O-112

August 20, 1943

Amache, Colorado

8 p.

RELOCATION ANALYSIS - PRELIMINARY REPORT

A sample list of names of 137 evacuees who have relocated on indefinite leave was obtained through the employment office, selected to provide a variety of occupations, and the attached Relocation Analysis questionnaire (Exhibit "A") was sent out July 9, 1943. Ten questionnaires were returned unclaimed by the addressee; 34 completed questionnaires were received by the first week in August. These 34 questionnaires were tabulated and a copy of the tabulation is attached hereto.(Exhibit "B"). A more complete list of names and addresses is being compiled, and they will be sent similar questionnaires. The resulting tabulation should prove helpful in answering many questions in regard to the actual conditions faced by the evacuees on the outside and in guiding future relocation policies and programs.

Documentation Section

Reports Office

Exhibit B

RELOCATION ANALYSIS

DOCUMENTATION SECTION - REPORTS OFFICE

* * *

I. QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNS:

Nisei	24
Kibei	2
Issei	8

Location:

Colorado -- 11	
Denver	3
Colorado Springs	2
Greeley	1
Pueblo	1
Ft. Collins	1
Longmont	1
Keenesburg	1
Eaton	1
Ohio -- 4	
Cleveland	3
Columbus	1
Illinois -- 10	
Chicago	6
Geneva	1
Rockford	1
Melrose Park	1
Oak Park	1
Utah -- 3	
Springville	1
Spanish Fork	1
Salt Lake City	1
Idaho -- 2	
Mennan	2
Wisconsin -- 1	
Milwaukee	1
Kansas -- 1	
Wellsville	1
Indiana -- 1	
North Judson	1
Washington D.C.	1

Date of Arrival at Present Location:

October 1942	1
December 1942	1
January 1943	1
March 1943	4
April 1943	7
May 1943	10
June 1943	9
July 1943	1

II. PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Age:

Under 20	2
20-30 yrs.	26
31-40 yrs.	3
55-60 yrs.	3

2. Sex:

Male	26
Female	8

2. Educational Backgrounds:

Grade School	3
High School	15
College	14
No Answer	2

Vocational Background Prior to Evac.:

Student	6
Clerk	3
Garage Owner	1
Farmer	7
Gardener	3
Secretarial	1
Florist	1
Civil Service	1
Domestic	1
Produce Buyer	1
Beauty Operator	1
Owned market	1
Machine Shop	1
No Answer	6

3. Former Caucasian Contact:

Little	2
Partially	16
Almost Exclusively	10
Exclusively	6

4. Domestic Status:

Single	23
Married (no children)	5
Married (with children)	8

5. a. Where is immediate family?

Amache	20
Outside with them	5
Hawaii	2
Japan	3
Topaz	1
Los Angeles	1
None	2

b. Do you plan to move them out?

Yes	3
No	17
Doubtful	2

c. Reason for above "no" answer:

Housing	1
Financial difficulties	10
Continue education	4
Seasonal work	1
No work for issei	1

III. WORK

1. Title of Position:

Mechanic	2
Farm helper	8
Laborer	6
Tray Girl	1
Domestic	2
Stenographer	2
Restaurant work	1
Order Clerk	1
Shipping Clerk	1
U. S. War Dept.	1
Gardener, Chauffeur etc.	2
Braider	1
Hostess	1
Machinist	1
Presser	1
Nursery	1
No answer	2

3. Wages:

$50-75. mo.	4
$76-100. mo.	7
$101-125. mo.	4
$112 mo. rm & bd.	1
$126-150 mo.	4
$175-200. mo.	6
$250. mo.	1
Percentage basis	3
40¢ hr. rm & bd.	1
50¢ hr.	1
Rm & bd.	1
Confidential	1

6. How was the job acquired?

WRA	19
Personal Connection	10
Self	3
American Friend Service	1
No answer	1

7. a. Do you like your job?

Yes	25
No	6
Yes & No	3

b. If not, why?

Low wages	3
Work system no good	1
No advancement	1
Income good but not my line of work	2
Confidential	1
No answer	1

8. No. of other Japanese working here?

none	8
1-5	13
6-10	4
12-20	3
25-30	2
70-100	3
Confidential	1

9. Approximate No. of Caucasian employees:

none	8
1-8	10
12-20	7
50	2
140-225	4
4,000	1
No Answer	2

III. WORK continued

10. Treatment accorded by employer:

Excellent	19
Good	10
Fair	3
No answer	2

11. Treatment accorded by superior:

Excellent	13
Good	8
Fair	5
Bad	1
No answer	7

12. Treatment accorded by Caucasian employees:

Excellent	9
Good	14
Fair	1
No answer	10

13. a. Do you believe any other Japanese might employed here?

Yes	26
No	5
No answer	3

b. Reason for answer:

Cheap wages	1
Sufficient no. of help	1
Depends on output of crop	1
Shortage of help	14
Good treatment	4
No answer	13

14. a. If you were offered another job in another part of the country would you accept?

Yes	18
No	7
Yes and no	4
No answer	5

b. Reason for answer:

No future & cheap wages	2
Depends on work & wage	10
School first	2
Fiance serving oversea	1
Temporary work	4
Living condition bad	1
Like the work	1
Good treatment	3
No answer	10

IV. HOUSING

1. Type of residence:

Employees house	2
Hotel	3
Room in shed	2
Private home	15
Apartment	7
Rooming house	2
Hospital	1
Club	1
Railroad car	1

2. With whom do you live?

Self	10
Evacuee	16
Caucasian	10

3. Condition of living quarters?

Excellent	6
Good	12
Fair	14
No answer	2

4. Rent Paid

None	19
$8 to $10 mo.	3
$14 mo.	1
$20 to $25 mo.	4
$30 to $35 mo.	4
$55 to $60 mo.	2
$70 mo. rm & bd.	1

5. Location:

Exclusive	3
Upper middle	9
Middle	15
Poor	3
Country	1
No answer	3

6. a. Any Japanese in immediate neighborhood?

Yes	27
No	7

b. Approximately how many?

none	7
Few	15
Quite a few	7
Majority	1
No answer	4

IV. HOUSING continued

6. c. Are they:

evacuees	26
established residents	7

7. a. Did you have any difficulty in finding housing?

Yes	10
No	21
No answer	3

b. Please state facts briefly:

Brother found house	3
Through established resid.-	3
Furnished by employer	4
Difficulty because of Japanese race	1
Overcrowded housing cond.--	8
WRA	2
No answer	13

V. MEALS

1. Preparation of Meals:

Self	17
Restaurant	5
Other , ei. boarding house, etc.	10
No answer	2

2. Approximate Cost of Meals Per Day:

$.75 to $1.00	11
$1.14 to $1.50	9
$1.70 to $2.00	2
$2.50	1
Furnished by employer	4
No answer	7

VI. SOCIAL LIFE

1. a. Social Life Spent with Caucasian:

Mostly	4
Partially	16
Almost exclusively	2

b. Social Life Spent with Japanese:

Mostly	6
Partially	17
Almost exclusively	2
Exclusively	2
No answer	7

2. a Types of Social Life:

Dances	3
Movies	26
Cards	2
Sports	9
Picnics	7
Night Club	1
None	3

b. If spent in Caucasian company are they

Fellow employees	12
Old friends	1
Club or church associatés	5
Friend of employees	2

3. a. Have you encountered any racial discrimination ? Yes in

Stores	2
Movies	2
Barber	1
Church	1
Restaurant	1
None	8
No answer	19

b. Have you heard, or been subjected to any inimical remarks?

Yes	6
No	22
No answer	6

c. Please quote

~~c. Some examples of inimical remarks:~~

Called names.
By soldiers.
"These Japs have to live in mansions before they'll work for you."
Just a regular mention of Japs in a district that used to be a good residential district.
Have been called names while walking in the neighborhood by a few people in passing cars.
"I don't feel sorry one bit towards the people in relocation camps".

4. Group Activities

a. Have you taken part in:

YMCA-YWCA	7
Church societies	4
Red Cross	2
Clubs	1
Civilian Defense	1
None	26

b. Were you invited to join?

Yes	16
No	9
No answer	9

c. If you were not invited to join, but have taken part, how were you motivated into making such a move?

Automatically by accepting job.
Felt the necessity to spread understanding of Nihonjins by taking part in activities.
No answer ---------- 32

VII. INDIVIDUAL REACTIONS:

1. a. Would you recommend the resettlement of other Japanese here?

Yes	18
No	16

b. If so, what number would you suggest:

Unlimited	1
500 to 1,000	1
Very few	8
No answer	24

c. Reason for last two answers:

No housing & hard work in Utah compared to California.
Rooms for single, but almost impossible to find decent rooms for married people.
People are nice but too many Japanese will spoil it.
Regarding to payment.
People in Oak Park are understanding and friendly.
Much rentable land, shortage of labor, low cost of living.
Promote the social relationship among the Japanese and the American.
Public acceptance good.
Small town so not many jobs for Japanese ----- 2
Overcrowded with Japanese already ---------- 2
Acute shortage of houses ---------- 5
No answer ----------11
The evacuees are becoming noticeable.
No discrimination, shortage of helpers.
People from California, especially from L.A. are not use to hard work.
Anybody who sets a good example of Japanese and good workers.

2. a. Do you feel that the presence of other Japanese would be inimical to your personal welfare?

Yes ---------- 5
No ----------22
No & yes -------- 1
No answer ------- 5

b. Why?

No answer --------- 18
We're all in the same boat.
If they are presentable to public as respectable citizens.
Not if they conducted themselves as permanent settlers.
Suggest great care should be taken in deciding to allow to come because undesirable people will not be tolerated.
One must use judgement in grooming, manner, and the crowd which he chooses.
Depends on type and class of Japanese.
I have little contact with other Japanese people.
Up to now Japanese have a very good reputation.
Large concentration of Japanese in a particular section of city no possible.
Any trouble would ruin things for the rest of us.
Wherever too many get together, there is some ill feeling or trouble from other.
If there are too many Japanese, they will all congregate, and will have bad impression of us.
The present number is becoming very noticeable.

3. Do you have any desire to return to the relocation center?

Yes ---------- 10
No ---------- 19
Yes and No ---------- 3

4. Aside from your former contacts what do you miss the most?

Carefree life, worry from ordinary responsibilities.
Free board and room.
Car and home.
School
City
Car
Security
Social Activities ---------- 2
Family and friends ---------- 4
Feeling of permanence ----------2
Home life and home cooked food -- 2
No answer ----------15

5. What groups in your city or community do you know of that are working on the resettlement problem?

American Friends Service Committee	3
War Manpower chairman	1
Church groups	11
WRA	7
JACL	2
None	3
No answer	15

6. Please list some of the outstanding problems that you have encountered:

Looseness of actions caused by feeling of impermanence.
Filipinos who hate Japanese.
Bed bugs.
Employment.
Had to wait awhile for ration book.
Rocky Mountain Japanese sad compared to us.

Lack of social contact	2
Housing	21
Transportation to city is poor	3
No electricity	2
Lack of kitchen facilities	2
None	19

7. What suggestion would you make for conditioning the evacuees before he leaves the center?

No answer	12

Give them heavier work and longer hours.
Expect high cost of living.
Don't expect too much on farms both financially and otherwise.
Think about post-war, negro and evacuee will be last to be hired and first to be fired.
Impress upon the evacuee the fact that he should not make himself conspicuous, with large group of other evacuees in public.
To expect his job to be not quite as rosy as stated inletter.
To be sure they are well acquainted with their jobs, and hardship, housing, and surrounding.
He shouldn't have any chip on his shoulder because of the treatment hes had during the past year; most people on outside are very kind and fair and respect you when they know about you!
To be gentlemanly, courteous, and refined.
To speak English and know social customs.
Living condition, food, home, electricity, and water.
Check with FBI. Check Americanization, education and sociability.
Instruct the younger fellows on living conditions of city.
Courtesy and politeness.
Dress better.
Stick together, Jews did they are running the country.
Come out alone and stay single.
Adjust themselves to the specific city with what the residents there are familiar by. Try to look least conspicuous.
Act normally.
Housing in advance, others are where you eat or what you like to do.

8. What suggestion would you make for conditioning the average American community toward accepting the evacuees? Please list.

No comment ---------- 18
Make them broadminded. Toss some in camps.
Nisei should be given the chance to mix freely with Whites, to prove their Americanization, patriotism, sociability, ability to make of themselves a benefit to the community.
All depends on the race and types of people in which the evacuee may contact.
There is no average American community.
To promote good will, to introduce the true factors of evacuees.
To practice the golden rule.
Live a normal American life, speak English, to mingle with community.
Depends on community. Taken for Chinese, Filipino, and even Jewish.
Have newspapers stop using the word "Jap" when referring to evacuees.
Encourage the invitation of evacuees to social functions, cut down the amount of false charges against us.
Suggest the government admit the undemocratic action of evacuation and educate the people regarding the better qualities of the Japanese.
Don't talk too much on anything.
Not to band together too much. To make as many friends as possible, starting with one's fellow employees.

9. Miscellaneous comments:

Local Mexican and Caucasian work very hard here. Japanese without money and no experience should stay in Relocation Center.
There are approximately 3 out of 10 people who may have prejudice or question you. The majority do not look at a Japanese with a second glance. The Caucasian respond to the behavior of the individual.
Most of these people are standing at a point where they can be thrown out of balance, to the good or the betterment of their attitude toward us.
Evacuees, especially girls, should be kept in camp.
I suggest that domestic workers stay away from Glencoe. Especially M. J. Spiegel, Jr. - 963 Sheridan Road, Glencoe, Ill. - phone 641.
Unpleasant, unfriendly incident occurred. Was insulted.

Documentation Section
Reports Office
August 18, 1943

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
1510 Fidelity Building
Kansas City #6, Missouri

November 20, 1943

P. 4-5

MEMORANDUM

TO: John C. Baker
Chief, Reports Division

SUBJECT: Narrative Report of Relocation Team Visit to Granada Center

The following narrative report tends to describe the main incidents surrounding the visit November 7 to 13 of Kansas City Relocation officials to Granada Center, located at Amache, Colorado.

The four-man "team", which is a term best to describe the delegation, was headed by Vernon R. Kennedy, Relocation Supervisor, and included Walter Parmeter of the Omaha Area office together with Francis O'Malley and Edward Sargent both with the Central States Regional Office at Kansas City, Missouri. The group's sole purpose during the visit, according to notices sent forth, was to further stimulate interest among evacuees in future if not immediate relocation. The program carried out was similar to those previously conducted by Mr. Kennedy last month with very gratifying results at Rohwer and Jerome Centers in Arkansas.

This document is prepared based on actual happenings without any attempt being made to either shade or enhance conditions as they were found to exist. Any opinions or expressions given here are those overheard to have been said by the various principles visited during that six-day period. The report is as follows:

Purpose and intent of the visiting "team"

Primary purpose of these relocation officials, as stated above, was to stimulate greater interest in relocation. First as a general program in an effort to interest all evacuees, including Nisei and Issei. Second, to more specifically encourage both individual and group relocation in the central states region.

In preparation for the event, the team had gathered together all available information which could possibly be put to use. They had job offers galore, all listed in printed form ready for distribution. Documentary evidence of generally favorable public sentiment, economic security, housing conditions, recreational, religious and educational facilities. They carried with them the records of case histories concerning numerous other evacuees who already were successfully located. In short the team went well prepared for any eventuality.

"Workers wanted, now!" was the crying theme. Never before in the history of this country were opportunities so great and so plentiful throughout the land. The demands for labor are far greater than it seems humanly possible to fill. In dealing with this vital problem of today one leading magazine recently wrote, "Possibility of a labor draft has been the most discussed question in the nation's capital for months, but it has been discussed in whispers behind closed doors. The

cold fact is that right now, when our biggest battles are just beginning, when the demand for war material is rising every day, the manpower situation is desperate."

The appeal made by the team to Granada's evacuees took all things into account. The home, comparative standards of living, building work records against the future, and last but certainly not least, that all loyal Americans today are expected to either work or fight——help get the job done in one way or another.

Results, generally and specifically

It is extremely difficult to determine at this time what actually the results were. During the periods each morning set aside for the purpose, a considerable number of the evacuees, mainly all Nisei, came in for private interview. Of these only a limited number accepted immediate employment, while the others waited to "think" the matter over", or offered excuses of one kind or another in order to delay an immediate decision.

A consensus of opinion drawn from expressions voiced by the various team members and project officials would have it that most of the more enterprising evacuees, are already located. Those still remaining are either the follower type whose courage is not equal to such a vital undertaking or those whose close family ties cause them to hesitate. Therein lies the job ahead for W.R.A. workers, and relocatees alike. It is their dual task to bolster this courage. Help them to help themselves.

The type of this evacuee still remaining in the center is one who appears to be even more timid, certainly reluctant and perhaps even a little over indulged. The latter, of course, only from the standpoint of employment opportunities. He has been given too many offers perhaps, and the choice is difficult. His hesitation makes us wonder if he is waiting for something better. That may be, but he doesn't always say. Is he waiting expectantly for increased government aid to better insure his relocation financially? Those are his desires, but if he believes they will come true, we cannot say.

Members of the project's administrative staff state that relocation efforts suffer because of the approach of winter and cold weather. Some say that it is because of the coming holiday season and all those with strong family ties prefer to remain in the centers for this reason alone. All apparently are waiting for the warm days of spring.

Generally, the interest manifested in the idea of relocating is exceptionally good. This takes in Issei and Nisei alike. The question is when, where, and how. Certainly, no large scale movement toward this end can be expected to take place in the immediate future.

The program, meeting schedules and publicity

Briefly, the program carried out by the visiting relocation team consisted of talks delivered to group meetings, individual consultation and press notices released to the Granada Pioneer, local project newspaper. All subjects interesting to the potential relocatees were discussed in full detail, including public sentiment, finance, the California situation, economic security, the housing problem and many others.

No selling tactics were used nor attempts at high pressure. The team endeavored

to keep to a plan of simple informal discussion. In other words, "these are the facts, the decision rests with you" was about the approach adopted by all four members of the team.

Kennedy in his talks dealt principally with matters pertaining to the current outlook on relocation, both inside and outside the centers. He pointed out the existing new order of things with regard to employment. That at no time in the history of this country have jobs been so plentiful. Economic security is assured, he said, and the matter of public sentiment while it is generally good throughout all the areas, any improvement made in individual cases is as much the concern of the evacuee as it is the W.R.A.

Another point brought out by Kennedy, is that proper relocation from every standpoint of view is rightfully the problem of the evacuee. Instead, he said, of the approach being made by the W.R.A., the order should be exactly reversed. The relocatee elect should approach the W.R.A., or better still, he should contact the outside world. Go more direct. Seek employment for himself. Make his own contacts. His future after all, is his own. What he makes of it is up to he alone. It was an angle which the team especially emphasized and often repeated. Its effect was felt to be favorable.

One other seed of thought was left to grow in what is hoped to be fertile ground. An argument favorable to immediate relocation is this: when the war is finally over and the records are checked, what answer is there for the man who stayed in the center when he is asked "What did you do during the war?" The question in itself is quite enough and leaves plenty for the imagination. His work record is man's best asset. In the post war era when it is jobs that are scarce instead of workers as in the case of the present, weight in the balance may be thrown against the evacuees for this one reason alone, he remained too long away from industry. His skills will have become rusty. At least that will be the accepted opinion, and therefore his opportunities are limited just that much more.

Walter Parmeter, second member of the team and manager of the Omaha Relocation Office, more particularly stressed farming and the many available farm opportunities. He dwelled specifically on the tri-county area, which lies in the south central portion of Nebraska between the north and south Platte Rivers. It is a strip some 80 square miles in size and is particularly adaptable to the Japanese method of farming. It is a wet or irrigation type of farming with ample water supply and with general conditions favorable to growing produce, melons, fruits and grain. Accomodations are there, he said, amply sufficient to take care of at least 70 families and possibly more. Improvements are needed, of course, buildings to be repaired and the land in some instances needs leveling. These are matters, however, to be expected, but willing hands and stout hearts would soon accomplish the job. Certainly these are not the hardships, the trials and tribulations to be endured as did those pioneers of another era, including even the forefathers of the Japanese.

Parmeter's talks were accompanied by movie reel studies of the area which aided no little in showing up the advantages offered in the land. To add interest, the movies included a corn-husking contest which the audience found quite amusing. Parmeter's primary objective, incidently, was in the nature of trying to secure evacuee labor for that area to help with the corn harvest. The corn-husking scenes were included primarily to aid recruiting in that regard.

Francis O'Malley, Relocation Officer, assigned to the Kansas City Office, dealt with specific job offers in practically all lines, industiral, commercial, and professional. His best work was accomplished during the interviewing period, following each meeting and during the periods each morning set aside for that purpose.

Edward Sargent, newly appointed Reports Officer for the Central States Area assigned to the Kansas City Office, spoke only in terms of the general relocation program. His duties were mainly confined to releasing information to the press and attempting to bolster attendance of the meetings.

Meeting with the Outstanding Issei Community Leaders

A specially called meeting and one wholly unexpected by members of the team who were to be invited guests in this instance, was held with the 21 Issei of the center who supposedly are the accepted leaders of the Granada evacuees. The meeting was held on Wednesday morning, November 10, starting at 9 o'clock and lasting fully three hours.

In just a word, these 21 gentlemen formerly were the successful business and professional men, educators and farmers in California and thereby carried considerable influence among all the Japanese people there. Their exact status now in that regard is not definitely known, but it is thought they still yield considerable weight among the evacuees.

Their spokesmen, three altogether (see list enclosed) were Dr. Ichihashi, P.H.D. formerly Stanford University Professor, Dr. Miyamoto, Lecturer, and Rev. Lester Suzuki, Methodist Minister.

The three main points of discussion brought up at the meeting were one, the evacuees' future in California; two, the severing of family ties brought about by relocation; three, Government financing of the evacuee as an aid to relocation.

Before covering the various phases discussed at the meeting these few prefacing remarks should be kept in mind. The category into which these people belong makes it difficult for them to go along with the present program of Relocation. It must be remembered that these were the business men whose trade and clientele depended almost entirely upon the other Japanese in the community. Therefore colonization, they feel, is the only salvation for them in future relocation. For the most part they are older in years, unused to menial work and with little desire to start life all over again. Subsequently, they will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible to take part in this program with any degree of enthusiasm.

Referring to the California situation, the question was asked, "Do evacuees really want to return to that state?" There are ever so many arguments against it, and but few if any in favor of returning. Principal of these is the fact that sentiment there always, even before the war, has been negative almost to the point of rebelliousness. In spite of this fact however, 1941 saw only 35% of the total population at all concerned about Japanese evacuation, but now, since the issue has been raisedm fully 90% of all the people there are opposed to the return of evacuees.

If, as it was pointed out by Kennedy, the evacuees do insist on returning in full force, they may face the possibility of negative legislation which will deny Japanese citizenshop in that state and what then? After the war, it is believed, a few may return to their farms and other industries, but never in a full program of colonization as it once was. The solution to the whole problem obviously is by immediate readjustment through assimilation. The matter is purely a personal one. Answer to the question will the evacuee, Issei or Nisei, relocate now or wait until after the war and see what happens, is to be found by the individual alone.

The severing of family ties is of paramount concern particularly among the Issei. Steeped in the old Japanese tradition of family and community, these people cringe at the very thought. The problem presented here is indeed a difficult one and little could be said at the time that would carry any conviction. It was stated that afterall public sentiment good or bad is not to be ignored. Since the latter is more prevalent in this instance, it would appear that improvement in any case can be accomplished only through gradual infiltration rather than by mass relocation. They must avoid the California pattern! Send forth the Nisei to spearhead the movement and prepare the ground for those to follow. Encourage the young people to be the agressors and pave the way by furthering the Japanese-American cause outside the centers.

Concerning the finance situation, here again could only very little be said. There are loan possibilities available to the evacuees through private concerns. This is a matter, however, of individual transaction and is accomplished only through the regular channels of ordinary business procedure. As far as the Government is concerned and the W.R.A., there has been no provision made for financial backing of the evacuees. Recommendation was made that a credit union be formed which now it is reported, is authorized by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporatio.

Other topics were lightly touched upon including the Tule Lake situation, adverse publicity and public relations, the problems of the aged and the sick, and others of lesser importance.

The one signal purpose of the meeting finally was approached by one Dr. Ichihashi, who opened his subject by likening the relocation program to the functioning of center mess halls. The cook, he said, are the outside capitalists or employers, waiters are the WRA workers and the diners, he went on, are the evacuees. The food is cooked, the waiters serve it, but the evacuees are those who have to try and eat it.

The point he makes is that the evacuees are prone to not accept just anything that is offered them, without first having an opportunity to investigate. As stated by the Doctor, there is a definite lack of mutual confidence between the evacuees, the WRA and the potential employers. Too often, he said, has it been found that misrepresentation either inadvertantly or otherwise, was found to exist in many of the proposals offered. Therefore it was recommended that opportunity be given the evacuees to pre-investigate all propositions before finally deciding to accept or reject them. The recommendation was in the form of a motion to form a committee whose sole function would be to conduct these investigations in addition to gather

ing first-hand information concerning conditions in the various districts open to relocation. (See article page 5, The Granada Pioneer, Saturday, November 13.)

Edward V. Sargent
Reports Officer

OUTSTANDING ISSEI COMMUNITY LEADERS AT AMACHE, COLORADO

NAME	ADDRESS	POSITION
Dr. Ichihashi	10H-12D	P.H.D. Stanford U. Professor
Dr. Miyamoto	6G-2C	Lecturer
Dr. Terami	7F-6C	Principal, Japanese Language School
Dr. Okubo	6G-3B	Dentist
Rev. Lester Suzuki	7K-7E	Methodist Church
K. Domoto	6F-5D	Nurseryman
Yuri Domoto	6F-5C	Welfare Worker
Miss Fuchigami	7G-9C&D	Women's Federation
Mr. Yuzawa	8K-2F	Block Manager
Mrs. Takeyama	6H-2E	Women's Federation
Rev. Shirafuji	9K-5D	Bhuddist Priest
Mr. Nozawa	12H-10A	Block Manager
Rev. Yoshioka	8K-1C&D	Free Methodist Church
Dr. Nagamoto	12K-12C	Assistant Professor U.S.C. Dentistry
Mr. Naruse	10H-3C&D	President, Co-op
Seijiro Okuno	9L-5C	ex-secretary Japanese Assoc.
Mr. Hoshimiya	7K-3E	Principal, Japanese Language School
Mr. Kiyowara	6E-8A	Attorney's Office
Mr. Nishizaki	6H-9A	Block Manager
Mr. Mack Saito	12G-1F	Councilman
Mr. Brush Arai	6E-1F	Councilman
Mr. Katsuki Iji	12G-5E	Ex-head, Council
Kaz Sugahara		

File Copy

July 20, 1943

Amache, Colorado

O-107 CORRECTION

Attention is brought to the reader that in the article titled "Outside Employment Treatment and Reaction" (O-107) by Clarence Uyematsu, dated May 12, 1943, the fifth line from bottom on page 3, (5. 10 percent railroad tax) is an error and should be deleted from the itemized column.

Notice was brought to the documents section that the figures quoted above did not coincide with those given in the contract offered by the Santa Fe Company. Thereupon, the section conferred with Walter Knodel, and Mario Vechio, both of the WRA employment department, who were unaware of any such stipulation in the contract. The written agreement did not mention anything about the "10 percent railroad tax".

Due to the fact that the author of O-107, Clarence Uyematsu, is now working as an interpreter in an internment camp in New Mexico, it was impossible to trace the source of this misinformation. However, the names of evacuees who had returned from work with the Santa Fe Company were given to the documents section and contacts were subsequently made with these persons.

George Miyama, foreman of the evacuee crew, was first interviewed but he professed ignorance about the tax, saying that if the workers found shortage in their pay-checks it certainly would have come to his attention. There had been no such complaints.

A cook was next interviewed but he too did not know anything about it. Other evacuees failed to add light to the situation.

It must be assumed that the author obtained this information from a hear-say report and accepted it as a fact without sufficient verification.

Documentation Section

Reports Office

File Copy

D-107

May 12, 1943

Amache, Colorado

OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT TREATMENT & REACTION

The resettlement program is progressing satisfactorily, and the interest shown by the evacuees clearly reveal their earnest desire to reestablish themselves in the various sections of the country. They are taking advantage of the employment offers. Hence, the center employment office is crowded everyday with applicants.

It has been the author's experience to observe some who consistently visit the office (twice a day) to see whether or not any work adapted to their own skill have been posted on the bulletin board. This report, however, will present the picture of resettlement from the standpoint of why the evacuees return from outside employment after having accepted it. Especially will this be of interest where a large group of men have been recruited to work in the various firms, such as the Santa Fe Railway in Kansas, the timber work in Trinidad, and Laramie, Wyoming.

Before undertaking the details of these large groups, the author will briefly indulge in the revelation of few minor incidents of the resettlement program. The majority of the work applications received here are from Chicago, and Cleveland. There are some in Chicago who

have returned because of the cold reception they have received from the surrounding neighborhood, excepting the employer. However, this tendency is to be expected despite the fact that investigations have been made by WRA previous to resettling the evacuees. It is simply a psychological reaction that is inevitable. As a whole where only a few have been employed, the acceptance is very encouraging. At Knoxville, Tennessee, the state of Senator Steward, two very skillful seamstress have been warmly accepted.

On a Nebraska farm, a group of boys are being treated very well. This particular employer presents a very interesting case which has happened last year during the harvest season.

He hired about 50 men to work on his beets and potatoes. A couple of caucasians were also employed. The attitude of the caucasian toward the evacuees made the employer indignant, and consequently discharged them. He, thereafter, told the evacuees if the other whites didn't treat them right, to just let him know about it.

"I'll fire anyone who don't treat you as human beings", he repeated.

Another interesting case is in Kansas City where a few are employed by the game reserve. One has returned with a very inspiring story that they are being treated fine and are accepted by the rest of the community.

Apparently, the small group resettlement as a whole is more successful. The information received thus far from the employment office clearly indicates its desirability.

This brings us to a survey of the large group resettlement whose causes for dissatisfaction will be presented in the following discussion. In like manner, a comparative survey will be made to find if possible some solution in avoiding future complication of this nature.

Let us take the Santa Fe Railroad in Kansas. In March, some 70 men left this center to accept this work. Thereafter another 16 joined them. This information was received by the author from the cook of the gang who returned. The work hours were too long. His case, however is exceptional for it is very evident that the human energy has its limitation and it cannot be continued for 15 hours everyday.

According to him the wage scale was $.50 per hour.

The information follows:

1. $.50 hour - time and a half for overtime.
2. $1.25 for meal per day.
3. 5% victory tax above $52. wk.
4. 3¼% social security.
5. 10% railroad tax.
6. Overtime paid after 60 hours per week.

The boys are asking for a ~~comprise~~ compromise of 48 hours and any above it to be overtime. obtained

At this writing, the author has not been able to obtain any infor-

mation concerning the compromise.

According to the 60 hours per week schedule, one works an average of 10 hours per day for 6 days a week.

In order to present these statistics and how they affect labor will be taken on the basis of $100 per month. To bring out the concrete figures involving tax complications and meals, the laborer on a $100 basis will not see $53.15 of his actual earnings. He receives a net profit of $46.85 from which he must pay for his own personal expenses.

The victory tax and the Social Security are redeemable in the future. But the 10% railroad tax --- it could only be inferred that visits back to the center now and then by the evacuees will be paid by the company out of this 10%.

Should this work in the future presents any complication, the author is inclined to believe, that the 10% railroad tax and the time and a half after 60 hours will be the basic cause.

The timber work in Trinidad, Colorado commenced last December. The labor was recruited from this center by an evacuee whose exploitation will be presented in detail and who actually was the cause of the present difficulty in the timber deal of Laramie, Wyoming.

The information herein related were obtained from one who had been there since last December and who had returned here two weeks ago. This person to accomplish his own ends had recruited men for the Trinidad Timber Company. Complications arose at the camp and upon investigation,

it was discovered that he had purposely misrepresented the company and recruited men. He was immediately dismissed by the superintendent of said firm. His pleading to be taken back by the company was flatly refused with these words, "You have misrepresented us in lieing to the boys to accomplish your own ends. I'd rather close down this plant than to have you with us. I don't want any part of it."

Now the working scale of this firm can be tabulated.

Prop. cutters

1. 45¢ per hour
2. 40 hours per week
3. time and a half after 40 hours
4. 16¢ per 100 linear foot bonus.
5. checks payable every two weeks.
6. $8. week for board.

The boys work 9 hours everyday.

Common Labor

1. 55¢ per hour for skidding.
2. Hot water available anytime.
3. They live in CCC camps.
4. Elevation of 8,000 feet.

This camp is the most satisfactory and the boys are enjoying their work.

The sudden disappearance of the evacuee in question from Trinidad seemed to solve the problem but again he makes his appearance in Laramie, Wyoming, another timber deal. He recruited men for Laramie through the Denver WRA office, and not this center employment agency. Again his exploitation is displayed.

Because of the geographical features of these two timberland and the physical handicaps involved it becomes necessary to introduce the actual working conditions and the dangers involved. The Trinidad is about 8,000 ft. elevation, while Laramie is about 10,000 feet. Laramie at the time of recruiting and up to a week ago was deep with snow.

The third day of work, April3, brought about 3 accidents. Two men have cut their feet with ax, and one broke all but two of his ribs when a tree fell on him before he had a chance to escape. The deep snow and their lack of experiences in heavy footing brought about this accident.

The existing conditions of the surroundings and the inadaptability to working condition was not told to the laborers. Had the recruiting been done a month later when the snow was not so deep, physical danger and dissatisfaction could have been avoided.

About 80 have been recruited, and about 50 have returned. The question arises, why did they return?

Before they left this center, they read the contract and it sounded very good. They were guaranteed 81½¢ per hour for 40 hours

a week and $1.50 deduction for meals. According to later reports, the men were only to receive 62¢ per hour. It was explained by Mr. Benison that the War Labor Board had not okayed the 1943 contract stipulating 81⅓¢ per hour, and hence the contract reverted to the stipulations of 1942.

What knowledge this recruiter had about this is not known, but the way the boys were recruited clearly shows he is not much very popular. His records are sufficient to reveal the whole truth that as long as he makes money he cares nothing for others. He charges ten percent for a cash loan on purchases on credit.

It simply is preposterous for any one to exploit men who are taking part in the war effort. He also will hinder the progress of resettlement of a large group because those who return will spread the words of dissatisfaction at the treatment they have received.

Documentation Section

Reports Office

May 12, 1943

Granada Relocation Center
Summer, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: James G. Lindley

FROM: Leave Office

SUBJECT: Relocation

Summer 1943
Granada

The survey which was recently conducted at this center to determine trends and attitudes toward relocation has been completed and analysis and comments are being submitted.

Due to conditions over which we had no control the survey did not give a complete coverage of the population, but there was sufficient spread and diversification to furnish an accurate sample.

As you know the original object of the survey was to determine what people wanted to relocate, where they wanted to go and what they wanted to do. This with the thought that better results could be obtained if our efforts toward relocation were directed toward people, who were relocation conscious and our outside employment file set up accordingly. As the survey and tabulation progressed it became increasingly evident that a small percentage of the population wanted to go any place to do anything. Many reasons for this apathy, or resistance to relocation were advanced. They are largely open to argument.

You will note that we have 801 employable male citizens in the employable age range of 18 to 44 and 1030 female citizens in the same age group. It is probable that most of the reasons advanced by this group as to why they are not interested in relocation only cover a reason they are ashamed to admit. Most of them

are nursing a grudge-admittedly with reason. But it is difficult to see how the Director or the Project Director can continue to attempt to convince the general public that these people are good American Citizens when many hundreds of them sit idly marking time. The director has stated that not one of the sixteen thousand evacuees on indefinite leave has been suspected of disloyalty or subversive activity. It might be equally true that sixteen hundred employable, idle evacuees in a relocation center are guilty of subversive inactivity.

I While no attempt at a per-centage analysis has been made the reasons for resistance toward relocation are listed; some comments are made and some suggestions are advanced which might tend to correct the condition.

Not interested.

Will relocate if conditions are favorable.

Undecided.

Fear of economic security.

Too many small children.

Family head interned.

Old age.

Ill health.

Fear of community sentiment.

Can't speak English.

Wants to return to California.

"Not Interested"

II There are a great many people who are not interested in relocation. These people largely are marking time at the center, have no definite plans for the future but are nursing vague hopes of returning to their old homes after the war.

An educational program aimed at breaking down resistance through stressing desirability of relocation as compared with life in the center might be effective. It is probable that this group would have to be convinced that the center has no present attractions, that life here will be less desirable as time passes, and there are definite employment opportunities for every employable member of the group in some desirable locality.

Within this group are a few who are "not interested" for the simple reason that they are nursing a grudge. They feel that they were injustly evacuated and that by not relocating they are "getting even" to a certain extent. The statement has often been frankly made that "the Government brought us here; the Government can take us back".

"Will Relocate If Conditions Are Favorable"

III This group includes people who want a written guarantee of exactly what the employer and the community will have to offer them when and if they decide to relocate. It would seem that the attitude should be reversed and that the evacuee should think in terms of what he has to offer a prospective employer or community.

We find too, in this group, a large per-centage of people who have a terribly exaggerated sense of values. This distorted view may have been caused by lack of contact with living and working conditions during the year or more in the relocation center, but we find average clerical workers who will not consider an employment offer with a salary of less than 150.00 monthly. These same people before evacuation, received not more than 90.00 a month, and this wage was paid only by the State of California. The wage in private employment averaged considerably less. A few persons who were employed by their own families in self operated business were paid more. Persons who have accepted employment outside relocation centers have, without exception, received higher wages than ever before. It is also true that evacuees are offered

the same wage for any given type of employment as any other person in the same type of employment regardless of race.

Within this group are those who impose conditions under which they would relocate so strict that it is highly improbable for them to ever obtain employment. Some of them demand salaries much larger than their ability warrants, guarantee of periodic increases in salary with little thought as to whether they would have the ability to earn these increases. And there are those who want to be guaranteed housing far cheaper and better than is generally available.

"Undecided"

IV The same comments regarding the "uninterested" group apply here.

"Fear of Economic Security"

V This fear is entirely without foundation. Many evacuees have left this center without previous employment and have found immediate placement in the community of their choice. The chances for economic security and stabilization are better now than ever. We have telegrams from the three relocation supervisors in the Eastern Defense Command offering "employment to every variety of worker".

The months' immediately ahead will doubtless see many thousands of workers taken from jobs into the armed forces. The bottom of the manpower barrel is already being scraped. With this in mind thise is no justification for any employable person remaining in a relocation center because of lack of employment opportunities.

"Too Many Small Children"

VI Presuming that this is the only reason of the family head it would seem to be simply a matter of convincing the family group that a normal community is a better place for children to grow up than is a relocation center. It is probable that the fear of economic security is a contributing factor when this reason is given.

"Lack of Skill"

VII This reason has been advanced by some persons who were afraid they would be unable to secure work. The fact that so many unskilled persons have secured good positions and developed new skills would seem to refute this fear.

Out files reveal a large number of unskilled young men, many of whom never had a job before, accepted in war plants and factories as apprentices and from correspondence received indications are that they are all succeeding. There are several employment offers that are purely manual labor and require no skill or aptitude whatever. Many of these pay from 60 to 80 cents per hour plus time and a half for overtime, enabling a worker to earn from 30 to 45 dollars and more a week.

"Family Head Interned"

VIII It is difficult to find that this is a reason. The fact that the condition exists should not have any direct effect.

"Old Age"

IX There are a number of single persons in this group and a few married persons without children, who are not employable.

"Ill Health"

X Same comments as "old age".

"Fear of Community Sentiment"

XI This is a bugaboo that has no real foundation in fact. There has been no incident of real consequence which has indicated that community sentiment is, or will be, other than favorable. This fear can be entirely allayed by a good educational program.

"Can't Speak English"

XII This group is small, and it does not seem that much can be done immediately. It is probeble that some of them will later be able to go into communities where nisei have settled and where interpreters are available. It is probable that the majority of this group came from Japan to this country with the same language handicap and have gotten along until now. Surely conditions are no worse now than they were then.

"Want to Return to California"

XIII This reason is advanced by a considerable group of both issei and nisei.

It is found that they are about equally divided between farm and urban population. Of the families interviewed we find that only a small minority were farm owners, the others either leased or share cropped. Almost all of the latter have sold or otherwise disposed of their farm equipment--it does not seem that the prospects of getting re-established in California are too good.

Almost none of the urban families interviewed have anything tangible or definite to return to in California. In almost all cases the store buildings which they occupied were rented and the fixtures have been sold.

It is probable that the measure of success which this group had attained before evacuation was dependent on the whole of the

Japanese population. The co-operatives wore dependent on the farmers, the farmers on the co-operatives and the retail and wholesale produce merchants would have had difficulty operating without the aid of both the Japanese farmers and co-operatives. If this premise is correct it would seem that any small number of Japanese who might return to California would find conditions entirely different from those they left.

XIV It would seem that a concrete proposal for over-coming resistance toward relocation is desirable. The evacuee population as a whole must be prepared, for relocation. The following are suggested:

1. Adjustment to employee status must be made by

   a: Former business men.

   b: Former farm owners.

   c: Former farm operators

   d: Younger people not previously employed.

   (Includes students and persons who lived at home and helped with business or on farm)

2. Language handicap.

   a: Attend English classes in center.

   b: Work toward better enunciation.

   c: Select a job within language copabilities and limitations.

   d: Strive for improvement after relocation.

3.

   a: Develope skill before leaving center.

   b: Accept work which offers in plant training.

   c: Accept unskilled work and develop skills on own time.

XV It is suggested that in each block a relocation committee be set up consisting of two carefully selected issei and one nisei. This committee should become fully conversant with every thing pertaining to relocation. When employment is referred to a potential relocator he or she should be referred to the block relocation committee for handling. This of course, when the offer is rejected for no good reason. It might be advisable that an over-all relocation committee be appointed to function full time.

This office is mailing to a selected list of about two hundred persons who have successfully relocated, a letter, requesting them to write regarding their experiences stressing answers to the objections toward relocation as determine by the survey. These replies will be available to any persons interested in furthering the relocation program.

A suggestion which may bear fruit is that relocation officers from different areas be invited to visit this center for stay of one week or more. These relocation officers should bring with them several and varied better job offers which they can explain in detail. They should come prepared to talk about living conditions, housing, general cost of living, duties, promotional possibilities, etc. In short, they should be able to talk at great length about each job and area concerned. Visits of relocation officers with farm or job opportunities for issei families should prove of great value.

The above suggestion is based on the observation that during the recent visit of a relocation officer here, considerable interest was aroused among the evacuees, both issei and nisei family men and single men, over the [illegible]

men, over the few job opportunities he had to offer. This was due to the visitor's ability to speak with authority concerning each job offer and area concerned. The employment staff of this center is in a poor position to talk about job offers of which we have little or no information other than the meager description and detail given in short letters and teletypes. It is evident that evacuees enjoy and are willing to discuss employment with somebody from the "outside".

Although the immediate success of the relocation officer's visit resulted in only a few placements, the ultimate result will be far greater as several people, some never before interested, especially a few family men, are considering going out to the relocation officer's area for permanent resettlement as a direct result of their conversation with him.

XVI With particular attention to our large group of agricultural people it might be well to establish a fund which could be used by groups of persons who are contemplating relocation on farms.

A good many evacuees have spent considerable sums of their own money investigating farm offers, with subsequent relocation. Any plan of this sort would require strict supervision so that there would be no opportunity for pleasure trips or junkets. This fund should not be available until all preliminary arrangements had been completed by the relocation officer and everything possible done by mail.

XVII Seasonal leaves have a negative effect toward permanent relocation. Many workers will not accept indefinite leave for

agricultural employment, even though the employment is actually of indefinite duration. Largely these seasonal workers will stay on the job only long enough to get some spending money, and they then return to the center and mark time until the money is gone. These people are not available for job referrals of a permanent nature while they are on seasonal leave, nor are they return to the center. The issuance of seasonal leaves should be discouraged or entirely eliminated.

Reloc.

January 16, 1945

REPORT OF VISIT TO GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
December 29, 1944 to January 10, 1945

* * * * * * * * * * *

I. The three major tasks facing the relocation centers beginning with the lifting of the mass exclusion order are:

A. The understanding and acceptance of the policies and procedures of the Post Exclusion Program--both by the appointed personnel and by the evacuee residents.

B. Obtaining, organizing, and using effectively the various kinds of information which will be necessary in assisting evacuees to make their decisions and plans for the future.

C. The solution of problems of project management during the process of liquidation.

The special representatives of the Director were presumably concerned when visiting the centers far more with the first of these tasks than with the others and probably appreciably more with the second than with the third. This report will observe that emphasis in touching upon each.

II. Status of the project and the program on January 2, 1945.

A. The center population as of December 30 was 6102, consisting of between 1900 and 2000 family units. Initial family interviews had been completed for over 90% of these.

About 200 family units had been well covered by relocation advisory conferences. A large percentage of these would be included in the Livingston-Cortez group. About 4 or 5 hundred other family units had been partly covered but with no real relocation plan completed.

Relocation advising consists of follow-up interviews (after initial interviews have been completed) scheduled by blocks through written invitation. In these advisory conferences all the basic case information is completed. However, a relocation plan can be made in only a small percentage of cases. Repeat interviews must be arranged for this purpose, sometimes several for a particular family unit. Relocation advisory staff consists of five persons (one vacancy occurred at the end of December, however) two of whom speak Japanese--one being a former missionary in Japan and the other the Nisei wife of an Issei.

The Joint Case Review Committee of the Relocation Division and the Welfare Section meets weekly and the Welfare Section is cooperating to the fullest extent in the handling of dependency and other typical welfare cases. There seems to be a good understanding of the proper allocation of cases.

B. Information.

Project Director, Mr. Lindley, has named himself Information Coordinator, and appointed Willis Hanson, Assistant Relocation Program Officer, as Deputy Information Coordinator. The remainder of the Coordinating Committee is as follows:

Staff Members-	Evacuee Members
Johnson, Asst. Proj. Dir.,Comm. Mgt.	Nakamura, Council
Fuller, Asst. Proj. Dir.,Operations	Yahiro, Council of Churches
Halliday, Asst. Proj. Dir.,Adm. Mgt.	Nishizaki, Block Manager
Knodel, Relocation Program Officer	Shima, Block Manager
Horn, Project Attorney	Mrs. Okama, Federation of Women's Clubs
Garrison, Supt. of Education	Kaneko, Relocation Inf. Adv. Board
Gerrild, Head of Welfare Section	Kawamura, Cooperative
Vatcher, Evacuee Property Officer	Takata, Member at Large
McClellan, Project Reports Officer	
McFarling, Community Analyst	

The Information Office has been set up in the rear of the building in which Mr. Lindley's office is located. It contains desks for Hanson and McClellan, a table and chairs. It is not being used as a place to which the evacuee residents in general come for information but rather as an office for the Deputy Coordinator of Information and the Reports Officer and a place where they can meet with other members of the Committee for discussion of special problems. The Committee's regular meetings are held in the training room for nurses aides at the hospital on Wednesday mornings at 10:00.

McClellan has practically taken over the project newspaper, the Pioneer, which is used as the main vehicle for conveying information about the Post Exclusion Program to evacuee residents. The paper must accept all material McClellan prepares for publication, but the editorial staff may include any local material for which there is space left.

C. A new Community Council was sworn in by Lindley on January 2. The former Council had not been cooperative and its Chairman, who was largely responsible for this condition, had been a particular source of annoyance to the administration. He opened the meeting on January 2 but announced that he was relocating. The new group seems much more inclined to work with Lindley and the administrative group at the project.

The Block Managers have been a more effectively functioning organization and generally cooperative. As might be expected, however, its effectiveness is measured in terms of individual Block Managers and their attitudes towards different activities or problems. This has been noticed in Granada and elsewhere as in relation to relocation.

The Relocation Information Advisory Board (Relocation Planning Commission) has been fairly active for the past six months. It is housed in the rear of the Postoffice Building--three buildings removed from the Relocation Division. Robin Kaneko and Robert Tashima are the leaders of this group. The headquarters office of the Board is located in the Relocation Library and the walls are generally covered with a display of WRA photographs.

Recently, McFarling, the Community Analyst, and his secretary have taken quarters in the southern portion of this room. McFarling is without evacuee assistants and leans quite heavily upon the members of the Board, particularly Kaneko and Tashima, for much of his information.

Mr. McFarling has recently completed an analysis by blocks of the project population in respect to several criteria, including occupations and religion.

III. Understanding and acceptance of policies and procedures of the Post Exclusion Program.

A. Appointed staff.

Mr. Lindley complimented very highly the manual chapter 150.1 covering the Post Exclusion Program. He said he felt it was the best and clearest thing of its kind that had come from Washington. He seemed to be in accord with its general principles and policies and his only reservations concerned only minor questions in which he felt he needed further interpretation.

Other members of the staff also seemed to be in general well satisfied with the manual material and the particular questions raised by any individual usually referred to different subjects. Mr. Halliday was interested, for instance, in greater clarification in respect to the future of appointed staff. He felt that many of those, particularly in the lower salary brackets,

would be much more likely to stay through to the conclusion of the program if they could be assured that a transfer to another job actually awaiting them. The statement of the efforts that will be made by the WRA Personnel Office did not seem fully to satisfy him.

There was considerable difference of opinion about the policies covering visitors to the center but the Relocation Program Officer was very much pleased with it. He felt it would give him an opportunity to make excellent use of visits in furthering the plans of center residents for relocation. He hoped that there would be strict adherence to the policies and that he would have the backing of the Project Director in enforcing them.

The Head Counselor in the Welfare Section spoke of the "discrimination" against evacuees returning to the West Coast in the matter of housing and asked how this could be explained. It was pointed out that what she called discrimination might be looked upon as a process of equalization because it could be assumed that the evacuees themselves would have many more direct contacts that would help them in the matter of housing than the WRA could easily set up. Such contacts, of course, did not exist in other parts of the country and it was necessary at the beginning for WRA not only to make some of these contacts for evacuees but to pave the way with the residents of Middle Western and Eastern communities for the arrival of evacuees in their midst.

There seemed to be still some confusion as to the degree to which Manual Section 150.1 completely replaced procedures formerly in effect. Many more problems and interpretation of policy to particular situations and cases will for some time cause questions to be raised and it is probable that not only will further clarification of policy be necessary but there may also be reason for modification.

The question of closing the centers was one about which there was comparatively little discussion or argument. Some of the appointed staff wondered whether or not the announcement really meant what it said, but in general there seemed to be not only an acceptance of the fact but definite planning for the program of liquidation. This was certainly true on the part of the group of higher project officials.

B. Center Residents.

There was comparatively little opportunity to gage with any degree of effectiveness the reaction of the center residents to the Post Exclusion Program. It was possible to note certain comments but the degree to which they were typical could not be measured.

One or two of the relocation advisory group stated that persons they had interviewed since the announcement of the lifting of the ban had shown more inclination to talk definitely about relocating than most of those

previously interviewed. On the other hand, one of the interviewers said she could detect no particular difference. There are still a great many who come in and say that they intend to stay at the center, and when they are informed that the centers are going to close, they are inclined to say, "Well, I'll stay till the center closes and then I'll make up my mind what to do." The general feeling was that there are at this time a good many people on the project that have taken that position. There was no indication, however, which was brought to my attention, that any concerted movement had been started by any evacuee group to resist the closing of the centers.

There are a good many that feel rather stunned and at a loss to know what to do. The great majority are going to wait for a while and be very cautious before moving in any direction. Even many of those who have property on the West Coast are in no hurry to go back there. Some of them, including the two principal members of the Relocation Information Advisory Board, are contemplating resettling in the East for a while and watching what happens on the West Coast with the possibility of returning there at some later date.

It is apparent that there is a great deal yet to be done before the entire group of adults on the project can be brought to understand fully all the implications of the lifting of the exclusion ban, the closing of the centers, and the many specific policies that effect them--particularly with respect to the assistance that can be supplied them both by WRA and by other agencies.

The principal vehicle which is being relied upon to provide this information is the Pioneer, although the evacuee members of the Coordinating Committee are expected to take back verbally to their groups answers to questions and interpretation of policy and procedures, and in turn, to bring from the evacuee group to the Committee questions for answering and clarification.

Robin Kaneko of the Relocation Information Advisory Board was contemplating the organization of a group discussion within his own block, and he seemed to feel that it would be well if such discussion groups could be organized in all blocks in order that all the people interested might have direct access to someone who could answer their questions and interpret WRA policies and procedures. There seemed to be no thought on the part of the project administration of planning the organization of such groups nor did any suggestion for their formation come before the Coordinating Committee. I raised the question as to whether they might be useful and the Project Director answered that open forums had been tried in the past and had failed.

An opportunity was given me, at the Project Director's request, to speak briefly at meetings of the Council and the Block Managers. The statements I made concerning the desirability of closing the centers and of doing so at as early a date as possible were not openly questioned. No discussion

followed on either of these occasions as Mr. Lindley requested that we be excused from the meeting after we had finished speaking. In each instance, his purpose in addressing the group was to lay the ghost of certain rumors that had rapidly spread on the project. One to the effect that a certain John Yamamoto had been murdered in San Jose, and another stating that the Doi family of three (the only evacuees from Granada who had left for the West Coast up to January 11) had been put off the train, beaten up, and returned to the project.

Mr. McFarling, the Project Analyst, prepared a very good statement for the entire project population. It was read to the Coordinating Committee and had their unanimous approval. It is planned that it will be published in the Pioneer as a message from the Project Director to the center residents. It was Mr. McFarling's feeling that it was necessary to have a mass appeal as well as separate individual appeals to accomplish the results that we need and particularly to direct the thinking of the center population. He was agreed that not only was the overall mass appeal of value but that small group discussions if properly organized and assisted would do much to help to crystallize the thinking of individuals in making their decisions and plans.

IV. Obtaining, organizing and using information necessary to evacuees who are trying to make decisions and plans.

It is difficult to draw a fine line of demarkation between the subject discussed in the preceding section and the one under this heading. The former applies primarily to policies and procedure, the latter to information with respect to conditions and opportunities not only on the West Coast but elsewhere in the United States that will be of great importance to the evacuee who has not already made up his mind exactly when and where he and his family will relocate.

So far, little if anything, has come officially from the West Coast Areas. The materials that have been provided through pamphlets, field bulletins, photographs, and various other media by the Area and District Offices in the Central and Eastern states have been placed in the Relocation Library and in many instances distributed to Block Managers' offices. I found that relocation advisors make little direct use of this material except for the field bulletins containing specific job offers. They are inclined to refer the evacuee to the Relocation Library for any literature which may be available there. I was also given to understand that the materials that had been given to the Block Managers for distribution had not been extensively used and for the most part were gathering dust in their offices.

In the Relocation Library itself there is a display rack with perhaps 4 or 5 tilted shelves,--a very good piece of equipment. There should be at least three others, however, in order that the different kinds of material could be properly classified and displayed for ready reference. At the present time, these materials are not assembled on the basis of geographic

location and any one interested in looking at the different publications about a specific town or agricultural community would have to search for some time to find them. It is generally agreed that the best arrangement is to have all the material about one locality displayed together.

There has been no effective method employed to display the many excellent WRA photographs with the same purpose in mind. Much could be done very simply to make the library far more effective than it is as an informational tool.

While there is available at Granada a large quantity of published relocation material it can be much better arranged and used than heretofor. There are gaps in this material which should be filled as soon as possible. These gaps are particularly conspicuous in relation to the Southern Area.

The proper assembly, organization and use for materials and information for relocation purposes is a two-way job. The initial burden falls upon the WRA field staff which has the responsibility of providing the center with properly selected and prepared information and material for use. Equally important, however, if not even more so, is the way in which such materials are organized and utilized at the centers. There have been a few conspicuous instances of excellent use of relocation information concerning specific locations. One is the way in which the Seabrook Farms opportunity was featured at Manzanar. While it is true that the philosophy of WRA from now on is not to put on relocation drives, it would seem still to be incumbent upon us to provide evacuees all the information they need, first for deciding where they want to go and second for making their plans to get there. We can assume that they know a great deal about the area from which they were evacuated but that they will still need a good deal of information about conditions which have changed, sentiment towards returning evacuees, present licensing regulations, and other conditions and circumstances which are or may be different from those they left at the time of the evacuation. Since the question the evacuee must answer is not simply "Shall I or shall I not return to the West Coast?" but "Shall I return to the West Coast or shall I go to some other specific location?", it is still a part of our responsibility to make sure that they have at hand the best information we can make available to them about other suitable locations. This information should be used as well as that about the West Coast and an analysis of their own immediate problems in the discussions and interviews that are sponsored by the staff to assist them in making their relocation plans.

At Granada the foundation has been laid for the development of good service in this field but much still remains to be done to make that service as effective as it should be.

V. Project management during liquidation.

Very few indications were given during my visit to Granada of the reaction of the staff to these problems, and I received none at all to indicate that the evacuees had given very much thought to them.

The school system has been taking very definite steps to prepare for the closing of the schools. Seniors, for example, have been notified that all who will have completed by the end of this mid-year term the credits required for graduation and the specific subjects needed to complete their entrance requirements to a college they expect to attend, will be graduated at mid-year and will not be allowed to register for post graduate courses. They will be expected, on the other hand, either to relocate with their families or in the interim to engage in some suitable type of project employment.

Mr. Garrison, Superintendent of Education, feels that a great majority of the families are expecting to remain at the center until the close of school in June, although he has urged them to relocate, if possible, during January or February. Notices have been circulated among all Education Section personnel covering the following topics: (1) Relocation Planning. (2) WRA's Continuing its Program of Relocation to all Other Areas as before. (3) Relocation Assistance. (4) Property Transportation. (5) Assistance from Other Agencies after Relocation. At the end of the memorandum there is the following note:

> "You are urged to press constantly on the point that removal from this center is inevitable and that plans for removal should be completed as rapidly as possible. Don't forget that the entire country is now open to relocation for those not on Army "stop" lists."

Plans have been progressing rapidly for declaring agricultural equipment surplus. Mr. Halliday proposed to suggest at the recent Denver Conference that the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department auction this equipment off to farmers of the Arkansas River Valley as soon as proper arrangements can be made,--the auction to be held on a special fenced in section of the project property. It is his belief that this would be a convincing proof to the evacuees that the project is actually starting its process of liquidation. He hoped that equipment from other operating divisions might similarly be disposed of as soon as feasible.

The business of the Project Attorney and the Evacuee Property Officer has been increasing and is very likely to assume very large proportions.

For some time the manpower situation has been critical with respect to certain aspects of project employment. Under the old Council an attempt was made to establish a Manpower Commission but it ended in failure. Mr. Lindley expects to raise the question again with the new Council once they have well established themselves. There seems to be either a distinct shortage or maldistribution of clerical evacuee workers on the project. The Relocation Office was suffering particularly from a shortage of stenographers and typists. This condition was improved to a certain extent in the first ten days of January. The prospect for the future, however, is not at all bright because not only have efforts been made to employ every person with office skills residing at the project but also to utilize to a maximum degree those still being trained in the high school. Dr. Garrison stated that practically every child who has any competence at all has for some time been putting in a half-days work in some project job.

It will be necessary to bring about a change in the physical arrangements of the Relocation Offices if the increased business of the next few months is to be effectively handled. Mr. Knodel has a proposal involving the building of an entrance vestibule which would do much to solve the present problem. At the present time, all persons appearing for relocation advisory conferences or who have business with Mr. Knodel, must go to their appointments and return from them through what should be a small private office occupied by the Assistant Relocation Program Officer and the Leave Officer. The proposed change would route those coming for any kind of interview directly to the office where the interview would be held, and those being processed for departure directly to the office where they would be taken care of. (See Page 9A).

While other divisions or sections whose work is closely associated with that of the Relocation Division are not located in the same or contiguous building, none is so far away as to cause particular difficulty in carrying out relocation processes. However, it would be better if the Relocation Library and the Relocation Information Advisory Board were closer than they are to the main Relocation Division staff.

VI. Special problems raised or suggestions made.

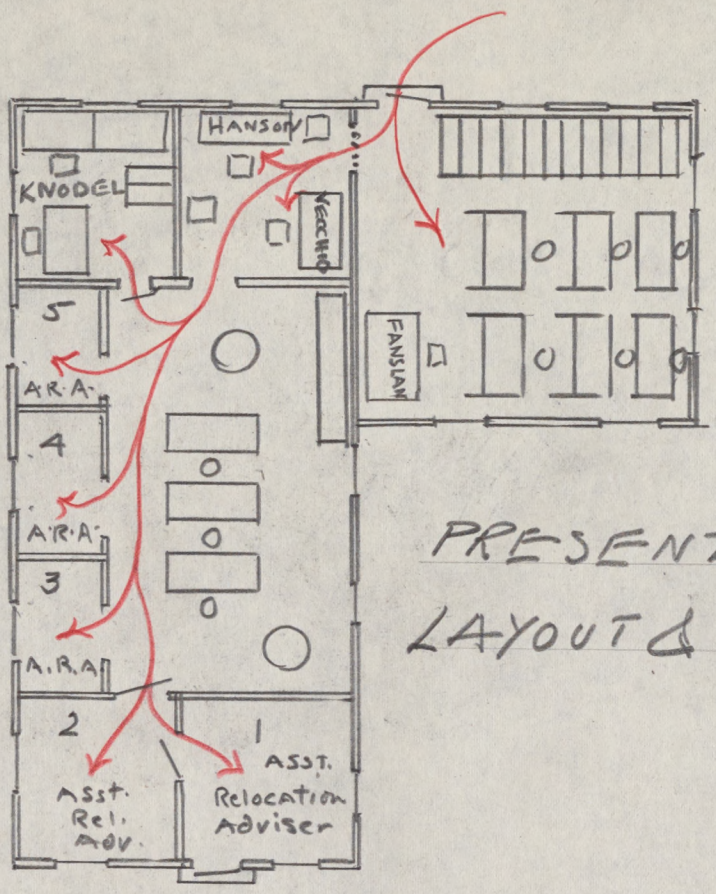
A. Robin Kaneko of the Relocation Information Advisory Board made four suggestions for consideration. I explained the present policy wherever appropriate.

1. Certain of the older Nisei, preferrably those who can speak Japanese well, should be employed on Civil Service basis to stay until the closing of the center to help with the relocation process.

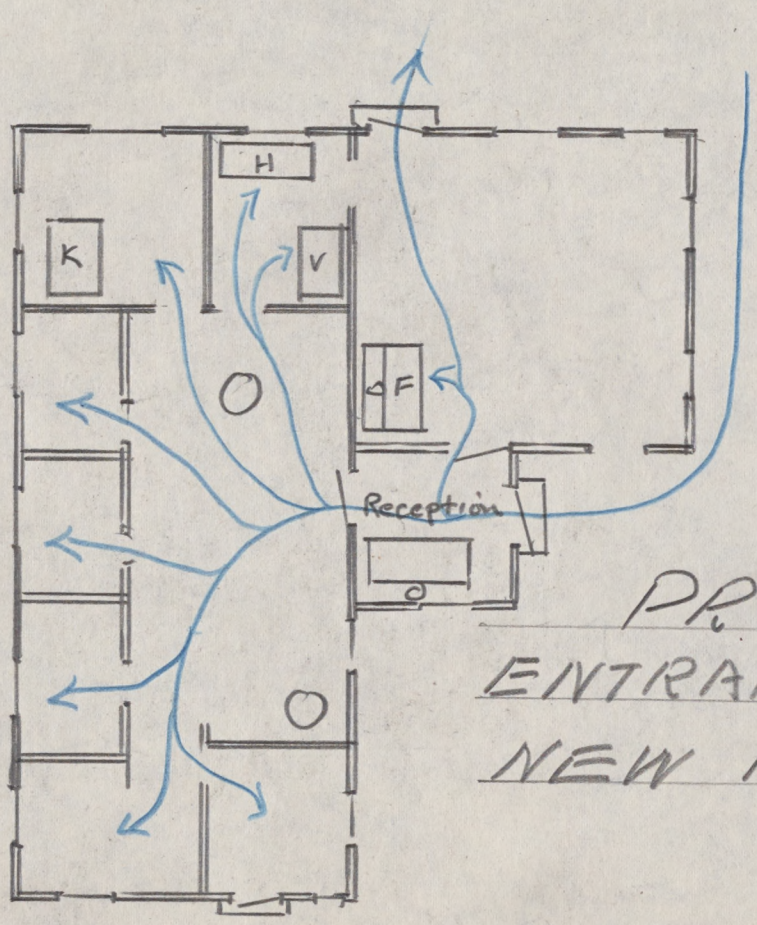
2. Some means of lending (not giving) the money to start up again in business or on a farm. The Issei are in special need. When the matter of securing private loans were discussed the objection was raised that the loans that could be so obtained were usually short-term loans and the interest rates very high. These two factors presented a serious obstacle to Issei whose resources are badly depleted.

3. WRA has from the beginning made a mistake in not carrying out a more vigorous Americanization program at the centers, especially in so far as bringing the war and its effects on American life into the center. He was very much interested in doing all that is possible in the remaining time to accomplish this purpose through motion pictures and any other available means.

4. Display shelves similar to those in the Relocation Library should be provided for each Block Manager's office. Steps are being taken to see whether these can be provided.



PRESENT
LAYOUT & FLOW



PROPOSED
ENTRANCE AND
NEW FLOW

B. Mr. Shimizu and Dr. Miamoto, two of the six in the second group of investigators to go to Louisiana reported mixed impressions.

1. Agricultural opportunities in Louisiana for the most part have obstacles that seem at present almost insuperable. One large tract of land needs to be completely irrigated before it can be used for their purposes. Another tract needs clearing. At the Ellington place it seems that they were only interested in hiring farm laborers which had not been understood by the investigators before they made their trip. The chief difficulty, however, was the total lack of housing and the statement of the local housing official that he saw no way of helping them to get any.

2. There are good opportunities for small businesses, particularly laundries, in New Orleans.

3. Mr. Shimizu felt that the criticisms he had heard of the schools ought not to be taken too seriously. He felt that those who wanted to learn would have as good an opportunity as elsewhere.

4. A certain spot in Mississippi seemed much more promising from an agricultural point of view than the areas investigated in Louisiana. A mass meeting was being held by the investigating committee on Wednesday evening, January 10, and Dr. Miamoto said that he felt that a number of families would probably decide to go to Mississippi.

5. It was regretted that Mr. Lewis had not had an opportunity to investigate thoroughly other localities in the rest of the Southern states. There seems to be an awakening interest in the whole Southern Area. Mr. Spencer, Chief of Agriculture, has been of real help to the group by talking with them before their investigating trip about conditions they would be likely to find. He will be available always for discussions of this type with farmers who are contemplating relocation.

C. Many problems are arising with respect to West Coast property leases now that the ban has been lifted and the evacuees might like to go back. The representative of one family has just committed them to a five year renewal on a lease on which they have been losing money. They get $50 a month rental and it costs them $90 a month to keep the place up, pay taxes, interest on mortgage, and so forth.

D. The most serious of all relocation problems seems to be housing. This applies not only to return to the West Coast but also in going to other parts of the country. The general attitude seems to be summarized in this impression: "If WRA will just find us a place to live, we'll take a chance on finding a job."

E. One group of evacuees, hearing that there was a proposal to lease some of the project land for farming, wanted to have an opportunity to lease it and operate it. Mr. Halliday was of the opinion that evacuees would not be eligible but would, on the other hand, be permitted to bid on agricultural equipment if it were auctioned off at the project. A rumor, circulated to a limited extent on the project, stated that negroes in Little Tokio had been given notice that they would have to move out by a certain date. It was believed that this probably arose from the fact that certain individual families may have been given such notices because of the intention of the owners to resume occupancy of the property.

F. One Councilman told Mr. Lindley at the second meeting of the Council that many of the Issei complained that they had to sign something when they applied for a relocation assistance grant. They said that they did not know what they were signing and thought that they ought to know. Mr. Lindley turned the matter over to Mr. Hanson who was present and the latter told them that they were merely signing a request for their "$25 bonus" and $3.00 a day while traveling and their ticket. No mention was made of the fact that the application includes a statement by the applicant that his resources have been limited to specific amounts which he states and that he certifies that all statements made in the application are true and correct to the best of his knowledge. On several occasions it was made quite evident that the allowance of subsistence grants was a very routine process and that everybody signed the applications. Someone did remember that one man had accepted the subsistence allowance but refused to accept the Government transportation request.

After the meeting this matter was discussed with the Relocation Program Officer and the suggestion was made that the new application form just received at the project be translated into Japanese and either displayed in poster form at the place where the application was signed or else duplicated for distribution.

G. Both Welfare Counselors and Assistant Relocation Advisors are deeply concerned about the real problem cases. It is estimated on the basis of a survey recently completed by the Welfare Section that there are about 600 unemployable dependency cases on the project. Some of these cases have so many kinds of problems that their solution seems pretty difficult and far away.

H. During the first week in January, 31 evacuees left the center, The Doi family of three going to the West Coast and all the rest to the East. About the 20th of January, however, two families including about 15 persons are scheduled to go West. The Leave Officer in the Relocation Division estimated that the real movement to the West Coast would not start before March.

I. A question was raised about Hawaiians at the center who have families. If they take a grant to relocate eastward now, can they get transportation for their whole family to return to Hawaii later when they are permitted to do so. In other words, can the entire family unit be covered by a relocation grant now and later by the transportation allowed to the persons presently excluded from Hawaii.

J. Manual Section 150.1.8B(1) states:

"Center residents who have not previously received relocation grants or who have received such grants but were reinducted into a center prior to revocation of the general exclusion orders with the approval of the appropriate Relocation Officer, and whose relocation plans have been approved pursuant to Section 150.1.7 above, shall be eligible for transportation grants to point of relocation in the Continental United States, Alaska, or Hawaii."

Section 150.1.10A states:

"There shall be no further re-induction of former center residents or further induction of new residents, except (1) persons on seasonal leave or indefinite leave (trial period), who may be re-inducted under Handbook 60.3.18B and 60.12.7; and (2) persons excluded from the evacuated area by military order, who may be re-inducted under the conditions and procedure set forth in Handbook 60.4.21E(2), which shall hereafter be applicable only to such excludees. "

Since these excludees may be re-inducted into the center after the lifting of the exclusion order, the question arises whether the wording of the two quoted paragraphs does not make such excludees ineligible for transportation grants to return at a later date to the evacuated area.

VII. Contacts and meetings arranged for me by Mr. Lindley.

January 2: Invited to be present at the administration of the oath and induction of the new Council.

January 3: Attended and participated in the meeting of the Coordinating Committee.

January 4 and 5: Discussions with the Project Analyst and members of the Relocation Information Advisory Board.

January 6: Attended and participated in a meeting of the Joint Case Review Committee.

January 8: Attended meeting of Block Managers and spoke to them at Mr. Lindley's suggestion.
Met for two hours with Mr. Gerrild and his Welfare Counseling staff.

January 9: Attended meeting of Council and spoke at Lindley's suggestion.
Attended an assembly of Juniors and Seniors at the high school with Mr. Lindley. The meeting was planned to hear a talk by Tom Bodine. Mr. Lindley and I spoke briefly.

January 10: Attended meeting of Coordinating Committee.

Winston B. Stephens

Winston B. Stephens