

02.35

67/14
C



WHY RELOCATE?

ADULT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Manzanar Relocation Center
August, 1943

I am glad to observe that the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Justice, and the War Relocation Authority are collaborating in a program which will assure the opportunity for all loyal Americans, including Americans of Japanese ancestry, to serve their country at a time when the fullest and wisest use of our manpower is all-important to the war effort.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
February, 1943

A MESSAGE TO THE RESIDENTS OF RELOCATION CENTERS

By DILLON S. MYER

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

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

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

All of you who are leaving the relocation centers at this time have my best wishes for a happy and successful life. If the way seems hard at times, try to remember that this is a period of national tension such as we have seldom known in our history. It is also, however, a period when

all of us, regardless of our ancestry, can get closer to the real meaning of American life than we ever have in the past. I know all of you will make the most of that opportunity.

...As I understand it, the War Relocation Authority has formulated an employment program for those of Japanese ancestry who have been evacuated from the West Coast to encourage their employment and adjustment, under proper safeguards, into the customary channels of American life. This policy should have the dual effect of benefiting the evacuees, many of whom are American citizens, and of making available to the country several thousand people for employment on farms and in industry.

The War Manpower Commission thoroughly endorses the employment program developed by the War Relocation Authority and assures it the continued cooperation of the United States Employment Service in its recruitment and replacement activities.

PAUL V. MCNUTT, Chairman
War Manpower Commission
November 27, 1942

THE MEANING OF RELOCATION

By Walter A. Heath, Leave Officer

107,000 Japanese and Americans of Japanese parentage are in Relocation Centers. Long before the outbreak of the war some of the West Coast people, particularly Californians, practiced discrimination and encouraged discriminating laws. It is easy to blame the Californians for this, but that does not reduce the discrimination nor make anyone happier--nor get anyone back into California.

Blaming Californians or other Americans in general isn't going to help any more than it helps to cry over spilt milk. Most Manzanar residents understand this and recognize that the most that can be done is to keep the milk from spilling a second time. Public acceptance throughout the area to the east is almost unbelievably good. Issei and nisei must keep it that way.

Those who desire to remain in America can make a place for themselves if they are willing to adopt this country as their own. What they receive will depend pretty much on what they give.

If they go to Chicago or any other town and settle in groups and look to their own group for friends and amusement, if they carry with them the Japanese language and customs and manner of dress, they may have a rather pleasant life such as they had on the West Coast, but they will remain a group apart. Sooner or later, other Americans will realize this and will begin to treat them as such.

If, however, the Japanese and their American children who desire to remain here are willing to fight for and win places as Americans, adopted or native-born, they can do so. They cannot do so and remain Japanese at the same time. It is one or the other.

More than 20,000 Issei and Nisei are living away from Relocation Centers. Some of them remain Japanese in custom and in effect. Most of them, however, have won a place for themselves as Americans. Of course, they will retain friends among their own racial group, but most of their friends must be among the other Americans. They must work and play, speak and act and dress like other Americans in the locality where they live. They must avoid all forms of conspicuous appearance and behavior. They must be so American in spirit and behavior that their Americanism can never again be challenged.

What does relocation offer? It offers a chance for a fresh start; a chance to profit from the heartaches of the past; a chance to enter a locality where you and your children are accepted as Americans; a chance to prove that the second generation is not Nisei or Japanese-American but just plain American.

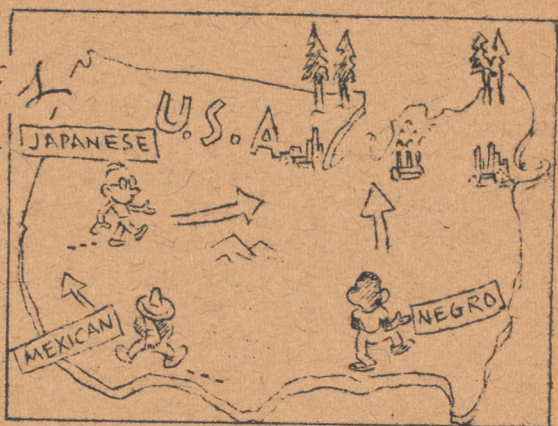
On the pages that follow we have prepared material that will acquaint you with most of the aspects of the life that lies immediately ahead of you in America. You should know that there is a place in America for anyone who wants to stay, and you should know how to get back into a normal world.

Charles K. Ferguson
Director of Adult Education

107,000 EVACUEES

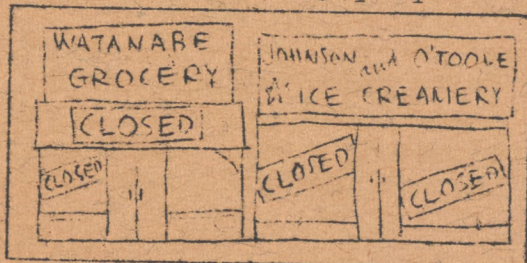
Today all over the United States many thousands of men, women, and families are leaving their homes to meet the various situations created by the war.

The bulk of the civilian shift in population is brought about by the migration to areas of labor shortages and higher wages in war industries. There is also a movement of workers and families to labor shortage areas where there is in addition an absence of ingrown race prejudices. Such areas offer equal opportunities for work to people of all races.



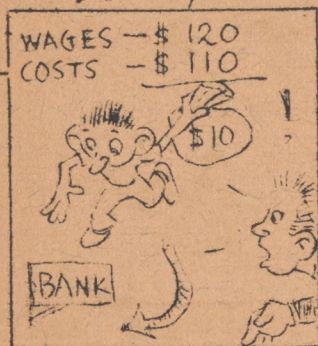
Detroit has had the greatest increase in population--324,772. San Diego has gained 94,865; and the Los Angeles area, 130,681. The New York metropolitan area suffered the greatest loss--404,074, nearly four times the total population of evacuees, though this number is only 3.5% of the total population of the New York area. These are all civilian movements.

A great majority of the people remain stationary, but all of them are making adjustments to changes brought about by the war. Many people "on the outside" have had to learn



new trades and new ways of thinking. Automobile salesmen, store clerks, soda fountain operators, and even lawyers have had to leave their former occupations to train themselves for jobs in more essential industries.

Wages and the Cost of Living



After a year in a relocation center, it takes some adjustment to return to the normalcy of outside living. But the problems of the evacuee are not as unique or difficult as they seem to the residents of these isolated relocation centers. The two great sources of anxiety to the evacuee considering resettlement are the question of meeting the cost of living and the uncertainty of community reception.

The question of whether you can support yourself and your family is not a new problem, for you have either faced and solved this problem before or you will have to do so in the future.

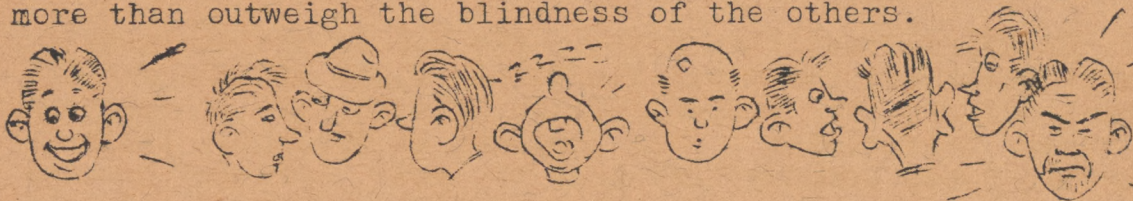
To assure the resettler of adequate income, all offers of work and working conditions are cleared through the Regional Relocation Offices of the W.R.A. Prevailing wages and acceptable working conditions are required. The cost of living is higher now than it was before evacuation, but in almost all cases wages are also higher. All resettlers have found employment which pays enough to support them, and in many cases their families as well. The cost of living would depend largely upon the standards which you wish to maintain.

Public Sentiment and Community Reception

Most of the people you meet will be too concerned with their own troubles to welcome you or to make you uncomfortable. Once away from the West Coast, evacuees meet with little or no discrimination, particularly when they are willing to go half way in fitting into an American community.

You will find, moreover, that Easterners and Midwesterners are not race-conscious toward evacuees, if evacuees themselves are not race-conscious. This does not mean that

no resettled evacuee has encountered unpleasant incidents. In the midst of war, this would be almost too much to expect. But there have not been any serious instances of mistreatment, and every difficulty to date has been ironed out. There will be some people whose sense of democracy has been confused by the upheaval of war. There will be many others who appreciate the significance of this war and who will be sufficiently far-sighted and understanding to more than outweigh the blindness of the others.



We quote below two paragraphs from a report on relocation prepared by the Chicago Advisory Committee for Evacuees:

FEARS OF MISTREATMENT on the outside which evacuees acquire while still in camp are largely exaggerated, unwarranted, unjustified.

For instance, most evacuees, on leaving camp, gingerly wonder how servicemen--soldiers, sailors, marines--will treat them on the train. Counsellors may advise evacuees, on the basis of the combined experiences of hundreds who have already come out, that they ought to expect normal, pleasant--certainly not unpleasant--encounters as a matter of course. "The soldiers on the train were swell; they carried my bags for me," one attractive young lady recalled. "We came across a couple of marines; we're corresponding with one of them," another couple said.

Are these exceptional cases? Not necessarily. Relocation is being discovered as enjoyable by normal young men and women who regard themselves as Americans and expect to be treated as normal Americans. It is, in reality, an

INDIVIDUAL CHALLENGE. For the non-citizen issei who come out on relocation, the successful readjustments are being made by those individual issei who regard themselves as permanent residents of America--and not as sojourners or alien enemies, in spite of legal restrictions. ISSEI ARE COMING OUT ON RELOCATION AND MAKING A GO OF IT.

Should difficulties arise, the W.R.A. stands ready to assist resettled evacuees. The W.R.A. Field Offices and Regional Offices are responsible for the welfare of evacuees in their territories. The incident at Marengo, Illinois (Curtiss Candy Company) has been the most serious instance reported so far, but with the assistance of the W.R.A., a speedy and favorable adjustment was accomplished and additional nisei were hired.

No one, of course, can guarantee absolute protection to anyone or anything. Experience has shown that in some cases the community needs to be "prepared" before resettlers are introduced into new areas. The sentiment of the community towards evacuees is gauged through the Field Offices and Regional Offices; and if it seems desirable to carry on preliminary public relations work, necessary steps are taken by agencies in contact with the public and the work completed before the arrival of the evacuee.

Whether you are within the barbed wire enclosure or on the outside, there will always be the possibility of being caught in unpleasant circumstances. But it must be remembered that up to now a decidedly higher proportion of incidents involving physical harm have occurred within the camps.

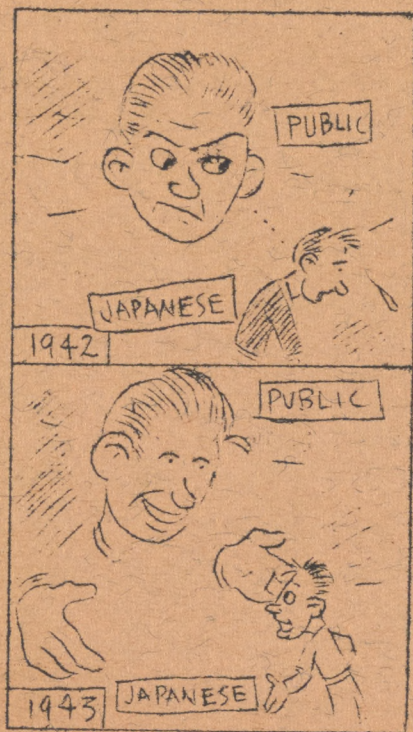
The issei came from Japan to the West Coast with bundle and dictionary. He was a law-abiding, conscientious worker; and he made friends. But be-



cause he worked hard and lived in well-defined groups, economic interests used these economic and social differences to stimulate discrimination.

The generally hostile and often hysterical tone of West Coast newspapers and organizations is a characteristic decidedly different from that in other parts of the United States. The larger newspapers of the middle west and east, supported by the farmers' and business men's organizations, have printed favorable items and editorials in strong contrast to the discriminatory outbursts of the West Coast.

There are many resident Japanese in areas other than the Pacific Coast States. They have lost some of their accents and their manners of dress and customs. The favorable sentiment in these areas will continue if the Japanese avoid some of the conditions which brought about the evacuation.



You Are Wanted

Immediately after the evacuation, resettlement was possible only for students and some technically trained specialists. Experiences with these few showed an encouraging demand for the evacuees.

President Roosevelt expressed publicly his approval of the return of the rights and privileges of citizenship to American Japanese. (See p. i)

The resettlement program has been reviewed and approved by the State Department, War Department, Navy Department, War Manpower Commission, and the Department of Justice. The Office of War Information is re-

leasing accurate information by radio and newspaper to encourage public acceptance of the program.

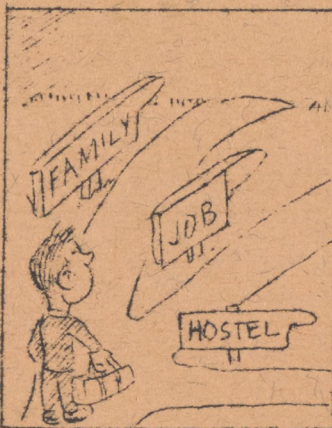
Some of the organizations and government agencies co-operating with the resettlement program are: W.R.A. Field Offices, United States Civil Service, United States Employment Service, American Society of Friends, Brethren Church, Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans (representing the Protestant churches), Young Women's Christian Association, American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the Advisory Committee for Evacuees.

All organizations and committees active in the resettlement program work in cooperation with W.R.A. offices.

The growing public acceptance of the program is indicated in the trend of employment offers from retail produce stores, restaurants, hotels, homes, and other jobs which call for close contact with people.

Leave Clearance - Indefinite Leave

Leave Clearance and Indefinite Leave procedures are designed to reassure the public of the loyalty and moral integrity of the evacuees who leave the relocation centers. These procedures serve as protection for both the resettler and the public. They help to protect the resettler from persons or groups who attempt discriminatory action or harm on the basis of race.

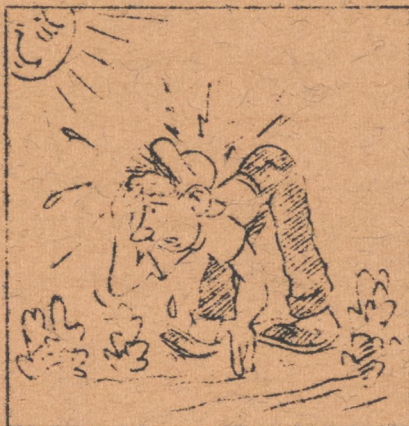


Indefinite Leave is permission to leave a relocation center and to resettle outside of the military areas. Indefinite leave does not expire. American citizens and aliens both are eligible for indefinite leave. Leave will be granted to citizens who are unquestionably loyal, and to aliens who are friendly to the United States.

Persons granted indefinite leave may settle anywhere outside of the military areas restricted to persons of Japanese ancestry, except for one or two small areas where there is already a large number of Japanese, and where additional Japanese might arouse public sentiment.

UNDER PRESENT PROCEDURES persons with clearances may obtain indefinite leave from the Project Director and travel permits from the local military authorities as soon as he has: (1) an invitation to a hostel; or (2) a definite offer of work; or (3) approval of a field office to come into a specified area to look for work; or (4) an invitation from friends or family who are resettled.

Certain PAROLEES can relocate under certain conditions when proper arrangements are made with the U. S. District Attorney and the Immigration authorities. (The Relocation Office has full information about this.)



SEASONAL LEAVE restricts the evacuee to the county for which the leave is issued and requires notice to the nearest W.R.A. field officer of changes in employment. INDEFINITE LEAVE does not carry such restrictions. This makes it possible for the evacuee to take advantage of new work opportunities that might present themselves.

The W.R.A. has a number of offices throughout the United States to assist in finding employment for evacuees. These offices are ready to assist evacuees should they have difficulty of any kind. At present there are forty-four offices throughout the United States. (See map in middle of booklet.)

Functions of the Regional Relocation Offices

They (a) direct and coordinate field offices: (b) act as intermediaries for the relocation centers, the Regional

and Field Relocation Offices, the War Manpower Commission, the United States Department of Agriculture, state and county officials, etc.; and for employers and evacuees. They (c) carry on public relations work; (d) determine unfavorable communities from the reports of the field officers and relay such information to the Project Directors; (e) keep records of all evacuees in the territory and their employment status; (f) analyze employment opportunities and send such data to the Vocational Retraining Committee in Washington; and they (g) assist field offices when incidents or political flare-ups occur.



Functions of the Field Relocation Offices

They (a) investigate employment offers in order to maintain fair standards of housing, wages, and working conditions; and (b) maintain good labor relations and mediate disputes between employers and evacuees should such disputes occur. They (c) ascertain local community sentiment; and where advisable do public relations work, they will (d) give or arrange for educational talks, publicity to church groups, to the press, farmers' and business men's organizations and to public officials. They will also (e) aid the evacuee in keeping employment and (f) assist in social adjustment to the problems incident to resettlement.

Definite Work Assured

Job opportunities have resulted from the work done by the various governmental offices and private organizations. You will find a list of these opportunities in the Relocation Office at 1-2-2. Employment offers are also listed in the weekly bulletins and in the Free Press.

All arrangements for resettlement must be made through the RELOCATION OFFICE. If no suitable employment is avail-



able, you may file requests for specific types of work. You may arrange for employment privately, but your prospective employer must have his offer cleared through the nearest W.R.A. Relocation Office, which in turn will notify the Leave Officer at your relocation center.

Where the Regional and Field Offices feel that there is a definite demand for certain types of work, arrangements may be made in most cases through the Relocation Office for indefinite leave to the area. At present Chicago will take two stenographers, and two couples and three girls for domestic work each week; and definite employment and temporary housing will be arranged. This arrangement is similar to and supplements the arrangements made through the HOSTELS.

Hostels

In cooperation with and endorsed by the W.R.A., a number of hostels, sponsored by various church groups, have been established.

The Chicago hostel of the American Friends Service Committee has been in operation since February. The following summary of its services and facilities will illustrate the services offered by the hostels.



What Is a Hostel?

The hostel is a large home where 12 to 20 evacuees at a time will live together to look for work and for permanent housing. The Friends' Chicago hostel is a comfortably

furnished building, with six bedrooms, two bathrooms, a large parlor, two dining rooms, kitchen and laundry room.

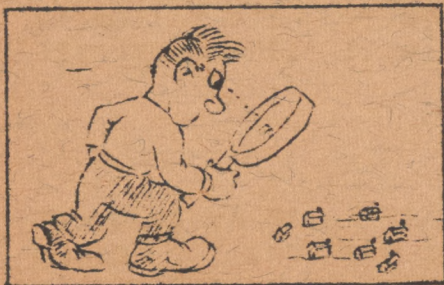
To help pay for food and maintenance of the hostel, you will be charged a dollar a night; children under ten will be charged 50¢.

After you have found definite work, adults will be charged a dollar and a half a night and the children seventy-five cents. This is to encourage you to leave the hostel to make its services available to a new resettler.

Your host and hostess will be Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fort, director and housemother, respectively. Miss Aiko Fujikawa, formerly of Manzanar, is a qualified dietician in charge of meals. A representative of the hostel will meet you at the train. The hostel will care for your children while you look for work. You will be assisted in securing employment and in finding suitable housing. You will be introduced to the educational, cultural, religious, and social life of your neighborhood.

When You Begin Looking for Work

The Friends maintain an employment office in Chicago which is open to the use of all evacuees in the Chicago area and is working with the W.R.A. and the U.S. Employment Service. The Friends employment office is under the directorship of Joseph Brown, 189 West Madison Street. If he feels that another agency will be more helpful, he will introduce you to the Y.W.C.A., the United States Employment Service, the W.R.A., and other appropriate agencies. Other hostels offer similar services.



Looking for Housing

In Chicago, housing news is combed from advertisements, club news, dormitories, and private sources. Rents and locations are studied by a kind Baptist lady, Mrs. Muriel Ferguson, who will help the

newcomer to find the most convenient home after his employment is decided. She may be contacted through the hostel.



Family Resettlement

The hostels are ideal for family resettlement. Direct contact makes it possible to choose employment more carefully, and the selection of your permanent home is made simpler by the help of Mrs. Ferguson in Chicago, and of like people in other cities.

Some family groups which have gone to the hostels include: A grandfather, two couples and a child; three grown-up children and their parents; a couple, two brothers and a child; and a mother and father with five children.

To Make Applications to the Hostels

Select the hostel you want to go to, and file an application for employment and for reservation at the hostel. (See below for lists of hostels and representatives.)

When You Receive Your Invitation

An invitation to the hostel is equivalent to an offer of employment. You will receive indefinite leave to the hostel from the Project Director, and the travel permit from the local military authorities. If you need financial assistance, you are eligible for the W.R.A. travel assistance grant.

Hostel Directory

American Friends' Service Committee Hostels (see Miss Helen Ely at 1-4-4 or Miss Martha Job at 1-4-1)

Mr. Robert Fort, Director
A.F.S.C. Hostel
350 W. Belden Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

A.F.S.C. Hostel
2820 Winslow Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Brethrens Service Committee Hostel (see Miss Libby Gratch at
the Relocation Office 1-2-2):

Mr. Ralph Smeltzer, Director
Brethren Hostel
Bethany Biblical Seminary
3435 West Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois

American Baptist Home Mission Society Hostels:

Max I. Frazen, Director
Baptist Hostel
2429 Prospect Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Relocation Hostel
Baptist Seminary
30th and Armstrong
Kansas City, Kansas
(For men only)

Other Hostels:

Mr. Shoji Osato, Director
Mutual Service Center
337 North Wells Street
Chicago, Illinois

Miss Stella Scurlock, General Secretary
Y.W.C.A.
Ninth and High Streets
Des Moines, Iowa
(For women only)

Relocation Hostel
Christian Training Institute
Kansas City, Missouri
(For women only)

Other hostels are being established continually.

Job Questions

What Kinds of Work?

Almost all types of jobs are available or can be found, including opportunities for fishermen, cannery workers, bartenders, salesclerks, farmworkers, bookkeepers, teachers, printers, and many others.



Engineers, accountants, and other professional people, who could find employment only in West Coast fruit stands and in similar menial tasks, are now being employed in the Middle West in fields for which they were trained. Cultural and professional equality for the nisei and their children appears possible in the Middle West, while in most cases it was not on the West Coast.

What Are the Qualifications?

Because of manpower shortages, qualifications in general are lower now than they were before. Jobs are available to the experienced and the inexperienced and to both men and women.

Training facilities in war industries and agriculture are being encouraged and aided by the War Manpower Commission. It is now increasingly common for inexperienced workers to be placed on the company payroll and assigned full time training.

Unions?

If the resettler is to take a union job, the W.R.A. makes certain that the labor union involved will accept the evacuee before the job is approved. In most instances it

is not necessary to pay union fees until after you start to work.

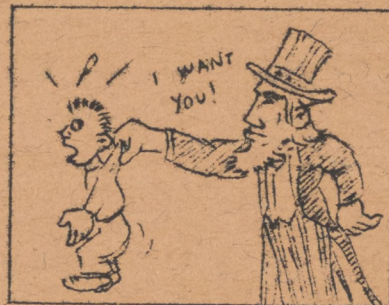


Job Freezing?

The War Manpower Commission will consider evacuee workers as any other worker. You may be frozen on your job, but it will only be in essential positions and when all others in like position and localities are frozen at their job.

Draft?

When the Selective Service Act is again extended to Nisei, your status will be no different from that of any other American, whether you remain in camp or resettle.



Guarantee for Pay as Advertised?

The Director of the War Relocation Authority may be able to help if you are being paid less than prevailing wages or if working conditions are clearly unjust or unsatisfactory.

New job offers are checked before they are approved by W.R.A. Although occasionally there have been complaints that wages offered for seasonal work are misrepresented, there has not been any complaints regarding salaries or wages for permanent relocation offers.

Older Women?

There are many favorable job opportunities for women in their 30's and 40's. Many women who have never worked before are now working.

Family?

You can resettle first and prepare a place for your

family and call for them when preparations are completed. In the meantime they will live here as before. You do not have to pay for their room and board. If in your absence no one in the family is able to work, your family will receive clothing allowances.

Where Do You Want to Live? Country? City? Town?

Central Utah

Farming for resettlers in family groups is promising. Apples, cherries, apricots, peaches, berries, tomatoes, celery, peas, asparagus, corns, and carrots are some of the crops raised.



Montana and Wyoming

"Communities are tolerant and many opportunities are open for conscientious workers to operate farms. There are numerous farms that lack tenants and would provide an excellent start for some people."

"Proper discretion while working and visiting in the communities will insure continued favorable sentiment...."

"Workers should get steady employment through the season as many kinds of farm work will be available in the various crops."

The above report was given to the Heart Mountain Sentinel by two former evacuee farm men who visited the Sheridan and Lovell districts in Wyoming; Bridger, Billings, Forsythe, Sydney, Miles City, and Fardin in Montana.

Scottsbluff, Nebraska

The North Platte area in Nebraska is an agrarian and

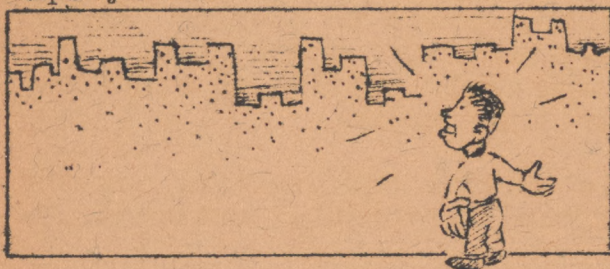
industrial community handling principally potatoes, beans, sugar beets, onions, dairy, and poultry. There is work in shipping, packing, and grading. Low cost electricity and dependable irrigation are available.



Many other desirable farming areas are open for resettlement.

City Life

Cities offer the advantages of a large metropolis--varied employment opportunities, specialized types of work, technical schools and academic schools, universities, parks, museums, entertainment facilities, churches of all denominations, large shopping districts, etc. Dairy farms, wool industries, ceramics, fuel, metallurgy, airplanes and airplane parts, bakery goods, clothing, drugs, fertilizer, furniture, meat packing, enamelling, printing, lens grinding, paper production, etc., offer every possible type of employment.



Cities and industries are concentrated in the eastern and middle-western states around the Great Lakes. In these seven or eight states are most of the industrial cities with current labor shortages or

anticipated labor shortages in the next six months. The W.R.A. has divided this area into smaller territories and maintains a number of Regional and Field Offices to cover them.

Columbus, Kansas City, Indianapolis, and other cities with diverse and stabilized industries will average lower incomes but also lower living costs.

In cities like Detroit wages are higher, but cost of living is also high. These cities are in area #1 of the

the current acute labor shortage. Detroit, the motor center, has turned to the manufacturing of aeronautical equipment, munitions, tanks, trucks, and guns. It continues also in pharmaceuticals, salt, paints, and seeds.

Chicago, like Los Angeles, is in area #2. Although labor shortages are expected in this area in six months, there are many job openings now. Housing, though sometimes hard to find, is available--but often not as good as the evacuee expects. Food costs for the person who "eats out" are around a dollar to a dollar and a half a day. With good budgeting a family of four can get along on twelve dollars a week if they do their own cooking. For the average family of four, however, the cost might be a little higher. Chicago is warm, but as in other eastern and middle western cities, men wear ties and coats; no sport clothes.

CITIES IN THE EASTERN DEFENSE AREA

With the opening of the Eastern Defense Area to job relocation, a number of organizations have been established in New York City and Boston to aid resettlers. The Community Service Society, Y.W.C.A., and Y.M.C.A., Travelers' Aid Society, the Federation of Churches, and the Advisory Committee for Japanese Americans are among the groups co-operating with the W.R.A.

New York Area

The Advisory Committee for Japanese Americans will furnish necessary information and guidance for those planning to resettle in the New York area. The committee has among its activities the meeting of trains, securing of suitable lodgings, and the offering of counsel and hospitality.



In addition to the Advisory Committee, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City, will aid the resettler. A bulletin issued by this organization dated February 3, 1943,



Map showing
W.R.A. REGIONAL and FIELD OFFICES

REGIONAL OFFICES INDICATED BY CAPITAL LETTERS.

FIELD OFFICES INDICATED BY LOWER CASE LETTERS.



WESTERN DEFENSE AREA



EASTERN DEFENSE AREA





states in part as follows: "When Japanese actually arrive in a new community they may need assistance on such problems as housing and the opening of normal channels of social intercourse. The Y.W.C.A. will want to join other agencies in offering such assistance." Y.W.C.A.'s in many other cities are actively cooperating with the resettlement program.

Up to now the influx of resettlers into New York and other eastern areas has been rather limited, but Robert Cullum, W.R.A. officer for the New York area, reports that several thousands might eventually be expected into the eastern states and several hundred into New York and vicinity.



In regard to the availability of jobs in the New York area, the Advisory Committee for Japanese Americans reported recently that "the telephone is busy with calls from prospective employers looking for help....Even the War Relocation Office in the city has asked that people refrain from flooding it with appeals for such help. We think that those who come from the Relocation Centers to settle in these parts will not have difficulty in finding suitable employment."

Employment inquiries should be addressed to:

Mr. Robert M. Cullum, Relocation Supervisor
War Relocation Authority
Room 1410
50 Broadway
New York City, New York

Other information and counsel may be obtained from:

Advisory Committee for Japanese Americans
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, New York.

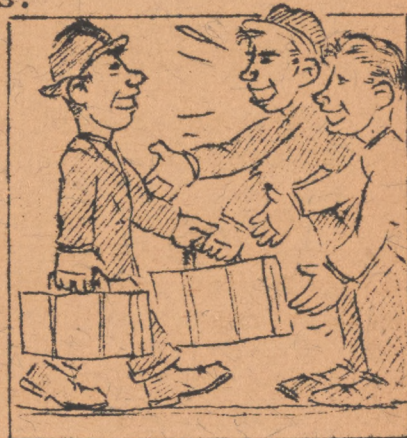
Boston Area

"With the increased number of employment opportunities being opened up in New England by Roger F. Clapp of the War Relocation Authority Office, a group of New England people have established a Hospitality Committee to assist those coming into this area.

"Organizations represented in the formation of this hospitality group include the Unitarians, the Congregationalists, the League of International Women, Travelers' Aid, the YMCA, the International Institute, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Friends, the WRA, the Council of Social Agencies and other similar organizations.

"Newcomers will be met, short-time hospitality in friendly homes provided, opportunities to meet other Japanese Americans arranged, and permanent housing located.

"Meanwhile the committee also intends to work in creating a friendly public attitude. In an area where almost no Japanese have lived before, the prejudices of some other areas are not present and a genuine cordiality may be expected.



"Members of the organizing committee will be glad to carry on correspondence with anyone seeking facts about life in New England. The members, who may be addressed at 1702 Post Office Building, Boston 9, Mass., are Mrs. Martha Helen Elliott, Patricia Parmelee, Mrs. Edgar Seeler, Mr. C. C. Beasley and Rev. Francis G. Ricker."

ALL APPLICANTS FOR RESETTLEMENT TO THE EAST COAST AND GULF COAST STATES MUST OBTAIN SPECIAL CLEARANCE FROM THE EASTERN DEFENSE COMMAND.. INQUIRE AT THE RELOCATION OFFICE.

Travel Assistance Grants

The W.R.A. Travel Assistance Grant helps the evacuee to meet the cost of transportation and also the initial expenses for subsistence.

It will be given to any needy evacuee who has been granted indefinite leave to accept employment, to go to a hostel, or to join his family outside the center. It is an outright grant and need not be repaid. The grant will be given only once to each member of a family.

Application blanks may be obtained from Miss Cushion of the RELOCATION OFFICE.

The total cash resources of the family are taken into consideration.

WRA feels that a person or family should have coachfare plus \$3.00 per day, per person, while traveling, plus subsistence expense at place of employment to \$50.00 for wage earner, plus \$25.00 for one dependent or plus a total of \$50.00 for two or more dependents. If the family does not have this money the WRA will provide enough to make up the difference.



EXAMPLE NO. 1 For a Family Consisting of One Person

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Coachfare----- | \$ 50.00 |
| Meals enroute @ \$3.00 per day, per person--- | 9.00 |
| Subsistence expense at place of employment--- | 50.00 |
| | <u>\$109.00</u> |
| Total cash resources of the person----- | 100.00 |
| Total of Grant----- | <u>\$ 9.00</u> |

EXAMPLE NO. 2
For a Family Consisting
of Two Persons



| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Coachfare----- | \$100.00 |
| Meals enroute @ \$3.00 | |
| per day, per person--- | 18.00 |
| Subsistence expense at | |
| place of employment--- | 75.00 |
| | <u>\$193.00</u> |

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Total family cash | |
| resources----- | 189.00 |
| Total of grant----- | <u>\$ 4.00</u> |

EXAMPLE NO. 3
For a Family Consisting
of Three Persons



| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Coachfare----- | \$150.00 |
| Meals enroute @ \$3.00 | |
| per day, per person--- | 27.00 |
| Subsistence expense at | |
| place of employment--- | 100.00 |
| | <u>\$277.00</u> |

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Total family cash | |
| resources----- | 227.00 |
| Total of grant----- | <u>\$ 50.00</u> |

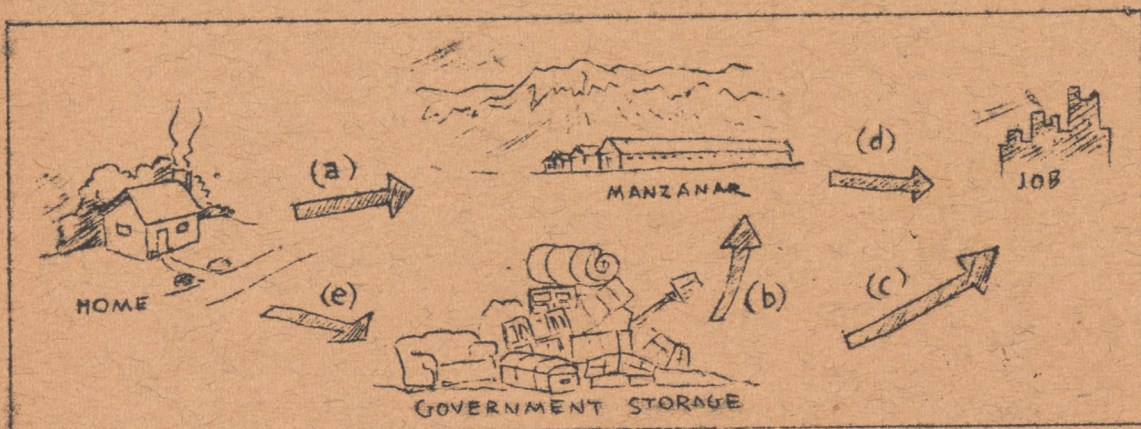
Where there are more than three persons in the family, additional coachfare and money for meals enroute will be provided, but \$100.00 is the maximum allowance for subsistence at place of employment.

When a wage earner plans to go out first and have his family join him later, only the wage earner's part of the grant is made when he leaves the center. The rest of the grant will be paid when the family actually leaves.

Shipment

Under present W.R.A. provisions, you are entitled to one free transportation of your personal effects and household goods.

Included under the term household goods and personal effects are stoves, beds, refrigerators, radios, and all possessions not of business nature. (Automobiles, farm equipments, saleable commodities must be moved at personal expense.)



Move (a), (b), or (c) will be made at government expense. Move (d) will be made by the government only when proof can be shown that either (a) or (b) was paid by you.

For each family that has used move (a) or (b), the government will pay for the expense of moving articles not in excess of five hundred pounds to the first point of relocation.

When necessary, packing and crating will be done at government expense.

Storage

The storage of goods in camp warehouses is discouraged because space and facilities are limited and the fire hazard high. It is recommended that goods be left with family or friends.

Can You Come Back?

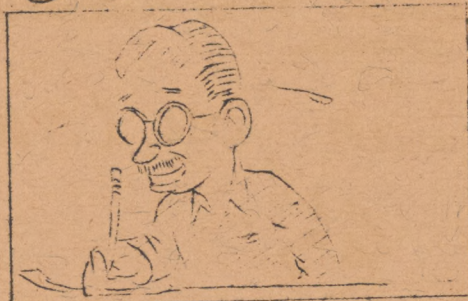


"Return to a relocation center is possible but not encouraged. When you leave a relocation center on indefinite leave, it is assumed that you wish to relocate and do not intend to return. The assistance of public welfare agencies described in the preceding paragraph has been arranged for in order that persons encountering temporary financial difficulties may secure help which will enable them to live permanently outside relocation centers. However, as long as relocation centers are maintained, a person on indefinite leave may return and reenter a relocation center if he finds it impossible to maintain employment or residence elsewhere and the circumstances otherwise warrant a return. Persons on indefinite leave wishing to return to a relocation center should get in touch with the relocation supervisor serving the area where they are residing. If no means of maintaining residence outside the center which is acceptable to the evacuee can be found, the relocation supervisor will contact the project and arrangement for return will promptly be made. If you return to a relocation center from indefinite leave and wish to leave again, you will not be eligible the second time for financial assistance from the War Relocation Authority for travel."

Alien Travel

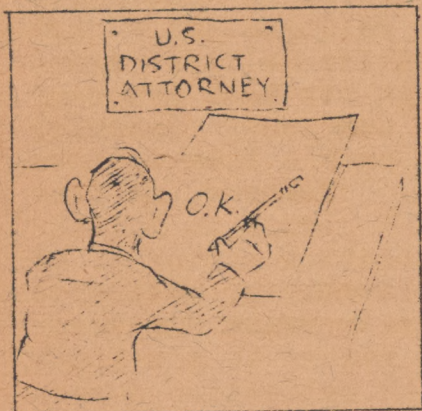
The steps necessary for the initial move from the relocation center to the community named on the indefinite leave are the same for aliens as for all evacuees.

Aliens must notify the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigations of the change of address.



Subsequent Moves

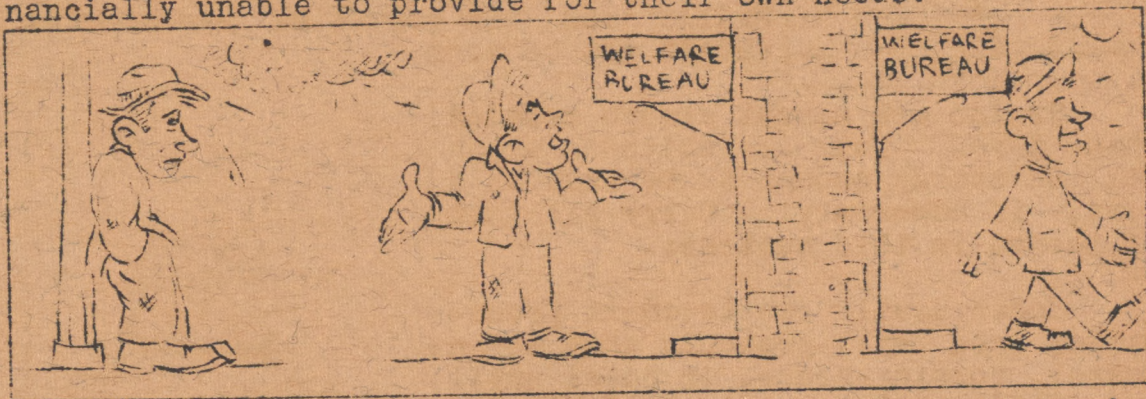
For any subsequent move, either for trips or for change of residence, an alien must file in writing a statement to the United States Attorney in his district. The U. S. Attorney must receive this travel notice seven days prior to his departure. The notice must be a detailed statement covering purpose of trip, persons to be visited, proposed intermediate and final destinations, intended date of departure, intended date of return, and the addresses or address at which the alien may be found.



If within the seven days, the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigations finds no reason why the particular trip or the change of residence will endanger the national security, the U. S. Attorney will stamp or write an endorsement on a copy of the statement which the alien will carry on his trip. (For detailed information, see "Regulations Controlling Travel and Other Conduct of Aliens of Enemy Nationalities," a copy of which is given to every alien who leave the center.)

Help! Emergency!

The WRA will not be responsible for medical or other assistance to evacuees outside Relocation Centers. But if you need funds to pay for essential medical care or if you need other emergency financial assistance while away from the center, GO TO THE NEAREST LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCY IMMEDIATELY. Arrangements have been made by the Social Security Board with the state public welfare agencies to provide such emergency assistance to evacuees who may be financially unable to provide for their own needs.



Federal funds have been set aside to assist those who have been forced to leave their homes as a wartime measure, and who get into financial difficulties in their efforts to reestablish themselves.

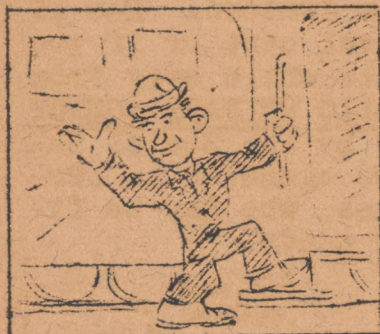
Aid is administered by local welfare boards under an arrangement worked out between the Social Security Board and the W.R.A.

It is not necessary to have the usual legal residence requirement to receive assistance.

For Evacuees Newly Arrived in Town

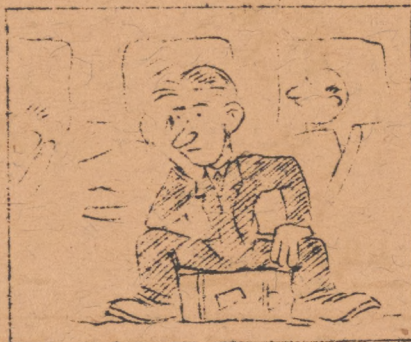
If you have lost all your money or need other help, go to the Community Chest Headquarters, the Y.W.C.A., the Y.M.C.A., or the Travelers' Aid Society at the depot, or to the office of the W.R.A., if there is one in the community.

Travel Tips



Trains are probably dusty and old. Travelers are advised to wear clothes which will keep the dust and soot from being too noticeable. Colored shirts and blouses are helpful in making persons appear neat. Men should wear plain clothes with necktie; women wear plain, comfortable suits or dresses. Frills and non-essential accessories should not be worn.

Trains are almost always crowded these days. Take one suitcase which will be sturdy enough to be used as a seat, if necessary. Carry all that is needed in this suitcase.



Under usual resettlement procedures, you will probably stay at a hostel, rooming-house, or hotel until you find employment. Bedding and linen are supplied, so that you need not have them on hand. Those leaving for domestic or farm work will usually find their rooms furnished.

Check all excess baggage: trains have very little extra space, and porters may not be available to carry the baggage. Better yet, send ahead all bedding and excess baggage to some known address.

Private typewriters to be shipped or carried by resettlers should be tied down to prevent damage. If you cannot do this yourself, take the typewriter and 4 to 6 yards of soft twine to 1-9-1 or to 33-11-3.

When changing lines or carriers, check your baggage to see that pieces have not been forgotten and left unloaded. When you get off the bus in Reno or Mojave, claim all your baggage, see that it is taken to the railway station, and

To check your baggage, take your bags to the baggage room. If a porter is available, he may take them for you. Get receipts for the checked articles; find out where and how you are to call for them.

Since military personnel make up the major portion of the passengers and have priorities on the car-diner, it is advisable to carry your first meal in lunch form. Your other meals can be obtained by buying box lunches on the train or by eating during half-hour stops. If you intend to eat in a cafeteria, be sure you know when the train is leaving and how to get back to your own car. Trains may run out of drinking water; cokes and soft drinks at the station stops are good substitutes.



Tips are expected. They are, roughly:

- 10¢ for each bundle carried by the Red Cap at the station,
- 10¢ to 25¢ to the porter for carrying an ordinary amount of baggage, for sending telegrams, buying cigarettes, newspapers, etc.;

25¢ to 50¢ at the end of the trip if he has served you often; and

50¢ a night for berth service on Pullmans.

Use your discretion.

Pillows for coaches cost from 10¢ to 25¢ a night, according to the line you are on.



If you are taking children, have a planned system of entertainment. Take quiet games and books: wrap them as gifts to be used one at a time. Keep the children occupied and quiet.

Traveler's Checks are a safe and convenient way to carry your travel expense money. They are acceptable as cash and are non-transferable. You may buy them at the Consumer Enterprises Office, 1-6-4.

If by accident, you lose all your money, you may ask for help at the Travelers' Aid Society, the Community Chest Agencies, the Y.W.C.A., or the Y.M.C.A.



Taxicab is the most convenient method of transportation in a new community, especially if you have several pieces of luggage. Taxi rates are usually lower than in Los Angeles; tips are normally ten per cent of the fare.

Hotels are filled to capacity in most cities. If you intend to stay at one of them, make reservations ahead of time. When you arrive, you will register at the desk. Sign your full name (Miss or Mrs., if you are a woman), city, and state of your last residence (that is, Manzanar, California).

A boy will take your bags and the key to your room. Tip him about 25¢.

When you are ready to leave, phone the desk and tell them when you wish to have your bags taken downstairs. Give a tip to the boy again when he has carried your things to the lobby.

Leave a tip for the chambermaid to compensate for the services you have received.





Approximate travel time:

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Ogden, Utah..... | second night |
| Cheyenne, Wyoming..... | third morning |
| Omaha, Nebraska..... | third night |
| Chicago, Illinois..... | fourth morning |
| New York, New York..... | fifth morning |

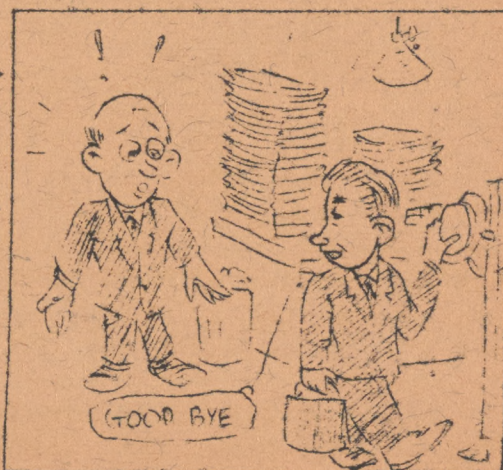
Bus fare to Reno, \$6.55.

Train fares from Reno:

| | <u>Intermediate</u> <u>Class</u> | <u>Coach</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Ogden, Utah..... | \$14.59..... | \$12.00 (approx.) |
| Cheyenne, Wyoming..... | 27.80..... | 23.00 (approx.) |
| Omaha, Nebraska..... | 41.68..... | 37.11 |
| Chicago, Illinois..... | 55.24..... | 47.80 |
| New York, New York.... | 86.04..... | 66.70 |

A Word to the Wise

When you choose your job, choose carefully. In Manzanar you could try your hand at many jobs, but it cannot be so on the outside. Changing jobs unnecessarily lowers your rating as an employee. Poor impressions discourage the employment of other evacuees.



When you accept a job, the employer expects you to remain on the job for a reasonable length of time. This is very important and you should keep it in mind.

If you plan to go to school, or if you plan to get a more specialized type of work later, there should be an understanding at the time of employment.

When you arrive in town, do not call at business offices to see your nisei friends. Visiting in office buildings is tolerated in camps, but in any normal community it is rude and unethical.

Nearly all of you will be newcomers to a community. Like all good travelers you should go with an understanding of customs and standards which may be different from those of your former home town. You will need to determine them



for yourself. In nearly all cases men's and women's clothes will be different from those of California. They are more conservative. Sport wear is seldom seen on the streets; suits and ties are **usually** required of men. Zoot suits are definitely frowned upon; they may even bring trouble. Dress so that you will not be conspicuous.

Bunching people or vegetables always made them more noticeable. It is possible to keep your friends without congregating in public places.

It is generally agreed that concentrated groups of Japanese was one of the factors that resulted in the evacuation. This can be avoided only by individual action.

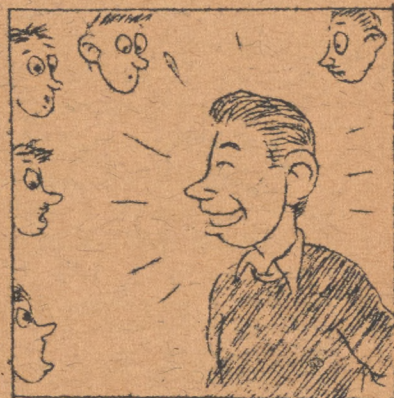
Make friends generally and not with any distinct groups. It will be harder but you will be rewarded by better understanding between you and your community, and by

new interests and new friends.

Just as travel-wise Americans seldom speak English and are not conspicuously Americans on trains and in public places abroad, so it is more judicious to be American in America.

If people stare at you, try smiling at them; it may surprise them, but they will like you for it.

Purchases of land, property, or business enterprises should be delayed until the buyer is familiar with the community and can make a sound judgment regarding possibilities for the eventual success of his venture.



Before you leave, make a list of W.R.A. Relocation Offices, the address of the Y.W.C.A. or Y.M.C.A. and any of the other agencies in contact with the evacuees and with the public. Then you will not go out friendless. These addresses may be found at the RELOCATION OFFICE, 1-2-2; or at the ADULT EDUCATION, 7-1-1.

Arrangements for the refund of your Cooperative Enterprises membership may be made at the accounting office of the Manzanar Cooperative Enterprises. Leave your forwarding address with Mrs. Iwata at the reception desk. Your membership fee will be sent to you on completion of the necessary clerical work.

A Social Plan for Minority Groups

(An Excerpt from a Letter of O. D. Richardson)

A minority group, racial or religious, never gets quite fair treatment. Unfair treatment causes hatred, and hatred causes more unfair treatment. This condition is dangerous to the United States for it is the negation of our religion and our democratic principles. It is dangerous to any

minority, for history is full of examples of minority groups who became "untouchables." but until a minority group decides to break the fatal circle with an intelligent plan, and find leaders who can persuade their people to follow that plan, there can be no remedy. Equality cannot be given or legislated. It must be won, and won by some careful plan, well conceived, and followed vigorously for at least a generation.

Axiom: People will trust you and accept you, in time, if you conform to the folk-pattern: that group of customs which make the Americans Americans, the Chinese Chinese, the Russians Russians, the Romans Romans. These customs often seem odd, but there is always a good reason for them in the life of that particular people.

Don'ts for Racial Minorities:

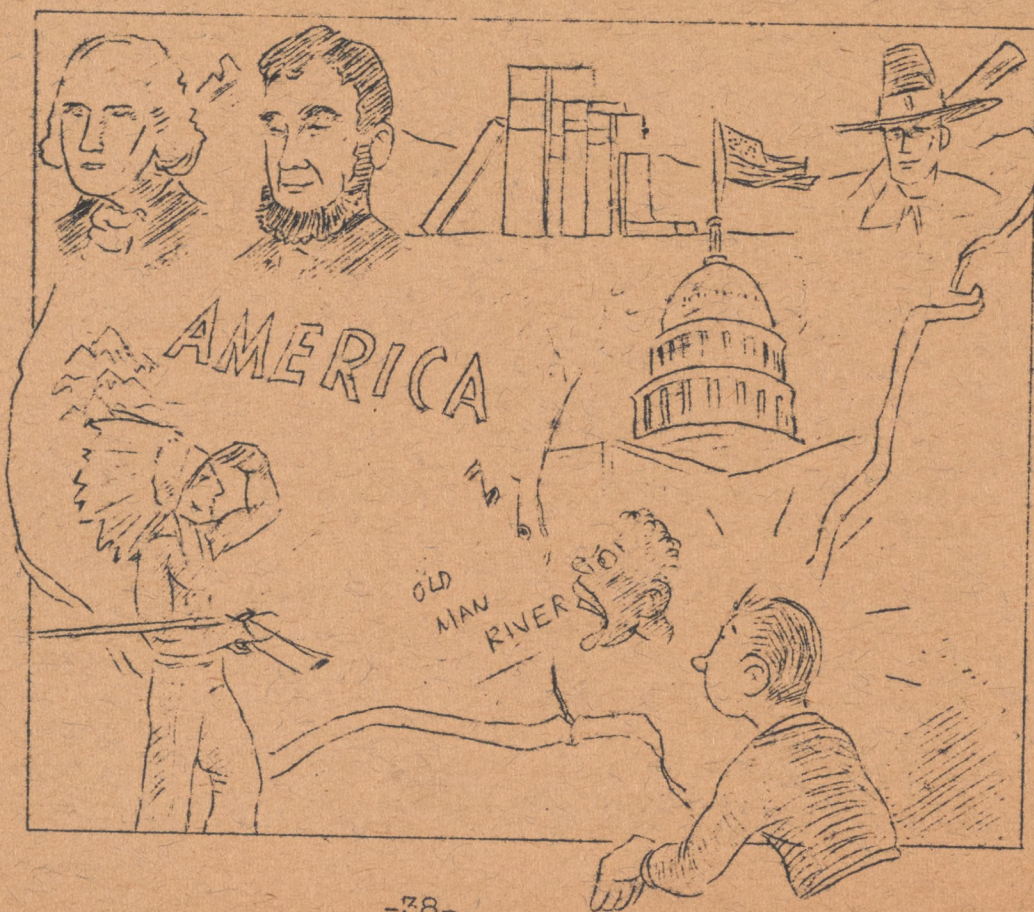
1. You must decide which of the customs of a country are merely a passing fashion, and which are the roots of its character. No one can become an American (though lots have tried) by learning to jitter-bug, drive a car, to neck in quiet lanes, drink ice cream sodas, heat a house with an automatic gas furnace or get a divorce.
2. You cannot become an American by imitating the habits of people who are not respected by the best of the Americans.
3. America has quite a reputation in Europe and Asia as a place where people care only for making money. Some immigrants imagine they are fitting into the life of this country when they come here just to make money. They soon find that people who come here just to make money are very much disliked. America is something you must belong to, not something you purchase. People who try to make money without "belonging" soon find that other people make it hard for them to make money, and treat them with hostility. Sometimes the immigrant calls this racial discrimination. It is not

racial discrimination. It will happen in any country and in any group where people get the idea that a stranger wants to share the best they have without being one of them, and by that I mean acting as they act, suffering when they suffer, giving when they give.

4. Do not earn your money here and plan to spend it abroad.
5. Live in as good a house as the older Americans who make what you do.. If you live in a shack or hovel, the Americans will argue that you are trying to reduce the standard of living, or that you are sub-human and do not want to live decently, or that you are not living in America at all, but are saving your money to spend abroad in some foreign land. They will not like you for any one of these.
6. Do not put off learning English.
7. Do not throw away your money, especially on cheap goods.
8. Never lose respect for the people of your ancestry and the things they have accomplished. The Americans have no use for people who act ashamed of their parentage, and who try to become Americans in six months. They believe that such persons are either dishonest or too shallow to be a credit to any nation. Becoming an American is a gradual, slow process. We are proud of our ancestors, and do not respect those who are not proud of theirs. We think too well of ourselves to believe that any person can become one of us by learning a few wise-cracks, sneering at his forebears, and buying a new suit of clothes.
9. Study the successful Americans carefully, and find out what makes one American popular with other Americans. Then try to win good-will in the same manner.
10. If people are rude to you, and try to make it hard for you to make a living, keep your head. Remember what

you want: fair treatment. You can never gain it by feeling sorry for yourself, or planning for the time when you can be rude and hateful back again.

11. The more you learn about America, its land, peoples, history, songs, books, heroes, the less of a stranger you feel in it. True, many Americans do not know much of these things. Could you expect to be successful in any country by imitating the least successful of its peoples?
12. Never cover hurt feeling with a loud, contemptuous manner.



Why Relocate Now?

As a result of the nation-wide shortage of labor--professional, skilled, and unskilled--and the increasing demand for agricultural workers, opportunities for individual and family resettlement are plentiful now. Very few jobs, if any, will be available immediately after the war. Relocation is perhaps the only feasible way of effecting a permanent readjustment to normal living, for it would be infinitely more difficult to re-establish ourselves in the turmoil and chaos which are certain to prevail following demobilization.

The longer we stay in this artificial community, within the barbed wire enclosure, the more difficult will it be to readjust ourselves in the world where we belong. Here we forget that we have lived among other peoples, that we have worked for our home and food. Self-efficiency and industry, independent thinking and attitudes, work habits--all the qualities necessary to live as self-sufficient individuals degenerate in camp.

This point is aptly brought out by Kirby Page, a keen student of human affairs. Writing in the Christian Century (June 16, 1943, p. 716), he says:

But...however amazing the adjustment the evacuees have made to their strange and fearful situation, morale in the camps is slumping sharply and character is deteriorating. The reasons are plain. No real family life is possible under the conditions of housing found in the camps. The work occupying many of the residents is not of sufficient importance to bring satisfaction, and meaningless labor is demoralizing. Unequal pay for equal work reduces zest and efficiency. ...Parental influence is diminishing with the steady breakdown of the family. Hopelessness and despair are strangling many lives.

Another unwholesome influence of the relocation centers is the effect they have on public sentiment. As

long as we remain a socially distinct minority, confined to relocation areas, greater will be the chances of being the focus of attacks, of creating hate and mistrust, and greater will be the difficulty of winning public support on issues which may become vitally important in the days to come.

We do not pretend that relocation is a simple matter. There are many families and individuals for whom resettlement is for one reason or another impossible. But there are others among us, the majority, whose only impediment to relocation is indecision, uncertainty and fear--fear and uncertainty largely fancied and born of ignorance of the changing world outside.

We have been overly frightened by the higher cost of living, by the difficulty some of our friends have had in obtaining places to live, by new taxes and by rationing, and by the accelerated pace of wartime living. Certainly the immediate discouragements confronting the evacuees when they consider the problem of relocation are very real.

Why, then, should we resettle? There are two ways to look at it. From the short-range point of view, life in the relocation center has some apparent advantages. We are being provided with the minimum physical needs; and recreation and work of one sort or another are available.

But there is a long-range point of view which encompasses the fate of all of us, citizen and alien alike, who believe that our future lies in America. No one can deny that those who leave the relocation center now will be much better prepared to meet post-war problems of employment than those who remain.

Those who choose this sheltered existence for the duration will be left without friends. They will be handicapped by bad work habits, by rusty skills, and by the almost certain deterioration of initiative and self-reliance. They will face the changed world with bewilderment and despair and with the necessity of having to start anew

in the midst of post-war social disorganization, how many of us have the ability and courage to undertake such a venture?

There is no easy way out. Some of us dream of returning to our former communities on the coast. Suppose we were allowed to return to the West Coast tomorrow, or next week what have we to return to? A few of us might have farms or businesses which we could take over again. But what is there for the rest of us? Nothing. What is there for us in Japan? Our future there is just as uncertain as it is in America. True, life in the center provides us with temporary security. But are we to sacrifice future security for whatever security we now have behind the barbed wire enclosure?

Are we afraid to leave, afraid to face the future, afraid to take up again the struggle for existence? How long are we to remain apathetic and blind to our future possibilities?

Evacuation is now a thing of the past. It has been our obligation to follow the course set for us by others, and the course has been a painful and trying one. We should not be expected to forget the discriminations, the prejudices, and the malice that have been directed against us. But at the same time we should not be forever embittered and disgruntled over that which cannot be undone.

Surely our hearts have not been bled into submission. Surely our will has not been broken and our dreams shattered. There is a place for us in America. There is a future for those who are willing to assume responsibilities for it. Temporary hardships might be necessary to win a better tomorrow.

Hon. Joseph C. Grew
Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and
Former Ambassador to Japan

(From an address given at Union College, Schenectady,
N. Y. April 26, 1943)

"The Americans of Japanese origin are an invaluable element in our population; I welcome their presence, and regret the bitter necessity of imposing on a trustworthy and loyal majority of nisei the restraints which are made needful by the bad behavior and evil repute of a minority. There are among Americans of Japanese race as fine people--individually--as you can find anywhere, and many of them are peculiarly anxious to repay America for freedom by making especially arduous efforts in the prosecution of the war. I welcome the policies of our government which are designed to relieve the nisei of discriminatory restrictions as rapidly and as fairly as possible, and I applaud the Army in setting up facilities whereby these Americans will be able to show the world what they are able to do.

"These Americans of Japanese origin are to Japan what you and I are to England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, France and other European countries. They are Americans, but they are also 'the cousins in the New World'. I am proud of my trans-Atlantic cousins, and do not feel myself to be any the less American for that; and I would respect any American of Japanese descent who tried to contribute to our common, free American life those especially good qualities which he may have inherited from his Trans-Pacific origin.

"We in America are in a real sense the apostles of the future; we show the rest of mankind what men of diverse races and cultures can accomplish with a common good will. We Americans of all races and creeds, fight the evils of despotic and selfish militarism. There can be no compromise between ourselves and the arrogant exclusiveness of

self-styled men-Gods of Japan--no more than between ourselves and the self-styled Aryans of Germany. In our war--against caste and privilege, wherever they may exist or occur--the contribution of Americans who are of Japanese descent is of real value; first, because they are living proof of our non-racial free unity; secondly, because they make a valuable and wholesome contribution to the sum total of our American civilization."

"I interested myself for two reasons in the location of seven United States citizens who are of Japanese ancestry on my farm at Olney, Maryland, and on the farm of a neighbor. The first reason is that I believe we should do all that we can to ease the burden that the war has placed upon this particular group of our fellow citizens. I do not like the idea of loyal citizens, no matter of what race or color, being kept in relocation centers any longer than need be. The second reason is that these citizens have a background of farming in California and we need competent farm help badly...."

HAROLD L. ICKES
Secretary of the Interior
April 14, 1943

