

CLIPPINGS FROM PRESS BULLETIN

<u>Date</u>	<u>Article</u>
Oct. 3, 1942	"Public Assistance Department Organized in Unit 2."

A Public Assistance Dept. has been organized for purpose of rendering aid to needy and indigent aged persons 65 years of age or over in Poston 2. Block Magr's Supervisor, Housing and Social Welfare will comprise the new dept. and work together. Dept. will make a survey of needy families and of aged persons in need of financial assistance so an estimate of funds can be applied for.

Oct. 3, 1942	"Poston Red Cross Chapter to Give All Out Aid to Residents".
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Board of Directors of Poston chapter of American Red Cross is carrying out the national red cross program and give an all-out aid to Jap. residents who are in need. Directors numbering 20 are men of long experience and are interested in well-being of city. Enough money has been raised locally to carry on the program, it was announced by Ichiju Motoki, supervisor of Red Cross chapter here. He also announced there will be no financial drive this year.

Oct. 24, 1942	"Welfare Dept. lists cases handled".
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Social welfare dept. of Poston 3 announced that it will handle directly certain cases for all residents here. It was stated that quicker action was forthcoming if people appealed to this dept. instead of to adm.

Cases handled by welfare dept. were listed as follows: transfers from one center to another; mixed marriage complications; housing problems; family matters, relief; child welfare, medical referral; and clothing issuance.

Nov. 4, 1942	"Clothing, Unemployment, Compensation Scripts to be Available Soon".
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Clothing and unemployment scripts will soon be available to Poston residents. Henry Smith, Fiscal Office and R.G. Fister, C.E. head, are now conferring with WRA regional Officers in San Francisco. Mr. Smith is expected to return Friday with full details and forms for script and Administrative staff members here hope to release official news by next week.

CLOTHES ALLOWANCE IN CASH; MOVE TO HASTEN ISSUANCE MADE

PRESS BULLETIN

Nov. 13, 1942, Fri.

VOL. VII NO.4

The first clothing allowances will be issued in cash instead of in "script form", was the report made here after the Ad Staff convened last Wed. morning to set up such a movement in Poston.

A committee consisting of Henry Smith, Moris Burge, Vernon R. Kennedy, and Miss Nell Findley were appointed to work on the plans for "hastening the issuance " of the allowance.

SOCIAL WELFARE FIGURES TOLD

Mary Kirkland of the Social Welfare Department announced today that approximately 300 requests had been handled by the department, including applications for release for reasons of: employment, mixed marriage, requests for public assistance, transfers from Poston to other relocation centers, student relocation, travel permits, family problems, as well as investigations for other departments, both in and out from Poston.

A farewell party was given Thursday night by the Welfare Office of Poston I in Camp 3 for Miss Kirkland, who is expected to leave soon.

PRESS BULLETIN
Sunday, Nov. 15, 1942
VOL. VII, NO. 6

CASH ADVANCES TO BE SPEEDED UP SAYS
FISCAL OFFICER

PRESS BULLETIN
Sunday, Nov. 15, 1942
VOL. VII, NO. 6

"The disbursing department is laboring as hard as possible to speed up the payment of the cash advances," stated Harry W. Smith, Fiscal Officer, yesterday in response to questions submitted by the Unit II Fair Practice committee members and a Bulletin reporter.

"We are hoping to be in Unit II the latter part of this week," he continued, "and will do everything possible to maintain our schedule."

Mr. Smith clarified the situation concerning the number of paymasters here and the amount of their bonds. He asserted that at the present time there is only one paymaster, Charles Taylor, who is bonded at \$25,000. However, the Administration has already applied with the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., for increasing the bond of Mr. Taylor to \$50,000 and also for an additional disbursing agent, also to be bonded at \$50,000.

CLOTHING ALLOWANCE ELIGIBILITY

1. Any person who has worked at least 15 days out of the month.
2. Wives and children of men who are eligible.
3. Any person who is eligible for unemployment compensation.
4. Any dependents of community enterprise workers.
(Workers must work at least 15 days out of the month)
5. Any dependents of Camouflage workers.
(Workers must work at least 15 days out of the month)

Any person who does not come under any of the above classifications, but needs financial assistance may make an application for the same to the public Assistance Division of the Family Welfare Department.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE INSTRUCTION FROM WASHINGTON IN REGARD TO
ELIGIBILITY FOR THE CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.

Administrative Instruction No. 27
Supplement No. 2

Article VIII Clothing Allowances

A. Eligibility and Issuance.

1. Each evacuee who is employed or who is eligible for unemployment compensation shall also receive a supplementary allowance for clothing for himself and each of his dependents. Clothing allowances shall be in the form of cash grants.
2. An evacuee shall be eligible for a clothing allowance at the end of each monthly pay period, if he has been employed or eligible for unemployment compensation during at least 15 days of that month.
3. The clothing allowance shall be paid to the head of the family for himself and all dependents who are not employed or receiving unemployment compensation shall receive their clothing allowances as individuals.

4/20/43

Unemployment Compensation Granted to Injured Employees

50c.
welfare

MINORU SHINTAKU

Eligibility for clothing allowances and public assistances, never satisfactorily understood by the public has been clarified thusly by the Family Welfare Office.

Effective since January 1943, eligibility and issuance of clothing allowances are as follows:

1. Any person who has worked at least 15 days out of a month.
2. Wives and children of men who are eligible.
3. Any person who is eligible for unemployment compensation.
4. Any dependents of Community Enterprises or camouflage workers. (Workers also required to work 15 days).

ISSUANCE

Clothing allowances shall be in the form of cash grants and it shall be paid to the head of the family. For himself and all dependents, not employed or receiving unemployment compensation. All other members of the family who are employed or who are receiving unemployment compensation shall receive their clothing allowances as individuals.

Allotment rate for clothing allowances, pre-determined according to age are: 16 years old and up, \$3.50 monthly; 8 years to 16, \$3.00 and \$2.00 for infant minors.

Any person who does not come under any of the pre-described classifications, but needs financial assistance may make an application for the same to the Public Assistance Division of the Family Welfare Dept. This may be submitted through respective Block Manager's office or directly to the Welfare Office.

Upon application, cases will be taken up to determine each individual's needs for assistance. No definite set rates are established, but on the average, allotments of \$4.15 monthly is said to have been paid out in this category.

In regards to unemployment compensation and its connection with the Public Assistance Division, it is as follows:

Person injured while on working duties, and cannot continue work without due harm to same, or involuntarily unemployed due to illness occurring while engaged in project work, may upon application for unemployment compensation, be given compensation of 60

per cent of the primary classification for which the applicant is registered, for a period of 3 months.

Upon termination of each 30 day period, he must submit a doctor's certificate acknowledging his eligibility. However, if after the end of the 3 month limit, his condition is such that he is still restricted from employment, his case will be referred to the Family Welfare Dept. where he shall be compensated on the same percentage rate as the unemployment compensation until such time, when said person can be determined to be able to achieve employment.

This eligibility also must be certified by a doctor. However, during the period, under public assistance, his eligibility for clothing allowances is eliminated.

Allotment rate for unemployment compensation are \$11.40, or a \$19 salary and \$9.60 on the \$16 salary.

The [★]Poston Chronicle

POSTON, ARIZONA

VOL. XIII NO. 25

July 2, 1943

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LIMITED TO SICK BY NEW RULING

Clarification on the eligibility for unemployment compensation for the evacuees residing on the WRA project has been issued recently, according to Administrative Instruction No.27 (revised) issued May 26, stating that, the compensation will be limited to those unable to work due to illness.

The instruction states:(1) Eligibility of evacuees to receive unemployment compensation shall be limited to those actively engaged in WRA Project employment, who are unable to report to work due to illness and who present a statement from a physician certifying to

this fact. (2) Unemployment compensation shall be paid only after application to, and certification by, the Employment Division.

(3) Certification by the Employment Division shall follow immediately upon determination of eligibility, and after all allowable sick leave has been credited.



△プレスストワーク
廿三碼多 (少年男女)
百碼 (少年男女)
二百碼 (ボーイだけ)
△プレスストワーク
廿三碼多 (少年男女)
△四人リレー
百廿三碼多 (少年男女)
△級 (十六オオ十八オ)
△フリースタイル
五十碼 (男女)
△プレスストワーク 百碼 (男女)
△バックストワーク 百碼 (男女)
一般競走
△フリースタイル
五十碼 百及四百碼 (男)
△四人リレー 百廿三碼半
△プレスストワーク 百碼 (男)
△バックストワーク 百碼 (男)
△四人リレー 四百碼
其他小舟レースや滑輪など
いあるかう日のにがはいは
今から想像するにシムリを
惑する程である

水難予防講習と
其の卒業生
十六名はインストラクター
ランビマス講師により二週間
世時間の全講習は百四十五
ールで八月六日を以て修了し
たのであるが全キヤンプのラ
イフガード廿二名中試験の結
果十六名はインストラクター
資格を得た又全部レニヤラ
イフガードの資格を得た
△第一キヤンプ
Y 藤江 T 蟹江 T 柳田
M 森本 G 室谷 E 中村
S 嶋田 J 鈴木 S 田中
S 植田 H 山本
△第二キヤンプ
S 土手 K 井尾 G 岡
K 坂本 T 高橋 H 山本
△第三キヤンプ
T 濱本 Y 伊藤 T 岩田
M 山根
應急手当法と
其卒業生
前記同様八月六日を以て講習

修了何れも優秀の成績を以て
全部試験にパスしたので、
ランビマス講師は普通講
習生中二割五分以上三割は完
全に洛手するのを常とするに
も不拘ボストン赤十字支部の
成績は大方な誇りである賞
讃の辞を呈した
△第一キヤンプ
H 智崎 T 濱崎 K 堀野
A 蟹江 Y 蟹江 J 金城
G 東原 T 柳田 H 奥中
K 的井 T 小野 坂本
T 後間 N 佐瀬 T 嶋田
T 新宅 S 竹田 S 田中
K 植田
△第二キヤンプ
JT 藤田 T 東岡 T 峰
AA 助金 J 山本
△第三キヤンプ
K 藤本 T 松村 T 高橋
尚又サティフイケートは太平
洋区サンフランシスコ米国赤
十字社から不日到着する筈に
なつて居る

アセミには
カラミシロ・シヨ
寄附一束
金五十三円五仙 五きん 五二八八
金五円宛 川崎友和、江崎三吉
緒方軍曹、佐藤夫人、結城
S夫人、遠藤トモ夫人
金三井宛 仙崎増田は子増田ヨシデ
金三井宛 宮原しげ、伊波園
金二井宛 阿部あきの
金一井宛 濱田弥作、後藤静子
吉原盛、山田豊、本池かへ
K 榎本、K 岡村、新沢吉
太郎、平岡伊之助、倉本榮
太郎、西田慶之進、大田ハ
ナ、西海蔵、岩越千代乃、
新里貫一、松本まき子、黒
川やぶ、中島とよ子、藤井
廣人、比嘉金瓢、平田菊子
中村鶴代、村上清一、小林
数太郎、藤沢玉童蔵、河合
福松、橋岡あさき、池田日
くを、倉本つた代、種本義
雄、池谷すゑ

皆
の
日。本。へ。の。通。信。は。赤。十。字。支。部。で。取。扱。ひ。ま。す

スポーツニ関ス

Vol. II

AMERICAN RED CROSS, POSTON, ARIZONA

No. 12

最も悩みの種である 青年の結婚問題

赤十字結婚相談所新設

転住地の生活が経済的に精神的に限り水た拘束圈内にあるため我々が未だ嘗て殆んど聞いたことのない様ないまはしい種々の問題が起つて来て居る

今其例をあげて見るならは家族の強固なる反對のため二世の結婚が妨けられて居る場合、経済問題のため結婚を躊躇して居る場合、法律問題が関聯する場合、婚姻を過期して配偶者を見出し得ない場合、未婚者が妊娠したこと或は性病等々文字に表はせ難い複雑した而も決して容易な問題が次ぎから次ぎへと起る来る

是等の重大問題を取扱ふために社会部なるものが設けら

であり又思切つて此の難問題を打明けるには社会部では餘りに物足りないのである當局に之を甚だ遺憾として居つた、どのセンターも皆其の悩みを同じとして居ることは偽らざる事実である

以上の理由から当然転住所長ヘッド氏の懇請に難く、ポストン赤十字支部は正現の活動種目以外の然たる地方的社会奉仕事業として高橋支部長は一肌ぬいで乗出し今回新たに結婚相談所を新設して前記の重大問題を解決のため大に斡旋援助する事になつた

赤十字は諸般の場所に特別相談所を設ける等々高橋支部長主任として奉仕するのであるがその相談役としては社会事業に深い経験ある某婦人が適當、総て絶対秘密に取扱ひ便宜上夜間の相談は尤より手紙でも相談に預ることになつて居るから遠慮なく利用されることを切に望みます

執務時間
午前九時半より十一時、午後一時半より四時半まで夜間は約束の時間に執務
△郵便の宛名は
赤十字相談所
RED CROSS POSTON CHAPTER
日本から来た
「親族友人の手紙」
瑞西シエネバの万国赤十字を通じて八月十三及十六の両日約九十通の手紙がポストン赤十字支部へ送附されたので直ちに各クラブへ受取る人々の名前を貼出したが若しまだ受取りぬ人があつたら早く御出下さい、手紙の中には次々の如き涙ぐましいものがある

△その手紙
「みんな体を大切にしていゝ呉れ二月に男子(名前略)生る〇〇の元気で勉強して居る……」

二人共思ひを祈る帰國を切に待つて居る、母も生前二人を待ちこがる、皆へよろしく

第一キヤンプの

水泳大会

若人の血はおどる

赤十字ライフガード主催の水泳大会はいよいよ次ぎの日曜(八月廿九)午後一時半から二十一分の間に於て行はれるが当日の司会者はレー田中氏で興味あるプログラムは多くの人から期待されて居る

プログラム

Ｃ級(十二才以下)

△フリースタイル

廿三碼(少年男女)

六十七碼(ボーイナリ)

(以下裏へ続く)

各バラックへ一部宛
配布して居ます

パートAよりB、Cと順次

御回覧を願ひます

Nov. 11, 1942

"Unit 2 Isseis Meet to Discuss Means of Speeding Up
Payments; Blast Council, Blk. Mags."

At a special emergency meeting of Unit 2 Isseis in the 214 mess hall Monday evening, heated discussions occurred concerning the cash advances and clothing allowance situation.

While blasting the Unit 2 community council and the block managers as being "slow" and inefficient, the various speakers insisted that the matter must be taken into their hands to speed up the payments.

Unable to get together as to the procedure to follow, another mass meeting of the Unit 2 populace has been called for Friday evening.

CLARIFICATION OF ISSEI MEETING IN UNIT 2;

2ND CONFERENCE HELD FRIDAY

PRESS BULLETIN
Sunday, Nov. 15, 1942
VOL. VII, NO. 6

"The underlying motive of the recent Issei meeting held in Unit II has been misunderstood, stated T. Miura, Blk. 222, who was the chairman at the gathering.

"While a few forceful speakers made derogatory insinuations concerning the inefficiency of certain civic organizations as reported in the Bulletin," admitted Mr. Mimura, "my primary purpose in calling the meeting was to discuss the possibilities of lending a helping hand to the council and the block managers in speeding up the payment of the two-months behind cash advances and clothing allowances."

"I am making this statement," said Mr. Miura, "to clarify my status, and that of other well-intentioned Isseis who were instrumental in calling the meeting, as we are fully aware of the efforts being expended by those two bodies."

Friday Meeting

Unit II Administrator James D. Crawford was in attendance at the meeting, held Friday evening, and he explained the procedures being undertaken by the Administration to alleviate as possible the situation created by the tardiness of the cash

advance and clothing allowance disbursements.

As he explained previously to the block managers, Mr. Crawford was reported as saying that the Fiscal and Disbursing departments were doing everything possible to hurry up the payments, possibly to start disbursing by or around Nov. 20th.

No concrete action was reported to have been taken by the assembly. Ten out of a total of fifteen blocks were said to have been represented at the "mass gathering."

Soc! Welfare

WELFARE DEPT. HANDLES CENTER TRANSFERS

8/3/42

To avoid confusion, residents desiring transfers to other projects were requested today to file their applications with the Welfare Department and not at the Leave Office.

It was pointed out that all preliminary arrangements prior to departure on transfers are under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Department.

out there. Well, I
guess we'll freeze this
winter though. They
say that it snow's
here. I've never been
in a snow country be-
cause as you know-it
never did snow much in
Fresno. Some of the
boys from the mess hall
in F.A.C. are here.

Soon some more are
coming this way for
positions as kitchen
help, vegetable men,
cooks help, etc.

Well, thanks again.

Yours truly

/s/ Ray Ikeda

P.S. Have been em-

9/26/43
Soc. Rel. Bd.

Via Nomura, the chairman of the Local Council: The Social Relations Board is still existing, but has not met since we had voted to abolish it and Nelson refused. There aren't any problem to handle right now. The Arbitration Board of the Community Council has never been materialized. They appointed six members but the appointees refused to accept the offers of the Community Council. They said that's too big a job for them. It was only Kawasaki (Block 13 representative to the Local Council and a member of the Community Council) who wanted to be a member and tried hard to make something out of it.

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10/9/43
Social Welfare

The following memorandum was issued by John Powell to the various head of the social service agencies:

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona
October 7, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Social Service Agency Heads
FROM: John W. Powell, Acting Chief of Community Management

OCTOBER 9 -- (7)

SUBJECT: Information Handbook for Block Managers and Social Workers

At a meeting in my office October 6 between members of the Family Welfare Department, Youth Counseling Board, Legal Department, Community Activities Department, and Education Department, it was agreed that a brief information sheet would be prepared for circulation among Block Managers and other persons who deal with social, family, and personal problems. This circular would summarize the services which are offered by the agencies both in the Administration and on the Project to which people ~~may~~ turn for help with problems of a social nature. The services under discussion at present are restricted to those concerned with the welfare of children and young people up to the age of 18.

These agencies include: Family Welfare Department, including services of a Child Welfare Specialist; Public Health Department, which performs many services of medical social work; the Youth Counseling Board; the Marriage Counseling Bureau; the Schools, under a proposed visiting teacher program; the Red Cross; the group work section of the Community Activities Department. Other organized services may be suggested as the plan develops.

In order to prepare this circular, I must ask for a brief statement from your organization regarding services which you have in effect and are performing and which you are prepared to perform if called upon. These would include counseling service, sharing personal services related to health, employment, etc. Only those services of your group should be listed which apply to children and young people, either directly or through intercession with the parents.

When the circular is drafted, it will be submitted to you for your approval before it is issued. Please let me have this information by October 16.

/s/ John W. Powell
John W. Powell
Acting Chief of Community
Management

10/22/43
Social Welfare

There have been many complaints that the residents have not received their clothing allowances for sometime. The last they received in August was for the month of June. ~~The~~ first official action was taken by the Local Council of Unit III a few days ago. They sent a memorandum to the Project Director requesting him to expedite the payment.

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OCTOBER 22 -- (10)

The residents of some blocks in Unit I received their clothing allowances yesterday. These are for the month of July. The rest of camp will recieve their checks in next few days.

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10/26/43

Social Welfare

This morning I saw a long line waiting in front of the cashier's cage

of the Community Enterprises building. (Cf: ~~September~~ October 12, page 3,
paragraph 6) The residents received their cash advances for the month of

OCTOBER 26 — (3)

September and their clothing allowances for July and August in succession in last few days. They have many checks to cash now. I saw a large crowd there last Saturday, too.

The Cashier of the Community Enterprises told me that they are swamped with so many checks that the quota of \$5,000^{cash} a day is not sufficient. They are turning some of them back when they have exhausted with the cash. He complained that many residents (More than you can imagine, he said.)^{are} bring in those checks folded; and the Community Enterprises cannot honor those folded checks. (The Treasury Department in Los Angeles started to send hard, thick, perforated checks to the evacuees, beginning with the July clothing allowances. Each each check is marked with "Do Not Fold".) The evacuee payroll amounts to \$180,000 each month. The Teachers' checks are cashed out there, too. The organization do not have enough roving fund to cash all these checks, as the communication with the Phoenix bank is very poor.

The Community Enterprises also rejected the proposal by the Local Council of utilizing the Camouflage Trust fund and of allowing^{the blocks} to keep the drawing accounts (Cf: September 28, page 1). They complained that it would be^{too} complicated to keep the accounts of transactions; instead they requested to borrow the fund outright for three or four months.

Nomura informed me that the fund has not been released yet. The Southern California Glass Company, the contractor, and the Bank of America refused to release the money^{to withdraw the money} to an organization (The Councils of Poston) in which aliens participate without due permission from the Treasury Department (ibid; line 7). The Project Attorney applied to the Treasury Department for a license, which was received here a few days ago and was in turn transmitted to Los Angeles. He expects that the money will be here very soon.

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OCTOBER 26 -- (4)

The Cashier of the Community Enterprises informed me that he ^{had} received a personal check in the amount of \$500 through a block manager to be cashed. He sent it to the Phoenix bank. Yesterday, the check came back with a notation "unauthorized signature". He ^{had} suspected that this man ^{had} tried to draw money out of some one's else's account by forging his name. "I came across many cases like that in Los Angeles. When a man brags about how much money he has, he is usually poor," he commented. He was a teller in the California Bank and later the cashier of the Sun Produce Company, one of the largest produce houses in Los Angeles.

There were some questions as to the Unemployment Insurance of the project. Ekimoto stated that an evacuee is entitled to sick leave with full pay for the first fifteen days. After the fifteen days he may apply for an unemployment insurance benefit which will be good for the next three months. It will be paid at the rate of \$9.60 for the \$16 class and \$11.40 for the \$19 class. After this period he must apply for a Public Assistance. The application is handled by the office at Block 27 of the Employment Division.

11/9/43
Soc. Welfare

Chairman Nomura reported that an emergency fund of \$869 be established with the balance of the Camouflage Fund after it had been distributed to the blocks. This fund is to be used only in emergency, he said. The motion to the effect was made and seconded. It was carried unanimously.

Nomura announced the following amounts as those which are to be withdrawn by the various block at this time. The ^ablance after this distribution will be loaned to the Community Enterprises as their revolving fund for cashing of checks. (Cf: November 9, page 2)

Block 2	\$100	Block 18	none	Block 37	none
3	100	19	none	38	\$273
4	none	21	\$90	39	100
5	100	22	none	42	none
6	none	26	none	43	288
11	none	27	28	44	none
12	none	28	\$243	45	none
13	290	30	none	46	none
14	267	31	none	53	none
15	75	32	267	54	84
16	100	35	none	59	none
17	none	36	75	60	none

The total of \$2,649 is to be distributed at this time as requested by the various blocks, leaving \$6,482 which will be turned over to the Community Enterprises. Nomura conferred with General Manager Kato and it was decided that ^fcertificates of deposit will be issued to the blocks.

Nomura also reported that at present the Enterprises are using about three thousand dollars as a daily fund for cashing; now they will be able to

NOVEMBER 17 -- (5)

increase it to \$5,000. He also stated that from the October pay, 810 persons were classified into the \$19 class, and these men will receive supplementary pay of nine dollars, that is, three dollars each for July, August, and September, for which they ^{had} received \$16 a month.

11/3/43
502. Welfare.
J. J. J.

The chairman announced that a check was received from the bank in Los Angeles covering the Camouflage Trust fund for Unit I-- some thirteen thousand dollars. The Community Enterprises wishes to borrow ten thousand dollars from this fund (Cf: October 26, page 3) for their revolving fund for cashing of government checks. (In a previous Local Council meeting it was agreed to pay one dollar to each evacuee as the dividend from the trust fund.) A lengthy discussion followed among the councilmen. Some stated that many blocks still have more than one hundred dollars in their block funds and have no immediate need for the money. Some others claimed that a drawing accounts should be established so that the blocks can loan their shares to the Community Enterprises yet they can get any part of the money whenever they need. Nomura informed these men that the organization is not willing to establish the accounts, because it would complicate their books and require one ^{extra} man to handle those transactions alone. To this the councilmen retorted that they could not be convinced that the transactions would complicate their books, because a block would not draw more than once a month -- it would mean only thirty-six transactions for a month for the whole unit. Nomura added also that the Legal Department is very anxious to disperse the money as quickly as possible, because as long as they are acting as the

NOVEMBER 3 -- (9)

trustees they must file the complicated monthly report to the Treasury Department. The matter was referred to the committee on the Community Enterprises. One councilman reported that there are many complaints regarding the cashing of checks. His friends who work on the farm stayed away from his works and came to the Community Enterprises building to cash his checks but the cashier's window was closed. They came there three times before they could get money for their checks. The councilman wanted to know if some way could be worked out to accomodate these people who must work far away from the administrative area.

11/9/43
Mae.

The Unit Coordinator, S. Nomura, announced to the Block Managers that the check for the Camouflage Trust fund has been received. He stated that he knew many blocks which have more than two hundred dollars in their block funds. And many other block do not have immediate needs for the money. He advised them to loan the money to the Community Enterprises to be utilized

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for cashing of the residents' government checks. The Community Enterprises have agreed to let the blocks draw any part at any time, "but don't go out there two or three times a week and draw five dollars and ten dollars. They haven't got enough men to handle them," Nomura warned. He also stressed that those blocks which need their shares immediately must notify the Supervisor and those which need parts must notify the amount to be needed immediately. The manager of 2 reported that the block has only a few dollars in its treasury. The manager of 36 reported that his block is in debt. The manager of 28 stated that she must have the money so that her block may put on Christmas and New Years parties. Several other managers reported that they need parts of their shares.

Nomura reported the following amounts as the respective shares of the blocks, provided that a special rewards are not given to the hospital workers as in the last distribution. (The Local Councils of II and III refused to give a special consideration to the hospital and the Local Council of I is taking an action in conformity with them.)

Block 2	\$249	Block 18	\$253	Block 37	\$241
3	291	19	268	38	273
4	260	21	194	39	296
5	228	22	246	42	240
6	212	26	286	43	288
11	221	27	228	44	248
12	195	28	243	45	250
13	290	30	262	46	253
14	267	31	260	55	250
15	220	32	268	54	284
16	254	35	264	59	267
17	277	36	250	60	234

These figures are based on the population of each block on April 1, 1943, one dollar per capita.

April 13, 1943

Social Relations Board

Via X - 4/25/43.

Members of committee: vice - chair. of T.C.C., vice - chair. of I.A.B. (Kashiyama), one rep. from C.E.C. (K. Matsumoto), one rep. from L.R.B., Buddhist rep. by Rev. Idzunida, Christians rep. by Mrs. Shibata (rep. at large from community), Mrs. Tachibana of 44. (trying to get)

~~One case~~
Their function is to handle small troubles that used to come to attention of C.E.C., e.g. domestic troubles, block troubles, mess hall troubles, etc. C.E.C. could not handle them because so many coming up so decided to form this org. since it was proposed in new Constitution. But since Constitution late in being ratified again in recommendation to joint councils requested its organization before Constitution accepted.

They have handled many cases already.

One case: Woman in blk. 14 (middle-aged) is a devout Xian but has been rather obnoxious in block. Block is divided into 2 camps: Xian + Buddhist. The block council is predominantly Buddhist. The block council recently drew up a petition to oust her from block because "she was detrimental to welfare of block". The woman got wind of this and the following day went about the block getting signatures to a petition not to oust her. The block council then retracted their decision. But matter continued to be bad so the attention of Social Relations Board was called to it. It investigated the block council and the woman separately to patch up the quarrel. Called in the woman first and after extracting the promise from her that she would cooperate more fully with the council called in the block council and informed her of her promise. Affair settled amicably in usual Japanese pattern.

Case of block 54: Case of Mr. Kochi, mandarin instructor.

Due to manpower shortage in block residents of this block had to take turns in washing dishes in the mess hall & in contributing a day's work at the adobe works. at first there were ~~50~~ five dissenters but finally all acceded to block demands except Mr. Kochi, ~~the matter was~~ who claimed these jobs ruined his hands for mandolin playing.

The matter was brought up to the C.E.C. by the indignant block residents who wished to kick him out of the block. The C.E.C. referred it to the Social Relations Board who called in Mr. Kochi and advised him to cooperate in block activities. Kochi finally consented to do so.

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Block 18: Nisei with one child. He fell in love with a married woman of block 46. This ♀ is about 20 yrs. of age & has a husband serving penitentiary sentence in Calif. She has child of 2. They carried affair for some time.

Her parents left for Glendale to their former farm. She followed them later. This man in 2-3 days after her departure followed her to Glendale leaving his family behind him. The block 18 residents broke case over to Social Relations Board and asked it to see what it could do about it since jilted wife cried all day long with baby in her arms. Since guilty pair away from camp S.R.B. could do nothing about it.

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Feb. 1943

S. R. B.

Via X - 4/25/43.

Block 46 has 2 dominant factions — the Golden Bear clique and the non-Golden Bears. The Golden Bears until quite recently controlled block affairs. Claimed by X that during meals the Golden Bears + their families sat on one side of the Mess Hall and had better food than non-Golden Bears. Furthermore, Golden Bears came into kitchen whenever they pleased and utilized kitchen dainties. Thing came to a head when blocks asked by T.C.C. to furnish block volunteers to Adobe Works. Whenever Kurata read off list of blocks not furnishing volunteers block 46 was listed. It happened that block 46 had 5 night watchmen on the adobe project but this was not recognized by Kurata so they finally consented to send volunteers. One night the kitchen crew (Golden Bears) refused to furnish lunches to the night watchmen who are non-Golden Bears. These complained + began agitating vs. Golden Bears in the block. The block council held a meeting subsequently drew up a petition to oust the five night watchmen from the block. The five headed by Ninomiya contacted Evans and requested him not to recognize the petition when it eventually came into his hands. Evans acceded to the request so Golden Bears council led by Tsubamoto took it to Head but here also their intentions were frustrated. Finally took it to C.E.C. which in turn shoved the buck to S.R.B. which began investigating the case. Those abuses came to light and also the fact that intention to evict the 5 persons came from block council + not block residents as a whole. So they refused to honor the petition. So they held a general meeting until

2:00 A. M. (150 eligible voters). By midnight young G +
Minomija's clique grew tired & left. When vote was
taken about 1:30, results disclosed 37-2 in favor of
eviction. They took it up to S. R. B. which claimed
with 150 eligible voters - voting of 39 could be honored.
(# put on ballot so that clique could know who voted in
favor or against.) Today when 2 opposing factions meet
they turn their faces & do not speak to each other.

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Student Relocation

List of schools approved
as of Jan 16, 1943.

Excerpts from letters
of students (unidentified).

Student
Relocation

55
Bd
P

MINUTES OF THE POSTON STUDENT
RELOCATION COUNCIL MEETING

52

July 18, 1942

Names of those attending:

Kikue Takata	Tom Sasaki
- Harry Kita	- Hidemi Ogawa
- Masumi Toyotomi	- Tats Kushida
Fusako Kodani	- Dr. Wm. Takahashi
- Bob Sakai	- Dr. Miles Cary
Marvel Maeda	- Nell Findley
Tee Mikami	

Presiding chairman:

Dr. Wm. Takahashi

Place of meeting:

Mr. Gelvin's office

Dr. Takahashi asked what should be done with the questionnaires. A count was taken and it was found that 101 had sent in the questionnaires. Then the various advisers reported on the activities from their headquarters. It was found that many men students were skeptical about the whole procedure and were reluctant to fill out the questionnaires. They wondered if anything would be done after they were filled out.

The women were afraid to fill them out because they wondered if they would be safe if they went out to school. Many wanted to go but they questioned in the analysis whether they would be permitted to leave the area.

There were many questions which should be answered that were troubling the applicants. They asked the advisers such questions as: Do we have to be Quakers? If we have some money will we have to use it or could we leave it with our parents to have on hand when it came for them to be rehabilitated in some other section? What number is going to be chosen to go to college? To what colleges will they be permitted to go? Will there be only secondary colleges on the list or will there be some that are worthwhile?

There was a definite feeling of uncertainty about going away to the outside. Few girls were applying. The committee as a whole thought we had rushed the matter and that more time should be given for the students

to think this matter over. Perhaps it would be well if there were more publicity given. It was felt that older people in many instances also applied. Two or three aliens applied.

A great deal of discussion centered around dual citizenship when question 6 on citizenship was discussed. Dr. Cary and Miss Findley told about the efforts that had been made on the part of the young Japanese in Honolulu to expatriate themselves long before the war, and especially just before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Members of the committee said nothing had been done as a group movement in the States about this matter. It was in scattered communities and there was no real cohesion among their groups. There was a feeling that this group, because they had not paid any definite attention to dual citizenship, did not consider themselves in any way attached to Japan.

The question of transportation was brought up. Would the students have to pay their own fare or would the Government pay it? Dr. Cary said the Friends Society was working on this matter.

Several times it was brought out that we had not given out enough information nor enough publicity to reach all the people. When it was stated that block managers were supposed to announce it at the mess halls, members of the committee said that people do not listen to the block managers and the block managers in some instances do not like to make the announcements. Very few people read the bulletin board and fewer still see the bulletin put out by the press.

It was definite that we would have to get some students to leave for the fall semester if the morale of the young people were to be kept at a fairly high tempo. They were sure that the scholarships were to be based on selective basis, and many of the students had eliminated themselves by the fact that they did not fill out the questionnaires. This was because they had lost ambition for further education and were more or less marking time now.

Many felt they would be ineligible on the money basis. Others regretted the fact that their parents would have been able to have sent them to college had it not been for their removal to Poston. So they decided that from the financial standpoint it would be useless for them to apply. The idea was expressed that some of the parents might have money but the young people did not want to use this money due to the uncertainty of their lives and they would like to get the scholarships. The amount of money necessary was evidently a big factor in their thinking.

Many times during the meeting the fact that the young people had lost faith and confidence in the Government was brought up. They cited an example as follows: What is the use of going into teaching? Will there be any chance to follow this profession when we get out?

A A great deal of the discussion centered around the fact that the evacuation had taken on the color of a racial issue. They felt that almost anything could happen to them from now on. Although they are disillusioned, they feel that the future is an open future. The scales might tip for either good or for bad. If a few students could be placed, the morale of the camp would go up noticeably. At present it is at low ebb.

There is a definite need for drives to have people work. One of the members of the group stated he knew of 4 block managers who left behind their jobs because they considered them blind alley jobs and went into the field of agriculture, because what they learned there would be of definite value to them when they left Poston or after the war. They were willing to do any kind of hard work just so they were learning something.

There was a great deal of discussion about the payroll system. All who were present felt that the way the payroll was being handled was erroneous. The payroll should be the same for all concerned. The man who works in the fields needs the money as well as the professional man. The professional man gets his satisfaction through the prestige of his profession.

There was a definite feeling of dissatisfaction in the home when the children are getting more money than the parents. An example was cited where a recreational director, who some people felt sat around in a cool building and did not do anything but attend a few meetings, received \$16 a month whereas the father of that person would be working on the subjugation project and received only \$12. Of course it is all right where the children pool their resources, but this is not always the case. Where the children get more than the parents naturally the parents lose face and the children become independent and are about to break away from their home.

Health
The matter of sickness was discussed. It was thought that the medical staff should be better equipped to carry on. They stated that Camp 2 had one doctor and one chiropractor. At this point one of the men stated that a young baby had recently died in the Poston Hospital of dehydration. He stated that the administration had coolers in their dining room, but the hospital ward where the children were kept had no coolers. Evidently the administration believes in having a cool dining room and did not care about the conditions in the hospital. He went on to state that even though the child might not have and in all probability did not die of dehydration, nevertheless it was being said around camp that the child died of the heat and the comparison was being made that the hospital is over-heated and the administration dining room is cool.

One member of the staff spoke of the insufficient medical care and then one of the others spoke up and said he would like to defend the doctors because they are suffering an emotional strain as well as the rest of the Japanese. They did not want to come here and it was just as difficult for the doctors as it was for the people. He felt that the people were given the best service possible and if they would only stop to consider what the doctors had gone through they would realize how well the doctors were working and would have more charitable feelings for them.

Evacuation experience

Another young man expressed himself free on his feelings about coming into an evacuation area. He said that he could not believe that this had happened to him as the realization of what happened would dawn on him, he could not stand the sight of a white man. He hated him then because of what had happened to him as an individual. He then told us how he came to Poston with only a small bit of baggage that he understood they were permitted to bring. After his arrival he was given a pamphlet which told how he could have stored his belongings with the federal agencies and how it would be shipped to him at a later date. This two was most disheartening and regarded the latter as nothing but a piece of paper. They closed their home and left it in the hands of a kind neighbor.

In speaking of the payroll he stated in his family there were 4 working. They planned to pool their money and save it for the time when they were to leave Poston so that they would have something with which to start their new life.

The article in the Los Angeles Times by Leland Ford which asked for the postponement of permitting students to leave relocation centers

was discussed. They said that this was typical of Ford and urged that something be done to counteract his influence in Congress

They were all of the same opinion that unless some students were permitted to leave, there would be a drop in the confidence that people had in the Government. Something must be done to restore their confidence. They have been told so many things that were not true. They have been given so many promises which were not carried out.

One man suggested that the pay issued should be on the Army rate. Those that are doing work similar to a private's should receive the same amount as the private. Those doing professional work should receive pay comparable to that of an Army officer.

The meeting was interesting and was well worth the time that was spent.

Adjourned 5 o'clock. Notes taken by Nell Findley.

COMPLETE LIST OF SCHOOLS APPROVED FOR STUDENT RELOCATION
January 16, 1943

Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas
Abilene High School, Abilene, Texas
Adams State Teachers College, Alamosa, Colorado
Alabama State Teachers College, Jacksonville, Alabama
Albion College, Albion, Michigan
Alderson-Broadbent College, Philippi, West Virginia
Alfred University, Alfred, New York
American Academy of Art, Chicago, Illinois
American University, Washington, D.C.
Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts
Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio
Arkansas A & M College, Monticello, Arkansas
Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
Art Students' League, New York City
Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky
Ashbury Hospital, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio
Augusta Lutheran, Richmond, Indiana
Baker University, Baldwin City, Kansas
Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio
Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana
Baptist Missionary Training School, Chicago, Illinois
Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York City
Barnard College, New York City
Barnes School of Commerce, Denver, Colorado
Bates College, Lewistown, Maine
Battle Creek College, Battle Creek, Michigan
Bay City Junior College, Bay City, Michigan
Beaver College, Jenkintown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Beauty College, Marian, Ohio
Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont
Berkeley Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut
Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia
Bethel College, North Newton, Kansas
Billings Business College, Billings, Montana
Black Hills Teachers College, Spearfish, South Dakota
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, North Carolina
Blackburn College, Caranville, Illinois
Blinn College, Brenham, Texas
Blue Mountain College, Blue Mountain, Mississippi.
Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio
Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio
Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois
Brevard College, Brevard, North Carolina
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah
Bryan Memorial Hospital, Lincoln, Nebraska
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

Carbon Junior College, Price, Utah
 Central Commercial School, Denver, Colorado
 Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, Chicago, Illinois
 Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota
 Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin
 Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio
 Cedar Crest College for Women, Allentown, Pennsylvania
 Central College, Fayette, Missouri
 Central College, Pella, Iowa
 Central YMCA College, Chicago, Illinois
 Champion Academy, Loveland, Colorado
 A.M. Chesbrough Seminary, North Chili, New York
 Chicago Musical College, Chicago, Illinois
 Chicago School of Design, Chicago, Illinois
 Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois
 City Hospital School of Nursing, St. Louis, Missouri
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Colby College, Waterville, Maine
 Colby Junior College, New London, New Hampshire
 College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho
 College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota
 College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota
 College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio
 Colorado State College of A. & M., Fort Collins, Colorado
 Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colorado
 Colorado Women's College, Denver, Colorado
 Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa
 Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri
 Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee
 Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, South Dakota
 Dallas Theological Seminary, Dallas, Texas
 Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina
 Dayton University, Dayton, Ohio
 Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio
 DeForest Training School, Chicago, Illinois
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio
 Denver Art Institute, Denver, Colorado
 DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois
 DePaul University, Greencastle, Indiana
 Detroit University, Detroit, Michigan
 Dewey Institute of Orthodontia, New York City
 Dickson Secretarial School, Denver, Colorado
 Dixie Junior College, St. George, Utah
 Fordham University, New York City
 Doene College, Crete, Nebraska
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa
 Drew University, Madison, New Jersey
 Duchesne College, Omaha, Nebraska
 Duluth Junior College, Duluth, Minnesota
 Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana
 East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce, Texas
 Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Philadelphia
 Eastern State Normal School, Madison, South Dakota
 Eden Theological Seminary, Webster, Missouri
 Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois
 Elmira College, Elmira, New York
 Emanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Michigan
 Emory University, Emory University, Georgia
 Evanston Collegiate Institute, Evanston, Illinois

Frances Shimer Junior College, Mt. Carroll, Illinois
 Finlay School of Engineering, Kansas City, Missouri
 Frederic Mizen Academy of Art, Chicago, Illinois
 Friends University, Wichita, Kansas
 Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois
 Gem Business College, Quincy, Illinois
 Gem State Academy, Gladwell, Idaho
 George Williams College, Chicago, Illinois
 Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington
 Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland
 Gradwohl School of Laboratory and X-Ray, St. Louis, Missouri
 Greenville College, Greenville, Illinois
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa
 Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Paul, Minnesota
 Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota
 Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana
 Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas
 Hastings College, Hastings, Nebraska
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania
 Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio
 Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas
 Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan
 Hiwassee College, Madisonville, Tennessee
 Hobart College, Geneva, New York
 Hollins College, Hollins College, Virginia
 Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts
 Holy Names College, Spokane, Washington
 Hunter College, New York City
 Huron College, Huron, South Dakota
 Iliff School of Theology, Denver, Colorado
 Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois
 Immaculate Junior College, Washington, D.C.
 Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, Indiana
 Indiana Technical College, Fort Wayne, Indiana
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa
 Guilford College, Guilford College, North Carolina
 Jackson Junior College, Jackson, Michigan
 Jamestown College, Jamestown, North Dakota
 Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, Baltimore, Maryland
 Johnson Bible College, Kimberlin, Tennessee
 Jones County Agricultural Junior College, Willsville, Mississippi
 Juniata College, Huntington, Pennsylvania
 Junior College of Augusta, Augusta, Georgia
 Junior College of Southeastern Colorado, Lamar, Colorado
~~Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan~~
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan
 Kansas City General Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri
 Kansas City Western Dental College, Kansas City, Missouri
 Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio
 Keuka College, Keuka Park, New York
 King College, Bristol, Tennessee
 Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois
 Lamont School of Music, Denver, Colorado
 Latter Day Saints Business College, Salt Lake City, Utah
 Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pennsylvania
 Lewisburg College, Lewisburg, North Carolina

Lewisburg College, Lewisburg, North Carolina
 Lincoln AERONAUTICAL Institute, 2415 C Street, Lincoln, Nebraska
 Louisiana College, Pineville, Louisiana
 Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches, Louisiana
 Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland
 Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois
 Loyola University School of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois
 Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Virginia
 Lyons Township Junior College, LeGrange, Illinois
 Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota
 MacMurray College for Women, Jacksonville, Illinois
 Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee
 Mahattanville College of the Sacred Heart, New York, N.Y.
 Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
 Mary Hardin-Vaylor College, Belton, Texas
 McCune School of Music and Art, Salt Lake City, Utah
 McDowell School of Costume Designing, New York, New York
 McKendree College, Levanon, Illinois
 Mercer University, Macon, Georgia
~~Methodist State Hospital, Mitchell, South Dakota~~
 Methodist State Hospital, Mitchell, South Dakota
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont
 Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
 Milwaukee School of Engineering, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
 Minneapolis School of Art, Minneapolis, Minnesota
 Mission House College and Theological Seminary, Plymouth, Wisconsin
 Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois
 Monroe College of Optometry, Chicago, Illinois
 Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Illinois
 Morris Harvey College, Charleston, West Virginia
 Mount Ellis Academy, Bozeman, Montana
 Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts
 Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Muscatine Junior College, Muscatine, Iowa
 Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio
 National College of Education, Evanston, Illinois
 Nation Farm Youth Foundation, Dearborn, Michigan
 National School of Beauty Culture, North Rock, Arkansas
 National School of Mechanical Dentistry, Chicago, Illinois
 National Training School, Kansas City, Missouri
 Nazareth College, Nazareth, Michigan
 Nebraska Central College, Central City, Nebraska
 Nebraska State Teachers College, Peru, Nebraska
 Nebraska State Teachers College, Wayne, Nebraska
 Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebraska
 New Jersey State Teachers College, Paterson, New Jersey
 New York School of Social Work, New York, N.Y.
 New School for Social Research, New York, N.Y.
 New York Institute of Photography, New York, N. Y.
 Niagara University, Niagara Falls, New York
 North Central Bible Institute, Minneapolis, Minnesota
 North Central College, Naperville, Illinois
 North Park College, Chicago, Illinois
 North Idaho Junior College, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
 Northern Illinois College of Optometry, Chicago, Illinois
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
 Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Oklahoma
Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan
Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio
Pace Institute, New York, N.Y.
Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, New York
Paris Junior College, Paris, Texas
Park College, Parkville, Missouri
Parks School of Business, Denver, Colorado
Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa
Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania School of Horticulture for Women, Ambler, Pennsylvania
Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma
Polytechnic College, Billings, Montana
Presbyterian Theological College, Chicago, Illinois
Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island.
Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Regis College, ~~Rexburg, Idaho~~ Denver, Colorado
Ricks College, Rexburg, Idaho
Rochdale Institute, Cooperative League, New York, N.Y.
Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois
St. Ambrose College and Marycrest College, Davenport, Iowa.
St. Elizabeth's School of Training, Lincoln, Nebraska
St. Francis Xavier College for Women, Chicago, Illinois
St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Alliance, Nebraska
St. Joseph's School of Nursing, Elgin, Illinois
St. Joseph's School of Nursing, Lewiston, Montana
St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Missouri
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri
St. Mary's School of Nursing, Rochester, Minnesota
St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Holy Cross, Indiana
St. Michael's College, Winooski Park, Vermont
St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota
School of the Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago
Scottsbluff Junior College, Scottsbluff, Nebraska
Scranton-Keystone Junior College, La Plume, Pennsylvania
S.D. Business College, Salt Lake City, Utah
Seton School of Nursing, Colorado Springs, Colorado
Seventh Day Adventist Theological Seminary, Takoma Park, D.C.
Shepherd State Teachers College, Shepherdstown, West Virginia
Sheyenne River Academy, Harvey, North Dakota
Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa
Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts
Snow Junior College, Ephraim, Utah
Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Illinois
Southern School of Optometry, Memphis, Tennessee
Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas
Spring Arbor Seminary and Junior College, Spring Arbor, Michigan
Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts
State Normal School, Oneonta, New York
State Teachers College, California, Pennsylvania
State Teachers College, Farmville, Virginia
State Teachers College, Florence, Alabama
State Teachers College, Oshkosh, Wisconsin
State Teachers College, Radford, Virginia
State Teachers College, St. Cloud, Minnesota
Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri

Sterling College, Sterling, Kansas
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
 Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York
 Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri
 Tasope School of Photo-graving, Aurora, Missouri
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Tennessee School of Optometry, Memphis, Tennessee
 Texas Lutheran College, Seguin, Texas
 Traphagen School of Fashion, New York, N.Y.
 Tully High School, Tully, New York
 Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska
 Union College, Schenectady, New York
 Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Schreinger Indiyuyr, Herrville, Texas
 University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware
 University of Denver, Denver, Colorado
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan
 University of Idaho Southern Branch, Junior College, Pocatello, Idaho
 University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri
 University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland
 University of Minnesota, Agricultural College, St. Paul, Minnesota
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
 University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota
 University of Rochester, Rochester, New York
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas
 University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah
 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming
 Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania
 Utah State Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah
 Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York
 Vogue School, Chicago, Illinois
 Watner Memorial Lutheran College, Staten Island, New York
 Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, North Carolina
 Waldorf College, Forest City, Iowa
 Walther Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Illinois
 Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia
 Washington Missionary College, Takoma Park, D.C.
 Washington State College, Pullman, Washington
 Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
 Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan
 Weber Junior College, Ogden, Utah
 Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts
 Wells College, Aurora, New York
 Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia
 West Liberty State Teachers College, West Liberty, West Virginia
 Western Carolina Teachers College, Cullowhee, North Carolina
 Western College, Oxford, Ohio
 Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, Illinois
 Western Michigan College of Education, Kalamazoo, Michigan
 Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison, Colorado
 Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania

Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts
Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois
Whitworth College, Spokane, Washington
William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri
William Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa
Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio
Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
Women's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N.C.
Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota

Note: Although all of the schools on this list have been cleared with the War and Navy Departments, a few are not receiving students at this time because of local community sentiment or a subsequent change in school policy

Feb. 16, 1943

Additional Schools Approved for Student Relocation

American Chick Sexing Association, Lansdale, Pennsylvania
Colorado State College of A & M, Fort Lewis Branch, Hesperus, Colo.
Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska
General Assembly's Training School for Lay Workers, Richmond, Va.
Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont
Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Connecticut
Hessian Hills School, Croton-on-Hudson, New York
International Chick Sexing Association, P.O. Box 142, Mankato, Minn.
Kirkland School of Art, 1311 Pearl Street, Denver, Colorado
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, Louisiana
Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana
Montana School of Mines, Butte, Montana
Montana State University, Missoula, Montana
Pennsylvania State College of Optometry, Philadelphia, Penn.
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey
Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, Gonado, Arizona
Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York
St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York
State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Texas Dental College, Houston, Texas
University of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York
Grand Rapids Junior College, Grand Rapids, Michigan
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky
West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, West Virginia
Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington
William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Louisiana State University, University, Louisiana

List # 2

Educational Institutions Approved for Student Relocation
March 1, 1943

Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Centre, Mass.
Bible College of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
Carthage College, Carthage, Illinois
Centre College of Kentucky, Danville, Kentucky
College of Saint Teresa, Minn, Minnesota
College of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, Louisiana
Dodge Telegraph and Radio Institute, Valparaiso, Indiana
Emory Junior College, Oxford, Georgia
Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana
Greensboro College, Greensboro, North Carolina
Henager Business College, 45 East Broadway, Salt Lake City, Utah
Kansas Wesleyan University, Salinas, Kansas
Lindsey-Wilson Junior College, Columbia, Kentucky
Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee (War Dept would prefer that we do not use.)
Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Michigan
Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi
Milwaukee State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
National Youth Administration, Salt Lake City, Utah
Nursery Training School of Boston, 355 Marlborough, Boston, Mass.
Rochester Business Institute, Rochester, New York
Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois
Stout Institute, Menominee, Wisconsin
Western Union College, Le Mars, Iowa

Supplement # 3

Educational Institutions Approved for Student Relocation
March 20, 1943

Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania
Arizona State Teachers' College, Tempe, Arizona
Baret College of the Sacred Heart, Lake Forest, Illinois
Boise Junior College, Boise, Idaho
Central College, McPherson, Kansas
Collegiate Secretarial Institute, 41 East 42nd Street, N.Y.C.
Croger Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania
Good Samaritan Hospital, 1033 East McDowell Road, Phoenix, Ariz.
Guish School of Beauty Culture, Salt Lake City, Utah
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn.
John Sealy College of Nursing, Galveston, Texas
Juilliard School of Music, 120 Claremont Avenue, New York City.
Lincoln School of Commerce, Lincoln, Nebraska
Loras College of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa
Massachusetts School of Optometry, 1112 Buxton Street, Boston, Mass.
Monroe-Gregg Business College, Chicago, Illinois
New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals, N. Y. C.
Northland College, Ashland, Wisconsin
Pennsylvania Hospital School of Nursing, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Hospital School of Nursing, Philadelphia, Penns.
Randolph Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va.
Russell Sage College, Troy, N.Y.
Saint Francis Xavier College for women, Chicago, Ill.
University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.
Saint Francis Hospital School of Nursing, Peoria, Illinois
Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville, Tenn.
St. Paul Gallery and School of Art, St. Paul, Minn.
University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire
University of Pittsburgh, Penn.
Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, No. Carolina

Supplement # 4

April 1, 1943

Billings Polytechnic Institute, Billings, Montana
Chillicothe Business School, Chillicothe, Missouri
Clyne Electrical and Radio School -- 500 Pauline St., Chicago, Ill.
Dubose Memorial Church Training School, Monteagle, Tenn.
Grand Junction Junior College, Grand Junction, Colorado
Hanson Mechanical Trade School, Fargo, North Dakota
Howard University, Washington, D.C.
Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana
Otsego School, Emeston, New York
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va.
Schauffler College of Religious and Social Work, 5115 Fowler
Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Simmons College, Boston, Mass.
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ART, CHICAGO, ILL.: "The American Academy of Art is really a swell school; lot better than I had expected. Both the students and faculty are very friendly, so I am glad that I have picked this school."

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, NEB.: "The people and faculty members are very nice toward us and we find it very easy in getting settled and getting accustomed to the place."

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, GREELEY, COL.: "You asked how we students are being 'reacted upon' out here. So far as Greeley State is concerned, I don't believe we students have met with any race prejudice at all. There are from 15-20 Japanese Americans here--some are from Hawaii, some local, and quite a few from the Granada Relocation Center in southern Colorado."

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS, MO.: "The family where I work is..very nice and understanding, and I consider myself very fortunate....I am now a regular member of the Campus YMCA and the Grace Methodist Church. Both are a very tolerant and an active group and during the Thanksgiving holidays many niseis had been invited to dinner by the various church groups. We are rapidly adapting ourselves to the conditions here in St. Louis and losing that ever present feeling of self-consciousness because of racial differences as we make more and more friends and better understandings among us."

EASTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.: "It will be three weeks since I stood in your office to receive my travel permit. It doesn't seem possible yet that I'm on the other side of the map, studying in a school I've already come to love. The school is more beautiful than I had hoped, situated in the outskirts of Philadelphia proper. It's good to be able to go to one's window and see greenery all around. It feels good not to have to squint at a hot sun everytime one went out. I'm enjoying this freedom, the privacy of one's own room. I hope more of the people will be able to share it. It was my privilege to view the beautiful site of historic Valley Forge. I cannot express my sentiments as we tread 'sacred grounds.' It was magnificent and beautiful. Contrary to my thoughts, traveling was very pleasant. We did not have any unpleasant circumstances...Though I arrived three weeks late, the professors have been very lenient concerning my back work. The students and the staff aren't treating me as a 'curio,' but treat me as one of their own. The feeling is grand."

OTTERBEIN COLLEGE, WESTERVILLE, OHIO: "I am really happy here. It seems as if this place has not been much affected by the war. The attitude is entirely different compared to the attitude around the Pacific Coast....I am sure that I will enjoy this place immensely....I can hardly wait to dive into the books. A new incentive has been instilled in me. What a change of environment will do for one is amazing.....Here's hoping your relocation will turn out as well as mine has."

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: "The atmosphere around the city is friendly, especially on the campus."

WALTHER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, ILL.: "The people here are exceptionally kind to me, and I enjoy my work very much."

DAKOTA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MITCHELL, S. D.: "The school is rather small but everyone is very friendly."

HURON COLLEGE, HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA: "I had a wonderful trip here....I have started classes today and I find myself liking it a great deal. My hope is that other students may be able to attend college from Poston. I am sure Huron College would be willing to accept more students from Relocation Centers.... I wish that you would encourage other boys and girls to leave the Centers to go to college."

DRAKE UNIVERSITY, DES MOINES, IOWA: "After a few weeks of trials and tribulations I have finally emerged confident in my fellow Americans, the people of this community, the students and teachers of Drake ~~U.~~, and also in my studies. Because of the sudden change of environment, I was sort of lost for awhile. However, I am now well on my way and liking the new change of life. The people of Des Moines are especially friendly to the Japanese. Of course, when one reads the newspapers there are occasionally some persons who are not so tolerant, but the majority of them are very partial. The faculty and students of Drake seem to take an individual interest in the 30-odd students of Japanese ancestry who are enrolled here.....Even though I began four weeks late, I have found it much easier than I expected. All of the teachers seem to know the position we are in and thus they take personal interest in helping us out. I studied quite hard the first five weeks and was able to take the 6 weeks' test with the rest of the class. Much to my surprise I did better than I expected. With such encouragement and such atmosphere I am sure I will do all right.... "

ASBURY COLLEGE, WILMORE, KENTUCKY: "All along the trip, there were no embarrassing incidents. The people all seemed too busy to pay attention to us. As for the school, the students and faculty members are more than kind, going out of the way to be kind to us. I do not know the attitude of the town, for I have not been to it but understand that it is not bad. I am beginning to like this place and am sure that I shall be happy there."

TULSA UNIVERSITY, TULSA, OKLAHOMA: "I certainly enjoyed my stay in Tulsa."

MILWAUKEE DOWNER COLLEGE, MILWAUKEE, WISC.: "This is a wonderful school in scholastic standards, atmosphere, its faculty and students. I'm very happy here and I feel that all the girls and instructors accept me with no discrimination... On the whole I think Milwaukee is a very friendly city; still our acceptance here will always have to be broken down to individuals. And I do realize our responsibility out here as 'good-will' ambassadors' and I do want to do my part for the group of people I have left and who will be coming out somewhere to resettle."

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL OF NURSING, ROCHESTER, MINN.: "Rochester is a nice little town and the people quite friendly. The nursing students number close to 300 and are really 'swell' people. There are about 20 Japanese girls connected with the hospital in one capacity or another."

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI: "Incidentally people here have been perfect to me--very cordial. In fact, I am staying over Dr. Hearn's '3 Square Co-op' as a guest for several days now. I do expect to find some kind of work soon; so I'll be sitting pretty."

UNION COLLEGE, LINCOLN, NEB.: "We surely had a nice trip for we met some very friendly people on the train. Then when we pulled in Lincoln, President Cossentine was right there to meet us. The girls just couldn't get out fast enough to meet him."

ABILENE HIGH SCHOOL, ABILENE, TEXAS: "I have found Abilene to be a very friendly city. As you know, my father went to the Hardin-Simmons University in this city about twenty-three years ago, and he was well-loved by all the people. Every day I meet many of his school friends and classmates, his teachers, and friends in the city. Because they loved my father, they love us two girls and have heartily welcomed us so that we have not come into an entirely strange city. When we walk down the streets, strangers smile and greet us.....The people in the South, particularly in West Texas, are very open-hearted and hospitable. 'The Abilene Reporter News' published for two days an article about our coming to study in Abilene. Then this last Thursday the high school paper, 'The Abilene High Battery,' carried an article and picture of us, so we have been getting quite a bit of publicity.....I consider myself very fortunate in being able to come to study here in Abilene. I surely wish that the other students who have left the Poston Reception Center to attend schools in the East are finding a warm welcome in their new localities. Jessie and I will try our best to be respectable American citizens of Abilene by working and studying hard. It is my wish that other students in the Poston Reception Center who are anxious for college education may find opportunities for placement in Eastern schools during the coming semesters. We shall so try to live that our coming to Abilene may prove a spark to light the way for other Americans of Japanese ancestry to go out to school."

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; "From the experiences I have had, it has occurred to me time and again how unfounded were those fears expressed back home as to our safety in the East. I take a crowded sub-way to and from school every day and I have yet to be molested in any way. People are simply indifferent, or too absorbed in the greater issues that confront them."

SMITH COLLEGE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.: "There are four of us 'West-Coast' girls now at Smith....and we think it is wonderful here. It can't be stated any more fully than in the very few words 'It's too good'--as far as I am concerned. We find everyone, faculty and students alike, very pleasant and friendly, and how we appreciate that when we are in such utterly strange and new surroundings. When we first came out here, the trees were a riot of colors. The poets, painters, and musicians must surely have had autumn such as this to inspire them in their work....I hope that since we left there have been many more to learn what it means to 'fly from a cage.'"

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES, ROLLA, MISSOURI: "I had never expected nor imagined people here in Missouri to be so friendly and hospitable. The students are exceptionally friendly and the faculty courteous. When I arrived here and went to the registrar's office, it seemed that they were expecting me any moment. The registrar grasped my hand, took me into his office and we had a long chat."

WENISON UNIVERSITY, GRANVILLE, OHIO: "The faculty and the students are very cordial and exceedingly warm to all of us. Wherever we go we are greeted with a smile and the warmest 'hello' I ever knew. It is a grand sensation and I can hardly hold back my tears."

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, ST. LOUIS, MO.: "I arrived in St. Louis Thursday morning and was met by Miss Lenora Bode, Registrar of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. I commenced studies on Friday and it feels wonderful to be back in school again. Everyone here is very friendly."

GRINNELL COLLEGE, GRINNELL, IOWA: "I have not met with any distasteful incidents, and I do not expect to. The editor of the Des Moines daily paper has been defending us vigorously as well as many other influential persons. As a general rule, I believe the people of Iowa understand our problems and will be willing to accept Japanese in the future."

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, ROCHESTER, N.Y.: "All have been very nice to us. So far we haven't met any 'unpleasant' circumstances although we have been taken for Chinese many times.....both like this place very much. The people at the University have been wonderful too."

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.: "I met Miss McClelland, the Supt. of Nurses. She is a very charming person, and quite interested in our welfare. She has been wonderful to me and I know that my stay here will be enjoyed. Everyone here--the student nurses and nurses--have been friendly and cordial. Whenever I am alone or look lonely, they ask me to their rooms or to dinner etc., so that I can feel like one of them already....Last night, another student nurse and I walked around the block and to the Independence Hall which is very close by. I was quite awed to see 'history' again. To think that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the various other documents were signed there thrilled me."

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, TEXAS: "Everything is just fine here in Austin. The school, people, and students are really swell, and I have as yet not experienced an unpleasant occasion. A nigger is a nigger but a Japanese American is an American here in the South. I hope the sentiment stays that way. All the Nisei students seemed to be doing quite well, many of them having made the scholastic honor roll."

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, SOUTHERN BRANCH, POCATELLO, IDAHO: "I was met at the station by Dr. McIntosh, Assistant Professor of Speech, when I arrived at 5:15 A. M.....The people here are very friendly to the Japanese."

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, N.Y.: "As far as the students go, they're very liberal and friendly. Haven't had an occasion to feel as if I was an outsider at any of their gatherings. Have loads of fun with them and discuss everything from "Soup to Nuts." In fact, my roommate Ruth Fenner is super-perfect."

BAPTIST MISSIONARY TRAINING SCHOOL, CHICAGO, ILL.: "Everyone was nice to us on the train and we enjoyed conversing with them. When we arrived in Chicago, Miss Rinck, the school's registrar, met me with two other Japanese girls... The moment I entered Baptist Missionary Training School, I felt the warm atmosphere of love and fellowship of the girls. They all greeted me with a song and have been so nice to me since. This school is a very cosmopolitan group for there are Japanese, Chinese, German, Italian, Mexican, Canadian, Indian, and all other races here as one. I know that I will truly enjoy my years here with them. ...I feel very fortunate in being able to have this opportunity of studying here as well as represent our people and pray that God would hasten the day when we shall once more establish ourselves in the communities to continue as Americans, making our home among Caucasian friends."

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA.; "The trip across the country was a welcome relief from the confinement in camp...my aunt took me to Swarthmore and there Mrs. Blanchard, the Dean, met us and drove us to the dormitory where I was to stay. She was very anxious to have my adjustment to college there be as pleasantly and easily made as possible. My big sister has also been wonderfully helpful. Everyone, student and faculty alike, has been most kind and charmingly friendly. I do love it here--very much. It is beautiful here--so unlike anything I have ever seen.....President and Mrs. Nason have been so good as to invite me to Thanksgiving dinner. I am so eager to meet them."

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, DENVER, COLORADO: "I am indeed grateful to Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Conard, Student Relocation Council, and those of you in Poston who have worked hard to get me here. A great responsibility lies ahead of me and I will not overlook my opportunity. I have come here for a purpose and I shall endeavor to do my utmost in making good. Years lie ahead of me and I cannot see the future but time will tell. The students at D.U. and the people in general are all very friendly and kind. This makes me feel very good as I am conscious of the fact that I am Japanese-American. The administration and faculty at D.U. are also very helpful."

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY, PROVO, UTAH: "The general feeling of the townspeople is that of caution--of uneasiness toward us. There are lot of migrant steel workers here and perhaps that attributes toward that feeling. The feeling of the student body is very good--they consider you a part of the school and they are very friendly. Tho they do not know you they always manage to smile and say 'hello.'"