project. Some arrangement is obviously necessary to secure an adequate number of freight cars if the property movement is to be accomplished.

d. Evacuee Property Office Cont'd.

Securing transportation for persons is expected to also pose problems which must be met. So far, the relocation office has made such arrangements as were necessary. It was felt, however, that with the greatly increased burden, that there should be established a Transportation Officer who would handle both freight and make arrangements for evacuee transportation.

e. Operations Division:

The principal direct contribution of operations to evacuee movement will be in the assembling and crating of property, and its transportation to the railhead. It is not expected that there will be any difficulty for Operations to provide the services needed to meet its regular and special tasks.

III. Attitudes:

There were three questions which implicitly or explicitly were in the minds of most members of the appointed staff and the evacuees. The first question: Does the WRA really mean it when it says the centers will be closed within a year? By January 15, most of the appointed staff were convinced that the WRA does intend to close the centers and that every administrative move and policy decision will be made to further that objective. A sizeable segment of the evacuee population is skeptical and thinks that the closing announcement is part of a scheme to put pressure to get more people to leave.

The second question was: Is it possible to close the centers within one year? Some of the staff privately questioned whether it was physically possible to close the centers in the time allotted. The determined and business-like manner in which plans were being made to expedite movement of people and property undoubtedly had a good effect in convincing the staff that the center could be closed. The almost universal opinion held by the evacuees was that it was impossible to close all the centers.

The third question was: In the event that any large number of people either refuse or are unable to move what is the alternative? This question is of great concern to the evacuees. They wonder if the government is prepared to use coercion, and possibly cut off all food and services as of the closing date. Since the evacuees are not convinced that the government will take such stringent action, they have answered the question for themselves by accepting as a fact the rumor that two centers will remain open.

By March 1, Minidoka should have completed such physical arrangements and personnel shifts as are necessary to meet an accelerated movement of evacuees. The size of that movement will depend in large measure upon factors other than the efficiency of organization.

Mr. John Provinse-5-1/31/45

III. Attitudes Cont'd.

Recourse to high pressure methods to encourage relocation could easily be interpreted as threats of force. It should be realized that the crystallization of community opinion favorable to return to the West Coast is going to take some time to develop. If during March the numbers of those seeking to leave the center remains small, it is very probable that the administrative organization geared to meet a large exodus will develop attitudes critical of the evacuees. There will ~~be~~ probably be examples of families which have rejected opportunities to reestablish themselves with employment and housing. These plus known resistance cases will provide opportunity for those who use perverseness or subversive attitudes as an explanation of non-cooperation, to talk in those terms. Considerable caution should be exercised to prevent the misunderstandings that will retard evacuee cooperation.

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Relocation

Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Report of the Meeting of the Committee to Promote the Use of
the English Language and American Customs

January 3, 1944

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p.m. by Mr. J. T. Light, chairman. Those members present were Chester Mink, relocation officer, Twin Falls, Joseph Beeson, relocation officer, John de Young, community analyst, Norman Braden, statistician, John Bigelow, reports officer and Mr. Light, high school principal.

The 15 recommendations of the meeting on June 5 were read and discussed. One of the main points covered was how to make the Japanese outside the relocation center aware of the efforts being made to promote the use of the English language and American customs. It was decided that the residents of the project should be approached first. Some of the ways to reach the residents are: through the school children by having poster contests; through adult education classes in English for men only; through forum; through the shibai sponsored by the C.A. and through the Irrigator.

It was also planned to carry out an earlier suggestion to print on the back of day passes and attach to leave cards a brief message.

It was suggested that through Mr. Pomeroy the block managers could be encouraged to use the English language more in making announcements and in bulletins. Also the Coop could be approached on the matter of having clerks in the stores speak more English.

A discussion as to who should sponsor these different campaigns was held and it was not decided which would be better, the evacuees themselves or the committee of appointed personnel. The Community council was suggested as one group that could be a sponsor.

M I N U T E S
of
Meeting of the Committee on Repatriation

August 5, 1943
(Thurs)

1. The meeting was called to order at 11:00 AM at the Project Director's office with Mr. Charles F. Ernst presiding.
2. PRESENT: Messrs. Charles F. Ernst, Lone Bell, George Lafabregue, Barnhart, Bankson, and Leflar (Attorney Solicitor of the Office at Washington, D. C.) Members of the Committee on Repatriation and the Community Council.
3. The following are the questions which were submitted by the Committee on Repatriation to Mr. Ernst and the answers:
 1. Q - What is the age limit of "Half Ticket"?
 - A - From no age to four years accompanied by an adult --- free, five to eleven years of age inclusive --- half ticket, and twelve to one hundred --- full ticket.
 2. Q - What are some of the things included in the list of "Contraband"? May we take Japanese books?
 - A - The only contraband things are cameras, short wave radio, weapons or their component parts. Japanese books are not contraband except those books which has maps, charts, or other military information. There will be inspection for such books. The above is as it is known today unless there should be changes for the segregees at this time. Mr. Barnhart will get definite statement concerning such.
 3. Q - Are the transferees moving out by blocks or by alphabet?
 - A - It is the desire of the Administration to have the transferees moved out by blocks for various conveniences in carrying out the work whether they be repatriates or those who answered in the negative. Since the committee too wishes to be moved on the block basis the following telegram was sent:

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

Mr. Pratt
File

April 4, 1944

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT DIVISIONAL STAFF CONFERENCE

M I N U T E S

Those Present:

Mr. R. P. Sanford	Mr. G. Adachi	Mr. H. Fujita
Dr. Noble	Mrs. M. Kawasaki	Mrs. Sanford
Mr. R. W. Roof	Miss W. Robertson	Mrs. McCaffery
Mr. H. Russell	Mr. G. Pratt	Mr. M. Nishio
Dr. Pressman	Mr. S. Hamada	

The meeting was called to order at 11:30 a.m. by Mr. Sanford, chairman.

Mr. Sanford read the minutes of the last meeting and the minutes stood as read.

The chairman stated that during the last pay period a number of discrepancies have come to his attention in regards to time records. Dr. Noble was asked to read a letter addressed to Mr. Lamb dated October 29, 1943 regarding compensatory time.

A change that has taken place is that the high school library evening hours have been cut out, so there will be no more compensatory time accumulated for that.

At this time Dr. Pressman, the new Chief Medical Officer, was introduced. He stated that next week he will discuss relations of health and hospital to the community at large.

A communication from Mr. Ernst dated March 27 was read by Mr. Sanford. It was a resume of the responsibilities of the Project Director under the War Relocation Authority.

Dr. Pressman again brought up the question of compensatory time. Mr. Sanford explained that if you have compensatory time you take it off during regular scheduled hours within a certain period. Accumulation of compensatory time should be kept down to a minimum. The Project Director's approval should be had before the compensatory time is put in.

The subject of sick leave was brought up by Dr. Pressman, stating that he saw a sick leave paper come back asking for the nature of the illness for a person who was sick for less than a day, and he did not see the point in asking for that information as it would not help the personnel division any,

and a person may not want to state the nature of his illness. It was brought out that Mr. Rantala should be contacted to find out the reason for this request.

The May festival was discussed at this time and Mr. Sanford thought it would be advisable to hold one general meeting consisting of all section heads and the resident staff to form general plans. The schools seem to be making plans for the same sort of activity, so it was thought best to work our plans in with the school plans as much as possible. Dr. Noble stated that this was the first time the school was putting on an activity of this sort and they want to make it one of the most outstanding days, with all children participating in all activities.

Dr. Noble was called upon to give a resume of the Washington Conference of the War Relocation Authority Superintendents of Education. He read a mimeographed report on the highlights and brief summary of the conference. Dr. Noble stated that Americanization and relocation was emphasized in all discussions. The transfer of the WRA to the Department of the Interior and the closing of the center at Jerome, Arkansas, were mentioned as significant developments of 1944.

Mr. Philip Glick, WRA Solicitor, made an outstanding contribution to the conference in a statement revealing clearly that evacuation was within the framework of democracy, and led to plans for informing all appointed personnel on the projects on this point, a program which has possibilities for far-reaching consequences in re-establishing the confidence of the evacuees in the American way of life. It was emphasized at the conference that what Mr. Glick said regarding the problem should have been said at the time of the first transfer to the assembly centers and re-emphasized again and again as to why this movement was carried forth.

Dr. Nelson Viles, WRA Education Advisor, lead a discussion on school business matters, nursery school planning, and adult education. Superintendents will receive aid in meeting the problem of methods and materials of instruction for an adequate program in English for the adult and non-English speaking relocation center residents.

There are many problems which have to be faced, among which the Japanese problem is just a drop in the bucket. There are approximately 125,000 Japanese in this country but there are 20,000,000 negroes and many other nationalities that are underprivileged and haven't had many opportunities. It is in those fields that education is going to look to in the future--they are the field upon which considerable thought and study must be given and upon which an educational program must be based.

Mr. Sanford asked if there were any indications as to what was being done for the handicapped children. Dr. Noble replied that various programs were in operation on that behalf. Some centers have appointive staff members to head that program, but most centers carry on that work in connection with the regular school program. Very fine work is being done in the elementary schools.

Miss Robertson said we have approximately 12 children who need some special care or treatment. Among the 12 are 2 paralyzed children. There are special crafts and hand work to help all of these children along. Dr. Noble stated that eventually arrangements can be made to have some of these children put into institutions. We have so few of these handicapped children as compared with other centers.

Dr. Noble stated that on the whole, the educational program here in Topaz is certainly comparable to what you would find in any other center.

Mr. Sanford asked what the possibilities might be in more specific training for nurses, and Dr. Noble replied that that point wasn't touched, but they did go so far as to say that vocational training will be emphasized more and more.

It was brought out by Dr. Noble that it was strongly emphasized by Dr. Provinse that the word "relocation" was not a very popular word. Because of that fact there were certain barriers built up against it. There has been quite an increase in requests for expatriation and repatriation and these factors lead the national office in Washington to conclude that the program of Americanization is losing ground. That is especially true in other centers and emphasis is placed on the fact that we need a clear understanding of just what that situation is in terms of this world we are living in.

Since there were no further comments, the meeting was adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Hayashida

"Preliminary indication in line for transfer of the residents to Tule Lake case repatriates first "no" second and others third mandatory. I would prefer to operate on a block schedule and send all persons regardless of their category and thus clear the center block by block which will facilitate the moving of the residents and also the induction of new residents."

A question was raised as to which block gets first preference in departing, which will be studied after the above question has been clarified.

4. Q - May a person who lives outside or in a center marry one who is in Tule Lake Center?

A - There shouldn't be anything to prevent marriages, but it is undoubted and there is no guarantee as to whether or not the person through marriage may be able to leave the Tule Lake Center. Of course there is the Board of Appeals for such purposes.

Mr. Barnhart expressed his opinion that it may be handled the same as it is not in this center.

4. Mr. Bankson reported of the meeting which was held yesterday morning. Plans were discussed for procedure which will be taken in order to have information concerning the segregees made known to them quickly and accurately. Mr. Yamamoto will be the office between the committee of thirty-three and the administration. He will meet with Mr. Bankson every morning at 10:00 AM and translate the material into Japanese and cut a stencil. Such mimeographed material will be given to the thirty-three representatives for them to deliver to the transferees.

The ways and means of registering the amount of baggages and freight that the transferees will take was discussed.

Mr. Bankson investigated the supply of lumber and boxes available at this time in the lumber yard and found great quantities of material, more has been ordered. A crew is supposedly to be working from today to make repairs of boxes already there or manufacturing new ones. The box sizes are 3x3x5 and 2x2x2 and there are lumbers for special properties such as sewing machines, refrigerators, etc. and large number of small size boxes.

Requisition of boxes will be handled by the representatives who will submit the requisition to Mr. Yamamoto, who will take it to the motor pool where it will be handled.

Mr. Morris will start as soon as possible to ascertain the amount of each transferees' baggage block by block for convenience of getting preliminary record. At the second step he will notify each person of the train number, the car designated, the time and other information block by block. Form 276 will be used for such. Just before departure every transferee will be notified of every move he is to make. Each person will be given a copy of the luggage and freight list so that they will have that with them to check.

5. Mr. Ernst suggested that this Committee on Repatriation will also deal all matters

regarding others beside those who repatriated that are transferring as that will simplify the work.

6. Mr. Ernst requested that the following be made known through the representatives to all transferees that any blankets, cots, mattresses, etc. (WRA property) not in use be turned in as soon as possible so that they may be cleaned and ready for the new residents. Arrangements should be made for a place to turn such in.
7. Mr. Ernst stated that there have not been any information as to the rumor of the Tule Lake residents not moving but it will be checked.
8. Mr. Barnhard reported that they have been having three sessions since last night and have been interviewing according to schedule.
9. Mr. Ernst explained questions asked at the interviews to the committee for their information.
10. A statement regarding over-time hours will be prepared by Mr. Hughes as soon as possible and a copy given to the committee when ready.
11. Mr. Ernst suggested that any belongings that the transferees do not need be turned to a proper place which may be raffled or other measures taken in this center and the fund raised may either be turned to the scholarship fund or any other appropriate group.
12. There being no further business the meeting was adjourned to reconvene on Saturday, August 7, 1943, at 11:00 AM at Mr. Ernst's office.

Respectfully submitted,

Toshiko Kiyota

MINIDOKA RELOCATION PROJECT

Hunt, Idaho

June 5, 1943

MEETING OF COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER USE OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE IN TWIN FALLS
AND OTHER MATTERS OF CONDUCT OF EVACUEES OUTSIDE THE RELOCATION CENTER

Members present: Jerome T. Light, chairman, Hunt High School principal-
John deYoung, Social Analyst
T. B. Williamson, Leaves Officer (Chester Mink,
Relocation Officer at Twin Falls, attended a
preliminary meeting held on May 31.)
John Bigelow, Reports Officer

In view of the Twin Falls Kiwanis Club's resolution adopted May 27 condemning the speaking of foreign language in Twin Falls streets and stores and from personal observations of staff members, the committee concluded that conspicuous speaking of Japanese, especially by younger people, is damaging public relations in Twin Falls, Jerome, and probably in other communities in which there are Japanese-Americans.

The committee believes that these Japanese-Americans speak Japanese in public for two reasons: (1) their inability to speak English well; (2) their desire not to be overheard.

The older people speak Japanese because they cannot express themselves adequately in English, and to speak English to someone not knowing English well would be impolite. Their inability to speak English well is due to their being schooled in Japan and to their residence in Japanese-speaking communities on the West Coast. Principally through business contacts, many of the men have picked up a conversational knowledge of English, but the women, as a whole, in their more secluded position do not speak English as well as the men.

When they speak Japanese in order not be overheard by person unfamiliar with the Japanese language, the Japanese-American probably does not have a sinister or dishonest motive. It has been noticed in stores in Twin Falls and Jerome that an evacuee, after conversing with the clerk in English will turn to other evacuees and discuss the prospective purchase in Japanese. They wish to cover up their inability to speak English well; they do not want the clerk to hear them discuss the merchandise and price in candid terms, and they want to express themselves clearly to each other, which they would find hard to do in English.

The speaking of Japanese by the younger people, especially by those educated in American schools, would appear inexcusable to the public. Some of this is done by smart alics, who take this means of showing off. They may not speak entirely in Japanese, but an occasional Japanese word or phrase coupled with their accent when speaking English leads a person nearby to believe that they were speaking entirely in Japanese. An additional factor is that some of the young people are obliged to speak Japanese when conversing with their parents, both in private and in public.

The principal points of irritation seem to be: (1) the speaking of Japanese in the presence of a person who does not understand the language; (2) the loud "jabber" of groups of Japanese speaking people in stores, cafes, bus depot, on the street, and in other public places; (3) the overbearing attitude of young persons of Japanese ancestry-- walking along the streets in large groups, talking in loud voices, being inconsiderate of the public.

It should be noted that the offenders among the younger people are almost all boys. The girls have been observed to be quiet, self-effecting, and generally well-behaved in public.

In the belief that with the proper effort the situation can be alleviated, the committee recommends that a program of education be started immediately to augment the work already being done. The sentiments of the surrounding communities (as exemplified by the Kiwanis Club resolution) should be conveyed to the residents of the center to afford them an opportunity to inaugurate corrective measures of their own accord. Furthermore, their efforts already in this direction are recognized. These recommendations are offered as an outline of an overall program since it is realized that many points covered in the recommendations have been or are being done. This program would be twofold: (1) Informing the Kiwanis Club, other groups, and the public in general of the efforts being made to correct the situation, and also informing them of the necessity for some use of the Japanese language; incidentally continuing our campaign to educate the public to distinguish between Americans of Japanese ancestry and residents of Japan; (2) To acquaint the center residents with the facts of the situation, to secure their cooperation for better conduct when outside the center, especially in discretion in the use of the Japanese language. The program should bring strongly to the attention of the evacuee residents, especially the older people, that the schools, adult education classes, the association with English-speaking Japanese-Americans and other aspects of their present situation give them an opportunity to improve their use and understanding of the language of this country.

The committee recommends: (1) that both written and personal contacts be made through the Project Director and the Reports Officer with the Kiwanis Club and other groups in the nearby communities to give them facts about the status of the Americans of Japanese ancestry and the efforts being made to improve the conduct of the evacuees when they are outside the center.

(2) that persons of Japanese ancestry living outside the relocation center and in this area be informed of the situation and advised as to proper conduct. (This would apply especially to evacuees now residing in labor camps.)

(3) that the ways and means of carrying this campaign the center residents include the project newspaper, ministers, priests and religious workers, block managers, schools, adult education forums, shiei, posters, bulletins, recreation bulletins, specially called meetings, and other methods.

(4) that the chief of Community Services, the Reports Officer, and the Relocation Officer in Twin Falls contact downtown churches in Twin Falls and try to arrange for a place or places where center residents could rest. The Episcopal church at Shoshone is now providing a room with hot plate, easy chairs, and toilet facilities for the use of evacuees waiting for the train.

(5) that the center residents be informed about places in Twin Falls where they are welcome to rest, such as the homes of religious workers, the city park, etc.

(6) that the chief of Community Services prepare and display in the center posters carrying brief, effective, but not insulting or antagonizing, messages pointing out to the residents the right and wrong things to do in public.

(7) that the Reports Officer with the assistance of the project newspaper staff publish a series of articles, editorials and cartoons both in the English and Japanese sections urging the use of the English language whenever possible and at other times discretion in the use of the Japanese language in public and conduct showing consideration of the public.

(8) that the Reports Officer prepare a simple, direct message urging discretion in the use of the Japanese language, proper conduct, etc., to be printed on the back of the day passes, this to be written both in English and Japanese.

(9) that those leaving the center on indefinite, seasonal work or short-term leave be referred to the Travel Counselor to receive oral advice and written material (already available).

(10) that interest in Adult English language classes be stimulated through school groups, the newspaper, through posters and through personal efforts of block managers and church groups.

(11) that Japanese entertainment, shibei, include some English translations so that center residents will have a better opportunity to learn English words and phrases. Furthermore, that the shibei include skits, preferably in a humorous vein, of incidents of bad and impolite conduct (such as blocking the sidewalk, leaving the sales clerk out of a conversation, etc.) to illustrate common offenses.

(12) that the residents be encouraged by signs, announcements of block managers, The Irrigator, etc., to speak English in offices, shops and stores in the center. The Chief of Community Services, The Reports Officer and the Business Enterprises' superintendent could cooperate in carrying out this.

(13) that through all the media listed in Paragraph 3 be employed to try to convince the center residents, principally the elderly people, that many of their customs, such as repeated bowing, are out-moded and that since they choose to live in the United States would be desirable for them to adopt American manners. This would include an attempt to convince them that contrary to the prevailing idea speaking English to an elderly or first generation person would not be impolite.

(14) that the block managers and ministers make it a regular practice to call to the attention of their people matters of conduct and use of the Japanese language.

(15) that this entire program be carried out with good judgment and respect for the customs and habits of the center residents. Complete success is not believed possible, but if conducted properly this campaign should result in a greater degree of Americanization of the center residents, better acceptance of them by the rest of the American public and better relations with the residents of nearby communities.

Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Relocation

November 4, 1944

HEALTH AID UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD PROGRAM

Reports from centers continue to indicate that evacuees are apprehensive about relocation because they do not understand fully the extent of the services and assistance afforded to them by W.R.A.'s agreement with the Social Security Board. Center and field reports also indicate that some evacuees are returning to centers for medical or surgical care.

A review of 203 cases in the field, of which 167 received health assistance, indicates the extent and kind of care that has been given. This varies from clinical, hospital, or sanitarium care to medical care provided by a private physician or dentist. Included among the 203 cases are 19 appendectomies, 19 tuberculosis, 16 maternity, 8 mental, 4 pneumoniae, 3 tumor, 2 hemorrhoid, 2 arthritis, 2 cardiac, and 2 stomach ulcer. There were also cases of sinusitis, goiter, asthma, tonsillitis, paralysis, cancer, syphilis, acute meningitis, and a large number of hospital cases for observation. The communities in which this care is provided include smaller cities like Madison, Wisconsin; Rockford, Illinois; Norton, Kansas; Independence, Missouri; and Monroe, Michigan; as well as large cities. In all of the 167 cases, except 13 in which adequate private resources were available, hospital bills have been paid by the local welfare agency and financial support has been given during convalescence. The range of medical and relief costs paid under the Social Security Board agreement has run from several dollars for clinical care or a private doctor's fee to more than \$1,000 for one case which covered a period of months and included subsistence and hospitalization.

These examples indicate that practically every type of treatment is available in the relocation communities. There is little reason, therefore, for persons already relocated to return to centers for medical treatment or for center residents to hesitate to leave the center lest this type of care cannot be provided on the outside.

More time must be given to interpreting community resources available to evacuees under the Social Security Board Program. This should be a part of both welfare counseling and relocation advising at the center. In the field, when a request is made for re-indus-

(contd. Health Aid Under the Social Security Board Program)

tion for health reasons, the community resources should be discussed and examples given of the care other evacuees have received. Although the handbook refers to assistance for emergency care, in actual practice assistance has been given in cases requiring care extending over many months. Furthermore, there has been a very liberal interpretation of financial need when used as a basis for approving aid, if all the factors involved in the resettlement of a family have been fully explained, including the desirability of conserving funds needed by a family in becoming established in a new community.

Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Relocation

December 15, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: DAN WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN - MANPOWER COMMISSION

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR EVACUEE WORKERS IN RELOCATION
DIVISION

A. NUMBER OF WORKERS AUTHORIZED

Administrative Notice No. 137, issued August 10, 1944, allotted workers to the Relocation Division in the following categories and numbers:

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>No. Allotted</u>
1-d-900	Clerk-typists	7
1-d-901	Clerk-stenographers	3
1-d-902	Clerks	4
1-d-502	Relo. Coord. Asst.	1
1-d-505	Asst. Leave Officer	2
1-d-511	Relocation Interviewer	7
1-d-512	Asst. Relo. Interviewer	6

(a total of 30 workers allotted)

B. NUMBER OF WORKERS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AS OF DECEMBER 15, 1944

25 workers are employed in the Relocation Division.

C. CONTRIBUTION OF UNIT TO CENTER OPERATION

None

D. (1) CONTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL POSITIONS TO UNIT OPERATIONS

At the present time, 6 of the 7 allotted workers under the classification of 1-d-900 - Clerk Typists are employed. Evacuees employed in these positions are at

the present time, taking care of all typing work in connection with Leave Assistance Grants, Short-term and Seasonal Leaves, typing and dispatching routine reports to Washington, D. C. All this work is very necessary to the people relocating so that they may receive proper forms, grant moneys, and also necessary to proper record keeping in the Relocation Division.

- (2) At the present time 3 workers are allotted to us as 1-d-901 Clerk-stenographers. We have 5 employed in this position because of the greater need for stenographers in the Family Interviewing Program. Those working in this category are absolutely essential to the operation of this division, since our connections towards the most part are with outside agencies, offices, and people.
- (3) There are 4 allotted workers as 1-d-902 - Clerks. At the present time we have 2 employed as Clerks, and have used the other 2 approved positions for Clerk-stenographers. This office is not strictly a record keeping office; however, it is necessary in dealing with the field offices to have an accurate set of files for people out on all types of leave. This work entirely rests upon these two clerks for this division.
- (4) One position as Relocation Coordination Assistant - 1-d-502 is allotted, and at the present time, Mr. Ishii is occupying this position, carrying on the function of supervisor of Relocation Library, Executive Secretary of the Resettlement Commission, and the supervision of the distribution and translation of news and information to the project residents.
- (5) 2 positions of Assistant Leave Officers as 1-d-505 are allotted to this division. At the present time one of these positions is filled. Functions performed by those employed in this capacity are very necessary operations to the Leave Officer in the Relocation Division. One of these allotted positions is filled by an evacuee who has entire responsibility for release of parolees from this center. This is a necessary function because of language difficulties of many parolees and the many varied regulations encumbered upon him which require thorough explanation before they are released.
- (6) Positions allotted under title of Relocation Interviewer 1-d-511 total 7 with 6 of these occupied at the present time.

With the Family Interviewing Program becoming larger and larger all the time, and its importance to the relocation of the people, it is vital that we have all these positions filled; and as much experience in each of these positions as can be obtained. Since this program is of a technical type and very important to the suitable relocation of residents, we feel that the allotted number should remain at 7.

- (7) Working as Assistant Relocation Interviewer under 1-d-512 at the present time is one evacuee, although there are 6 allotted positions. Up to the present time we have been able to obtain highly qualified workers for the Relocation Interviewer position and have found it necessary to fill all of these assistant positions. We have been holding this position of Assistant Relocation Interviewer open and using it as a cushion in which we could train new help. We feel that an absolute minimum number of workers needed in this office is 25. However, this leaves no allowance for positions in which personnel can be trained. Many of the present employees of the Relocation Division have been employed at this same work for well over a year and are both highly skilled and highly qualified for the positions they now hold. In the event of a relocation of any of these key workers, we feel that we should have a small cushion in which to train new personnel.

E. GENERAL REMARKS

Since this unit cannot be classified as a unit contributing to the center operations, and apparently the manpower commission has not taken into account the fact that a unit might be entirely involved in operations outside the center, it seems that special consideration should be given to the Division, since it is a service unit strictly interested in the movement of people and a proper re-settlement of them.

Victor V. McLaughlin
Relocation Program Officer

AGENDA

Purpose of Meeting: Outline the mechanics and procedures of the relocation program in the area in the interest of better mutual understanding.

1. Herbert Keno - Intake Interviewer. The resettlers first introduction to the outside.
2. Ben Yoshicka - Associate Relocation Officer. City placements; Relationship with U.S.E.S; Defense Plant Clearance.
3. John Branton - Associate Relocation Officer. Housing and social aspects of relocation.
4. Charles Moon - Associate Relocation Officer. Greenhouses and placement in small towns.
5. W. W. Lessing - Relocation Officer. Farm placements and general discussion.
6. Prudence Ross - Community Adjustment Advisor (Area). Community adjustment.
7. Harold Mann - Reports Officer (Area). Reports and Public Relations.
8. Edward Joyce - Relocation Officer (area). Property adjustments.

JAB
RELOCATION CONFERENCE - (Chicago - First Day)

Tuesday - April 18
9 AM to 1 PM

- I. Opening statement by Director.
- II. 10-minute statement by each Relocation Program Officer.
RECESS
- III. 10-minute statement by each Relocation Supervisor.
- IV. Announcements.
 - A. Schedule of individual interviews.
 - B. Appointment of planning committee.
- V. Closing remarks by Director.

OM-1045

RELOCATION CONFERENCE (Chicago - Second Day)

Wednesday - April 19
9 AM to 1 PM

- I. The family interviewing program.
 - II. Financial aids.
 - A. By WRA
 1. Leave assistance grants
 2. Transportation of property
 - B. Other
 1. Farm financing
 2. Business financing
 - III. Group relocation.
- RECESS
- IV. Community adjustment.
 - A. Relocation committee
 - B. Social Security Board
 - C. Other public and private organizations
 - V. Plans for relocation of family members and friends
 - VI. Changes in leave procedures
 - A. Seasonal
 - B. Trial period
 - C. Short-term
 - D. Indefinite

RELOCATION CONFERENCE - (Chicago - Third Day)

Thursday - April 20
9 AM to 1 PM

- I. Relations between centers and field offices.
 - A. Semi-monthly summaries
 - B. Specific job offers
 - C. Correspondence
 - D. Monthly reports
 - E. News letters
 - F. Press releases
 - G. Facts about America Series

- II. Preparing evacuees for relocation.
 - A. Wartime living conditions
 - B. Employment relationships
 - C. Responsibilities as community resident

- III. Farm relocation.
 - A. Family farming
 - B. Year-round employment
 - C. Group relocation
 - D. Seasonal work

RECESS

- IV. Reinduction policies
- V. Selective Service
- VI. Use of procedures
- VII. Exchange of personnel
- VIII. Open
- IX. Closing statement by Chairman

RELOCATION CONFERENCE -- (Chicago -- Four Day)

Friday -- April 21
9 AM to 1 PM

Relocation Supervisors
(Separate Session)

I. Problems of management of the Relocation
offices

- A. Supervision of District Offices
- B. Staff recruiting, training, morale
- C. Office procedures

II. The community adjustment program

- A. The Relocation Committee
- B. Social Security Board
- C. Other adjustment agency relations

RECESS

III. Relationships with intelligence agencies,
Department of Justice and War Dept.

IV. Employment Problems

- A. Response to changes in labor demand
- B. Relations with other federal agencies
- C. War plant employment
- D. Use and control of new types of leave

V. The information and public relations program
in the field

VI. Open

OM-1045

RELOCATION CONFERENCE - (Chicago)

Fourth Day

Friday - April 21
9 AM - 1 PM

Relocation Program Officers
(Separate Session)

I. Responsibility of the Relocation
Program Officer for the relocation
program at the center.

- A. General coordination of the
efforts of other divisions
- B. Evacuee participation
- C. Joint planning - staff and evacuee

D MONTHLY Reports -

RECESS

II. The program of family interviewing,
relocation advising, and coun-
seling.

- A. Relation of relocation advising
and counseling
- B. The procedures, including Relocation
Outlook
- C. Staff recruiting and training
- D. Getting evacuee cooperation in the
program

OM-1045

RELOCATION CONFERENCE - (Chicago)

Fifth Day

Saturday - April 22
9 AM - 1 PM

Relocation Program Officers
(Separate Session)

- I. Office organization and procedures
 - A. Assignment of duties to personnel
 - B. Staff recruiting and training
 - C. Relocation information and library
 - D. Leave clearance procedures
 - E. Leave assistance processing
 - F. Space arrangements
 - G. Filing - forms and records
 - H. Streamlining the process of final preparations for departure.
 - I. Techniques of preparation of evacuees for outside conditions.

RECESS

- II. Discussion groups
and Forums
- III. Open
- IV. Conclusion

OM-1045

An Open Letter

DEAREST JEAN,

Life has been one mad conglomeration of rush, noise and surprise ever since my arrival in this wonder city called New York. How I'm managing to squeeze correspondence in between all these exciting events is something I'm still trying to figure out!

The trip across was simply super although at times I did have fits of hysteria when I thought I had forgotten my tickets and baggage—but you guessed it, ol' standby Mom was two paces behind me picking up the pieces. From the moment the train left impatiently at Shoshone [the station closest to the Minidoka Relocation Center] till the time it sputtered its last puff at Grand Central I've been gawking and gaping at this "outside" world as though I'd just arrived from Timbuctoo.

Our first stop, Pocatello, gave me a chance to dash off a few postcards to the "gang" and sip in a taste of my new adventure. It was exciting and interesting at the same time to see how strongly the war had affected everything and everyone. Even that stop in Pocatello gave me a chance to begin to understand how things had changed since we knew them in Seattle. It was impossible to escape the color of G.I. khaki and navy blue and I kept wandering in and out through a maze of Wacs, Waves and Spars to say nothing of glimpses of tearful farewells and happy "hello's." Our breathless arrival in Chicago gave us a chance to catch up with ourselves—that is, till we stepped outside the station and found ourselves among a myriad of skyscrapers. The sudden change from our one-story, tar-covered barrack buildings and mess halls to those skyscrapers in Chicago was a hard one for me to swallow, and I think I would have been standing there still had not the none-too-gentle nudges of late shoppers reminded me that I was no longer behind barbed wires.

Last of all, there is no word for New York. Can anyone here, I wonder, completely describe this cosmopolitan city mingled with a strangeness beyond words? It seems almost devoid of prejudice toward the Japanese although there have been other barriers which we have had to overcome—such as getting jobs and housing. Dad, Brother and Sis managed to get jobs. Mom is up to her neck in housework with all the cleaning to be done around our new apartment. As yet we haven't got used to calling it our "home" although we're simply mad about the coziness of the rooms, and everything else. I think at times my mind wanders back to a one-room, combination kitchen, parlor, bedroom and dining room back there in Minidoka which we used to call "home." I've started school (George Washington High) after a week of red tape. The system of credits and subjects here seems to be a little different from that of Idaho and Washington. The "kids," though, are swell and I'm having oodles of fun getting acquainted all over again. Can you imagine? They call us "bobby-soxers"! It's funny that they never used the word in Minidoka although I did see it in the papers a few times.

Gosh, here I am rattling on about myself when I'm so anxious to know how things are back there in Minidoka. Are the Girl Reserves still going as strong as ever? I miss those club meetings and various activities we used to have, but as soon as I'm settled here I'm going to try to join again. It's good to know that a stranger in a new city has some place like that to help quell the loneliness of being away from home. It's also a swell place to get to know others. And how about the conference? Are some of the "gang" planning to go this summer? Gosh, I know how so many of them enjoyed the pleasure of a

few weeks' escape from the heat in camp and the friends they met while there last year.

Relocation hasn't been easy in the least—there've been times when I felt like trudging the road back; but the future for the Nisei here and in other places holds great promise, and I'm sure the road ahead is going to be smoother going for us than it has been.

Well, it's high time I closed before this letter develops into a book. Besides, I've got to dash. A bunch of us are going to the movies tonight and that means the pleasure of lolling in soft, comfortable seats without all that neck-craning we did back in Minidoka. Do write when you get a chance and keep me tabbed on the latest doings in camp.

Always, *

Katherine

How to Use This Letter:

Show it to the club president and other officers.

If they are interested, suggest reading it at the next club meeting.

Then:

—Would the club like to start correspondence with one of the sixty-three Girl Reserve clubs in Relocation Centers?† If so, write to Esther Briesemeister, National Board, Y.W.C.A., for names and addresses. Discuss in club what should go into the letter: what other terms like "bobby-sox" are current usage to us "on the outside" but which girls in the centers might not know? what are the latest hair-do's? what slang is up to date? what especially good party has your club had (send samples of favors or invitations and materials needed to make them)? has your club had a lively discussion lately? what about? have you an interesting picture of your club in action to send?

—Have any Japanese-American families relocated in your town or city? Are there any school girls to be invited to join your club? Make plans for a personal invitation. [The mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from West Coast States was ended by Major General H. Conger Pratt, Western Commander, in a proclamation effective on January 2, 1945.]‡

—E.F.M.

*Katherine Sugawara, former Girl Reserve at Minidoka Relocation Center, is typist for the Girl Reserve office at National Board.

†For information about the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the Western Defense Command and about life in Relocation Centers, see *Outcasts* by Caleb Foote. (Order from the Womans Press or Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2929 Broadway, New York 25, N. Y., 15 cents.)

‡*New York Times*, December 18, 1944.



Time for fun at Minidoka Relocation Center

RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN

December 1943

NEW YORK

Vol. I. No. 7.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL
OF THE
CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA
297 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

RT. REV. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,
PRESIDENT

REV. J. McDOWELL RICHARDS,
VICE-PRESIDENT

HARPER SIBLEY,
TREASURER

REV. SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT,
GENERAL SECRETARY

REV. ROSWELL P. BARNES,

REV. J. QUINTER MILLER,
ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARIES

December 6, 1943

To Our Friends: ,

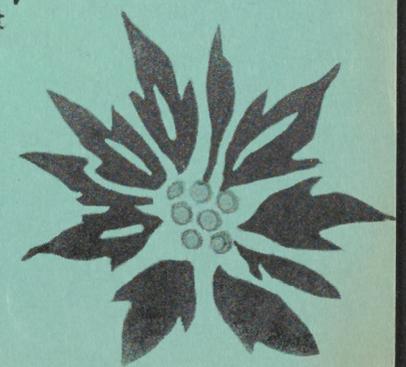
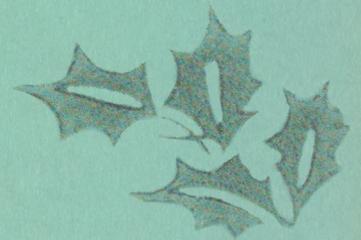
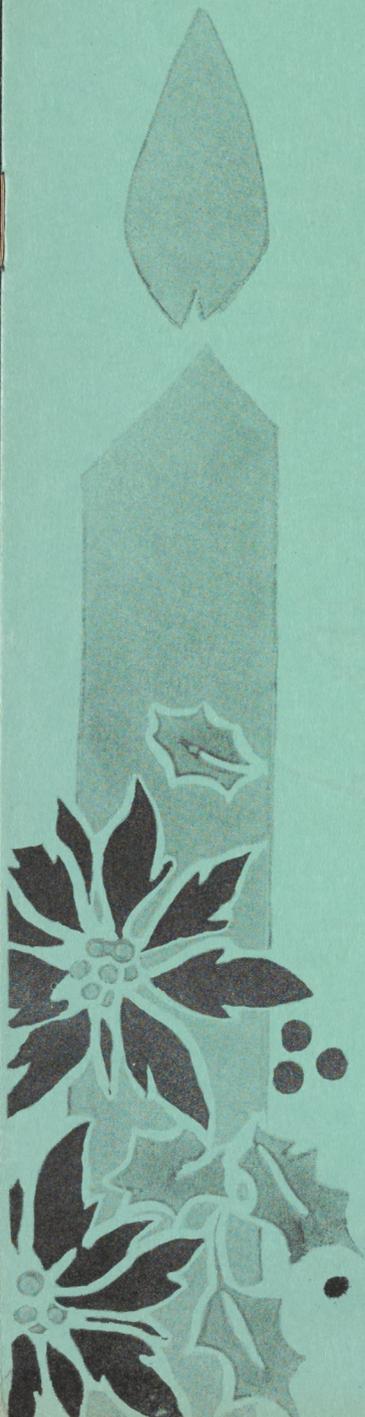
In the name of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, I greet you at this holiday season.

Throughout the year you have been held in our minds and hearts through our share in the activities of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans and through the preaching missions of our Department of Evangelism. We rejoice that for many of you the way has opened during the year for a return to normal American life. We hope that many more of you will, during the coming year, find your way back to rejoin us "outside."

We are sure that, wherever you are, all of you have come to a keener appreciation of the world-wide need of the spirit and power of Him whose birth we celebrate. So at this Christmas time I greet you, with the prayer that for you, now and forever, the day may break and "the shadows flee away."

In warm Christian friendship,

Henry St. George Tucker
President



Foreign Missions Conference of North America

156 FIFTH AVENUE

TELEPHONE
CHELSEA 2-3230



NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

CABLE CODE: MISSIONS
CABLE ADDRESS: "FORMISCON, N. Y."

December 7, 1943

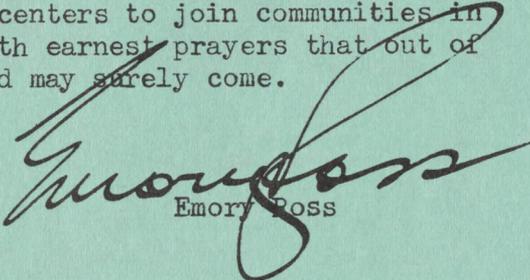
Dear friends:

The large and understanding Christian personnel in America associated in the world missionary fellowship through the Foreign Missions Conference will want their warmest greetings to go at this Christmas season to those loyal friends, fellow citizens and fellow Christians in all the relocation centers.

We pledge again our brotherly strength and Christian spirit in the problems we together face.

We are sincerely grateful for the inspiration that comes from the relocation centers because of the steady faith and steadfast courage of our friends there.

We shall seek everywhere to join in welcoming the friends who come out from the centers to join communities in other parts of the country, with earnest prayers that out of these war pressures future good may surely come.


Emory Ross

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA

THE INTERCHURCH AGENCY OF HOME MISSIONS BOARDS AND SOCIETIES OF TWENTY-THREE DENOMINATIONS

297 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 5-4658

PRESIDENT	FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT	SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT	RECORDING SECRETARY	TREASURER
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

EDITH E. LOWRY MARK A. DAWBER

December 8, 1943.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS

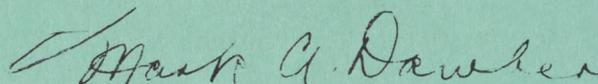
A personality brings the world to a halt at Christmas. The birthday of Jesus is something more than a date in history or a day in the calendar. It is the recognition of a unique spirit that came new upon the world. It was the spirit of goodwill, of peace, of kindness and especially the spirit of sacrifice. As no other festival, Christmas stands out as the one occasion on which the world stops in its busy round of buying and selling, working and playing, that it might pay homage to a person who was the embodiment of all the best things of the race and in whose mission lay the only hope of the world. Dickens in his immortal Christmas Carol sets forth the essence of this Christmas spirit in the dialogue of old Scrooge and his nephew, in which the nephew is recorded replying to Scrooge as follows:

"There are many things from which I might have derived good, by which I have not profited, I dare say," returned the nephew, "Christmas among the rest. But I am sure I have always thought of Christmas time when it has come around - apart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that -- as a good time: a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time: the only time I know of in the long calendar year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely and to think of people below them as if they really were fellow-passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys. And therefore, Uncle, though it never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe it has done me good, and will do me good; and I say, God bless it."

Here is the heart of the Christmas message, expressed in clear ringing notes of brotherhood and human sympathy. Many national and religious festivals have lost their essence as the years have rolled by. What began as a holy day becomes a mere holiday, with no particular meaning except jollification, and it is necessary of people to delve into dusty, musty books to find out what gave them birth and meaning. Not so with Christmas. The more often the feast of goodwill to all mankind is kept the more deeply does its meaning sink into human consciousness.

This message of Christmas has peculiar significance to the American Japanese in the relocation centers and in the resettlement areas. In the midst of the turmoil and uprooting that has been going on for the last two years and is still the unhappy experience of thousands of our American Japanese Christians, there is some consolation in the thought that Christmas is here again to remind us of our heritage in Christ and our obligation to the spirit of Christmas.

There is another incident in Dickens' Christmas Carol that stands out in my mind as growing in significance in these difficult days. One evening Scrooge saw the ghost of Jacob Marley, his onetime partner in business, and after some conversation Scrooge said, "Why, Jacob, you were always a man of business." "Business," cried the ghost, "Business. Mankind is my business." Yea, verily. So Christmas comes again to remind us--mankind is our business. May we be true to this spirit this Christmas season.


MARK A. DAWBER

A Thanksgiving Dinner

Yesterday a dinner was given in the basement of the Methodist church. While some of us sent in baking, the pastor and wife of both Presbyterian and Methodist churches acted as host and hostesses.

Cars went after the guests and returned them to their homes. All the Japanese Americans in this locality came, with the exception of one who is a chef and, of course, Thanksgiving day is one of his busy days.

The usual dinner was given following the early American traditions. The place cards were small envelopes containing five kernels of corn as the early Pilgrims were given to teach them to be frugal. A salute to the American flag was given. After the dinner all sang together, the guests being allowed to choose those they wished to sing.

When cleaning up time came, all the women adjourned to the kitchen. Here our little ladies opened up. Recipes were exchanged, babies were raised properly, and sewing ideas passed along. One Japanese American lady was heard to ask a new-found friend to come and spend the day with her. In the meantime, the men settled the affairs of the state, the nation, and the world.

The minister's wife summed it all up in these words, "They were an American group with American ideals." One little thing had impressed the ladies, - the Japanese Americans in a very courtly manner, seating their wives before taking their places. All were high school graduates, some college.

(Signed) (Mrs. A.M.) Edna Hopeman

Moorhead, Minnesota.
November 26, 1943.

The evacuated people have been well received in the communities to which they have gone. Employers generally have been pleased with the industry and manner in which the evacuees have conducted themselves. The following letters of testimony prove that there are opportunities for the evacuees to fit into the economy of the country and to establish themselves, not only for the duration of the war, but also permanently, if they desire to do so. It is our opinion that once they have worked in an atmosphere free of discrimination, prejudice, and suspicion, many of them will not want to return to the West Coast, because they are having an opportunity to live as free Americans and to enjoy all the fruits of democratic life. -Editor.

*Employers' Testimonials**

I. THE PALFY-BOCK DIE & MOLD COMPANY Cleveland, Ohio.

We employ a total of 32 men in our shop. Five of them are Japanese-Americans. Three are operating lathes, one operates a shaper, and one is an apprentice, working with the tool-makers. We do special precision gage, jig, fixture and die work, and also special machinery.

The Japanese-Americans are working out entirely satisfactorily. One of the lathe hands is ready for promotion to toolmaker and the other two lathe hands will be moved up to a finer class of work. They have all been given increases in wages.

Our men did ask questions about the Japanese-Americans before they came to us. When we explained to them that they were to receive the same wages for the same work that they do, and that they were not coming to replace anyone, but to assist in the war effort, the Japanese-Americans were well received.

One of our Japanese-Americans had three years experience as a lathe hand before coming to us and we have found him to be a first-class lathe hand; even better than we expected. Three of them had machine shop training in school and are adapting themselves very rapidly. The other had no training at all, but is doing very nicely also.

We find them to be very mannerly, polite and sociable with the other employees. They join them in their sports and other social affairs.

We intend to treat the Japanese-Americans after the war the same as we do everyone else. We are not looking forward to any slowing-up of work after the war, but if there should be, only a man's qualifications for doing good work, and consideration for our interests in the business will be considered.

We find that our Japanese-Americans are entirely satisfactory and they cooperate with us and our men in every way that could be expected. We could not ask more of any other group of men.

THE PALFY-BOCK DIE & MOLD CO.
(Signed) Frank Palfy, Secy.-Treas.

*Letters reprinted on this and the following pages have been gathered by the Committee for Resettlement of Americans of Japanese Descent, Cleveland, Ohio, and made available for use in this publication by the Committee.

II. HAYDEN BODY & FENDER REPAIR SYSTEMS
Cleveland, Ohio.

I have in my employ five Japanese Americans who are proving out very satisfactory. Their conduct is above reproach. They are neat in their personal appearance and are good faithful workers, accepting supervision cheerfully and with interest.

Our work is that of repairing automobile truck bodies and fenders, which is an essential work.

As for opportunities for post war employment, I wish to state that in my belief anyone who has any skill in our trade, or those that are now willing to become apprentices, will have steadier work at more reasonable wages than any trade that is now employing them can offer. The automobile industry is going to be it after this conflict is over, and there will be a great demand for auto painters, metal men, painters' helpers, simonizers, and etc.

I have no criticism to make on the work habits of the men who are now in my employ, as they are very punctual every day and are very sociable and pleasant to get along with and I deem it a pleasure and privilege to call them my co-workers.

HAYDEN BODY & FENDER REPAIR SYSTEMS
(Signed) O. R. Hayden

III. THE AETNA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio.

We have four employees of Japanese descent working in our factory and we have found them to be very loyal, capable, and extremely good and conscientious workers.

If you have any other men of Japanese descent that you would like to send us, we will be very happy to employ them.

THE AETNA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(Signed) S. J. Bloomburg.

IV. ACKERMAN PLASTIC MOLDING COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio.

We have had six American born Japanese working for us at one time, but the first of the month two left to re-enter college. All of these men operate hydraulic molding presses.

We have been well satisfied with the work of these men and the way the other workers have accepted them.

They pick up the work very quickly and seem very anxious to not only give a good day's work but to turn out the highest quality work they can. They do less visiting or roaming around the shop than most of the other workers and we have not had one complaint from a single employee regarding their conduct.

We can see no reason why these men should not be of the same help to us after the war as they are now and we would not object to having more of them at this time.

ACKERMAN PLASTIC MOLDING COMPANY
(Signed) F. J. Ackerman

V. CHARLES ABEL INCORPORATED
Cleveland, Ohio.

It is a pleasure to tell you that through the War Relocation Authority we have been able to solve at least a part of our critical clerical problem.

After reading in newspapers and other publications of what the WRA was doing, and being desperately in need of office help, I telephoned the local office; as a result we employed Miss Marii Kyogoku as typist and general office assistant. She has only been with us a month but we are very well pleased, so much so that we have a second application filed with the WRA and, if we can thus obtain another young lady equally capable, we will before long have our office back to normal.

Miss Kyogoku is capable, courteous, neat and anxious to do her full share of our work; unfortunately this cannot be said of the majority of office workers these days. If others you are desirous of placing are as good, it should be a simple matter to get them suitably located.

CHARLES ABEL INCORPORATED
(Signed) Charles Abel.

VI. Dr. M. P. BAUMAN, Dentist.
Cleveland, Ohio.

VII. NATIONAL SURVEY SERVICE
(Incorporated)
Cleveland, Ohio

Occasionally my friends ask me about my experience with the Americans of Japanese descent. "How is that 'Jap' working out?" they ask. "Do you mean the Nisei boy?" I inquire.

Some Nisei are careless in their use of the word "Jap". I limit my conversation and try to have the speaker come down to the office and meet Jimmy, the Nisei boy who works with me, because "words" will never convey the "real thing". Nisei should invite people over to visit with them whenever possible.

Jimmy is the only Nisei we have in our employ, although there are seven of us at the office. He has been an educational factor in our lives. We find him cordial and friendly, and willing to participate and help the same as the res. of the group.

His chances of post war employment and his problems at that time will be the same as any of the rest of us. I'm sure that he will do his share in maintaining a job for himself and helping the rest of us with our employment problems.

The strongest criticism I have of "Nisei" is the same criticism I have of most minority groups, whether they be Slovaks in United States or an American minority in Paris. Most of the minorities want to associate with each other. We must make every effort to associate with people of different races, religions, and nationalities. Then "democracy" will be more than a word.

(Signed) Helen & Pipp Bauman.

Toshio Sano - A Story

In Kansas City, Kansas, at 8:55 o'clock Friday morning, October 29, 7 year old Toshio Sano, accompanied by his mother, entered the Mark Twain school where he was denied enrollment by the superintendent several weeks ago.

Little Toshio and his mother are both American-born citizens. When the school

We have two Japanese-American men and a girl employed in this organization. The men are a civil engineer and rodman respectively, and the girl is a typist. At this writing, we are happy to state that these workers have been accepted by their fellow workers without prejudice and are working in an efficient and satisfactory manner. Their co-workers have praised their conduct and we feel that their presence here has been a great help in alleviating the conditions brought about by the labor shortage.

Because of our favorable experience, we have made requests for several additional Japanese-American workers.

They are being accepted and they are working as trusted employees and we hope that this relationship may continue.

NATIONAL SURVEY SERVICE, Inc.,
(Signed) William Wachs, President.

year opened, he was not permitted to enroll because the superintendent feared that other children might be prejudiced and rude toward him. Friends in the Council of Churches and the office of the War Relocation Authority interceded, and the ban was removed.

Toshio's round face and dark slant eyes moved shyly as he eyed the black and orange streamers, the grinning pumpkin lanterns and all the Hallowe'en cutouts pasted on the windows. But he asked no questions. The boys and girls gave fleeting sympathy that the new boy lacked a costume, but today was too exciting to be long diverted from the black and orange decorations and the apple-bobbing ahead.

Action by the superintendent in permitting Toshio to enter the schools was described by Vernon R. Kennedy, WRA official in the area, as a "truly democratic gesture and deserving of the highest compliments". Among the 77,000 still eligible for relocation are many families with children who will need to find employment and schools in friendly communities throughout the country.

RECOMMENDED READING

"A BALANCE SHEET ON JAPANESE EVACUATION" - Untruths About Japanese-Americans.
Our Two Japanese-American Policies.
Are the Evacuees being Coddled?
What Race-Baiting Costs America.

by Galen M. Fisher.

Reprinted from The Christian Century of August 18 and 25,
and September 1 and 8, 1943.

Price, single copy 10¢; 12 copies, \$1.00. For sale at our office.

"UNITED WE STAND" - A four page leaflet.

Published by - The Pasadena Chapter, Pacific Coast Committee on
American Principles and Fair Play.

Price 15¢ per 12 copies; \$1.00 per 100 copies. For sale at our office.

"OUTCASTS!" - The Story of America's Treatment of Her Japanese-American Minority.
by Caleb Foote.

Price 15¢ per copy. Copies for sale at our office.

GUIDE BOOKS

"MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN"

"Hello! We are glad you are thinking of coming to Milwaukee," this mimeographed booklet says. A handy guide book to the 13th largest city in the United States. Five relocated Japanese Americans prepared this. "Every recommendation be it hotel, eating place, or beauty parlor," they say, ".... has been personally investigated."

"GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH PHILADELPHIA"

A very considerate guide to the Quaker City.

Write to the War Relocation Authority,
902 Stephen Girard Bldg.,
21 South 12th St.,
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN, published monthly, George E. Rundquist, Editor,
by the

COMMITTEE ON RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

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RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN

P2.84 Mr. Simpson

September 1943

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Bancroft Library

EVACUEES SPEAK ON RESETTLEMENT (No. 2)

INDEPENDENCE, Missouri

by Robert Hosokawa

Resettlement, no matter in what city or town or farm, is the greatest adventure yet to beckon Nisei during the brief years since he has reached his majority. He cannot successfully go forth to find the future unless he has strong faith in his fellow men and faith in himself.

It will take courage to make this rehabilitation a worthwhile adventure. There will be many disappointments. Often he will be discouraged with his inability to climb the economic and social heights as rapidly as some resettlement advocates would have him believe possible.

But no matter where he goes or what kind of employment, housing and social life he finds, he must remember that the success or failure of resettlement depends almost wholly on him as an individual.

There is no room for falling down. Any Nisei who leaves the perimeter of barbed wire and sets out to find America, goes out as an ambassador for many thousand other Nisei and their alien parents. As well on him depend the welfare and future well-being of the third generation Americans, their sons and theirs following.

With such responsibility, a clearcut procedure must be followed. First of all, the Nisei must be honest, as a workman and as a member of a community in America. He must sacrifice many of the seemingly important things for the seemingly trifling.

He cannot be self centered and expect his adventure to bring him any gains. He cannot constantly think of home as it used to be before the war and compare that life to that which he will find in resettling.

The matter of public relations is important, not only for himself but for the benefit of all other Nisei whom he - whether he likes it or not - represents. The common courtesies and kindnesses in which he was schooled as a child are even more important to him now.

He must go out of his way to be friendly and sociable. A smile, friendly nod or kind word may win over a questioning neighbor or fellow

employee. He must assume the initiative to break barriers.

This particular area seems not unresponsive to the Nisei. There appear to be plenty of jobs, ranging from agriculture and domestic service to skilled trades and even professions. The main difficulty here is housing. Kansas City is a great war industry area with plants employing thousands of workers.

Because Kansas City is in a partially Southern state, one sometimes wonders if the practices of Jim Crowism, taken so for granted by residents here, might not easily be shifted on the Nisei or Issei if people so chose. However, Nisei are not segregated in schools, forced to their own theatres, schools, hospitals and restaurants, nor is it likely they will be if they act like real Christian Americans.

People in this locality are not acquainted with Nisei. They know little about the background, capabilities, loyalty or aspirations. An impression gleaned over five months is that a rather pleasant aloofness or disinterest seems prevalent. There is little of extreme discrimination or even an unhealthy over-interest. Nisei seem to be left to do what they wish and no one likely will alter this unfavorably or more favorably unless the Nisei act accordingly.

The Kansas City Times and Star, showing consistent liberal and progressive editorial policy, have backed the Nisei and endorsed the process of resettlement, encouraging the city to inform itself on Nisei and relocation. It expresses hope that Kansas City would be willing to absorb its share of these Americans.

Nisei must never lose the long range view of this resettlement. It is a chance to find America, an America which has no limiting anti-racial blocks so thick in California. It is a chance to contribute fully to our nation, in war and in the peace to come.

There are many who have faith in us. What we find depends entirely on us, and the future will be our making.

Toledo, Ohio

George M. Taoka

Expecting the worst, yet hoping for the best, my wife and I entered Toledo, Ohio, for the first time one cold January morning. Our uneasiness was swept away by the friendliness of passengers on the train; but, would it be the same in a strange city? Perhaps with a few silent prayers on our lips we took a cab and directed the driver to a hotel, hoping that we would not be turned away because of our ancestry. We were turned away, yes, not because we had Japanese faces, but because of a shortage in living accommodations created by visiting servicemen, civilians, and others who migrated to Toledo. Thankful that that was the reason for our not being able to find a place immediately, we stiffened our lips and decided that we were going to find a place to wash up and get a little sleep. With the help of a clerk at one of the hotels we finally managed to get a room at a second rate hotel, but that was only for a night, for we were able to reserve a room at one of the better hotels with the aid of a Caucasian couple who were classmates of ours at Stanford.

Arriving before the establishment of the WRA Office, finding living quarters and employment was of individual effort entirely. At the present time the evacuees coming to Toledo find an understanding friend and an invaluable aid in the local WRA Officer, who goes "all out" in helping every evacuee, personally welcoming new arrivals, seeking living quarters for them, finding desirable employment, and always having a willing ear for any complaint or trouble. I, for one, owe my job to his efforts, although my wife had found hers earlier.

Finding an apartment was not quite so easy. We faced the same problems that all others face in industrial areas. However, through some luck we were able to find a place in the better residential section of the city. The caretaker, who happens to be colored, was very sympathetic with us from the outset. Taking the attitude that one loyal American is as good as another, she has made us feel at home. Our neighbors, too, must be of democratic nature, for as far as we know, they have not complained of our presence.

The first few days, and even weeks, kept us wondering about public reaction. Each glance in our direction was magnified a hundredfold in our minds. Yet when we actually think of it the people stare at us no more than the Californians did in the pre-

Pearl Harbor days. As we gradually came to realize that our self-confidence returned and has remained with us, no doubt, because we have not experienced a single unpleasant incident. It is surprising to know that so many of the local people, perhaps through indifference, are totally ignorant of the West Coast evacuation and the present relocation program. But those who do know about it go out of their way to make life easier for us in a strange city. Frequently we are invited out to dinner by some Caucasian whom we would never have met otherwise. It hardly needs mentioning that the Friends Service Committee has sponsored get-togethers, and the individual members have taken personal interests in our welfare. Also, there are other church groups showing similar signs of cordiality and good will.

I believe we can say that we are leading as normal a life since being resettled as any other American in this war-torn world. Both of us are now working among very pleasant surroundings. I am sure that other evacuees, too, are finding their employers and fellow-workers pleasant, whether they are satisfied with their jobs or not. The employers are very fair with us. At least, if our experiences are any indication, they are, for my wife is expecting her second promotion and I received my promotion after six weeks of work.

We also feel, and I am sure other evacuees will agree with us, that the proverbial "chip" should be brushed off the shoulder before leaving the camps. Once that is done and we prove that we are good Americans not through words but by deeds, we feel that most communities will accept us.

Columbus, Ohio

Miss Y. Ogata

There are some fifty evacuees fast becoming loyal Columbusans. We boarded trains "back to America" less than five months ago with an audacious front and a stomach, squeamish with fear. As the

wheels of the train clipped the miles away from the relocation center, the wall of self-consciousness and indignation diminished and crumbled away. Every gesture of consideration on our part brought favorable responses from others on the train; to them, we were first fellow travelers sharing, as best we could, the insufferable traveling conditions of a nation at war.

If we were a bit different in appearance, so much to our credit; it made us interesting. "Tell me," they said after they had been told what we had left behind. Gingerly, we told of life in camp, citing the instances of adjustments and improvisations which had rather amazed us at first. Their indignations rose so much that in order to cool them off, we waxed philosophic and stressed the seemingly infinite capacity for suffering that human beings have, which made them all the more appreciative of the sacrifices made by the evacuees.

We traveled alone; we happened into a car packed to the rafters with men in uniform. Around us slouched three soldiers wilted by the heat. Opening stuck windows, moving hand baggage, and all such occurrences incident to travel gave us wedges into conversation. We swapped stories about our respective "camps". Well, their "gripes" far outshone any we could resurrect out of the past year in camp - thereby, for us at least, our story lost much of its glamour. Besides, the future was still ahead of us - everyone put in his quota of wishful thinking with characteristic haze in his eyes of days to come "after". But for the present, the bright lights of New York worked like a magnet on the lad from the big city, the soldier from Crowder was hastening home to an invalid mother, another day on the train was almost a catastrophe to the Philadelphian who saw that certain person waiting at the station for hours for a tardy train. As for ourselves, we were just plain pop-eyed with wonder and curiosity about Columbus, our hand-picked destination.

We didn't have to scratch deep under her soot coated exterior to find that there were things and people in Columbus that warmed these evacuees' lonely hearts. Immediate associates did their darndest to expose us to the best that the city had to offer. So we were properly impressed.

Columbus is the capital and one of the cultural centers of Ohio. The city abounds in churches, tree shaded lanes, winding rivers, small colleges, etc. Columbus is a white collar man's town. Industrially she is not as important as Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, and others. But for all that, she has her housing problems though, perhaps to no degree, as acute as in the cities mentioned.

The liberal attitudes of the university group are counteracted by the conservatism of the farmers and little businessmen. The ordinary man on the street seldom bothers you with a second look, but he is a frightful apostle of the printed word. The newspaper stories he garbles down with his breakfast become a part of him just like the toast and cereal. "Japan," "Japanese-American", "Japs", all have the same connotations as far as he is concerned - gets him into a combative mood. When the Legionnaires, the Dies Committee, and Governor Warren of California vied for "smearing" honors, we jumped into a class with Mata Hari - the man on the street quaked at the mention of the word Japanese American, but failed to recognize us on the street.

Newspapers have taken a very liberal and open minded stand here. Some very good editorials have been published, as have been several feature stories with cuts.

We have now passed from the tourist into a resident stage. We share an apartment with three other girls. Everyone in our apartment house knows us by sight, if not by name. They feel free to come in and chat, and we do likewise. War time conditions have uprooted them from their normal haunts, so we find we have much in common. Freda is a girl from Oklahoma, who was able to visit her family for the first time in thirteen months; Betty, the blonde Georgian, shares quarters with her reminisces of Georgia just as much as we do of pre-war California. We know now, better than we ever did before in our lives, that we belong...not to a small coterie of apartment house residents, but to a work-a-day world full of average people sharing in the benefits, as well as the sacrifices, demanded of every American during this war. But nothing worth having comes easily.

Once you've relocated, you're so busy that you forget your bruised feelings and all those other things that you used to enjoy bubbling and fuming about. As a matter of fact, between breaths you gasp and wonder sometimes why you got so "hot and bothered" about leaving camp!

Employers Speak

THE CLEVELAND CHURCH FEDERATION Cleveland, Ohio

My own experience as employer and supervisor has been most satisfactory. Miss Masa Nishi came to us as a secretary and bookkeeper on May 1 from the Heart Mountain Center. She is able, conscientious, faithful and efficient in every respect. She has won the warm friendship of all members of our staff. She has proven herself one of the best office workers the Federation has had.

Yours cordially,
(Signed) O. M. Walton
Executive Secretary

THE BINTLIFF MANUFACTURING CO. Minneapolis, Minnesota

It gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity to express my satisfaction with the three boys of Japanese descent who are in my employ at the present time.

We have found them to be good steady workers, extremely efficient and quick to learn. They all have pleasant dispositions, never question an order or hesitate to fill it, and are well liked by all of our other employees. They are also welcome in our Union here.

We like these boys so well that we are going to hire two more, making five in all and we are more than glad to heartily recommend them to all employers. Their loyalty is beyond question.

Yours most truly,
(Signed) C. A. Bintliff
Secretary

THE MAICO COMPANY INCORPORATED Minneapolis, Minnesota

I am writing you this letter to inform you of the progress of Masayoshi Harada who came to us, as you will recall, a few months ago from the Relocation Center.

Fortunately his schooling which included three years of electrical engineering at a university fits the requirements of his job here very nicely.

We have put him in charge of final inspections of our manufacture and we have found him to be very conscientious and competent. His efforts have gone beyond the ordinary requirements of the job and he has contributed several worthwhile ideas.

He exhibits a willingness to undertake any job assigned to him and I may say in general that we consider him a very superior worker.

We took some pains to introduce him to the group with which he works and he has done an excellent job of gaining the good will of his fellow employees.

I thought you would be interested in the result of this particular relocation project and we will be happy to keep you posted further as to his progress.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) G.B. Bickelhaupt
Vice President

THE CHURCH WOMAN Chicago, Illinois

You've no idea what a load Shirley Kajikawa has taken off of my shoulders since she came to me last April to do the secretarial work for the business office of THE CHURCH WOMAN. She is such a sunny dispositioned little person to have about ...and a whiz at details. Of course this job of entering subscriptions, changing addresses and keeping several files in order isn't what one would term romantic work but Shirley actually goes about the various tasks as though each individual represented by a card in a file was one of her personal friends. Yes indeed, she can take shorthand, but what is even more important, she can read it correctly afterwards, as well as spell and punctuate.

In everything she does, whether it has to do with her work or the social contacts Miss Kajikawa makes, she feels that upon her actions will depend the attitude that our community will have toward all other American-Japanese. And I've noticed that this is a responsibility all of our young American-Japanese citizens who have come to Peoria share. They will be good for the rest of us.

Sincerely,
(Signed) Susannah Crowe
Business Manager

GOLDSTEIN JEWELRY COMPANY
Peoria, Illinois

Regarding the Japanese-American we now have in our employ, so far we have found him to be a very conscientious worker. However, he has been in our employment for a short time - since August 2 of this year.

We are also pleased with the quality of his work, and he has been very industrious and cooperative to date. His work-bench is in our upstairs shop, so therefore, he does not come in contact with the public, and we could not make a statement as to public reaction.

(Signed) Ernest J. Bremer

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Peoria, Illinois

In attempting to educate the community at large, we find Miss Kajikawa most cooperative in making public talks and mixing with groups of people. She has commented many times to the writer that she feels a large degree of responsibility in interpreting the American Japanese people to this community, and especially to those who are not as well informed on the relocation situation.

I am sure I am voicing the feeling of our entire Christian Education Department, when I say we are entirely satisfied with Miss Kajikawa in her capacity as our secretary.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Nelle Gilmore
Director of Christian Education
Christian Education Department

PRESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Preston, Idaho

We are in receipt of your recent letter asking for information concerning the American Japanese that were employed during the beet harvest throughout Franklin County. It affords us great pleasure to answer your inquiry and we can truthfully say that the impression left with the people of our county by the Japanese boys was very fine. It has been conceded by our people that had it not been for you and the other American Japanese boys, the beet harvest in Franklin County could not have been accomplished. Therefore, we are grateful for your services and sincerely trust it will be possible to secure the Japanese boys again in the spring to assist in the beet thinning, hoeing, etc., inasmuch as the labor situation is becoming very acute in our county due to the boys being called into the army and defense work.

Again we express our appreciation to you fine fellows, and trust we have answered your inquiry to your complete satisfaction.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Weldon A. Nash
Secretary

J. C. PENNEY COMPANY
Preston, Idaho

I have your letter of March 10th asking the public sentiment as to you boys before coming to Preston and after leaving.

I have heard numerous comments from the business men, that you were gentlemen at all times and I can personally make this assertion myself, because I never saw any of you do anything you shouldn't. Many of the farmers, for whom you worked, expressed themselves that your work was perfectly satisfactory and hoped that it would be possible for you to return this year.

As we all know, there is going to be a shortage of labor on the farms and I do not know of a better way for a person to show his patriotism than to assist in the raising of food to supply our armed forces and the thousands of men and women working in defense projects.

Trusting that you boys will see fit to return this spring, I am, with kindest regards,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) R. E. Strub

POCATELLO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Pocatello, Idaho

It is our understanding that such labor as has been employed in the agricultural sections particularly has been on the whole quite satisfactory. Obviously, since all Japanese labor is not experienced farm help, employers have had to make due allowances, but that has not been difficult because the attitude of the individual Japanese laborer has been to do the best sort of work possible.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Paul V. Nash
Manager

PEORIA Y.W.C.A.
Peoria, Illinois

We have employed Miss Chiye Horiuchi, formerly of Seattle, as a stenographer, telephone operator, and information desk attendant since April 1, 1943 - approximately five months ago. We have found her exceedingly competent and resourceful - capable of and willing to take responsibility without being in the least aggressive. She has an excellent memory and is good at details. She has a happy temperament - excellent at meeting people. She is not only well liked, but the people who know her - the staff, board members, girls who belong to the association, etc. - have developed a genuine affection for her.

I have not heard any unfavorable reactions because she is being employed at the Y.W.C.A. and quite the contrary, there have been many friendly and cordial reactions. We have within the last two weeks employed a second evacuee who promises to be equally satisfactory.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) Mrs. Helen Hudson
Gen. Sec. Peoria Y.W.C.A.

Stevensville, Montana

Miss Mary Mukai

Stevensville, Montana, is a peaceful town situated south of Missoula. We came to resettle at a nearby farm with the intention of living here for the duration, but due to bitter feelings toward the Japanese in the surrounding small towns, we have found it was not advisable to stay here.

For instance, in the town of Stevensville, barber shops are closed to Japanese. One Nisei boy was unable to get a haircut in Stevensville so his employer had to drive him over ten miles to the next town to get his hair cut.

On the other hand there are many people here who are friendly and understanding. Neighbors help us with our farming problems. On Sundays we attend Sunday Services at the Stevensville Baptist Church where we are welcomed warmly.

We have discovered, as in any other town, that the more the people get acquainted with the Japanese, the more friendly they are toward them.

Therefore with that factor in mind, we try to help our newly acquired friends in every way possible in return for the many kindnesses shown us. In this way we have found life here enjoyable regardless of bitter feelings elsewhere. Nevertheless, as far as relocation for evacuees is concerned in this part of the country, we do not advise it.

Omaha, Nebraska

Harry Taketa

I was formerly in the confectionery business in San Jose, California. Since one and a half years before evacuation, I was employed as a salesman and solicitor for an ice cream manufacturer in Los Galos, California.

On March 23, 1942, I evacuated with my family on the free evacuation to Fresno, California. After two months, the zone was frozen and on August 5 I entrained with my family consisting of Miyeko, my wife; Grayson, 7 year old son; Deanna, 4 year old daughter; my father; and Edna Ogi, a former employe. We left Sanger station at 10 a.m. on August 5 and reached Gila River Relocation Center in Arizona on the following day about 1 p.m. I was promptly asked to manage Block 23. From August 6, 1942, to May, 1943, I was the block manager of Block 23 of Canal Camp.

About that time, my wife and I decided to relocate, as we realized that the camp life was not doing us any good for the future, and that it was no place for our children. We picked the state of Nebraska as the place to relocate.

I left camp on June 10 for Hastings, Nebraska. As the employment was not what I expected, the employer advised me not to take it. I drove to Lincoln and stayed there two days, and from there I went to Omaha, Nebraska.

The first Japanese I met in Omaha were Mr. and Mrs. Yoden, who operate a gift shop - still doing a fairly good business.

I went to the WRA office in Omaha where I met Mrs. Eier, who is the efficient secretary of Mr. Walter Parmeter, the Relocation Officer. Mrs. Eier with her all-white hair may seem old, but she really has a pleasing personality and wants to help the Japanese Americans. Mr. Walter Parmeter is also not one of those just-the-surface types. He is really in earnest in helping the evacuees to the best of his ability. Mr. Parmeter once called up Mr. Dillon Myer in Washington for me.

As I was not adapted to any type of job, I had little difficulty in locating the type of work that I can handle. I was lucky in contacting the Gland-O-Lac Company, serum manufacturer for poultry and canine. I took a job as a night watchman and did janitorial duties.

The bosses, Rice brothers, have been splendid. Mr. Novak, the office manager, had a lot to do in getting me acquainted with fellow workers. The whole bunch didn't make me feel out of place. They all call me by my first name and cooperate in whatever request I make.

My family, without my father, came here last week to join me. We are now living comfortably. As the neighbors are understanding, we get along.

There are many opportunities opening up in Omaha and even though the pay may not sound very good, living is cheap and there is no sales tax in the state of Nebraska. The general public is friendly. A total stranger will say "hello" to you or smile as he goes by.

I am making about \$30 a week, and 20 per cent of it goes to buy war bonds and we expect to live comfortably with the balance.

I understand that farm offers are coming in, and I am sure that farmers wouldn't make any mistake in choosing the Omaha district or the Midwest. There are really some nice vegetables grown in this part of the country.

My wife and I decided that Omaha will be our duration home. As we have property in California, we feel that we should go back as soon as the war is over.

One thing is sure, and that is that we will never give up our life in Omaha for a relocation center.

Hamilton, Montana

Hiromu Nishitani

As for my impressions of resettlement in this locality, I, myself, am not permanently relocated here, but from what I understand, the prospects for relocation are not very bright. This is mainly a farming area and the only work obtainable would be work such as beet growing, working on farms growing potatoes and other hand labor, and help in the fall harvest of crops. Most of the work would be seasonal.

Also the attitude of the people in this valley is not favorable to relocation; several demonstrations of dislike were shown last year when Japanese Americans came to work in sugar beet harvesting and again when land was bought and leased by two Japanese families. If others were to relocate here, it would probably bring on more demonstrations.

I hope this answers the request of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans. Even though it is not very bright, it may help someone.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Hiromu Nishitani

The Federated Churches of Cleveland have set up a committee representing the Churches to cooperate with the War Relocation Authority that is handling the program for the resettlement of Americans of Japanese descent who are being placed in positions where their skills and training can be used to the best advantage. One of the district offices for this federal program is located in Cleveland.

NUMBER OF RELOCATED PERSONS
ACCORDING TO AREAS
AS OF AUGUST, 1943

Salt Lake City Area	2,761
Denver Area	2,181
Kansas City Area	631
Chicago Area	3,263
Cleveland Area	1,493
Little Rock Area	179
New York City Area	297
Boston Area	42

RELOCATION CENTER POPULATIONS
AS OF AUGUST, 1943

Central Utah, Utah	6,955
Colorado River, Arizona	14,835
Gila River, Arizona	11,893
Granada, Colorado	5,793
Heart Mountain, Wyoming	8,884
Jerome, Arkansas	7,483
Manzanar, California	8,696
Minidoka, Idaho	7,088
Tulelake, California	13,067
Rohwer, Arkansas	7,107

What the Churches are doing on resettlement will be the theme of the next issue of the RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN.

Evacuees as well as the War Relocation Authority recognize the important role that the Protestant churches and organizations are playing in the resettlement program.

Contributions from evacuees on this subject will be welcomed.

- Editor

New Materials by the War Relocation Authority

RELOCATION OF JAPANESE AMERICANS, an 11-page pictorial pamphlet giving background information, explanation of the relocation program, life in the relocation centers, etc.

A comprehensive bibliography on the War Relocation Authority, JAPANESE AND JAPANESE AMERICANS, PART III, OCTOBER 1942 - OCTOBER 1943, 32 pages.

A film entitled "THE WRONG ANCESTORS" accompanied by a lecture. Excellent education material.

Write to the War Relocation Authority or this Committee for a supply.

RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN, published monthly, George E. Rundquist, Editor,
by the

COMMITTEE ON RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

Sponsored Jointly

by

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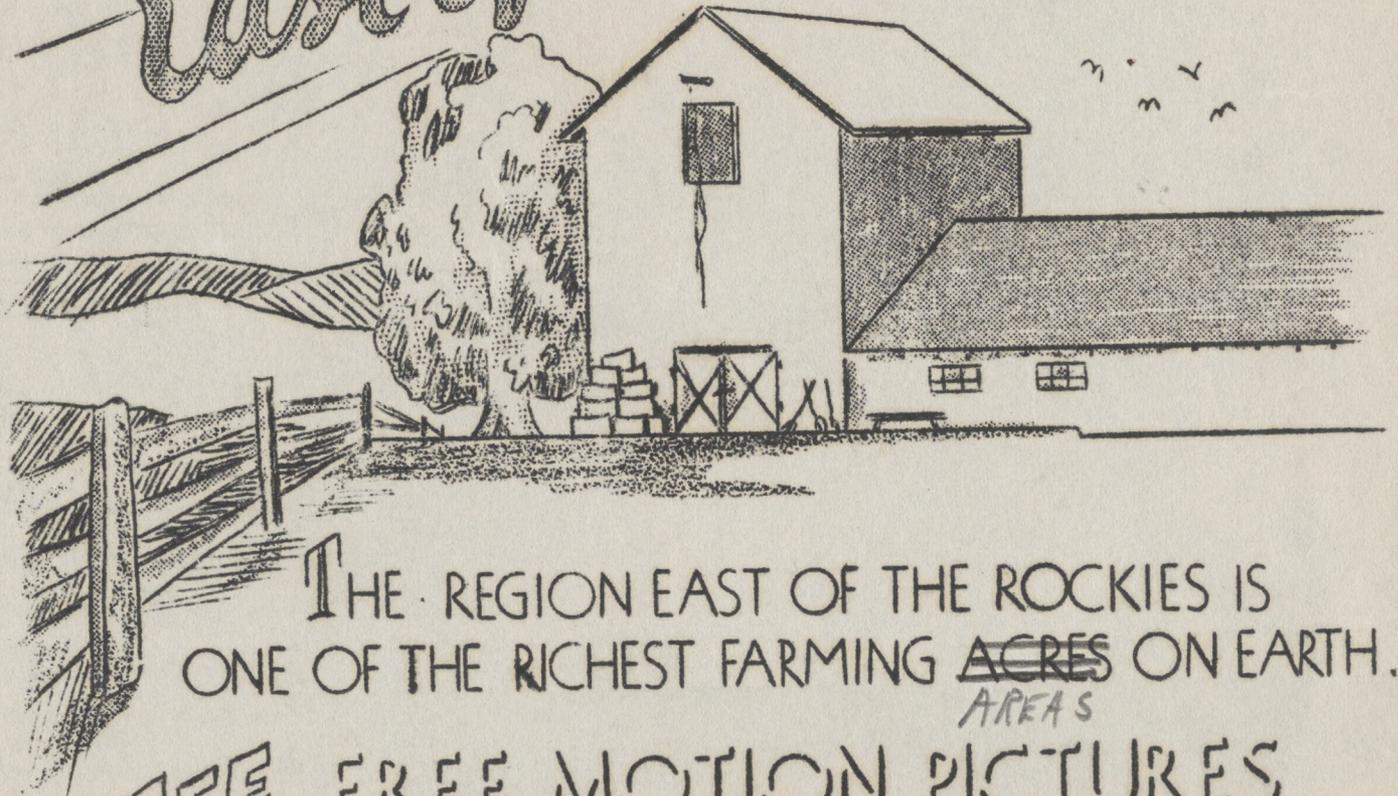
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SEE FREE MOTION PICTURES

OUTDOOR STAGE

WEDNESDAY

AUG. 25, 8:30 P.M.

HI-SCHOOL GROUNDS *behind 6615*

THURSDAY

AUG. 26, 8:30 PM

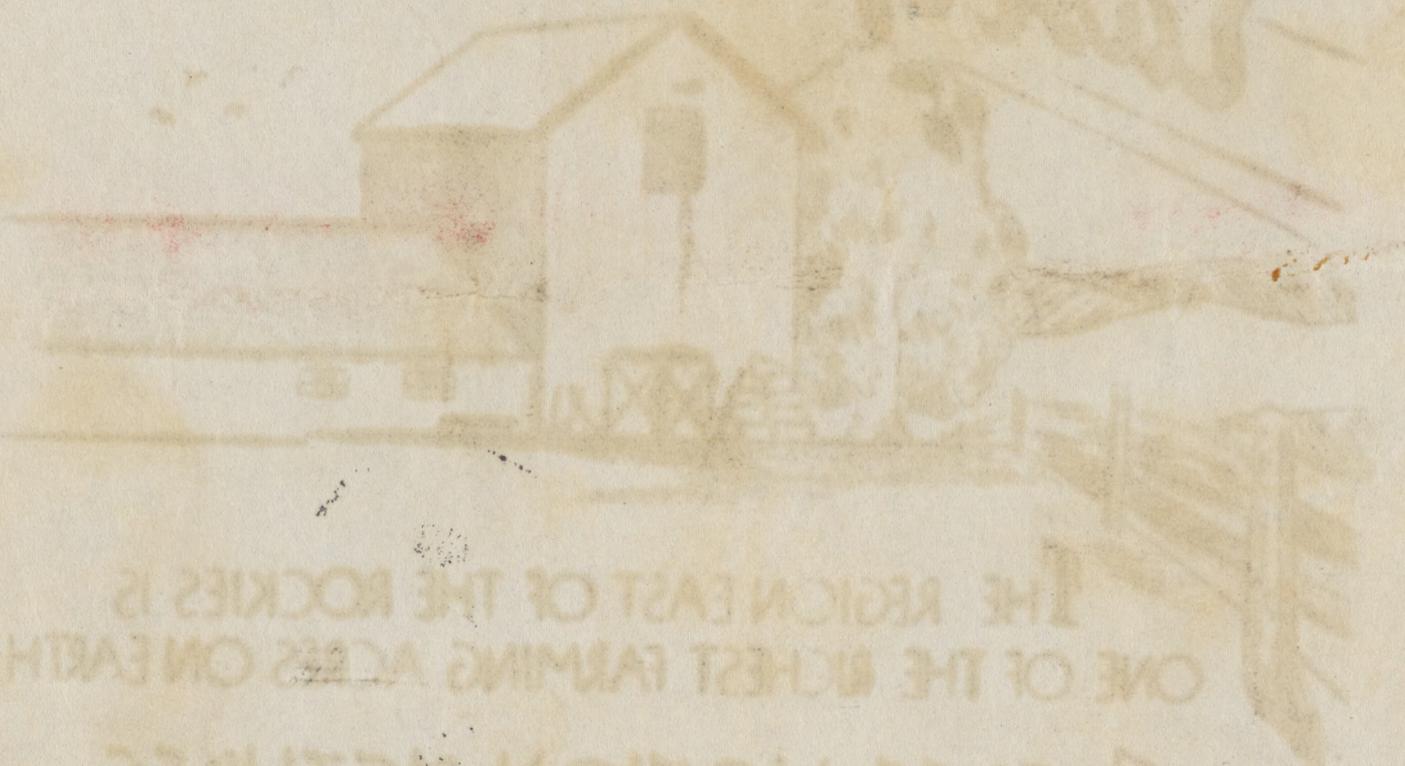
NEW HI-SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

FRIDAY

AUG. 27, 8:30 PM

LA
STENCIL

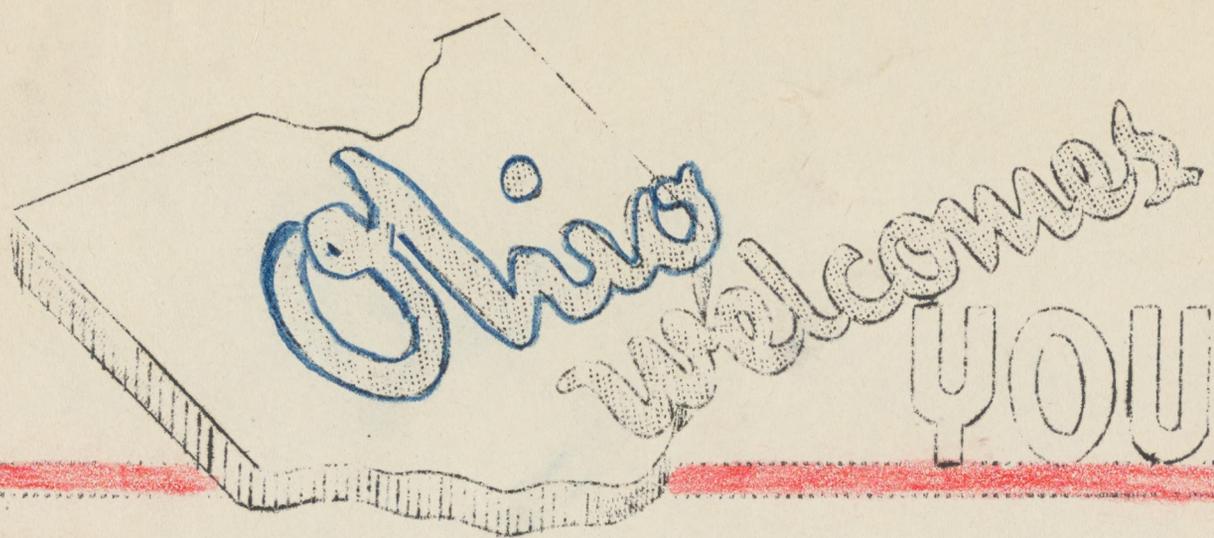
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East of the Rockies



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OUTDOOR STAGE
WEDNESDAY AUG 25 8:30 PM
SCHOOL GROUNDS 6:15
THURSDAY AUG 26 8:30 PM
SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
FRIDAY AUG 27 8:30 PM





SEE THE GREAT STATE OF OHIO
LAND OF PROSPEROUS FARMS AND BIG
BUSY CITIES.



MOTION PICTURE

SOUND! COLOR!

OUTDOOR STAGE

SATURDAY, AUG. 21 - 9PM

HI-SCHOOL GROUNDS *behind* 6615

SUNDAY, AUG. 22 - 9PM.

NEW HI-SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

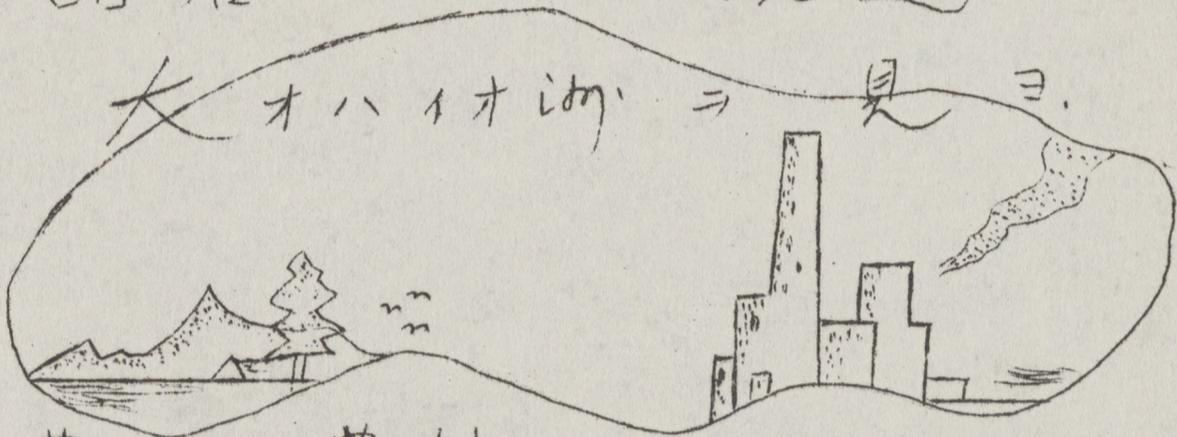
MONDAY, AUG. 23 - 9PM.

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WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
EDEN, IDAHO



諸君ヲ 歡迎ス。

又オハイオ河ヲ 見ヨ。



豊沃ナル農耕地
繁華ナル都市

着色發聲映畫

中央野外劇場=於テ

土曜日 八月=十一日 午後九時

高校運動場=於テ (大六一五ノ裏)

日曜日 八月=十二日 午後九時

新築高校講堂=於テ

月曜日 八月=十三日 午後九時



Handwritten Japanese text, likely a title or description of the sketches above.

Second line of handwritten Japanese text.

Third line of handwritten Japanese text.

Multiple lines of handwritten Japanese text, possibly a list or detailed notes.

