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Final Report —
Welfare

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

To: Mr. W. Ray Johnson
Chief Community Management Division

From: Jacob Gerrild
Head Counselor, Welfare Section

Herewith the final report for the Welfare Section
covering the period from the beginning, August 1942,
until the close of the Center, October 15, 1945



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

F-I-N-A-L R-E-P-O-R-T
of
THE WELFARE SECTION
August 28, 1942, to October 15, 1945.

Community Management Division

Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado.

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FINAL REPORT -- WELFARE SECTION
Granada Relocation Project
Amache, Colorado
October, 1945

A. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECTION.

1. Function.

The Welfare Section began functioning immediately upon arrival of the first group of evacuees on August 27, 1942. During the early weeks of the Center the Section had to give considerable time to assist in the immediate problems of housing etc. As people became oriented, however, more and more services were indicated in many other respects. One of the first jobs of the Section was to assist in completing arrangements for students who wished to attend college immediately in the fall of 1942. The National Student Relocation Counsel took an active part in this work. The many other types of services rendered during the existence of the Welfare Section are discussed in detail elsewhere. (See General Case Work Services.)

According to Administrative Instructions the Section was in the beginning divided into two units; Social Service Unit and the Clothing Allowance Unit. Later two other units were added, namely the Housing Unit, in the Spring of 1943, and the Family Counseling Unit, February, 1944.

An alphabetical system of filing was set up from the first, including a master card file and a code file.

2. Personnel.

As time went on considerable difficulty was experienced with recruitment of appointed personnel. Reasons were mainly the temporary nature of the agency, isolation of the Center and the awkward and inadequate living arrangements. The first Head Counselor was drafted and therefore left the work December 31, 1943. That is the only instance in which Selective Service was the reason for change of appointed personnel. The Community Analyst served as Acting Head Counselor the following month of January, 1944, and on February 1, 1944, another Counselor had been secured and took over the position and remained until the closing of the Center.

Beginning with the lifting of the exclusion order, January 1, 1945, there was an increase in unrest among the appointed personnel. Most of the workers began at an early date, that is, soon after January 1, 1945, to look about for more permanent work.

And, of course, as far as the evacuee personnel was concerned, by this time it had become practically impossible to find people who were qualified to be of help, especially in the Case Work Unit. At the end of June, 1945, our last evacuee Counseling Aide left and it was never possible for us to get a replacement. During the month of July, 1945, three of our best Caucasian workers left for more permanent positions elsewhere, leaving a Caucasian Counseling Staff of only three Junior Counseling Aides, Case Work Supervisor and the Head Counselor.

3. Location.

The isolation of the Center had a particular significance in the fact that this part of the country at Granada, Colorado, appeared to be especially conducive to the development of hay fever. Two of our best workers developed serious cases of this affliction, reducing their efficiency on the job; and another worker was forced to take special medical sick-leave for the same reason for a period of one month during 1944, in addition to her regular vacation leave.

(See Exhibit Number I for roster of appointed personnel giving names, periods employed and titles. Also see Exhibit Number II for statistical information regarding evacuee personnel, giving periods employed, titles, education and reason for termination.)

4. Space.

The Welfare Section occupied one barrack, 20 feet by 120 feet (20' x 120') with the Clerical Staff on one side and interviewing rooms on the other. Until December, 1943, the Chief of Community Management, his Secretary, and Director of Community Activities and the Community Analyst were also in this building. During this period the quarters were crowded and most inadequate. Even after December, 1943, when the Welfare Section had the use of the whole building, the quarters were never satisfactory. The construction of the building was such that it was impossible to carry on interviews privately any place. Conversation in any room could be heard in all other parts of the building. In the monthly report for March, 1943, the Counselor stated, "Our quarters are too crowded and too noisy for adequate interviewing". Everyone felt that this factor was a considerable handicap for efficient work. From January 1, 1944, to August 16, 1944, part of the Welfare Section was in another building, namely the Family Counseling Unit, which was located in the same building as the Relocation Office.

In this writer's opinion, it is better administratively to have, insofar as is possible, all units of the Section under the same roof. If this is not done it is difficult, if not impossible, to maintain any staff cohesion and unity of purpose.

B. SERVICES.

1. Public Assistance.

In the early part of the program, one of the pressing problems relating to Public Assistance was the determination of the basis upon which a grant was to be allowed. It was understood that evacuee resources accumulated outside the Center before evacuation were not to be considered in determination of eligibility. Therefore, eligibility was based on the following considerations.

1. Total family income; i.e., the wage of any working children.
2. Total budget allowable for Public Assistance.
3. Comparison was made of those two and any other modifying circumstances such as special diets and other unusual expenses were taken into consideration.

The general basis for determining eligibility for assistance was used till the close of the Center. However, it was never considered a satisfactory measurement of need. It was felt from the beginning that there was a decided hesitancy on the part of the Center residents to request assistance on that basis because of the identification of the Public Assistance grant with relief. During January, 1943, only 49 family units received Public Assistance for subsistence. That small number, only 2.3 percent, out of a population of 6,743, raised the question whether there were not families who were in need, but who were not receiving assistance because of reluctance to ask for it. That belief was later corroborated by some definite example of such cases.

Exhibit Number III gives a summary of Public Assistance grants authorized by the Granada Center beginning with January, 1943, until the close of the Center. The chart indicates that an average of approximately 160 families received financial assistance each month. The number of family units which were in need only of other types of Social Case Work Services averaged 309 per month. Those figures indicate that though financial assistance is always associated with Public Welfare activities it was in no sense a major function so far as the Granada Relocation Center was concerned. The percentage of the population receiving this type of financial help was always small compared with similar services in normal communities.

For more detailed discussion of the application of this responsibility reference should be made to the report on General Case Work Services.

2. Temporary Resettlement Assistance.

In this discussion of financial assistance administered by the Welfare Section, we should not overlook the temporary Resettlement Assistance under program for the "Aid to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected By Restrictive Governmental Action". The administration of this assistance was originally delegated to the outside Public Welfare Agencies in the communities where the applicants were going.

However, it developed that those agencies did not consider it practical for them to administer these funds since it meant giving more help to the returned evacuees than was ordinarily given to the people in the same community receiving aid; and the disbursement of this assistance was transferred to the Centers June 1, 1945.

In this writer's opinion, the whole question of Resettlement Assistance caused considerable doubt and skepticism in the minds of the evacuees toward the W.R.A. program. The early instruction regarding the Resettlement Assistance stated that, "There should be no question arising over the inclusion (in the Resettlement Assistance) of special expenses incurred in reestablishing a family group in a new community, such as advance rent, purchase of essential furniture and other related costs of setting up a housekeeping unit in a new community".

This matter of determination of eligibility for Resettlement Assistance was further elaborated on and discussed in detail in Administrative Notice 230, issued March 19, 1945, which stated: "assignments on property or insurance should not be required. Also, since the initial grant (Relocation) of \$25.00 given the evacuee maybe needed by the evacuee for immediate personal needs on arrival in the community. This money should not usually be considered a resource for reestablishment of the household or for general maintenance. Likewise, if the family has resources and there is evidence that they plan to use these resources for their reestablishment in business or in other ways to enable them to become self-supporting, such resources should be protected for this purpose and not required to be used for current maintenance needs". This was the Social Security Board's basis policy statement on the resettlement assistance program and as per instructions it was carefully reviewed at the Granada Center by the Welfare Section and the Relocation Division and was also discussed with evacuee groups.

When we later learned that the above mentioned bulletin was merely sent to the Projects for their general information and not as a standard for use in referrals, and that there was no intention whatever of considering the evacuees' applications for need any different from anyone else applying for aid to a local Welfare Agency, there was considerable disappointment on the part of the evacuees. There can be little doubt that this disappointment was a definite cause of the slowing up of the relocation below what was anticipated during the months of April through July, 1945. The situation was remedied to a great extent when the disbursement of this aid was delegated to the Centers but the resentment on the part of the evacuees lingered on.

The Administrative Regulations concerning eligibility for the Temporary Resettlement Assistance was, generally speaking, fair; however, there was one weakness which was noted by all the Welfare, as well as the Relocation Counseling Staff, namely the fact that hardship cases of one or two member families were not included, except that families of two were eligible if there was a health problem necessitating separate sleeping accommodations. Other types of hardships in these groups of families should have been included as well. For information regarding number of grants and amounts etc., see Exhibit Number IV.

3. Clothing Allowances.

A glance at the methods used for handling clothing allowances at some of the Assembly Centers may be helpful in evaluating the policy followed at the Granada Center.

At the Santa Anita and Merced Assembly Centers clothing was not issued until shortly before the transferral of the evacuees to the Granada Relocation Center. The head of each family was called in and was told how much the family was allowed for clothing. He was then handed a Sears, Roebuck Catalog and given about thirty minutes to select the clothing for the amount. The clothing was not received by the evacuees until after they had arrived at the Centers. The whole process was apparently fraught with a great deal of confusion and dissatisfaction. In many cases the items received were not what was ordered. The quality and sizes were different and it was not possible to have corrections made.

The first Center directive regarding clothing allowances (Administrative Instruction Number 27) requested that all allowances should be made in the form of script redeemable at the community stores. However, this method was never carried out in the Granada Center.

It was determined that payment of clothing allowances in cash would be "socially and economically more advisable" as well as simpler in operation, and Administrative Instruction Number 27, Supplement 2, dealing with this subject was issued on October 27, 1942. These instructions outlined the clothing allowance policies, which with few exceptions have been in effect since. The specific responsibility for administering the clothing allowance program was assigned to the Welfare Section, where it remained until August 10, 1945, when it was transferred to the Fiscal Office.

The fundamental policy of eligibility was that, "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. The rates of allowance for Granada were set as follows:

Persons 16 years of age and over \$3.75 per month.
Persons 8 to 16 years of age \$3.25 per month.
Persons under 8 years of age \$2.25 per month.

The above fundamental regulations were in effect until the close of the Center.

The first job faced by the Welfare Section in connection with the Clothing Allowance program was the preparation of the basic family cards, W.R.A. 95. (See Administrative Instruction Number 27, Supplement 3). The purpose of those cards was "to make available to the Welfare Section the necessary information for fulfilling its responsibilities for preparation of the clothing allowance orders and certification thereof". Included in the process of setting up the 95 cards was the determination of the family head according to the above mentioned instructions. (These instructions were later incorporated in the Manual Welfare 30.4.53.)

The task of setting up the 95 cards was completed November, 1942. But during the first few months of operation of the Granada Center several problems were encountered, such as:

1. Determination of the family's head.
 - a. Situations in which the male head of the family was left behind either because of disability or some other reason.

In this type of situation the mother was designated as the family head and was given an allowance for the first three months.

- b. Situations in which the designated family head left the Center after the initial interview. In this kind of case the new head was designated for the purpose of payment.

2. Late arrivals.

- a. There were a number of situations where an expectant mother was left behind not arriving in the Center with the new baby until in the latter part of the clothing allowance pay period. These mothers were granted the allowances for that period, and other acute needs for immediate clothing were met by paying the allowances in advance by a Public Assistance Grant.

There was, of course, considerable difficulty in making the program understood by the Center population and in an effort to remedy this the Head Counselor, on March 16, 1943, wrote a letter addressed to the block managers explaining the clothing program, especially with regard to the method of designation of new family heads and how it had been handled for the quarter October, November, December of 1942. "A deadline was set for making such changes prior to the preparation of the clothing allowance for that period. Since these allowances have been prepared any changes now made will not affect the allowances for that period. However, if the family is in need, an application may be made for a Public Assistance Grant. Preparation is now under way for January, February and March allowances. Any changes in the family heads effecting these allowances will have to be made not later than April 1st."

It was especially felt that clothing allowances on the basis of the Head of the family was not a sound procedure, and the Head Counselor in a memo to the Project Director, March 30, 1943, stated:

"In my opinion the entire procedure for issuance of clothing allowances should be rewritten on the basis of an investigation to discover the actual average cost of clothing to the families in the Center and to provide that every family should receive this allowance either through a salary or by virtue of being a resident in the Center. The only exception I would make to the latter would be that such a grant should not be made to a person who is able to work but refuses to work. In my opinion such cases will be an infinitesimally small percentage of the population."

In regard to the designation of the Head of the family for the purpose of clothing allowances, Miss Seline Gifford, Head of the Welfare Section in Washington, D. C., wrote the Granada Welfare Section, under date of April 30, 1943; "In making any modifications of the normal pattern which makes the father the head of the family, care should be exercised not to affect the family relationship and legal head." This principle was followed through out the duration of the program.

Clothing allowances for July, August, September of 1942 were made on the basis of instructions received in a telegram from the National Director, which stated that all residents were to receive clothing allowances for those three months whether or not they worked during that time. However, where residents had worked during that period, allowances were made on the basis of Instruction Number 27.

During the quarter, October, November, December of 1942, clothing vouchers were submitted alphabetically, and the Finance Office had considerable difficulty in distributing the checks. To remedy this it was decided to rearrange the 95 cards each pay period in block order and the clothing orders were then submitted in that way and distributed by the Finance Office to the block managers. The latter in turn distributed the checks in the block. This system was found to be quite satisfactory.

Another one of the first questions that arose in regard to clothing allowances was about the payment of clothing allowances for the families of persons employed in other than project work, but who were not regular WRA employees. Under date of February 22, 1943, we received a letter from the Chief of Community Management Division of the Washington Office, regarding this subject as follows: "The Consumers' Enterprises will pay the clothing allowances for the individual employed by them in addition to the wage. Other members of the family group are eligible for clothing allowances from the WRA Authorities rather than from the Consumers' Enterprises. As a matter of procedure this would mean that payrolls of the Community Enterprises would serve as the basis for determining eligibility for dependents of those persons by the same method as is used for persons employed by the WRA Authority."

Later dependents of religious workers and of employees of the Red Cross Unit were included in the clothing program the same way. These amendments to the regulations were incorporated in the WRA Manual Welfare 30.4.50, 30.5.24C and 30.7.18. The authorization for including dependents of employees of the Red Cross Unit was in the form of a letter from the Chief of Community Management Division of the Washington Office to the Project Director, October 21, 1944.

In connection with the transfers of segregates between Granada and Tule Lake, there were varied conditions with respect to eligibility for clothing allowances. The question arose as to who should pay, the Project from which the evacuee was transferred or the Project to which he was transferred. The procedure for handling this problem was stated by the National Director in a teletype to the Project Director, September 1, 1943, as follows: "In making payments for such allowances, the Project from which the evacuee is transferred shall effect payments of the clothing allowances if the evacuee is to be paid the cash advance for half or more of the prescribed working hours for the month. If these payments by the Project from which the evacuee is transferred does not equal half the prescribed working hours then the Project to which the evacuee is transferred shall effect payment for clothing allowances provided the evacuee works enough additional hours or is paid for enough additional hours to make up half of the prescribed working hours for the month."

The instructions regarding clothing allowances called for issuance on the allowances monthly. However, at the request of the community, the allowances were always issued quarterly at the Granada Center. In June of 1944, however, the Welfare Advisory Committee requested, on behalf of the community, that the allowances be issued monthly, this was tried for only one month when the Advisory Committee requested return to the quarterly system. The point was made that the monthly system would cost the community three times as much for cashing the checks as did the quarterly system. The return to the quarterly system fitted in well with the growing scarcity of office help.

Exhibit Number V shows the distribution of clothing allowances since the beginning of the Granada Center. It may be noted that after the first year, July, 1942, to June, 1943, which may be said to have been a period of adjustment, the percent of the population receiving clothing allowances remained almost the same, and also, the average allowances per person per quarter shows very little variation. The first quarter \$78,278.65 was spent for clothing allowances compared with \$45,073.59 for the second quarter. This represented a drop of more than \$30,000.00. The difference was largely due to two factors; first, the clothing allowances were issued for the second quarter only to Heads of families or individuals who had worked fifteen days in a given month (as per the instructions) instead of to all persons in the Center as during the first three months. Second, climatic conditions in Colorado required more clothing than California.

The Head Counselor felt that considerable disappointment and anxiety, and real hardship in many cases, was occasioned by the application of the rule, restricting issuance of clothing allowances

only to families where the Head had worked 15 days or more in a given month. This was reflected in an increased number of Public Assistance Grants and also through the protestations made by visitors to the Public Welfare Office. Many families were deprived of clothing allowances for that period because of the arbitrary designation of family Heads at the time the Basic Family Cards were completed. Other families, where the older son or daughter had been the active Head of the family for a long period before evacuation and was now the only working member, were deprived of the allowance. The people did not understand that a change had been made. This condition was remedied by allowing new family Heads to be designated.

During May of 1945, some changes were suggested in the clothing allowance procedure. It was felt that the preparation of the clothing allowance order, Form 93, required excessive typing and clerical work and really was duplication of information shown on the Basic Family Card, Form 95. A request was submitted by the Center to the Washington Office for the elimination of the Form 93, pointing out that the clothing allowance voucher, Form 77, was supported by the information on the Form 95 for the purpose of auditing. The request was not granted at that time, but was later put into effect by Manual Release No. 200, August 10, 1945, which transferred the whole Clothing Unit to the Fiscal Office. This was a welcome change, so far as the Welfare Section was concerned. The Counselor had always felt that the Fiscal Department was the logical place for the Clothing Unit. However, while the clothing allowance program worked quite satisfactorily at the Granada Center, it was the opinion of the Welfare Staff that the original idea suggested by the Head Counselor was, no doubt, a sound one; namely, "that every family should receive this allowance either through a salary or by virtue of being a resident of the Center. The only exception to the latter would be that such a grant should not be made to a person who is able to work but refuses to work".

4. General Case Work Services.

The Social Case Work Unit began to function the last week in August, 1942, and from the first has developed under the leadership of professionally qualified personnel. During the first thirty days the Staff included two young women of Japanese ancestry, one of whom had spent two years and the other almost two years in California accredited graduate Schools of Social Work. These, with one appointive person who had a year of graduate study in an accredited School, laid the foundation for standards of service that have characterized the Unit throughout its history.

During the first months and well into the Spring of 1943, all members of the Staff were concerned with the individualized needs of the evacuees, giving special attention to helping

them with the minimum essentials for living in their new environment. Under the leadership of a Counselor, who in his graduate study had majored in Mental Hygiene and had wide experience in Social Group Work, the Case Work Staff began to expand their individualized services beyond the economic and give attention to such troublesome matters as the social implications of health, behavior, housing an entire family in one room, and the break-up of the family table with all members eating in the block mess-hall. Simultaneously the entire staff, through their group and individual conferences, expressed the need for special orientation and study groups as one means of sharing their experiences, increasing their understanding of the evacuees and adapting their best generic social work skills to members of the community.

It was in May, 1943, that an Associate Counselor was added to the Staff, charged with responsibility for an In-service Training program and supervision of the generic social case work service of the Welfare Section.

a. Individualized Counseling.

In keeping with instructions from Washington, and at the same time in harmony with sound Public Welfare practices, two policies were involved namely, job description with qualifications for case work staff personnel, and selective "Case assignment". Through staff participation qualifications set up for members of the Staff placed major emphasis on selecting evacuees as Case Aides. Qualifications included education beyond High School of at least two years or its equivalent; a genuine respect for people as human beings; maturity recognized as a well balanced personality and willingness to work "objectively" with other evacuees. It was possible to secure evacuee personnel with these qualifications until the Spring of 1944.

Selective case assignments was worked out as follows:

Originally the mile-square community was divided into districts with a member of the Staff assigned to each district responsible for working with any and all the people living in that area who made personal application or were referred to Welfare for some kind of social service. Later, as the study group developed, district assignments were discontinued. The purpose was to make more flexible "case assignments" to each worker according to his special interests and skills and his personal growth in understanding and working with individualized problems. Under this plan individualized counseling service was made available to the community for a wide range of individual, family and community problems, and the Welfare Section took its place in the total administrative program as a non-authoritative counseling service available upon request.

As a matter of record a brief statement by way of illustration may give some idea of the social problems requiring individualized services and how they were handled in the Case Work Unit.

(1) Financial.

Naturally the need for financial assistance was most commonly understood throughout the community. Each member of the Staff was responsible for a few Public Assistance cases, including the aged, the incapacitated and the convalescent alone or in a family group where no one was able to work and where there was no money income for clothing and incidentals. These cash grants followed two general policies evolved by the staff in cooperation with an expressed recommendation from the Community Council or the Block Managers. At first the basis of "need" was arrived at by computing the approximate cost of each item of clothing, household supplies and other incidentals. This proved more nearly adequate from the point of the recipient's actual needs, but became the source of disturbance among neighbors and friends. People of Japanese ancestry had never before found it necessary to apply for public "relief", hence had little or no appreciation of the differences among families individual situations and actual needs. After careful review of what was happening to the people's thinking and feeling there was agreement that a uniform, rather than a differential, interpretation of the basis of need was more practical. Hence, during the summer of 1943 the basis for general Public Assistance was changed and thereafter followed the maximum set by the Administration Instructions for each family, according to age and number of persons. For instance, the Public Assistance granted for clothing was identical in amount to that granted a family of the same composition in which a member was working and securing clothing allowances as a part of his working wage.

The leeway which enabled Public Assistance grants to meet any individualized need was made possible through Special Public Assistance authorized by the Project Director or an Assistant acting in his behalf. The Staff used this for exceptional needs not otherwise available, such as optical services, certain essentials for school children, layettes, essentials for families of 9 to 13 persons too large to subsist on the father's wages and clothing allowance and in one instance an aged, crippled man, unable to do his heavy work, was given a special grant regularly in lieu of a housekeeping aide.

A form of financial assistance to the family was developed under the caption of Housekeeping Aide, chargeable to costs for evacuee personnel rather than Public Assistance. Again each member of the Staff was responsible for planning and supervising this type of service on the basis of the individual situation. In a few instances on the report of the Medical Staff, the husband, wife or father was employed as Housekeeping Aide in lieu of regular monthly Public Assistance Grant. This gave the person a status of employment as he cared for the invalid member of his family, rather than as a recipient of Public Assistance, although the total cash received was practically the same.

(2) Specialized.

One Case Aide, a major in Psychology in under-graduate and graduate study, was particularly skillful in understanding and working with children and adults experiencing behavior difficulties. Members of the evacuee community, the administrative, school and health staffs acquired respect and confidence in the quality of services rendered in specific situations and referred a wide variety of cases. These included child neglect such as unkempt in body and clothing, chronic truancy resulting from home conditions, taking what belonged to another, persons requiring psychopathic clinic service, social implications of the feeble minded and such health conditions as the convalescent tuberculous person especially in his adjustment in the community, neurotic persons not committable but disturbing to themselves and their neighbors and the insane subject for commitment to the State Hospital for the mentally sick.

Another Case Aide carried a variety of case situations but specialized with the non-family old persons, men and women, emphasizing the essentials for satisfactory living aside from and including any question of financial need.

Another Case Aide was especially skillful in working with family difficulties between husbands and wives, between parents and children. In a few instances the husband evidently enjoyed his freedom after he relocated leaving his wife and children, and ultimately gave evidence that he was losing his sense of responsibility for them. In other instances so called triangle situations were the source of family discord.

At all times the most experienced member of the Staff was assigned to child welfare situations. These included a few families of motherless children who required long-time and continuing case work with the father, the children and the community. Three children under 10, the mother mentally ill, the father totally deaf for

for many years; result commitment of the mother to the State Hospital, her transfer to a hospital in the state of her legal residence without notice to the family, the father's uncle the only "father" he ever knew paroled, who with the help of his son became the stabilizing influence as the children's father was helped to understand his wife's illness, and to master his own home situation. They were never in need of financial assistance. One mother deserted her husband and two young children. The husband later secured a divorce. Meanwhile the case worker supervised the Housekeeping Aide and the boarding-home placement for the children. Another family of motherless children belonged to a voluntary evacuee who applied for induction of his children after the death of their mother in order that his only relatives might help him care for them. Here again the case worker approved and supervised the boarding-home care of the children for a period of more than a year and a half while their father reestablished himself. Another family of four children, with both father and mother in the local hospital, required boarding-home care for close to two years. This was planned and supervised by the case worker. The father died. As soon as the mother was able to be discharged as a convalescent patient all the children except the baby were returned to her and a Housekeeping Aide provided. Later, as her relocation plans developed, she was helped to understand and meet the responsibility and implications of taking the baby, who had never known her, into her home or of releasing it for adoption to the boarding-home parents. Incidentally, the baby refused to return to the mother, and the two families relocated together. During the three years of the Project's history, two children were born out of wedlock, during the first few months after the mothers came in the fall of 1942. On an individual basis the case worker was responsible for working with the total situation of each mother and each child. In another situation the child born here out of wedlock was legally adopted by the man whom the mother married. The couple were able to establish a satisfying home life.

Family discord resulting from International marriages came to the attention of the Case Work Staff. Only one involved young children requiring periodic counseling with both parents, who finally separated. Life here on the Relocation Project was the first time the children and their mother had been restricted to a community made up exclusively of people of Japanese ancestry. The children and their mother returned to their legal residence and in all probability a divorce will be secured.

(3) Juvenile Delinquency.

The Welfare Staff made distinction, clearly defined in their own thinking, between juvenile anti-social behavior and juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency was used only when a minor child violated law, bringing his conduct definitely to the responsibility of the Chief of Internal Security and his evacuee police force.

Behavior infringing on standards of conduct accepted by the family, the community and the juvenile's immediate environment, recognized by the Welfare Staff as anti-social and destructive, was interpreted as behavior situations requiring the individualized social case work approach rather than the authoritative approach of the Internal Security Section. By way of illustration two reports of the Counselor to the Project Director, and others, under date of February 22, 1943, and October 20, 1943, are cited as brief statements of the Welfare's point of view in particular situations which involved anti-social questionable behavior and violation of law.

Subject: Case of promiscuity brought to the attention of this Department.

Recommendations:

The objective of further treatment of this situation should be primarily the protection of this girl.

The three possible solutions suggested to me have been: (1) prosecution of the boy, (2) forced marriage, (3) forced enlistment of the boy.

Since prosecution of this boy would involve the girl in Public Court procedure, I feel that this course is unwise.

Since in my opinion this relationship is one of infatuation rather than real love, and since the boy is of questionable character, this course would probably only bring undue hardship upon the girl. Furthermore, the home established would certainly not have a secure foundation.

I feel that the boy might be encouraged to enlist, although again this procedure might tend to overemphasize the importance of this relationship in the mind of the girl. A much more healthy procedure from her standpoint would be to help her outgrow it. However, again the question of enlistment under pressure should be left to the discretion of the Police Department.

As an alternative to these proposals, a definite plan has been set up to work with this girl through the schools, and to help her become more mature and equipped to deal with the realities of married life. Since this has been done, neither the Police Department nor the

Public Welfare Section should approach her directly in the future, unless certain factors become different than at present.

General Observations:

A number of observations may be made on the basis of this case affecting the life of the Project as a whole.

1. Generally speaking, the approach used in Social Case Work is not too successful if the case has been handled intensively through the approach necessarily used in Law Enforcement Agencies. Law Enforcement Agencies can be of greater value in such situations if the possibilities in the Case Work approach are exhausted first. For this reason, I should like to reiterate my belief that problems involving juveniles should be brought to the attention of the Public Welfare Department as quickly as possible. It is not my intention here to infer that Law Enforcement Agencies should be neglected or ignored.

2. There has been far too much publicity concerning this situation, particularly on the part of the Japanese Police. I should like to feel that all matters of this nature are treated in a strictly confidential manner. Such treatment would not mean that they should be dealt with less vigorously.

3. It may be said that to a considerable degree, the social environment of these young people is responsible for this problem. The lack of supervised out-of-school recreation through small group activities assumes more and more a place of serious magnitude in this Center, and the resulting consequences in terms of Juvenile Delinquency are likely to be tragic.

4. Contributing factors in this situation are the lack of home life and the dearth of information regarding the opposite sex given through the Japanese home.

These problems are not confirmed to any one department in the Center. A strong effort should be made through the Mess Division, the Adult Education Department, and other departments to provide opportunities for more adequate family life within the limitations of our physical setup.

Furthermore, the schools, Public Welfare Department, and other interested departments within the Administration should begin to think seriously in terms of providing Japanese

young people with some preparation for contact with the opposite sex and equip them for independent married life. I say this not only because I feel that a more independent attitude may be desirable; but because if the Japanese people are to become integrated into American life, some breakdown of present family ties is inevitable, and assistance in providing stabilizing substitutes is our responsibility.

Results of investigation:

In checking into this situation, I find the following pertinent facts.

This boy is 20 years of age. He came to this Center with a reputation that apparently was not good. He is not popular with his fellows. However, no specific allegations against him have come to my attention, other than that he is "no good."

He is one of a family of three children. All three children as well as the father are working in this Center. His work record here is fair to poor.

On the basis of my contacts with him, I feel that he is only moderately cooperative, although I have very little on which to base my judgment. I feel that he has "been around" and that he may have been "covering up" in his conversation with me.

He has finished High School and is desirous of continuing his training in art.

At the last contact with him, he was undecided on the problem of enlistment.

The girl is one of a family of five children, being the third child and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ years of age.

She is in grade 10B at the High School. Her intelligence test resulted in a grade of 105, or one year above average. She has not come to the attention of her teachers or the High School Principal for any infraction of rules or because of any other problem.

Her High School teachers, however, have observed this couple being constantly together, and have been very desirous of furnishing them opportunities for a normal social life;

but in the absence of recreational outlets, the couple has been compelled to carry on their relationship through walks to and from school and through loitering about the school premises together. The girl's family has been opposed to this relationship, and so her home is not open to them.

The boy and the girl both denied to me that they had had any illegal relationship, although they professed to being very much in love, and said that they very much wanted to get married. They have kept company for two years and have been seriously attached for about one year. According to their statement, their first contact with Chief of Internal Security was voluntary on the part of the boy. He went to him originally asking for an explanation for being watched by the Japanese Police.

Evaluation of known factors:

Frankly, I have only a moderately satisfactory relationship with this couple at present. I feel that this is probably due to the fact that they were somewhat afraid to talk because of previous information given to them.

However, the boy is probably more or less unstable, and probably not too much in the way of constructive work can be done with him at this time.

The girl is quite immature and very shy. This is her first serious relationship with a member of the opposite sex.

The girl's youth should be noted particularly, and also the fact that this is her first infatuation.

It is also important to note that Japanese family customs are such that the girl is likely to have had no information given her regarding relationships with the other sex.

Furthermore, the fact that there are a minimum of recreational outlets, which fact has forced the couple to rely on their own resources; and that her home is closed to this boy, as well as the approach used previous to my contact with her have all tended to make this relationship more important in her life than it should be.

Therefore, she is more or less the victim of circumstances. While not a brilliant girl, she has definite possibilities, and everything possible should be done to insure her future.

Treatment to date:

My approach to this couple has been in terms of establishing a helpful relationship, on the basis of which they will voluntarily seek further help.

Although they may not be telling me the truth in regard to the extent of their relations, I have not pressed them other than to give the boy an opportunity to go with me to the Chief of Internal Security to clear up this point, which opportunity he has not accepted. I think that I should go no further with this, and that the Police Department should use their discretion in further handling this situation as far as the boy is concerned. I have pointed out to them some of the more serious aspects of marriage and have given them written material concerning the problem of marriage, on which they might base their future plans.

Written material was also given the girl regarding the bodily functions of men and women.

Her teachers were contacted, and her problem discussed. Since she is definitely interested in Homemaking, there is a good basis for the Homemaking Supervisor to work with her. Her teachers have promised to try to help her in any way possible to provide other opportunities for contacts with boys, to do everything possible to help her grow out of this relationship or to establish it on a more secure foundation.

Subject: Juvenile Delinquency. (October 20, 1943)

It is safe to say that there are many other boys in this Center besides these 7 who have been and will be involved in overt acts of delinquency.

I am writing this memorandum simply to point out that there is no adequate program in the Center for handling such problems or for preventing their recurrence.

We have in the Center a detection agency in the police department, and a Public Welfare Agency which is designed to do case work. We do not have the machinery to handle the legal aspects of juvenile delinquency. (We do not even have a clear definition of the responsibilities of the above agencies.) I have suggested such machinery twice previously and have made a strenuous effort to have it set up.

These efforts have been blocked each time by fear of something or other, or by a reaction to me personally. This machinery will have to come into being before we can grapple with this problem adequately.

Most important of all, we do not have group leadership organized in such a way as to take care of the boys that exist in this community (as they do in any community), who do not fit into other formalized school and recreational programs. This leadership will have to involve some continuity and, therefore, probably a member of the appointed personnel should take the initiative in it. Again, I should have been happy to work out something, but unfortunately it cannot be done on office hours.

In the third place, there is lacking in the Center the resources for some of the glamour which makes any program appealing to the boys. Perhaps if the other requirements were met, these could be created.

I do not intend to bore you with this problem. I have taken an interest in it because I felt the head of the Public Welfare Section had some responsibility for it.

It is my conviction that, lacking the necessary administrative moves, the problem will remain.

I am sure that none of us want the problem to remain unsolved. I therefore respectfully urge that without delay, you take the administrative action necessary to make possible a solution of it, namely:

1. Provide the Center with an experienced and skilled group work leader who can give his full attention to solving the leadership problem, as well as supplying the most vital part of that leadership himself, on the project, at all hours.
2. See to it that adequate resources are put at his disposal to enable him to carry out the necessary program of group activities, including the "glamour items" or attractions which will draw teen-age boys into such activities and occupy their minds with socially constructive interests.
3. That you issue an administrative instruction outlining this procedure and establishing as a permanent juvenile guidance committee the functionaries who participated in working out procedure agreed to in this case.

(4) Cooperative Services with Medical Social Worker.

With the coming of a professionally qualified Medical Social Worker, to the Hospital Staff July 1, 1943, the Welfare Counselor, in conference with the Chief Medical Officer, evolved a plan for cooperative services on an individualized case basis. The Medical Social Worker and the Associate Counselor served as liaison between the Medical and Welfare Staffs, exchanging reports on individual patients and the social conditions in their families. A brief, but adequate form for exchange of information was developed. Frequent conferences were held between the individual case workers and the Medical Social Worker on individual situations. The Medical Social Worker attended all staff meetings of the Welfare Section. There was clearly defined agreement on areas of responsibility between questions of the patient's health and questions of a social nature in his family group. Sufficient understanding was maintained throughout to enable both the Medical Social Worker and members of the Welfare Staff to accept responsibility cooperatively in the same family without confusion and duplication.

(5) Housekeeping Aides.

In keeping with Administrative Manual 50.5 2B, 3 and 4, services of a housekeeping aide were available on the basis of need for the care of the sick, aged, convalescent and incapacitated persons. The Staff worked out plans for selection and supervision and made an effort to give effective service. On the recommendation or approval of the Hospital Staff, through the Medical Social Worker, the social case worker assisted the family to secure a person capable of and willing to perform specifically the kind of work the patient was not able to do for himself, and the approximate length of time before he should resume responsibility. After determining that it was necessary to supplement the family finances by employing a housekeeping aide, the case worker discussed the situation with the prospective aide and often conferred with him in the family home, helping each to understand what was expected. Thereafter supervision included personal and confidential interviews with the aide and with those for whom he worked. The regulation forms, Request for Workers and Request for Separation of Workers, were used and the timekeeper for evacuee personnel kept official record of hours O.K.'d by the Case Work Supervisor. The largest number of housekeeping aides employed at any one time was 19, a few of whom worked half-time or four hours daily.

A memo to the Project Director under date of January 17, 1944, is quoted as illustrative data:

Our case work staff is giving supervision on an individual basis both to the Housekeeping Aide and the family for whom she works. Some might call this, "checking up on them". We do more than that. We also have ready a general outline for study and group discussion with a corp of aides as soon as the volume of work permits developing such a program.

All situations requiring housekeeping aides do not originate with the Hospital or the Medical Staff. Many do as indicated in the October 21 letter. For instance, we now have several situations requiring "boarding home care".

A motherless family of children with no relatives, whose father is relocating, depends on us to help plan on care of the children for a month or two until he can either pay for their boarding himself or send for them to join him outside. One such father paid for the care of his 6 year old daughter after we had carried the responsibility for 3 or 4 months, and after he permanently relocated, "called the child out".

Another motherless family of 2 children, 2 and 4 years of age, is still receiving full-time boarding home care while the father is developing satisfactory plans for relocating permanently on the outside. This family, too, has no relatives.

Another situation which is requiring two full-time housekeeping aides at this moment includes boarding home care for a 3 month old baby and day-time care for the home and children, ages 12, 9, and 3, while a neighbor cares for these children at night without expense to the family. The father is a patient in the isolation ward and the mother suffered a relapse and is now in the Hospital.

In a family of 4 children, 10, 9, 5, and 3, we have provided 24 hour boarding home care for almost a year for the child, who is now 3 years old. The mother is a patient in the Isolation Ward and will probably be there the rest of her life. The father works and makes a very real home for the other 3 children.

Any type of need could be cared for if we had a unit for geriatrics. At the moment, this would take care of 3 or 4 men and possibly the blind man for whom we provide housekeeping aide service. The friends with whom the blind man lived prior to evacuation are permanently relocated and are not able to take care of him.

If you are in need of additional up-to-minute stories of need, here are two which you are free to use.

The father of 3 children, 9, 8, and 3, in the hospital with his wife caring for him during the night on account of the shortage of aides in the hospital and because of their desire to be together. During the day we have provided a half-time aide to do the heavy work at home since the only relative in the Center is also in the hospital.

Another is the situation of a young mother with a 16 month old baby and expecting her second child this week. Her elderly parents live in the Center and are giving considerable care to the baby. The husband has recently gone out on indefinite leave and has plans to call for his family as soon as they are able to join him and he finds suitable living quarters.

Reviewing the particular areas of need which have to be met in our 17 current housekeeping aide assignments, I am inclined to think that two can be provided under our Public Assistance regulations.

Others not eligible for Public Assistance would require special Public Assistance in which case, I would insist on individual case work assignment and supervision.

In one situation providing the housekeeping aide has therapeutic value in a very difficult family situation.

For the geriatrics and the blind man, care will have to be provided on a limited basis until such time as the hospital can admit them as permanent residents of one of the wards or until such time as a unit can be provided where one person can take care of the whole group. In this connection, a diet kitchen would add very greatly to services that are required at present for which there is no provision for services.

(6.) Transfers In and Out.

Reuniting families and those near of kin through transfer in and transfer out has been accepted as a major responsibility by the entire Project Staff. The Project Director referred to Welfare applications to reside in this Center and evacuees wishing to transfer were referred to Welfare.

Each situation was discussed with the family and if there were any questions of health a report from the Chief Medical Officer, through the Medical Social Worker, was included in the data prepared for the Project Director. In the main, transfers in and out were for the purpose of reuniting members of the immediate family, those close of kin or cases of non-family persons to join their nearest friend usually of many years standing. Occasionally the reasons given were based on the false assumption that Colorado climate would be more conducive to the restoration of health. In such instances the Chief Medical Officer, through the Medical Social Worker, exchanged correspondence with the Chief Medical Officer at the point of transfer, and the decision rested on their findings. In a few instances, after the exchange of reports between the Chief Medical Officers, persons of ill health were accepted to join their nearest of kin in this Center. A few with no kin folks here were transferred from the Tubercular Sanatoria in the state of legal residence. In other instances where there were no kin folks in this Center, transfers were accepted at the request of other governmental departments. Two such were for parolees whose families joined them here, and at least two who were breaking away from the traditional control of parental authority.

In connection with the segregation movement and with the closing of Jerome Center, the Project Director authorized Welfare to prepare for his signature a letter in behalf of the families, living here, requesting the transfer in of close relatives or close friends of pre-evacuation days. This was a courtesy letter and served as a record of family relationships not otherwise known. A number of families and near friends were reunited through this means.

The transfer of a family to reunite with an interned member at the Family Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, took quite a different emphasis and required mature skills in understanding relationships and attitudes. Between December 23, 1942, and February 19, 1943, the Project Director referred to Welfare four lists containing 71 names of interned persons with families in this Center. Preliminary interviews were held with the wife, or, when indicated, with the eldest child, recognized here as the "convenient" not the legal head. The purpose of these interviews was to secure data on which the Director and the Departments of Naturalization and Immigration could select the most urgent "hardship" cases for transfer to the newly developing Family Internment Camp.

Between June 10, 1943, and November 21, 1944, there were five groups transferred to Crystal City, including 16 families with 63 persons. Deep settled conflicts came to the fore as the case workers became acquainted with all members of the family, and were able to establish a relationship of mutual confidence and respect. The only case by case experiences which equaled those of this group in emotional conflicts were evidenced in the 10 families with 37 persons scheduled to return to Japan, September 1, 1943, on the exchange Steam Ship Gripsholm.

Here again persons of Japanese ancestry found it difficult to understand and accept differential rather than uniform consideration based on individual family differences. Quite a number of the families here formed a voluntary association through which they became articulate in expressing their questions, fears and emotional conflicts. One of our Case Aides was assigned as liaison with this group, and through this means individual and group interpretation and free discussions helped some of the family groups to resolve their doubts and conflicts between parents and children and conflicts among the children themselves. With others bitterness continued and some of the adult American born citizens did not reunite with the family in the Internment Camp.

Accepting wholeheartedly the administrative instruction, case workers often interviewed members of the family separately and where conflicts became evident they arranged a group conference with the entire family in their own apartment, for the purpose of bringing out into the open the thinking of various members. The family was always left free to make decisions after the worker was assured that each member understood what protections were available for those who did not wish to go with the family to the Internment Camp, and what facilities were offered there for satisfying family living. The prospect of separate family apartments with separate sleeping quarters and opportunity to prepare their own food were uppermost in the family thinking. Questions regarding schooling and ultimate status of their citizenship were carefully considered by many families.

By way of illustration, two family situations are cited:

The father interned, the mother here with six children. Two sons and two sons-in-law in U. S. Army and the eldest son, a Yale graduate in Journalism, caught in the Orient, inducted in the Army of Japan following an experience in a concentration camp. Following evacuation the parents repatriated and signed Expatriation for all their minor children. Neither the father nor the mother, living 37 years in U. S. A., were willing or able to accept their children's attitude toward going to the Family Internment Camp at Crystal City nor their avowed determination never to go to Japan. The eldest daughter bore the brunt of family responsibility

here and the children of high school age never swerved from their convictions. Finally the three youngest children went with their mother to Crystal City to be with their father until such time as he left for Japan. The future plans of the children can not be known at this writing, but there are indications that the younger children, with the help of the boys in the U. S. Army, may be able to emancipate themselves from the parental control requiring them to go to Japan.

The other situations includes a father interned, the mother here with four minor children. They waited about a year for opportunity to transfer to the Family Internment Camp at Crystal City, Texas. The parents were Repatriates and had signed Expatriation for their children. In preparations for transfer the father was paroled to this Center to help his family get ready and was caught here in the change of Federal Regulations canceling all further transfers to the Family Internment Camp at Crystal City. This meant that in order to be reunited the father, with his family, would be required to transfer to Tule Lake Segregation Center. At this time, conflicts within the father stemmed from deep seated and intelligent convictions created by this change in Federal orders. These continued over many months and never were resolved. Briefly stated, he maintained he never would be willing to take his children to Tule Lake and expose them to unfavorable conditions there. He recognized the time of return to Japan might be delayed for a long period, and he did not want to rear his children in Tule because of community attitudes, the lack of adequate schooling, etc. Furthermore, he maintained that Japan would respect him and his family returning from a Federal Family Internment Camp, but he would lose his status as a respectable citizen of Japan if he returned from Tule Lake Segregation Center. Through the efforts of our Project Director the Director finally authorized the family's transfer to the Family Internment Camp at Crystal City on the basis of the best interests of the entire family now and in the years to come.

5. Use of State and County Services.

The residents of the Center have been accepted by Colorado State and County services on the same basis as any other persons residing in the State, so far as facilities were available. Early in the history of the Center members of the Welfare Section Staff conferred with representatives from the state departments and general procedures were agreed upon.

Two Divisions of the State Department of Public Welfare, namely Child Welfare and Services for the Blind, cooperated with the Case Work Staff most generously throughout the history of the Center. Since Colorado State Department of Public Welfare

functions on a county basis with state supervision, when it became necessary to seek assistance on special hardship situations for which no other services were available, the Staff worked directly with County Welfare Departments while clearing and reporting to the State Director.

The State Department of Health, through the Division of Crippled Children, likewise consistently rendered a variety of invaluable services not available through the Project program. On the Project level the Case Work Staff and Medical Social Worker jointly shared responsibility for preparing necessary information with full cooperation on the part of the family involved. Joint responsibility was accepted for referring cases to the Colorado General and Psychopathic Hospitals, the State Hospital for Insane and for the psychiatrist and staff of the out-patient Child Guidance Clinic sponsored by the Child Welfare Division. The same procedure was followed when evacuees required services of a local county, such as hearing before a Sanity Board in the County Court, commitment of an idiot child, special medical care, and for one case, legal adoption.* Re

When residents were planning to resettle in a state other than that of legal settlement, the Case Work Staff responsible for helping dependent families develop plans, gave special attention to preparing resettlement summaries including information essential for the State Department of Public Assistance as basis for deciding on the advisability of approving the family resettling in that state. With few exceptions the various state departments gave careful consideration to the particular circumstances of the family or individual applying to resettle as non-residents in their state.

The first request for Colorado state services was made to the Child Welfare Division, State Department of Public Welfare. It pertained to legal matters such as; birth certificates, transfer of a child from Colorado to the state of the mother's legal settlement, transfer into Colorado from another state for purpose of adoption, in one instance of a child non-resident in the state of his birth and in another instance of a child non-resident of Colorado, and applications for the Out-patient Child Guidance Clinic services.

When the Colorado State Department of Education, Bureau of Home and School Services asked the Center Superintendent of Schools for reports on Center children noted in a school "survey", the Case Work Staff and Medical Social Worker prepared family background and social history for nine children ranging from the first to the ninth grades.

*Refer to Report of Medical Social Worker - Center Hospital.

Other services accepted by the Case Work Staff upon request, when no other sources of information were available, were reports: to the War Department, Office of Dependency Benefits; to the local County Selective Service Board; and to the American Red Cross. Prior to organization of the Amache Unit of the American Red Cross, the Case Work Staff made necessary inquiries and reports for the Red Cross. The first volume of Red Cross services came in August, 1943, when the first International messages were received from the Japan Red Cross. These brought to fore many emotional experiences and considerable skill was required in preparing replies in English and Japanese.

In August, 1943, the Staff arranged a conference for exploring what services of educational value might be available for the four totally blind and six or seven evacuees with impaired vision. Individual reports were compiled on forms furnished by the State Department of Public Welfare. In January, 1944, through correspondence with the Supervisor of the Division of Services for the Blind, a Home Teacher was assigned for two days each month on the Project. Miss M. B., State Home Teacher for the Blind, continued these services until September, 1945. Three of the blind persons resettled in the state of legal residence. For two preliminary arrangements were made with the state department for continuing their education, part-time employment for one, and for a program of vocational re-habilitation for the other. The third, the elderly man, was accepted by the county of legal residence for such services as he might require. He had become proficient in two or three lines of leather work, such as braided belts and handbags.

Generous excerpts from two reports by the Associate Counselor to the Project Director, under date of March 15, and September 30, 1944, record the plan and content of this educational project.

Subject: Proposed plan for using Colorado State Services for the Blind and those of impaired vision.

We submit herewith a brief summary of our conference, March 10, 1944, with Mr. J. and Miss M. B., Home Teacher of the Blind, from the State Department of Public Welfare.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. K. C. B., Supervisor, Division of Services for the Blind, following our recent correspondence, Miss B. visited Granada Relocation Center, March 9 and 10, 1944. She spent the evening of March 9th, becoming familiar with the WRA program in Granada Center, and spent the full day of March 10th on the Project.

Miss B. described the Colorado State Services at the General Staff Meeting of the Welfare Section. She conferred with the Case Workers who are working with the blind members of our community and those with seriously impaired vision, also, with the Medical Social Worker studied the social and medical individual case records and visited in their own homes the totally blind persons interested in the study of Braille.

Through Dr. G., Superintendent of Schools, and Mr. G., Supervisor of Adult Education, arrangements were made for the three blind persons to meet Miss B. at 2 P.M. in one of the Adult Education class rooms. Staff members present included Miss P., K.W., M.O., E.E., S.B. and a representative of Dr. D., Principal of the Elementary Schools. Others present were, A.K., H.G., her mother and sister, C.Y., and W.O.

After a brief description of the services available through the State and National Associations, Miss B. gave individual instructions in the Braille alphabet, reading in Primer I and the use of the typewriter. She evidenced exceptional skill in understanding the limitations and the potential possibilities of each person.

At the close of the day, Miss B.'s evaluation was reviewed and pointed-up in conference with the Acting Project Director, and the following cooperative general plan was agreed upon as one practical means of making available to Granada residents the Colorado State Services for the Blind.

I. The State Department of Public Welfare, Division of the Blind, is willing to assign Miss B., Home Teacher for the Blind, to Granada Center for at least two days each month.

1. Miss B. to develop and supervise an educational and rehabilitation program for each person who wishes to take advantage of this opportunity.
2. Miss B. to teach each pupil during her two days' visit each month. Teaching in the home is her most satisfactory method.
3. Miss B. to instruct A.K. as her Assistant Home Teacher so she can give individual instruction between Miss B.'s visits. H.G. will welcome considerable individual attention in her own home. Otherwise, A. may meet the pupils in one of the Adult Education class rooms or in her mother's apartment.

II. A.K. is competent to teach Braille under direction. For 9 years, she attended the California School for the Blind. For 4 years, she attended the public school and graduated from the Amache High School mid-year, 1944. She has had experience in teaching and is willing to undertake it here.

III. Materials required.

1. Each pupil, in the course of the next two months, will require:

- (1) a six line slate and stylus - cost \$1.10.
- (2) paper - cost 15 cents.
- (3) Primer or Braille Book I - cost \$2.50.

For the first two months, the plan is to borrow Book I from Braille Department of a lending library.

2. Books and talking cylinders in Braille are available on loan basis through the Colorado State Department.

3. For blind adults who are not interested in learning to read Braille, Miss B. will provide material for such handwork as each person is interested in learning. There may be a slight cost for materials such as needles, thread, yarn, and so forth, although the present group is interested only in learning Braille.

4. Travel without ticket anywhere in the United States on buses and trains is available through the American Foundation when the blind person can accompany anyone traveling on a regular ticket. This requires application to the National Office accompanied by two passport pictures, 25¢ in coin, and a letter of certification that the person is blind. The American Foundation then issues a special form which the traveler and the blind person present to the ticket agent when they purchase the one ticket required by both.

IV. Proposed Procedure.

The Welfare Staff appreciates Mr. J.'s approval of a general procedure as follows:

1. That Granada Center accept the generous offer of the State Department of Public Welfare and invite Miss M. B., Home Teacher of the Blind, to spend at least two days each month at the Granada Center. The State Department is willing to provide her services without expense to WRA as a part of the State program for services for the blind and those with seriously impaired vision.
2. The first class in Braille to start with:

Aiko K., age 21,
Hiroye G., age 19,
Chichisaburo Y., age 47, and possibly
Fusaji A., age 66.
3. WRA. to authorize the employment of Aiko K. on half-time at \$8.00 the month. This on an hourly basis includes teaching and preparation of 22 hours a week. Hiroye G. has never attended school, hence, she may well have daily instruction for the first month or two.
4. The Social Case Workers to work out a schedule for Aiko K. and each pupil. To begin the program as soon as details can be completed and to notify the Project Director.
5. Thus far

A letter of appreciation under date of March 11, has gone to the Supervisor, Division of Services for the Blind, Colorado State Department of Public Welfare, State Capitol Annex, Denver, Also, a letter to the Congressional Library, Braille Department, Washington D. C. for the loan of three possibly four Braille Primers or Book I.

Now ready to move forward.

Subject: Home teaching for blind. (September 30, 1944.)

Through the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare, Division of Services for the Blind, we secured the services of Miss M. B., Home Teacher of the Blind. As with other Colorado State Departments this service is available for members of Amache Community on the same basis as any other blind persons and those with seriously impaired vision.

Miss B. gives us two days each month, and her expenses are borne by the State. In the interim between visits, A. K., graduate of Amache High School, carries on under Miss B.'s supervision. A. blind from early childhood, is developing into an excellent teacher and by Spring, 1945, will, no doubt, be relocated in a self-supporting position.

Miss B.'s last visit here was September 27 and 28, 1944. She made a brief summary of each pupil's progress over the six months, March 10th to September 10th, and together with Miss P., Medical Social Worker, outlined plans for the months following.

1. H. G., 19, blind from birth, has never attended school or taken advantage of any opportunities for self-development or "formal" education. In March her mother and sister were waiting on her, dressing her, combing her hair, etc. She had no confidence in even walking alone around the apartment or out-of-doors.

By September she has accomplished several things:

- (1). In Braille she has completed Grade One both reading and writing.
- (2). In "Talking Books" loaned by the Denver Library, she has read the titles of Midstream, Oliver Twist, Iron Trail, Shepard Story, Little Women, Trail Driver, and a few others.
- (3). In Sewing Cards she has completed seven, the running stitch variety.
- (4). In Knitting she has completed a 5 inch "garter stitch" without error.
- (5). In Ironing she now helps her mother by ironing flat pieces.
- (6). In Basketry she has made one teapot mat and has another well on the way.
- (7). She has made progress in dressing herself, combing hair, walking alone in the apartment and outside, in body posture, and twitching fingers.

Miss B. has directed Aiko in her work not only with H., but with attitudes of her mother and sister which are largely responsible for the child's lack of self-development.

2. Mr. C. Y., 47, a high school graduate, totally blind about nine years, is a mature person with special skill as a masseur. We expect to help him relocate in a self-supporting position by Spring or Summer 1945.

- (1). In Braille he has completed Grade Two in reading and Grade One and one-half in writing. He reads a Braille magazine now each month. It is Ziegler's Magazine for the Blind.
- (2). In Typewriting with instructions and aide of the Brailled typing text he has completed 20 lessons in "touch typewriting".
- (3). In the "Talking Book Machine" he has read The Reader's Digest, They Call Him Blue Hodges, Ramona, and Ownley Own.
- (4). In Walking he has become acquainted with his block walks and takes them unassisted except for the use of a walking cane, the gift of the Kawanians.
- (5). In Basketry he has made a teapot mat, a candy basket out of reed.

3. F. A., 67, blinded in middle age, only recently became interested in learning to walk by himself and doing things with his hands.

- (1). In walking he now walks in his own block unassisted except for the "walking cane" gift of the Kawanians through the State Department.
- (2). Leather craft was started in his last lesson and he is making men's leather belts.

Miss B. and Aiko have spent considerable time with Mr. A. and members of his family working with their attitudes toward blindness and toward each other.

4. A. K., 22, blind from early childhood. Half-time employment on Welfare Staff as Assistant Home Teacher of the Blind.

She reports by letter to Miss B. monthly and Miss B. sends her suggestions and free materials for each pupil.

During August, 1944, the State Placement Agent for Blind corresponded with Aiko concerning full-time work outside the Center. Since Aiko has "free travel" coupons on bus and

railroad, through Miss B. and the American Foundation for the Blind, she plans to go to Denver or Pueblo for personal conference with him. Will also take Mr. Y. to confer with her regarding employment.

Aiko has kept her interest in the "Seeing Eye" dog School and may complete plans for it under Miss B.'s guidance.

Plans for October, 1944.

Braille books on health and massage from the Library of Congress were assigned for Mr. Y.

For him and Aiko "Maps of the Month" were assigned -- purchased by them from Perkins Institute for the Blind, Watertown, Mass. These maps give in embossed form the countries of the war-areas with a descriptive pamphlet giving an explanation of all that is outlined.

Two of the Case Work Staff have entertained the group twice a month in their homes. Their program includes getting acquainted with the apartment, social conversation, reading aloud selected articles suggested by the pupils, and serving refreshments. One noticeable result with Hiroye is improvement under Aiko's instruction of her eating habits, posture and ease in meeting others.

Quite another service Miss B. brings is consultation with persons of seriously impaired vision under the supervision of our Medical Social Worker. She is able to offer state help for special examinations, diagnosis and treatment not available here.

6. Family Relocation Counseling.

The Family Relocation Counseling Unit was set up under the Administrative Notice Number 87, dated March 4, 1944. (Welfare Hand Book Release 30.4.30 to 30.4.40). An advance copy of this release was sent us by the Acting Director in Washington under date of November 9, 1943, and the organization of the unit was completed February 1, 1944.

The prompt development of this Unit was largely due to the close cooperation between the Head Counselor and the evacuee leaders. The Community Analyst also took a major part in this

work and was to a large extent responsible for the organization of the Evacuee Relocation Information Bureau. The latter was organized under the Relocation Division, but played an important part in the Relocation Counseling because of the fact that relocation information from all parts of the country was secured through that channel.

Prior to February 1, 1944, the relocation program had proceeded largely on the basis of fitting interested evacuees to job offers received. It was felt that the time was ripe for further pioneering by approaches to the large number of residents who had thus far been unwilling or unable to consider relocation. Many families had been facing problems which involved special counseling and which the Welfare Section had in fact been assisting with to a considerable extent.

In the monthly report for September, 1943, the Associate Counselor stated:

"For some time we have wanted to emphasize our responsibility for counseling with families regarding their plans to relocate as a group. We have begun by counseling with those who come to Public Welfare for the routine leave O.K. During the past two weeks, we have adhered to this plan and now have data for pointing the way. A special card file is in process of completion. It is kept in our 'diagnostic File' to make the information easily available for study. There has been no time for tabulation thus far. One day there were 22 new interviews in this group alone. Two or three values are already evident. Those going on indefinite leave discuss family thinking for immediate and long-time plans. Those going on seasonal leave talk over family attitudes toward relocating as a group and specific plans for the approximate time of their leave. We are asking these to come to the office when they return."

In addition to the above, many of the problems regularly encountered in the Welfare Counseling were handled with emphasis on what relation they would have to the family's relocation plans. Such problems included re-uniting of families, special arrangements for members of families who had health problems, matters regarding death in the family and child care problems. It was recognized that all special problems had a definite bearing on family relocation plans. Because of this close relation to the welfare work, the new Counseling Unit was organized in the Welfare Section.

Additional personnel was secured for this Unit. An Associate Counselor was placed in immediate charge of the organization of the Unit. His background was as follows: had studied at the University of Missouri, graduated from the University of Chicago and had done graduate work at the Graduate School of Theology at Northwestern University and was at the University of Denver School of Social Work. He was, in fact, attending the University of Denver School of Social Work, completing the requirements for his M. A. Degree when his services were secured for the Counseling work. He had been a County Director of Missouri Social Security Commission and had had various experiences as a pastor in Buffalo, New York, as a former Billing Clerk, a Railroad Clerk and Bookkeeper and Assistant Postmaster. It was felt that he was excellently qualified to know a good deal about various occupations and about several areas in the United States, and that he was well schooled in the methods of counseling, for advising human beings and helping them to solve their problems.

Other members of the Staff during the first month were a former missionary teacher to Japan for 18 years, and a local woman who had had a number of years of experience as a teacher and had specialized in Social Sciences in undergraduate work. A member of the Welfare Staff, classified as a Junior Counseling Aide, was assigned to the Counseling Unit and at the same time promoted to Junior Counselor. A number of quite capable evacuee persons were secured and rendered considerable help. However, there was a real need for orienting the Staff to the work, and the new Associate Counselor immediately initiated a training program to acquaint the personnel with the purpose of the Unit. Special emphasis was placed on the cultural background, reactions to evacuation, current problems in regard to long-term plans of evacuees and general case work methods used in counseling. The following materials were used as a basis for this training program:

Letters and instructions from the Washington WRA
Office regarding the Counseling Unit.
Embre, Suyemura, A Japanese Village.
Hamilton, Gordon, Theory and Practice of Social
Case Work.
Lowry, Readings in Social Case Work.
Robinson, Virginia, Changing Psychology in Social
Case Work.
Overstreet, H.A., About Ourselves.
Colcord, Joanna, Your Community.
Allen, F.H., Psychotherapy with Children.
Plant, J.S., Personality and the Cultural Pattern.
Levy, H.P., Study in Public Relations.

One of the first and most difficult problems was to interpret the program of the Unit to the evacuees in such a manner that they would use this service on a voluntary basis. The evacuees would not accept the fact of their need of help in making long-term plans. This problem of interpretation of the program was a matter of some discussion. It was finally decided that the best method would be through newspaper publicity and contacts with representative groups of evacuees, rather than following any course which might seem like "just another survey", and meetings were held with the Evacuation Relocation Committee, the Block Managers and Community Council, who later cooperated in referring people with relocation problems to the Counseling Unit. It was agreed that the best means of interpreting the Unit to the community was by demonstrating that the counseling service given was worth while and helpful. With that in mind, the job of conducting clearance interviews on all leaves was assigned to the Counseling Unit. It was thought that the time when one member of the family was about to leave was an appropriate occasion on which to discuss the future plans for the rest of the family. Very often the plans for the rest of the family were indefinite and counseling provided an opportunity to discuss the plans in order that the individual leaving and the family remaining in the Center might come to a decision in regard to their relocation plans.

The Unit also assisted in arranging for hostel accommodations and preparing dockets of information to be transmitted to the Field Offices to be used by the Field Office in helping relocatees to find employment and permanent housing, and in short to make a satisfactory adjustment to the new location.

In June, 1944, the Counseling Unit began a center wide survey of relocation outlook of the evacuees. In the approach to this task the cooperation of the various groups with whom the Associate Counselor had been working was readily solicited. The Block Managers and other groups immediately offered to assist with the survey in any way possible. This survey, however, was later completed by the Relocation Division because in August, 1944, the Family Counseling Unit, as it was set up at Granada, was transferred to the Relocation Division. The Unit had been located in the same building as the Relocation Office, and when the latter was to expand its counseling services to Family Counseling, the Staff of that Unit were all transferred to the Relocation Division, except the Associate Counselor, who was promoted to Community Analyst at that time.

The Welfare Section did not, however, discontinue Relocation Counseling. On the contrary all emphasis was placed on the counseling with relocation in view. A member of the Welfare Staff, who was already classified as Junior Counselor, was promoted to head up the Family Counseling; she supervised the writing of all resettlement summaries.

As in most fields of social work, it is not possible to offer any statistics to prove in numbers the value of this counseling Unit. It is the Counselor's opinion, however, that the Unit did a really constructive piece of work in rendering valuable relocation counseling services available to the evacuees. Through the hundreds of interviews which occurred through the Unit, an opportunity was given those persons with problems to secure guidance in solving their own problems. Through the Counseling they were directed to where they might secure help after reaching the outside. Had it been possible for the WRA to equip the outside Field Offices with the same facilities for good counseling, the work of this Unit would have been still more useful, but we often felt that there was a definite lack on the part of the Field Offices to follow through with plans worked out in the Center.

7. Housing.

Evacuee housing was originally under the Employment Section. It was in February, 1943, that the Unit was officially transferred to the Welfare Section. The policies of the Housing Unit during this first period, i.e. up to February, 1943, are adequately discussed in a memo, written by the first Housing Superintendent, dated January, 1943, and addressed to the Chief of Community Management and to the Head of the Welfare Section. (See Exhibit Number VI, Functions of the Quartering Section. See also Exhibit Number VII, Memo from the Housing Superintendent of January, 1943, addressed to Block Managers, which gives further elaboration of the policy during the early period.)

The transfer of the evacuee housing from the Employment Section to the Welfare Section was made because of the close relationship of the housing to the family social problems. It apparently was recognized that it would be helpful if the Welfare Department were given an opportunity to take an active part in the solving of problems arising in housing of the evacuees. The first Superintendent wrote a memo to the Chief of Community Management January, 1943, stating, "Increasingly during the last month,

we have been getting requests to settle family quarrels, bickering, etc. I have solved many of them by taking housing action. Do you prefer that these problems be investigated by the Welfare first and then let us act upon their recommendation?" It was about the same time that it was decided that the Welfare Section should be consulted in such matters. The Washington instructions relative to the placing of housing under the Welfare was issued April 26, 1943, under Administrative Notice Number 91, Subject, Housing for Evacuees. This instruction specified that "Assignment and reassignment of available quarters to individuals and family groups should be made, insofar as is reasonable and practicable, in accordance with the best interests of the evacuees and in accordance with the other aspects of a Center Welfare program."

Pursuant of this instruction, the Head Counselor, immediately set about to analyze the housing matters and policies. A committee representing the various groups in the community was organized to study the housing and recreation room matters of the Center. The Chief of Internal Security was also included in this committee. Special emphasis was placed on pointing out the detrimental effects of inadequate housing and abnormal living quarters. (See Exhibits Numbers VIII, IX and X.)

At the time of the transfer of the housing to the Welfare Section there was no one definitely available to assume the immediate direction of the Unit and the Chief of Community Management personally handled the work until August, 1943. At that time another Superintendent had been secured. He continued to serve until March, 1944, when he was promoted to the Personnel Section. One of the Welfare Counselors was then given the supervision of housing and continued in the job until the closing of the Center.

Some of the major tasks facing the Housing Unit was the reception of the two large groups of transferees, the thousand evacuees transferred from Tule Lake to Granada September, 1943, and the 550 transferred from Jerome, Arkansas, during 1944. Considerable readjustment of the population was necessary to accommodate these groups of new comers. It was especially difficult to arrange for the large group from Tule in 1943, since the population of the Center prior to their arrival was already 6,126, compared with 5,637 prior to the arrival of the people from Jerome.

However, the job was done both times with a very minimum of confusion. The monthly report for October, 1943, states;

"All of the moves and 'doubling up' made necessary by the Segregation program were accomplished through close and friendly cooperation of the Block Managers, and our own endeavor to understand and handle each family group on its own merit. We might further point out that in no instance did we require the assistance of the Police Department, and that the Project Director did not, in any case, ask us to reverse a decision in connection with the moves within the Center. We set forth this short narrative report because we feel that it is significant that in the handling of approximately 2,000 people, there was, in general, an atmosphere of real understanding, both by the residents and by those who had traveled many miles in transferring to this Center."

As soon as definite notice was received that the people from Tule Lake were to come, the Head Counselor began organizing a reception committee, including sub-committees on space, hospitality and registration. The various committees were headed up by appointed personnel and assisted by several leaders of evacuee groups. The Counselor outlined the job to be done, (see Exhibit Number XI) and each sub-committee was asked for reports at regular meetings of the over-all housing committee. This approach gave every group in the Center a sense of responsibility for seeing that the job was done; and the new-comers arrived and were settled with no major complications of any kind.

The same general approach was used in 1944 for the Jeromites, except that the Leave Officer was loaned to Housing and was sent to Jerome three weeks before the date of the transfer to assign people to their quarters, so that when they arrived the people, as well as the Housing Superintendent, already knew where they were to live. This method speeded up the process of induction. The Tulians were assigned quarters after they arrived.

Although housing was officially made part of the Welfare Section February, 1943, not until March, 1944, that the office was physically moved into the welfare building. This greatly facilitated co-ordination of the work in close cooperation between the housing and the case working services was maintained from that time. However, in this writer's opinion, it was felt that the housing and Case Work Unit could have given much more effective attention to the various problems arising, if the Housing Superintendent's time had not been taken up with numerous other matters which had no place in the Welfare Department. I am referring to the responsibility for all property issued to the evacuees, such as cots, mattresses, blankets, buckets, brooms, shovels and baby cribs, and also the pest control was for a time handled by the Housing Office.

This latter as well as the issuing of brooms, buckets and shovels were later delegated to the Public Works. The cots, mattresses and blankets remained the responsibility of the Welfare Section. It would have been more efficient, both from the standpoint of Welfare services as well as the property control, if this equipment had been handled by the property division.

C. REPATRIATION AND SEGREGATION.

The first inquiry on repatriation and expatriation among evacuees of this Center was conducted in the early fall of 1942 by the WCCA, and persons under 18 years were evidently supposed to be bound by the decision of their parents. However, WRA made clear, in Administrative Instruction Number 65, the children must be given a chance to state their own wishes as part of the total family thinking and planning for repatriation, expatriation and segregation.

The Case Work Staff accepted whole heartedly reasons for interviewing individual members of a family group, whether or not they had signed application for repatriation or expatriation, and often climaxed a series of individual interviews with a family conference in their own apartment. The principal purpose of the interview with the segregants and members of their family was to determine whether members of the immediate family were to live with the segregant in the Segregation Center or not. Also to make sure each member of the family had all information available which might be helpful to reaching individual and family decisions.

Several weeks of study were given by the Case Workers in preparation for counseling with individuals and family groups on all questions of repatriation and expatriation and the total segregation movement. Workers best qualified by training, experience, maturity and understanding were assigned to the task of interviewing and all questions of segregation were routed to them for disposition. If questions fell outside the area of repatriation and expatriation and family planning, inquirers were referred to proper channels on the Project. Concentration on segregation began the middle of July, 1943, and was completed about September first. The case workers, relieved of all other responsibility, focused on segregation interviews, familiarized themselves with the Segregation Manual while constantly using Administrative Instruction Number 100. They accepted the decision

of segregation as their point of contact and discussed only such matters and instructions that would help the family with the plans they were obliged to make on account of the decision concerning segregation.

All repatriation and expatriation were automatically assigned to the Welfare for segregation interviews, and others subject for segregation were referred by the Project Director. Schedules for interviews on an individual basis were carefully planned and separate reports made on each interview with emphasis on human values. Questions uppermost in the minds of children considering voluntarily accompanying their segregant parents included; what segregation would do to them, to their status as citizens, opportunity for future schooling, selective employment and relocation. Moreover, if they did not go with their parents, what assurance had they or their parents that the Government would assist them in developing plans for adequate and satisfying living mutually acceptable to parents and children. Workers emphasized that segregation was not planned as a means of punishment in any sense, however, it was a very serious move both for the children and for the family as a whole. Administrative Instruction Number 65 was used as a daily source for reference.

There were three parts to the segregation movement in this Center. The Staff's experiences in the first movement in September, 1943, in a sense became a pattern for the two that followed. September 1, 1943, there were seven families, including 23 persons, who returned to Japan on the Exchange S.S. Gripsholm. Three families of 14 persons, on the low priority list, were turned back at the point of embarkation and transferred to Tule Lake by way of Rowher Center.

Brief excerpts from interviews and summaries are cited by way of illustrative data.

Mr. N.A., single, is an American citizen but applied for expatriation to be reunited with his parents in Japan. The application was first made while at the Merced Assembly Center but since immediate sailing for Japan appeared improbable, Mr. A. had signed declination papers after July 1, 1943. However, the Granada Center Hearing Board had determined that Mr. A.'s loyalties were with Japan so recommended him for transfer to Tule Lake. Mr. A.'s only relative in the United States is an uncle, H.A., residing at Granada Relocation Center.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. were born in Japan and their children in California. The parents applied for repatriation and the children, for expatriation. Because of the father's health, the children want to go with their parents, hoping he will live long enough to return to Japan. He is partially paralyzed and uses crutches. Hajime, the eldest son, feels responsible for the support of the family. There are relatives in Japan, who may be able to help him and there are no close relatives in U.S.A. When, on August 21, the family was placed on the low priority list to sail on SS Gripsholm, September 1, 1943, they were happy. At New York City (Newark, N.J.), their sailing was canceled and they were transferred to Tule Lake Center. The family case record contains adequate information for follow-up medical treatment. The Chief Medical Officer is sending a report to Tule Lake Medical Staff, giving more technical diagnosis and prognosis with treatment given Mr. A. at Granada Center.

Mr. H. A. was reinducted in Granada on 9/8/43, after having been relocated in Chicago. Mr. A.'s reason for expatriation was that he felt that his future in Japan would be much better because of relatives who would aid him in all respects. Mr. A. was discharged from the U. S. Army in November, 1941, after having served for a period of eight months. Mr. A.'s parents, two brothers and a sister are living at the Granada Center and will not be accompanying him to the Tule Lake Center.

T.F., 30, a single man, lives alone. His father, S.F., 61, is the only relative in the United States, and he has lost track of him since 1937. His step-mother was formerly U.M. T. was born and educated in Japan, and consequently, has difficulties with the English language. When he registered, neither he nor his friends of second generation men understood the full meaning of question 27 and 28. He asked for an interpretation, but was told there was no time. He then felt he should not cut himself off from his Japanese citizenship. He reaffirmed his willingness to defend the United States in event it was attacked by Japan or any other nation. He is anxious to relocate permanently as soon as his status in U.S.A. is definitely established. He hopes he may be treated as an American. He has not applied for repatriation. He is a farmer, and before evacuation, lived with his father in Watsonville, California.

Both Mr. and Mrs. D.T. H. are citizens of United States as is Ruriko June, their seven months old daughter. Mr. H. has been honorably discharged from the Army at the outbreak of war with Japan. Mr. and Mrs. H. had spent most of their late years in Japan and are classified as Kibei. All of their parents now reside in Japan. They had intended to return to Japan even before the war. Their parents are aged and they hoped to support them by resettling in Japan. Mr. H. realizes the value of their citizenship, and may still change his mind about expatriating at some later date. Wife having seven months old baby will require a Pullman.

The H. family consists of a father and five minor children. The children have been interviewed separately and they have all expressed their desires to accompany their father. The mother is deceased and the only relative living in the United States is a Mr. K., Mr. H.'s brother-in-law, living at Topaz, Utah. George, 19, the eldest son, was transferred to the Leuppe Center because of a disturbance in Granada on about 7/17/43. The father is hospitalized at the present time due to stomach ulcers, but will be able to be transferred by pullman. The remainder of family will go by coach.

Mr. and Mrs. R.H. have both been under the care of a doctor. Mr. H. has had several heart attacks and should be under close observation. According to the Chief Medical Officer of this Center, Mrs. H. had a thyroidectomy three years ago and now has a fast pulse and low blood pressure. The couple do not have any relatives in the U.S. They are anxious to return to Japan because of the son who had gone there to study Japanese just prior to the outbreak of the present war. Several attempts to contact the son have been in vain. The primary reason for repatriation lies in the anxiety over the welfare of the son. Because of their physical condition, the couple will travel by Pullman. Mr. and Mrs. H. have been receiving financial aid from the Welfare Section because of their unemployable status.

When worker visited Mrs. M. H., it was explained that the children should be called in on the conference. Mrs. H. and the children are all citizens of the U.S. and were wondering about their citizenship status. She mentioned that she had no intention of deserting America, but having her husband torn from the family group caused worries and uncertainties. Thus, it came to a point that any solution which would reunite the family with the father would be favorable. Sailing to Japan on the Gripsholm is the nearest that they had come to that reunion and she feels that this should be her move.

She states that she has no malice toward any country and felt that the reunion of family with her husband was essential. Worker interviewed each member of the family as to their decision and they all were willing to go. Worker explained all possibilities as to their future status.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. were born in Japan, their children in U.S.A. In counseling with the entire family, it became evident that they all wanted to stay together either in U.S.A. or Japan. Atsushi especially felt responsible as the eldest son to take his place as "head" of the family. Hence all signed for repatriation and expatriation. As worker asked each member of the family of his decision, they all expressed willingness to go to Japan. Atsushi Jack, the oldest child, seemed to bear the responsibility of the family. He expressed that because of Ruriko's condition he would have to be with the family wherever they might choose to go. All children realize what this move might mean to their citizenship. August 21, when notified they were on the "low" priority list for sailing on SS Gripsholm September 1, they were very happy. September 2, it was learned they did not sail and after a short time in Ellis Island were transferred to Rohwer Relocation Center enroute to Tule Lake Center. The family social case record contains full information regarding Ruriko, 16, the daughter, who is mentally deficient. There are two copies of the "Case Summary" used, when Ruriko was examined at a Child Guidance Clinic sponsored by the Colorado State Department of Health and used also by members of the Granada Medical Division.

The J.H. family unit consists of a father and 12 year old son. The mother is deceased and three other sons are to remain in the United States. Mr. H. first applied for repatriation at the Merced Assembly Center and again at the Granada Center. The primary reason for Mr. H.'s returning to Japan is to be reunited with his two daughters who were sent for schooling prior to the outbreak of the present war. The son was interviewed personally and expressed his opinion that he felt that he should accompany his father because of the latter's poor physical condition.

H.I. and his father came to the Welfare Office for an interview in preparation for transfer to Tule Lake. The family has no relatives in Tule and H. would like especially to go into bachelor quarters with T.F. The father had very little to say except to indicate that the boy had made his decision and there was nothing else to do about it. The medical certificate is attached and T. today received his check from the Clothing Unit.

The entire U.K. family, Mr. K., wife and five children all under 21, have applied for repatriation and expatriation. The primary reason for repatriation was stated to be reunited with another daughter in Japan. The children were interviewed to determine if they were desirous of accompanying their parents. They all answered that their loyalty to their parents could not be superseded. One of the sons, Ichiro, age 21, has volunteered for the Japanese American Combat Team of the U.S. Army, so will not be with the family at Tule Lake.

Mr. U. K., single, is slightly crippled and extremely hard of hearing. Application for repatriation was made when he had hopes of going back to Japan to be reunited with his relatives. With his handicap, he felt that the future in Japan would be more preferable.

Mr. Y. K., single, is alone in this Center and is a Kibei. He has a brother in Manzanar Center. Their parents are now in Japan. Mr. K. is a citizen of the United States by birth, born in Sacramento, California. He has a wife and two children in Japan. As result of hearing by the Segregation Board and "Stop leave" section, he therefore is required to be transferred to Tule Lake. His brother in Manzanar is also to be transferred to Tule Lake. Mr. K. is somewhat pleased to be able to join his brother.

A member of the Public Welfare Staff counseled with K.K. and his father, Ichinosuke, regarding K.'s transfer to Tule Lake Center. The Public Welfare worker talked with the father, Ichinosuke, age 54, in the family home. He made it clear that he and his son are alone and have no close relatives in Granada Relocation Center. He has no desire whatever to return to Japan. He made a very urgent request that he be permitted to transfer voluntarily with K. to Tule Lake Center. The same member of the Public Welfare Staff counseled with K., who clearly understood that his father would accompany him voluntarily to Tule Lake Center. He expressed appreciation for this opportunity of being together. K. talked over the details incident to preparation for transfer and seemed to have a clear understanding of the implications for him personally and for his father. His mother is not living.

Mr. M. M., single, applied for repatriation because of strong ties in Japan which consist of relatives and possible property. He does not have any relatives in the United States.

His strong desire to return to Japan may be explained by his action concerning a letter to the Japanese Red Cross which requested that a relative initiate action to expedite his sailing on an Exchange Ship. Mr. M. is an arrested minimal pulmonary tuberculous case, and although his sputum is negative, he should be under observation. His physical condition has prevented him from being gainfully employed in the Center and since he is without means of support, Mr. M. has been an under care assistance case of the Public Welfare Section. Because of his physical condition, Mr. M. has been scheduled to travel by Pullman.

A member of the Public Welfare Staff counseled with the V.M.M. family regarding their transfer with him to Tule Lake Center. Mr. V.M.M., his wife, Toshiko, his daughters, Sayuri, age 4 and Misuko, age 2, are American born citizens. The Public Welfare worker talked with Mrs. M. and the two children in their family home. Mrs. M. had no thought except to go voluntarily with her husband to Tule Lake Center and naturally take the two daughters with her. The fact that her father, a repatriate, is transferring to Tule Lake Center was mentioned by her as one of the bright spots in their transfer. V.M.M., a Kibei, is a carpenter by trade, and in the personal interview with him, the Public Welfare worker found he understood thoroughly that his family was voluntarily accompanying him to Tule Lake Center. He requested that an orphan nephew, J.S.E., age 23, accompany the family. Jack has lived with V.M. many years, in fact, there is much the relationship of a brother. All details regarding the transfer were discussed with V.M. and he had a clear knowledge of what was required. A member of the Public Welfare Staff counseled with J.S.E., who looks upon V.M. as his closest kin and urged to be allowed to go voluntarily with the family in their transfer to Tule Lake Center.

Mr. J.N., single, repatriated in order to rejoin his wife and three children in Japan. He is leaving two sons, one of whom has already relocated in Chicago, Illinois. The son who was still in the Center was interviewed concerning his status. The answer was that neither he nor his brother intended to accompany their father. It was the father's wish that the two sons seek their future in America.

When the worker interviewed Mrs. C.N. she explained that she and her husband had signed for repatriation while in the Merced Assembly Center. She and her husband had signed amidst all the confusion that came with evacuation.

After being transferred to a Relocation Center, she now wishes to remain here in America. They have signed their D.D. as of June 1, 1943, and as yet, have had no communications from Washington in this matter. Mrs. N. wishes the worker to check with Mr. H. regarding their D.D. and to see whether or not they will have to go to Tule Lake. One of the reasons why they have changed their minds is the fact that they have large investments in San Jose, California. Also, through conversation, it seems that Mrs. N.'s close friends are all planning to remain in America. Worker will plan to check on their standing in regard to transfer to Tule Lake. Later deleted from Tule District.

Mr. G.N. first applied for expatriation at the Santa Anita Assembly Center, but later canceled it. At the time of the U.S. Army Registration for Nisei males, Mr. N. answered "no" on question 27 and "yes" on number 28. Mr. N. was brought before the Hearing Board of the Granada Center on 8/18/43 at which time he informed the Board that he was desirous of transferring to Tule Lake. Expatriation papers were filed on 9/10/43. His reasons for expatriating is to rejoin his parents and a sister in Japan and to accompany his uncle, S.N., who is being transferred to the Tule Lake Center in the same group. Mr. N. feels that his future would be more secure in Japan.

Mr. S.O., born in Japan, left his divorced wife and two children, Kiyoshi, 20, and Kayo, 18, in Tokyo, Japan. The son and daughter live with their father's brother, Y.O. Mr. O. planned to return to Japan just prior to December 7, 1941, on account of his son's health. Hence he was happy, when on August 21, 1943, he was given low priority on the SS Gripsholm list sailing September 1, 1943, for Japan. His only relatives in U.S.A. is a sister's family, Mrs. K.S., Amache, Colorado, with whom he has made his home. He is in good health and has an excellent work record as salesman in a book store in Los Angeles and newspapers in San Francisco.

A member of the Public Welfare Staff counseled with K., his parents and sister. K. was not present during the first family conference. His father, H.K., his mother, N. and his sister, Betty C., entered freely into discussing all the implications of K.'s transfer to Tule Lake Center. His father and mother made clear that they had no desire to return to Japan. They do desire to go voluntarily with

their son to Tule Lake Center. The sister, Betty C., expressed as her only desire to be with her parents while they are with K. The same member of the Public Welfare Staff counseled with K., who understood thoroughly that his parents and sister were going voluntarily with him to Tule Lake Center. He expressed his gratitude for having opportunity to be with them.

A member of the Public Welfare Staff counseled with D.T.S. regarding his transfer to Tule Lake Center and with his mother, Saku, age 55, who lives with Devin Granada Relocation Center. D.T.S. is a United States citizen educated in Japan, and his mother was born in Japan. They have no desire other than to stay together. D.'s father is not living. There seemed to be no close relatives in the United States. The worker discusses with D. various details incident to preparation for transfer, and both he and his mother thoroughly understood that his mother was voluntarily accompanying him in his transfer to Tule Lake Center.

The worker interviewed Mrs. T.R.S. Her husband is now interned in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Her youngest child, Timothy, has undergone an operation on his eye on August 5, under State Crippled Children's Program. Letter received from the Medical Social Worker in Denver advising that Timothy was doing well and would be home in about two weeks. Mrs. S. has requested transfer to the Family Internment Camp, Crystal City. The family has asked for repatriation and expatriation. The worker explained that although Mrs. S. has signed for repatriation, she will remain here in Amache until accepted by Crystal City and that she will not have to go to Tule Lake. Mrs. S. mentioned that her only problem is with Joe, her 14 year old son. He, at the present time, is quite reluctant to go to Japan. However, he does not object too strongly about going to Crystal City. Worker then talked with Joseph and explained to him the setup of Crystal City. It was explained that he could go to Crystal City without jeopardizing his citizenship and that arrangements can be made there for his own relocation. The problem of his going to Japan can be settled after discussing the matter with his father in Crystal City, if he wishes. Mrs. S. stated that she is going to Japan because she is a Japanese and not because of hatred for America.

T.S. and his father, H., Granada Center, came to the Office for a brief interview in preparation for transfer to Tule Lake in the segregation movement, February 18. T. has an aunt by marriage living in Tule. She is Mrs. Y.K. Mr. K, a brother of T's mother, died January 23 and since they are repatriates, Mr. S. went to Tule Lake to counsel with the family regarding cancellation of their repatriation. T. has no thought that he can live with his aunt as there are four children in the family. T. spent some time in school in Japan and has some difficulty in acquiring an understanding of the English language. He and his father seem to have a clear understanding of the necessary details in preparation for packing his hand luggage, his checked baggage, and anything he might want sent by slow freight; also the necessity of a medical check-up at the clinic.

Attached is a telegram received yesterday afternoon from Mr. S. "Justice Department considering parole of M.S. whose family is believed to be at Granada. Please advise whether family is scheduled for segregation. If not are you willing to accept him?" Mrs. S.S. came to the Office this morning and was interviewed by Miss E.E. and myself. She has but one desire and that to join her husband. She has not cancelled her application for repatriation and understands if her husband wishes to return to Japan, she has no other desire than to go with him. We have in our case record correspondence which you referred to us in early December including copy of a letter Mr. S. wrote under date of November 30 to Miss E. H., Department of Justice. Among other things, he states, "I wish to state that both my wife and I applied for repatriation. In view of the foregoing, will you please help us to make such an arrangement as to place us in a Family Center or any other place where we shall be reunited at the earliest possible date." You have on file, your report of December 6, 1943, addressed to J. H. P. It indicates, there are no children, that both Mr. and Mrs. S. have applied and have been cleared for repatriation, that Mrs. S. was anxious to go to Tule Lake September 16, because her only relative, a cousin, who was being transferred at that time. Mrs. S. is a very lonely person, is in poor health, and should join her husband at the earliest possible date. If you wish further consideration, please let me know. 10/6/43, Medical report on Mrs. S. went to H.D.C., Department of Justice.

Mr. and Mrs. S. transferred to Granada Center from Manzanar 4/10/43 at their own expense. They wished to be with Mr. and Mrs. S.J., parents of Mrs. S., at Granada. Mr. S. registered at Manzanar. He changed from a negative to affirmative answer to question number 28 after coming to Granada. It is believed his reason for the change was due to less restriction here than at Manzanar and a clearer understanding of the meaning of the question. Mr. and Mrs. S. have both worked at Granada. Mrs. S. has recently stopped work as she expects a baby in November, 1943. Mr. S. is employed in the Center shoe repair shop.

Mr. T. S., single, repatriated in order to be reunited with his wife and two children living in Japan. Has applied for repatriation at the Merced Assembly Center in July, 1942. Mr. S. did not receive any communications regarding his status, so has assumed that he was not accepted. Consequently, Mr. S. had relocated in Denver and had been employed in a domestic capacity since November, 1942. Mr. S. returned to the Granada Center on 8/20/43 to sign declination papers, but was advised that he was too late to prevent his transfer to Tule Lake. The D.D. papers were signed because it was Mr. S.'s desire to remain in Denver and continue at his present place of employment.

The K.T. family consists of a mother, father and three minor children. Inasmuch as the children are all under age they have all expressed their desires to accompany their parents. The family repatriated because of their desire to be reunited with aged parents and two daughters who had gone to Japan in 1938 for a Japanese education and were unable to return to the United States. Mr. T. has invested his entire savings in a farming project at Lamar, Colorado, and has asked for an extension of his stay in the Granada Relocation Center. The request had been granted to him, but the administration advised that the remainder of the family would have to transfer with the first group. Mr. T. has made the necessary arrangements concerning his farm and will accompany his family to Tule Lake.

Worker visited the couple whose home was swarmed with visitors. Worker explained the nature of the visit and visitors excused themselves temporarily during the interview. Mr. T. is partially paralyzed. He gets about only by a wheelchair and is under constant care by his wife. Worker expressed that Mrs. T. get a doctor's statement as

to his condition for traveling. The wife expresses that she will need help during their travel on the train, as Mr. T. is unable to move about. Worker suggested that the doctor will have to certify Mr. T.'s need for a Pullman. Mrs. T. had sent telegrams to all of their children and is expecting them to make a visit before Mr. and Mrs. T. leave Granada. Knowing the restriction against visitors after they move to the Administrative Quarters, she expressed the desire that they be allowed to remain at home until the children arrived.

The entire Y.U. family of a man, wife and four sons, applied for repatriation on 9/2/43. The reason given by Mr. U. was that he had aged parents in Japan who were anxious for him to return and acquire the family agriculture property. The two eldest sons were counseled regarding their attitude toward the father's action. Both boys expressed their desires to accompany their parents and were confident that a future in Japan would be brighter.

The entire S.F.W. family applied for repatriation on 9/8/43. The children were interviewed separately and both have decided to accompany their parents. The reasons for repatriation is to rejoin grandparents and because of business possibilities in Japan. S.F. had originally answered "no" to question 28, but had changed the answer to "yes" at a later date. A hearing was arranged on August 9, at which time the Board informed the W. family that they may transfer to the Tule Lake Center if they so desire.

Mr. K.Y. came to the Public Welfare Office February 7, 1944, referred by W.H., Leave Officer, who requested the usual interview for repatriates. Since all six children are under 11 years of age, there is no question of any member of the family declining to join the parents in their application for repatriation. We discussed with Mr. Y. detailed information regarding hand luggage, checked baggage and freight. He understands that he will need to take with him on the same train sufficient luggage and baggage to last the family for a month or two because of the slowness of freight transportation. We arranged with the Hospital for clinical check up and Mr. Y. made an appointment for the entire family. Attached are the official reports signed by the Chief Medical Officer and the Medical Social Worker under date of February 9. The family case record is ready for mailing

to Tule Lake Center and contains the following brief summary. The Public Welfare Section, Granada Center, has been acquainted with the Y. family since May 15, 1943, when Mr. Y. applied for supplementary Public Assistance. August 18, 1943, his application to transfer to Tule Lake was denied because the family was not part of the segregation movement. January 7, 1944, a Public Assistance Grant of \$25.00 was made to enable Mrs. Y. to prepare for her maternity due about May, 1944. Mrs. Y. has worked as waitress in the mess hall and Mr. Y. has been working principally as stoker. The family seems to have no other desire than join their numerous relatives at Tule Lake hoping to ultimately go to Japan. Mrs. Y. and the children are American-born citizens.

D. IN-SERVICE STUDY.

Early in the history of the Welfare Section the Staff felt an obligation to the young people in the Case Work Unit, to give them some understanding of generic social work and use of the social case work method in present day practice at its best. Therefore, the program and content for "In-Service Training" was evolved through correspondence and Staff conferences during May, and the first "class" met May 31, 1943.

1. Plan.

The entire Welfare Staff was classified into three groups according to experience in social work and responsibilities in the total Welfare Section. Group One, Case Aides; this group included evacuee Case Aides without professional graduate courses in generic social work; appointive Counseling Aides without professional social work experience, with graduate study in education and knowledge of the Japanese people and language. Group Two, Social Case Workers; this group included only those with graduate professional study and experience in generic social work. Group Three, General Staff; included the entire office staff, Case Aides and Social Case Workers. Classes met from 8:15 to 9:15 A.M. on a weekly schedule of five days. Groups One and Two met in joint session Monday and Wednesday; Group One met alone Tuesday; Group Two met alone Thursday; Group Three met Friday.

A small number of WRA books were acquired and personal professional books and current magazines were borrowed until the library became quite adequate. Reading assignments and current social case material were made on a selective basis accompanied by longer bibliography, from which the workers made selections according to individual interest. Staff members were particularly anxious to become familiar with current literature in the field of generic social work as basis for their personal development here in the Center, and in preparation for their life in the world outside. Study was accepted as part of the Staff's daily working hours, requiring at least four hours a week. Reports on reading were required at long and irregular intervals.

This program continued until the Spring of 1944, when changes were made because of turn-over in Staff and lack of new evacuee Case Aides. The Case Work Staff then divided itself into two groups. Group One included the Evacuee Case Aides and appointive personnel with no study or experience in professional social work. An hour and one-half each week was given to group discussion with limited reading assignments and specified bibliographies for individual selection. Group Two included the entire Case Work Staff which met jointly with the Associate Counselor, Supervisor of the Family Relocation Counseling Unit. Case material was used as basis for group study and discussion, and specific material was jointly planned.

All case work study was discontinued late Spring, 1945, when it became necessary to full-steam-ahead, focusing all efforts on resettlement. Throughout the entire history of the Welfare Section, individual case conferences with the Case Supervisor were scheduled on a weekly basis and constituted very definitely a part of the Staff development program. With but one scheduled period for case conference each week, the Supervisor was available at any time for conference on specific situations.

2. Content.

In general terms the plan was developed from the experiences and training of the Counselors and followed an outline of study for first semester students in an accredited graduate School of Social Work. It dealt primarily with individualized social case work as one method of assisting families and individuals. More specifically, first consideration was given to basic philosophies and principles of social case work. In fact the following "Social Work Creed", suggested as a "Hippocratic Oath" by F.W.A.A., was used by way of introduction.

- A. "I respect the dignity of the individual human personality as the basis for all social relationships.
- B. "I have faith in the ultimate capacity of the common man to advance toward higher goals.
- C. "I shall base my relations with others on their qualities as individual human beings, without distinction as to race or creed or color or economic or social status.
- D. "I stand ready to sacrifice my own immediate interests when they conflict with the ultimate good of all.
- E. "I recognize that my greatest gift to another person may be an opportunity for him to develop and exercise his own capacities.
- F. "I shall not invade the personal affairs of another individual without his consent, except when in an emergency I must act to prevent injury to him or to others.
- G. "I believe that an individual's greatest pride, as well as his greatest contribution to society, may lie in the ways in which he is different from me and from others, rather than in the ways in which he conforms to the crowd. I shall therefore accept these differences and endeavor to build a useful relationship upon them.
- H. "I shall always base my opinion of another person on a genuine attempt to understand him--to understand not merely his words, but the man himself and his whole situation and what it means to him.
- I. "As a first essential to the understanding of others, I shall constantly seek a deeper understanding and control of myself and of my own attitudes and prejudices which may affect my relationships."

Application of this "Creed" in present day practice was studied with certain emphasis on aspects of social case work theory and practices, through the analysis of case work material. Other emphasis included cultural patterns, social, economic and community setting of present day generic social work experiences; new emphasis which changing situations contribute to the practice

of social work; the influence of Mental Hygiene and Psychiatry in understanding human behavior and what it means to people; and how to work helpfully with all kinds of people. Certain technical processes were studied such as early contacts, intake, accepting and not accepting applications, opening and closing cases under care, etc., interviews, social study of the situation, analysis and interpretation of the meaning of the information in hand; its evaluation and re-evaluation as a basis for working with the people concerned.

All this was focused on working with evacuees, helping them understand the meaning of social and health services here in the Center and when they resettled to begin life again on the outside.

3. Evaluation.

The joint sessions gave opportunity for presentation of source and case material for group discussion, in which all members freely participated with emphasis on adaptation to evacuees in and out of Center life.

The separate sessions for Case Aides gave opportunity to continue discussion of the same material. The leader was free to stimulate each Aide to self-expression as part of his individual growth. When alone, the Aides experienced no inhibitions which as time went on freed them to discuss matters objectively without personal or racial limitations.

The sessions for Case Workers gave opportunity to study more advanced case work practices and material and ultimately lead to agreement on ways in which the best in present day practices could be adapted inside the unnatural life of the Center.

The General Staff sessions, under leadership of the Counselor, gave opportunity for a limited presentation of the whys and wherefors of various WRA policies and procedures in the Welfare Section; the introduction of selected representatives from other divisions and sections in the Center and the meeting of "key" people visiting the Project.

The Evacuee Case Aides, with one exception, were an eager group, wanting to understand generic social case work practices at its best, and primarily interested in interpreting to people of the community the new emphasis on such questions as "eligibility" as a right when one meets the criteria set up for any special service. The Associate Counselor, as Supervisor

of Case Work in personal case conferences noted changing attitudes in the workers toward people and toward the wide range of services available, on the basis of need, through both public and private social and health service. There were certain fundamental conditions which limited the effective development of an "In-Service Training" program. Paramount was the constantly changing personnel of the case working staff and the well qualified secretarial staff assigned to the case work services. Counselors became convinced that the use of American Japanese on the appointive Staff would eliminate a part of this confusion, yet this was not authorized.

The time element was another factor influencing progress of Staff development. The Aides, both Issei and Nisei, grasped ideas quickly on an intellectual level, but took what seemed an exceptionally long time to accept them emotionally. In other words, took a long time to get them "into their muscles" as part of themselves.

Without question the fact that the staff members were then experiencing and had experienced the same emotional, social, economic, and physical strains of evacuation as their clients -- influenced the quality of relationships essential as basis for the most effective social case work, a relationship between worker and client and between them and the community of which they were so definitely a part.

E. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS.

Definite cooperative relationships were arranged at an early date with other sections within the Community Management Division.

For a period during 1943, the Welfare Section established training courses emphasizing the function of the Section in relation to other departments in the community. This was done through a series of discussion groups for which the heads of the various other departments were asked to speak to the Staff. It was generally felt that this method of acquainting the personnel with what other departments were doing was a very effective one.

In regard to the school, the Boys' and Girls' Advisors were our chief contact. The most effective ways and means of coping with difficult situations were sought by both offices together.

If the Welfare was helping families in which there were problems with the school age children, the case worker would discuss the situation with the School Advisor and likewise when the school had encountered problems which was beyond the reach of the School Advisor, the Welfare was consulted and a worker was assigned to give special attention to the situation. The High School Boys' Advisor was a member of the Welfare Advisory Board, and in that way had an opportunity to set in on discussion of Welfare problems. The principal of the Elementary School served as co-chairman of the sub-committee on hospitality, both for the Tulians in 1943 and for the people from Jerome who transferred to Granada in 1944.

The first Head Counselor had a back-ground of group training and the records indicate that a great deal of emphasis was placed on this part of our work. It appears that there was some difficulty in developing the working relationship with the Internal Security Section. The reason for that seems to have been a difference in philosophy as to methods of handling juvenile delinquency cases. The Welfare office favored the policy of trying to understand the reasons for the adolescent asocial behavior and then effect a change in the environment and/or supervision which would redirect the child's activities into constructive channels. The Internal Security office was more inclined to place the emphasis on an authoritative approach as a means of correcting the difficulty. (See Exhibit Number XII.)

A system was finally agreed upon whereby the Security Office was to notify the Welfare of any cases of difficulty with juveniles brought to the attention of that office. After such referral the Welfare Office was to keep in touch with the Security Office. This method was approved by the Project Director. This writer, however, is not convinced that the agreement was adhered to 100 per cent. The reason for that probably was not any willful omission on the part of either office of referral, but more because of crowded work schedules.

As far as I could ascertain the Chief of Internal Security was fair in his methods of handling the cases brought to the attention of that Department. The working relationship gradually became one of mutual respect for the value and contribution made by each office to the over all program.

Perhaps the Welfare Section had a closer relationship with the hospital than with any other section. The Medical Social Worker was for a time on the Welfare Staff. (See under Case Work Services.)

The Community Analyst Section was also quite close to the Welfare Section. The first Community Analyst was especially helpful to the Welfare Office. He frequently attended our Staff meetings, and his advice regarding policies for handling the Welfare problems was often sought by the Counselor. The Analyst was Acting Head Counselor during January, 1944, until the new Head Counselor arrived February 1, 1944. (See under Relocation Counseling Unit.) The first Community Analyst left the Center June, 1944, and his successor, who was the former Associate Welfare Counselor, was likewise very helpful to the Section.

In the early part of 1945, when increased emphasis was placed on relocation, the Welfare Section and Relocation Office formed what was called the Joint Case Review Committee. The purpose of this committee was to determine whether a family should be assisted by Welfare or by the Relocation Office in their relocation planning. Regular meetings were held each Saturday by representatives of each of these two offices. The committee functioned very well for several months.

The relationships with other Sections outside the Community Management Division were on the whole in each case satisfactory and mutually beneficial.

F. RELATIONSHIPS WITH EVACUEE GROUPS.

In order to facilitate a close relationship with the community, a Lay Advisory Committee was organized in November, 1943. It was felt that there were problems which would arise from time to time on which the Section would need interpretation from the community and also, on the other hand, it was agreed that occasions would arise, out of the administration and out of the policies established in Washington, which would need to be interpreted to the community.

The first meeting regarding the idea of forming an Advisory Committee was called by the Head Counselor November 27, 1943. The Welfare Committees for the counsels and from the Block Managers were invited. The minutes of this meeting indicate that the program largely consisted of an explanation from the Counselor of what might be the purpose of the Committee, and what was the function of the Welfare Section.

Those present at the first meeting, namely the Welfare Committee, the Block Manager and Counselor, recommended that a Welfare Advisory Committee be organized and that such a committee

should be made up of members from representative groups in the community, such as Block Managers, Community Counsel, Christian Churches, Buddhist Churches, Womens' Federation, American Red Cross, Community Activities, Community Analysis Offices and the Schools.

The committee rendered considerable assistance to the Welfare Section in the problems of replacement of evacuee personnel who relocated. Other problems discussed with the Committee were change of appointed personnel, changes of policies regarding such matters as clothing allowances and also the problems of how to alleviate juvenile delinquency in the Center was given a good deal of attention. Of course, our regular monthly Welfare report, as well as new administrative instructions, was discussed regularly.

An effort was made during 1944 to have regular monthly meetings. This, however, was never accomplished. Because of relocation it was constantly necessary to add new members to the committee, and this made it difficult to retain continuity of thinking on the part of the Committee. With the lifting of the exclusion order, January 2, 1945, this problem of membership became increasingly difficult. The unrest at that time made it almost impossible to get anybody to the meetings. Since the Welfare Section at the same time had to give an increasing amount of attention and added emphasis to the discussions with the families of definite relocation plans and writing relocation summaries, the Committee ceased to function in February, 1945.

The Counselor is convinced, however, that the Advisory Committee was a most important factor in interpreting the work of the Section to community and the community to the Section, and while it is impossible to make any exact evaluation of the contributions made by the Granada Welfare Advisory Committee, there can be no doubt that the Committee served as a means for better mutual understanding.

The monthly Welfare reports had frequent references to relationships with evacuee groups. In March of 1943 the Head Counselor stated, "Meetings have been held with Block Managers and a written statement concerning the function of the department was presented to them. They were, on the whole, understanding and cooperative."

The local newspaper was often used as a means of contacting the evacuee groups and also in the Spring of 1943, 750 pamphlets, published by the U.S.C.B. in Child Care, were distributed to the evacuees through the Consumers' Cooperation, the Hospital and Schools, etc.

G. CLOSING OPERATIONS.

The Welfare Section's part in the final closing operations of the Center consisted of two major functions: first, counseling with the dependency families regarding definite relocation plans, writing resettlement summaries for such families and attending to the follow-up correspondence of those summaries. This included a great deal of collateral correspondence with members of the families already relocated, as well as with friends and references in various parts of the country.

The second major function of the Welfare Section was the administration of the Temporary Resettlement Assistance Grants, which all had to be received and approved (or disapproved) by the Head Counselor.

In addition to the above, the Welfare Section, in numerous other ways, assisted in the final closing operation. Expediting the final departure of dependency families and ascertaining that adequate arrangements were made at the point of destination for special hardship cases were time consuming responsibilities.

Furthermore, the desposition of records and files required considerable attention.

EXHIBIT NUMBER I.

APPOINTED PERSONNEL ROSTER.

Welfare Section, Granada Relocation Project, Amache, Colorado.

<u>NAME AND TITLE</u>	<u>PERIOD EMPLOYED</u>
Virginia Ramsland Assistant Counselor CAF 7	Aug. 24, 1942, to Aug. 15, 1943. Sept. 15, 1943, to Jan. 15, 1944.
John J. O. Moore Head Counselor, CAF 11	Dec. 1, 1942, to Dec. 30, 1942.
Sara A. Brown Associate Counselor CAF 9 Assistant Counselor P-3	May 17, 1943, to Oct. 1, 1944. Oct. 1, 1944, to Nov. 3, 1945.
Jacob Gerrild Head Counselor CAF 11 Head Counselor P-4	Feb. 1, 1944, to Oct. 1, 1944. Oct. 1, 1944, to Nov. 17, 1945.
Margaret J. Means Assistant Counselor CAF 7 Associate Counselor CAF 9 Assistant Counselor P-3	Jan. 15, 1944, to Aug. 31, 1944. Aug. 31, 1944, to Oct. 1, 1944. Oct. 1, 1944, to July 31, 1945.
Ralph J. McFarling Associate Counselor P-3	Jan. 15, 1944, to July 31, 1945.
John Ter Borg Assistant Counselor CAF 7 Junior Counselor P-2	Feb. 1, 1944, to Oct. 1, 1944. Oct. 1, 1944, to Oct. 17, 1945.
Margaret C. Struble Counseling Aide CAF 5 Junior Counseling Aide SP-6 Junior Counselor P-2	June 20, 1944, to Oct. 1, 1944. Oct. 1, 1944, to July 1, 1945. July 1, 1945, to July 28, 1945.
Lena Heath Junior Counselor P-2	Dec. 1, 1944, to July 18, 1945.
Elizabeth Evans, Volunteering as Junior Counseling Aide Counseling Aide CAF 5 Assistant Counselor CAF 7	July 1, 1943, to Aug. 1, 1943. Aug. 1, 1943, to April 30, 1944. April 30, 1944, to Aug. 1, 1944.
Leona Lilljeberg Assistant Counselor CAF 7	Feb. 1, 1944, to Aug. 1, 1944.

Exhibit Number I (Cont)

<u>NAME AND TITLE</u>	<u>PERIOD EMPLOYED</u>
A. Irene Reiser Junior Counseling Aide SP-6	March 5, 1945, to Nov. 3, 1945.
Telford H. Durham Junior Counselor P-2	April 2, 1945, to Nov. 3, 1945.
Hazel McCartney Junior Counseling Aide SP-6	Aug. 29, 1945, to Oct. 13, 1945.
Wanda DeForest Stenographer	July 25, 1945, to close of Center.
Teresa Pirrone Assistant Counselor CAF 7 (Medical Social Worker)	March 1, 1944, to Oct. 1, 1945.
Junior Counselor P-2 (Medical Social Worker)	Oct. 1, 1944, to May 1, 1945.

On October 1, 1944, the CAF Clerical Administration Fiscal classification was changed to Professional and the following titles were changed accordingly:

Head Counselor, CAF 11, to Head Counselor, P-4.
Associate Counselor, CAF 9, to Assistant Counselor, P-3.
Assistant Counselor, CAF 7, to Junior Counselor, P-2.
Counseling Aide, CAF 5, to Junior Counseling Aide, SP-6.

EXHIBIT NUMBER II.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION REGARDING EVACUEES EMPLOYED
in the
Welfare Section, Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colorado.

<u>Total time Employed</u>	<u>Duties</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Reason for Termination.</u>
31 months	File Clerk	High School	Relocation.
27 "	Supervisor Clothing Unit	High School	Relocation.
23 "	Stenographer	High School	Relocation.
21 "	Case Work Aide	College, 1½ yr.	Relocation.
20 "	Case Work Aide	College, 2 yrs.	Relocation.
15 "	Sr. Clerk	Beauty College, 1 yr.	Transfer.
15 "	Sr. Clerk	High School	Relocation.
14 "	Clothing Clerk	High School	Relocation.
14 "	Clothing Clerk	High School	Relocation.
14 "	Housing Secretary	High School	Relocation.
13 "	Asst' to Miss Bland	High School	Relocation.
12 "	Social Worker	College 3 yrs.	Transfer.
12 "	Stenographer	High School	Unknown.
11 "	Secretary	High School	Illness.
11 "	Secretary	Jr. College, 2 yrs.	Relocation.
11 "	Runner	Jr. High	Unknown.
11 "	Stenographer	High School	Relocation.
10 "	Case Work Aide	College, 3 yrs.	Relocation.
10 "	Stenographer	High School	Relocation.
10 "	Housing Worker	High School	Relocation.
9 "	Secretary	High School	Relocation.
8 "	Stenographer	Bus. School, 1 yr.	Relocation.
8 "	Sr. Clerk	High School	Relocation.
7 "	Receptionist	High School	Unknown.
7 "	Clerk	High School	Relocation.
7 "	Clothing Clerk	College, 1 yr.	Relocation.
7 "	Housing Swamper	Jr. High	Worker's request.
7 "	Boys Counselor	High School	Relocation.
6 "	Stenographer	College, 2 yrs.	Selective Service
6 "	Case Work Aide	College, 4 yrs.	Relocation.
6 "	Case Work Aide	B.A. Degree, Economics	Relocation.
6 "	Case Work Aide	College, 3½ yrs.	Relocation.
6 "	Housing Foreman	No record	Relocation.
5 "	Stenographer	High School	Ill health.
5 "	Secretary	High School	Relocation.
5 "	Case Work Aide	A.B.U. of California	Relocation.

<u>Total time Employed</u>	<u>Duties</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Reason for Termination.</u>
5 months	Case Work Aide	College, 2 yrs.	Relocation.
5 "	Stenographer	High School	Relocation.
5 "	Stenographer	High School	Relocation.
5 "	Clerk Typist	High School	Relocation.
5 "	Clothing Clerk	High School (Japan)	Relocation.
4 "	Housing Foreman	High School	Selective Service
4 "	Case Work Aide	College, 2 yrs.	Workers request.
4 "	Case Work Aide	High School	Workers request.
4 "	Runner	Attending High School	Selective Service
3 "	Housing Foreman	High School	Unknown.
3 "	Receptionist	No record	Relocation.
3 "	Receptionist	High School	Transfer.
3 "	Housing worker	Attending High School	Relocation.
3 "	Stenographer	High School	Transfer.
3 "	Stenographer	High School	Relocation.
3 "	Receptionist	College, 2 yrs.	Relocation.
3 "	Sr. Clerk	High School	Relocation.
3 "	Housing worker	Attending High School	Relocation.
2 "	Boys Counselor	College, 1 yr.	Unknown.
2 "	Clerk Typist	High School	Unknown.
2 "	Case Work Aide	High School (Japan)	Workers request.
2 "	Stenographer	High School	Relocation.
2 "	Housing Worker	High School	Relocation.
2 "	Housing Worker	High School	School.
2 "	Housing Worker	Attending High School	Transfer.
2 "	Housing Worker	High School	Transfer.
2 "	Case Work Aide	College, 8 yrs.	Relocation.
2 "	Housing Worker	High School	School.
2 "	Clerk	Attending High School	Workers request.
2 "	Runner	Jr. High	School.
2 "	Receptionist	No record	Workers request.
1 "	Housing Worker	Trade School	School.
1 "	Housing Worker	High School	Selective Service
1 "	Runner	Attending High School	Relocation.
1 "	Stenographer	High School	Relocation.
1 "	Stenographer	High School	Relocation.
1 "	Typist	High School	Relocation.
1 "	Sr. Housing Clerk	High School	Relocation.
1 "	Stenographer	High School	Relocation.
1 "	Housing Foreman	Jr. College	Unknown.
1 "	Clerk	Attending High School	Relocation.
1 "	Housing Foreman	High School	Selective Service

<u>Total time Employed</u>	<u>Duties</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Reason for Termination</u>
1 month	Sr. Clerk	High School	Transfer.
1 "	Housing Foreman	Jr. College	Relocation.
1 "	Housing Worker	High School	Relocation.
Less than one month	Sr. Typist	High School	Transfer.
"	Secretary	Bus. College, 1 yr.	School.
"	Case Work Aide	High School	Transfer.
"	Stenographer	High School	Relocation.
"	Case Work Aide	High School (Japan)	Workers request.
"	Stenographer	High School	Illness.
"	Stenographer	High School	Selective Service
"	Receptionist	High School	Unknown.
"	Runner	Attending High School	Relocation.
"	Receptionist	Attending High School	Workers request.
"	File Clerk	Attending High School	Relocation.
"	Housing Worker	Attending High School	Selective Service
"	Housing Worker	No record	Unknown.
"	Housing Worker	Japan 5 yrs.	Illness.
"	Housing Worker	Jr. College, 2 yrs.	Selective Service
"	Housing Worker	High School	Relocation.
"	Housing Worker	Attending High School	Relocation.
"	Housing Worker	Attending High School	Relocation.
"	Housing Worker	High School	Workers Request.
"	Housing Worker	High School	Workers Request.

Exhibit No III

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANT

Month	Center Population	Family Units	Number of Persons	Average Size of Family Units	Total Amt. of Grant	Average Grant Per Family	% of Population Receiving Grant	Service Only
Aug. 1942)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sept. 1942)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oct. 1942)	---Comparable figures not available for this period.				:	:	:	:
Nov. 1942)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dec. 1942)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jan. 1943	6742	70	147	2.1	1,223.36	17.47	2.3	:
Feb. 1943	7214	127	379	2.98	2,180.68	17.18	5.3	:
March 1943	7102	268	757	2.82	4,847.46	18.08	10.6	:
April 1943	6726	386	729	1.88	14,710.13	38.10	10.8	:
May 1943	6486	352	705	2.00	10,749.55	30.53	10.7	:
June 1943	6285	204	528	2.58	2,827.40	13.85	8.4	:
July 1943	6145	9	9	1.00	108.02	12.00	0	258
Aug. 1943	6126	217	395	1.72	1,938.39	8.93	6.4	379
Sept. 1943	6230	118	259	2.19	1,360.20	9.25	4.2	532
Oct. 1943	6404	116	254	2.18	1,632.78	14.07	4.0	382
Nov. 1943	6667	116	225	1.93	1,625.77	14.00	3.4	595
Dec. 1943	6819	123	242	1.96	1,487.97	12.00	3.5	666
Jan. 1944	6845	156	333	2.13	2,243.72	14.38	4.9	767
Feb. 1944	6683	174	381	2.19	2,372.08	13.63	5.7	411
March 1944	6492	187	392	2.09	2,391.88	12.79	6.0	291
April 1944	6360	173	359	2.07	2,164.38	12.51	5.6	381
May 1944	6334	169	367	2.17	2,096.58	12.40	5.8	352
June 1944	5637	161	330	2.04	1,923.48	11.97	5.9	267
July 1944	5978	159	327	2.05	1,865.93	11.73	5.5	216
Aug. 1944	5851	172	327	1.89	1,990.11	11.57	5.6	225
Sept. 1944	5648	172	349	2.02	2,035.93	11.83	6.2	237
Oct. 1944	5612	166	324	2.79	1,896.56	16.34	5.8	240
Nov. 1944	5963	160	308	1.92	1,871.53	11.69	5.2	190
Dec. 1944	6057	164	356	2.17	2,003.63	12.21	5.9	234

Month	Center	Population	Family Units	Number of Persons	Average Size of Family Units	Total Amt. of Grant	Average Grant Per Family	% of Population Receiving Grant	Service Only
Jan. 1945	6157	155	318	2.05	1,728.50	11.15	6.2	204	
Feb. 1945	6035	158	319	2.01	1,890.31	11.90	5.3	188	
March 1945	5876	155	313	2.01	1,838.48	11.86	5.3	215	
April 1945	5365	155	336	2.29	1,933.82	12.47	6.2	227	
May 1945	4905	151	317	2.09	2,111.26	13.98	6.5	190	
June 1945	4299	141	265	1.88	1,912.74	13.56	6.2	215	
July 1945	3801	137	269	1.96	1,795.14	13.10	7.1	163	
Aug. 1945	3192	123	207	1.68	1,830.25	14.88	6.1	125	
Sept. 1945	2309	27	49	1.08	760.00	27.40	2.3	201	
Oct. 1945	695	44	60	1.34	1,558.00	35.40	8.6	175	

EXHIBIT NUMBER IV.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF TEMPORARY RESETTLEMENT GRANTS.

Total grants 162
Total amount spent \$22,319.19

Grants to dependency families.

Number 60
Total amount \$7,319.03
Highest grant 300.00
Lowest grant 15.00
Average grant 123.20

Grants to non-dependent families.

Number 102
Total amount \$15,000.16
Highest grant 284.25
Lowest grant 21.50
Average grant 147.06

EXHIBIT NUMBER V.

CLOTHING ALLOWANCES -- JULY, 1942, -- SEPTEMBER, 1945.

Month	Total Population	Number Families given C.A.	Number of Persons	Amount	% of Population Receiving C.A.	Average Allowance per Person per Quarter
July, September, 1942	7,668	1,172	3,064	\$78,278.65	39.9	\$25.54
Oct., Nov., Dec., 1942	6,591	1,172	2,160	45,073.59	32.0	20.86
Jan., Feb., March, 1943	7,020	1,337	2,193	64,138.00	31.0	29.24
April, May, June, 1943	6,499	2,006	6,491	59,904.04	99.7	9.22
July, Aug., Sept., 1943	6,139	1,758	5,722	53,543.25	93.0	9.22
Oct., Nov., Dec., 1943	6,630	1,903	6,183	57,843.75	92.9	9.45
Jan., Feb., March, 1944	6,696	1,870	6,168	58,793.50	92.0	9.53
April, May, June, 1944	6,121	1,760	5,670	52,179.50	92.0	9.22
July, Aug., Sept., 1944	5,864	1,587	4,870	48,086.50	83.0	9.87
Oct., Nov., Dec., 1944	5,807	1,715	5,405	49,635.25	86.0	9.18
Jan., Feb., March, 1945	5,876	1,676	5,270	50,957.50	90.0	9.66
April, May, June, 1945	4,856	1,513	4,701	41,528.25	96.0	8.83
July, 1945	3,801	1,069	3,421	11,569.00	90.0	3.38
August, 1945	3,192	- Information not available at the date of this writing.				
September, 1945	2,309					

EXHIBIT NUMBER VI.

FUNCTIONS OF THE QUARTERING SECTION

TO: Chief of Community Management.
Head Counselor.

Attached are memorandum copies of our previous work and a declaration of policy made to Block Managers when they were first organized.

Since induction our work has been concerned with the following phases:

1. Quartering transferred families from other Centers and from outside localities. Sixty families have been accommodated since November, 1942, and twenty more families are to be accommodated whose transfers are approved. This work has been accomplished by making shifts and doubling up groups with tactical consent of all parties concerned. In no case have we required to take rooms of families who were outside of camp temporarily. We have retained all rooms for families who are out of camp temporarily. We have utilized to date six rooms given up by families on indefinite leave. We shall continue to utilize all rooms given up by families out on indefinite leave. Only in case of indefinite leave do we dishonor a family's claim to their room. To date, we have had only six instances, above.

The family is officially registered, the registrar, social welfare, and the Block Manager are informed of entry by a copy of their registration form. They are assigned to their room, and all equipment is supplied immediately. The family signs receipt for all government equipment.

2. Receiving request for apartment to apartment changes within and between blocks: All requests are considered, few approved. This office has handled 10,000 requests for change of address, of which approximately 3,000 have been facilitated. The justifications and reasons for moving are far too numerous and apparent to discuss. The registrar, Employment Division, Post Office, Social Welfare, and respective Block Managers are notified by a change of address form.

3. Periodic population and occupancy checks on quarters are accomplished in cooperation with Block Managers. Where family sizes increase additional room is provided when possible. Where bachelor quarter sizes decrease doubling ups are accomplished. Marriages and births require additional room daily. These cases have our priority along with incoming families.
4. Each family and single person has signed property responsibility for all government issue property in their apartment. No person leaves camp, by cooperation with the Leave Officer, without first clearing his property issue with our Section. All equipment is immediately picked up and reissued as needed, or stored. Extensive property records are maintained by family, by apartment, by building, and by block. This is essential since housing equipment has always been short and unavailable.
5. Daily inventory reports must be made starting this week. Two warehouses must be maintained in order. All devilleries and pick-ups must continue on the dot. Daily reports will go to Property and Fiscal. A crew of at least four men, one girl, and at least one truck must be maintained. (Administrative Instruction Number 70.)
6. Evacuee baggage will be stored and shipped by Housing warehouses.
7. Control Maps of all blocks, an alphabetical file system, and a block card file system are maintained on all addresses and occupants.
8. Block Managers are notified of all outgoing and incoming persons in their respective blocks. This is done by relaying information from the Leave Officer, and requires quite a bit of clerical time. This covers all leaves of any type.
9. Providing inventory accountability and warehousing for all housing material and equipment for all administrative quarters. This requires delivery, assembling and furnishing all quarters. Occupants will sign memorandum receipt for this equipment, which records are maintained by Housing. Inventory reports are made daily on this equipment.

10. Periodic checks on personnel requiring housing are maintained. The Cashier-Agent is continuously notified of all vacancies, occupancies and changes, in order that proper deductions are made on time.
11. Recommendations concerning housing maintenance are relayed to Public Works, the Maintenance Section. Other recommendations concerning housing are made.

The above pretty well represents our work up to this time. A great deal of time has been spent with the Employment Division in registration and leave interviews of which we are now relieved.

We are still laboring with a poor method of allowing new people to enter camp. We can not be responsible for their proper registration and induction without notification and without a pass system at the entry gate.

Housing Superintendent.

EXHIBIT NUMBER VII.

To the Block Manager:
Subject: Housing.

The Housing Division wishes to extend to all Block Managers a grateful acknowledgement for the fine cooperation which has been manifested by aiding us in providing surplus bedding equipment for recent evacuees, and by aiding us in obtaining population checks and address control. Needless to say, without this cooperation, our task would have been much more difficult.

We wish to explain what we would like our policy to be in connection with sheltering people and families, and how it is possible for Block Managers to continue to cooperate with us without jeopardizing their standing in the block they represent. As you know, 7,800 people have been inducted in this Relocation Center. We have no assurance that no more people will be evacuated to this Center, and, therefore, we must foremostly keep in mind provisions for others yet to arrive. At this time all of our rooms (2,160) are occupied by residents with the exception of the school, the formula rooms, and the Block Information Offices. Should it happen that more evacuees be sent here we would be expected to take such measures as are necessary with these rooms to provide shelter, since shelter is our first concern.

According to our inventory we have sufficient mattresses, cots and comforts distributed among the residents on the Project to care for more than 7,800 people. More than a thousand people are out of the camp, and we should be able to get enough mattresses by contributions from families of which members are out working to take care of several hundred more people should they be sent here now. In the meantime, we are expecting another shipment of mattresses which would rid us of this difficulty.

We have attempted to be as lenient as circumstances would allow at inductions in providing sufficient room for families. The A and F apartments were designed for two or three people, the B and E rooms were designed for six or seven people, and the C and D apartments were designed for four or five people. You will notice that at all times we strived to provide an individual room for each family; in no instance did we house two or three families in one room, unless it was necessary for lack of room.

For the larger families of seven persons or more allowed two rooms as room was safely available. According to our records many families of seven persons continue to occupy one room only, and now we can not provide two rooms for such families because we have no more room. We realize that this is unfair to large families who have only one room, and all that we can hope to do is to provide for them as time goes on. In the meantime it is well to remember that should the Army send more evacuees here we would have to take steps to ask families to withdraw to one room, or even to ask small families to double up. This is always a situation we must remain aware of since we have no control over evacuation destinations.

We are aware of the fact that many small families are occupying large rooms. This is due to the fact that we have many more small families than large families, and not enough small apartments. It was our only alternative possible at the time of induction in line with our policy of providing each family with a private room, and essentially to provide shelter. This should not be regarded as unfair or as an injustice to those larger families when this is kept in mind. This should be more clear when we remember that the apartments of the three sizes available are limited in number. There is not room to provide each family of six people with two rooms and also to provide room for each individual family. In no instance can we allow young minors, boys or girls, to set up bachelor quarters when they can remain with their parents.

We have asked the residents of this camp to first put in a written request for address change through our office if they wish to move. We want to give those families who put in their request first consideration always, depending upon the justification of their case. In no instance do we want people to move without prior written permission from our office. It would be well for the Block Managers to check all families who move in their block for their written permission to move or exchange rooms.

Moves in which families who desire to make direct room exchanges within blocks or between blocks will always be approved by us. We simply want such families to notify their Block Manager and the Housing Office of such moves in order that we may keep our records correct for various uses. Other arrangements between families, in which all families consent to various moves, will be always approved by us providing we are notified. However, we will not tolerate moves by families into vacant apartments without our prior approval because such a condition makes it impossible for us to

extend fairness to people who do abide by the rules and have made a previous request with us. We will take measures to remove people who have moved into vacant apartments without our approval.

Should it become necessary that we need additional room soon it will be essential that many of the single men in bachelor quarters be doubled up more. None of such quarters are filled to capacity, and such a move would be our first effort to make room. In the meantime we can not utilize rooms held by people and families working outside, since it was promised at the time they accepted employment that their rooms would be held for them for a period of time.

We trust that we may continue to count on your help and cooperation in bringing the above policy to a successful conclusion, and in keeping our address system under control. In so far as practical we are trying to be fair to all.

Attached are copies of our housing regulations for your distribution.

Housing Director.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Do not move from one apartment to another, or from one apartment into a vacant apartment, without prior approval from the Housing Division. Please submit written request forms for all adjustment changes desired with the Housing Division Office.
2. Make your requests for additional cots, mattresses, or comforts with the Housing Division.
3. Under no circumstances remove cots, mattresses, or comforts from your apartment to the outside in the weather. If your apartment has surplus equipment please notify the Housing Division and a truck will remove all surplus.
4. Each person is allowed one cot, one mattress, and two comforts. Each apartment has a broom and a bucket.
5. Please keep the Housing Division notified at all times of changes of address.

6. Please report all maintenance problems (leaks, heating, lighting, broken windows, etc.) to the Maintenance Division.
7. If you are bothered with ants or pests notify the Housing Division.

EXHIBIT NUMBER VIII.

Report of Committee on Need for Recreational
Halls at Granada Relocation Center.

1. There are two definite needs within the Center which it is believed must be faced in considering the question of Recreation Halls:

- A. The abnormality of conditions under which the residents of the Center are now living is glaringly evident.

Families are living in close proximity and under physical surroundings which make for a condition similar to slum districts or extremely congested city areas. However, due to the lack of freedom here which exists in either of these other situations, this proximity is much more significant in this Center than elsewhere.

In addition, crowding within family units exists to an alarming degree. Occupancy averages from 2.4 to 4.6 persons per room. This fact, together with the lack of partitions, furniture, etc., makes living conditions here approximate those in aggravated slum districts.

Boys and girls of all ages occupy the same room as their parents, teen-age boys and girls occupy the same room. In many instances individuals occupying the same room were not acquainted before arriving here, and due to varying likes and dislikes have developed relationships of extreme incompatibility.

Obviously little or no opportunity exists for social activity within the family living quarters.

In addition, other circumstances of evacuation have created abnormal psychological reactions on the part of the people, as evidenced in their prevalent anxieties and extreme suggestibility.

Under these conditions, it is quite evident that, lacking facilities for activity outside the home, tensions will inevitably arise, resulting in bickering fights, general dissatisfactions and very possibly riots.

B. In addition to such negative considerations, it is the policy of the WRA to foster education in democratic processes. The implementation of this policy again calls for many places available for small group meetings and informal activity of all sorts.

2. It is apparent that when the army projected plans for this Center, recognition was given to the above-mentioned abnormalities. Consequently, a Recreation Hall was provided for each block. At this moment, however, out of 30 only 10 are fully available for their intended use, and six are partially available.

It should also be pointed out that the floors in these halls are of brick, thereby limiting the type of activity that may be carried on.

Because of this condition, two situations have arisen:

1. Community activity has not developed to the degree that it should have; and the development that has taken place has not been on a consistent pattern throughout the Center. Program in any given block is likely to be thrown out of gear at any time.
2. Various substitutes have been resorted to for space, such as using dining halls. This latter practice, besides being unsanitary, necessitates an unusual degree of physical labor, thus placing an unfair burden upon the leadership involved in these activities. It uses up energies that should be directed into more constructive channels, as well as creating frictions with stewards and others responsible for the orderly operation of mess halls.

It is imperative, therefore, not only from the standpoint of the emotional health of these people but in order to insure the peace of the community that these Halls of Community Activities be made available at the earliest possible moment, and that leadership to supervise them adequately be ready to assume responsibility for them.

3. Statement from the Center Counselor: "In view of the crowded living conditions within the Center, and of the unusual tensions existing among the people here because of the undue strains placed upon them, and in view of the lack of space for informal group activity, it will be surprising if life within the Center will result in anything that can be called constructive. It will, indeed, be surprising if personal disintegration does not set in to an acute degree and if violent outbreaks do not occur."

EXHIBIT NUMBER IX.

From: Chief of Internal Security.

Subject: Recreational Facilities.

Due to the crowded conditions in the barracks in which a family lives, all ages live in the same room. Partitions have not been furnished by the WRA making it very necessary that we have proper recreational facilities for the different people in this Center.

In this one-room home without partitions, girls and boys of all ages, particularly the teen-age boys and girls are thrown together with no partition between their beds and no partitions when changing clothes at night and morning, making it a very undesirable family situation.

A survey conducted by various Police Departments and the Federal Bureau of Investigation all over the country in juvenile cases and delinquency show that the delinquency in older children in the family have a very definite influence on the younger children in the family, encouraging delinquency in the younger children.

It has been found in different cities that crime has been reduced where recreational facilities have been established with proper supervision. I have found in this Center that juvenile delinquency and criminal tendency of older boys have been straightened out by the proper use of recreational facilities. It is my desire, although I am not connected with the Recreation Department, that proper recreational facilities should be afforded each and every block in this Center.

The Army evidently had knowledge of the need for recreational facilities or they would not have built a recreation hall for each block. I know as a soldier in the last war, from my own personal experience, that where we had proper recreational facilities it cut down the discontent of the soldiers themselves.

Though I have not cited any specific cases, I probably could if I had to, showing what proper recreation has done for juvenile delinquency.

I am in agreement with the Army that we should have a recreation hall for each and every block in this Center as originally intended when the Project was built and established.

Chief of Internal Security.

EXHIBIT NUMBER X.

Need For Material For Partitions, Etc., In Barracks.

It is my observation that in this Center family patterns, which before evacuation were strong and exerted a powerful restraining influence upon the individual members, are being broken down.

All of this may not be a bad thing. However, if the present trend continues, the rapid disintegration of individuals within the Center may be safely predicted. This will express itself in increasing numbers of illegitimate births, and other overt acts of delinquency on the part of boys and girls, particularly in the teen-ages, as well as in the development of stealing and other antisocial attitudes and habits. Some of these symptoms have already begun to appear.

It is my earnest recommendation that serious consideration be given to ways in which at least some aspects of family may be rebuilt or buttressed.

A start in this direction might be made in the physical aspects of family housing.

From the standpoint of mental hygiene, the conditions which are known to exist within family units are insupportable and in more normal times would be the basis for severe criticism of WRA.

I am suggesting, therefore, the immediate importance of providing individual families with the essentials for providing some screens, partitions, shelves, furniture, etc., in order that some privacy within the barrack may be established. And further, I am suggesting that some help and supervision be made available for those families the members of which do not have the manual skills to make the best use of such materials.

Beyond these considerations is the one that such materials have been promised these people from the beginning. There is no group within our body politic which has been called upon to make a greater collective sacrifice than these Americans of Japanese descent. The provision of the items necessary to maintain a standard of decency would seem, therefore, to be only fair. To do so would go far in preserving the faith of these people in the American Way of Life.

Head Counselor.

EXHIBIT NUMBER XI.

INCOMING EVACUEES RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Outline of Duties.

Reception Committee

I. Members.

John J.O. Moore	Welfare	: Ed. Baklor	Housing
James Hikido	Housing	: Lewis W. Fanslan	Registrar
Walter Higuchi	Council	: John Azeka	Council
Minoru Matsuda	Council	: Harry Nishijima	Council
Giichiro Mitani	Block Manager	: Kuhachi Ikuta	Block Manager
Yasutoshi Yoshizawa	Block Manager	: Toshio Ninomiya	Newspaper
Enoch Dumas	Schools	: Lester Suzuki (Rev.)	Churches
John Rademaker	Social Analysis	: W. Ray Johnson	At Large
Shiro Abe	At Large	: Frances Shuck	Schools
Harlow Tomlinson	Int. Security	: Yuri Domoto	At Large
Dr. Robert Obi	Hospital	: Mrs. Ruth Hudson	Hospital

II. Organization.

Sub-Committees

Space -- Ed Baklor, Co-Chairman
James Hikido, Co-Chairman
John Rademaker
Harry Nishijima
John Azeka
Minoru Matsuda

Registration -- Lewis Fanslan, Co-Chairman
*Toshio Ninomiya, Co-Chairman
Kuhachi Ikuta
Frances Shuck
Harlow Tomlinson
Dr. Robert Obi
Mrs. Ruth Hudson

*Also serving on publicity.

Hospitality -- Enoch Dumas, Co-Chairman
 Shiro Abe, Co-Chairman
 Giichiro Mitani
 Yasutoshi Yoshizawa
 Walter Higuchi
 Lester Suzuki
 W. Ray Johnson
 Yuri Domoto

* * * *

INCOMING EVACUEES RECEPTION COMMITTEE TIME TABLE

(As Adopted by Reception Committee, August 14, 1943)

Aug. 16, (Mon.)	Report to Block Managers
Aug. 17, (Tues.)	Report to Council. No more moves within blocks.
Aug. 21, (Sat.)	Survey of Housing completed
Aug. 27, (Fri.)	Deadline for sub-committee meetings
Aug. 28, (Sat. 2:30)	Committee Meeting
	Reports from sub-committees
	Plans completed
Aug. 30, (Mon.)	Reports to Block Managers
Aug. 31, (Tues.)	Report to Council
Sept. 10, (Fri.)	Block Managers and Housing to have completed discussions
	All moves within blocks completed
Sept. 11, (Sat.)	List of incoming families
Sept. 15, (Wed.)	Houses assigned
Sept. 18, (Sat.)	Houses cleaned and arranged
Sept. 18, (Sat. 2:30)	Final Committee meeting
	All plans completed and arrangements made for their execution
Sept. 21, (Tues.)	First group arrives (500)
Sept. 26, (Sun.)	Second group arrives (500)

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SPACE

I. Members.

E.B. Baklor, Co-Chairman
 James Hikido, Co-Chairman
 John Rademaker
 Harry Nishijima
 John Azeka
 Minoru Matsuda

Other committee members should be added by the Chairman as they become necessary.

Generally speaking, the more people directly involved in this program, the more smoothly it is likely to operate.

II. Duties.

This committee will be responsible for seeing that housing space is sufficient to care for the incoming group, is available and that units are assigned. The most important factor to keep in mind here is that every possible effort must be made to avoid causing more than one family (excepting single persons) to occupy the same unit.

The committee will be expected to work out its own program. The following specific steps will probably be necessary:

- A. An order stopping all moves within blocks.
- B. A housing survey to determine the available housing space. Careful consideration will have to be given to family composition in this connection.
- C. In consultation with each block manager, decisions regarding the number to be housed in his block, and the moves to be made within the block.
- D. Cooperation with the block managers in securing needed moves.
- E. Provision of adequate amounts of equipment; cots, blankets, mattresses, brooms, etc.
- F. Assignment of families to apartments.
- G. Placement of cots, mattresses and comforters in rooms after assignments are made.
- H. A complete census after the movement is completed.
- I. Disposition and protection of property left behind by persons on indefinite leaves.

In connection with the above, the committee will need the voluntary and whole-hearted cooperation of the Center residents. Every means should, therefore, be used, first, to make sure that Center residents know about the program; and second, that care be taken to make sure that those needing to move thoroughly understand and are reconciled to the move. Plans should, therefore, be told in detail to the Publicity Manager so that he can keep the Center residents informed and ready for each step as it occurs.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION

I. Members.

Lewis W. Fanslan, Co-Chairman
Toshio Ninomiya, Co-Chairman
K. Ikuta
Frances Shuck
Harlow Tomlinson
Mrs. Ruth Hudson
Dr. Robert Obi

Other committee members should be added by the Chairman as they become necessary.

Generally speaking, the more people directly involved in this program, the more smoothly it is likely to operate.

II. Duties.

This committee will be responsible for seeing that all in-coming persons are properly registered. It will have charge of the program from the arrival of incoming persons at the Center until they are in their homes.

The committee will be expected to work out its own program. However, attention should be given to the following points:

- A. Place for registration properly set up.
- B. Issuing housing assignments previously made by housing office.
- C. Preparation of all necessary forms:
 - 1. Basic Family Card.
 - 2. Employment interviews.
 - 3. Receipt for housing equipment.
 - 4. Etc.
- D. Medical check-up.
- E. Distribution of baggage.
- F. Direction of families and transportation of baggage to apartments.
- G. Tags or other means of identification with the individual's name on it, to be worn by all officials and committee members working.

It should be remembered that first impressions are lasting impressions. The sub-committee on registration should make every effort to register a good first impression.

Factors most likely to contribute to this are:

1. Unhurried but efficient operation of the registration machinery.
2. Complete and detailed planning.
3. Unfailing courtesy.
4. Cheerfulness and warmth in greeting.
5. Avoidance, as far as possible, of regimentation and impersonalization. For instance, use names with Mr. or Mrs. wherever possible, provide privacy in medical examination, etc.

The committee should plan specifically to provide for these factors.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON HOSPITALITY

I. Members.

Enoch Dumas, Co-Chairman
Shiro Abe, Co-Chairman
Giichiro Mitani
Yasutoshi Yoshizawa
Walter Higuchi
Lester Suzuki
W. Ray Johnson
Yuri Demoto

Other committee members should be added by the Chairman as they become necessary.

Generally speaking, the more people directly involved in this program, the more smoothly it is likely to operate.

II. Duties.

The reason for this committee is two-fold. First, it is simply the courteous thing to do to extend our hospitality to newcomers into the community. More important, however, is the fact that these persons are coming, not because they want to, but because they have to. This is the second move of this nature for them.

They may, in addition, feel that they are crowding the people in this community. Also, they will have been on a long, hot train ride. Under these circumstances, it would seem imperative that we must go out of our way to help them adjust to their new surroundings.

Another important factor is that this Center should, with the changes taking place, become more than ever a relocation Center. We want this new group to have a feeling from the beginning that we are genuinely interested in their future. The best way to accomplish this is to demonstrate our interest in their immediate needs.

It is not at this moment apparent how directly or how soon the question of relocation should be pushed with this group. The sub-committee will want to consider all possibilities at this point with the Relocation Office in order not to overlook any "bets."

One thing does seem clear, however, Adjustment, or rehabilitation must precede actual movement in the direction of relocation. This rehabilitation begins with establishing confidence in the Center, its administration and its residents. From such confidence will come the confidence in themselves and the poise to venture into the new experiences of relocation. This process starts from the time they alight from the train.

The program of this committee will have to be built largely by the committee itself. The following are suggestions which may serve as a starting point.

1. Adequate preparation, by publicity of various kinds, of the Center residents so that a friendly attitude toward the newcomers will be generated.
2. A "snack" upon arrival on the grounds.
3. A simple brochure containing a map and essential information concerning the Center.
4. A committee of interested persons in each block to clean and prepare the living quarters for occupation.
5. Arrangements for acknowledgments and introductions at the first meal in the dining hall. Perhaps a family could be assigned to act as host to each family coming in.

6. A reception for the adults and older children which would be attended by key members of the appointed personnel, the Council and Block Managers, with their wives. The program should include singing, short welcoming speeches, presentation of various phases of Center life, entertainment and refreshments.
7. Planning with various community groups for welcoming activities; namely, schools, churches, clubs.

EXHIBIT NUMBER XII.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORK OF THE
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITTEE
to
June 1, 1943.

The Committee accomplished a great deal of constructive work, which might be summarized as follows: A comprehensive report by Mr. Moore was discussed point by point, differences of interpretation aired, definitions clarified, and certain principles discussed and agreed to. These principles are somewhat as follows:

1. There is a need to synthesize the available approaches and skills into a pattern of action which will deal with problems of juvenile anti-social behavior in the most constructive manner.

2. A Youth Committee, with authority for dealing with all juveniles who present behavior problems, and for dealing with all juveniles who are referred to it by any interested agency, and for establishing a program of prevention of delinquency, is the most promising pattern of action so far suggested. A part of this preventive program is the establishment of a dormitory under the supervision of skilled leadership, and the provision of leadership for the natural groups which have been organized among the juveniles of the Center.

3. The Committee was unable to agree upon the method of setting up such a youth Committee and adjourned for further consideration of the problem. One portion of the committee advised setting up the Youth Committee as a new agency, appointed by the Project Director and composed of appointed personnel to a preponderant degree--the personnel who have in the past disagreed most heartily being that most clearly indicated as necessary parts of a synthesizing program--Welfare, Schools, Health, and Internal Security, plus an evacuee representative from the Recreation Section.

Another substantial portion of the Committee maintained that the Youth Committee should not be set up arbitrarily by the Project Director, but that the existing community agencies for dealing with anti-social behavior be asked to participate in the setting up of the final machinery for dealing with juvenile anti-social behavior. Specifically, this portion of the committee felt that it would have an unnecessary adverse effect on the Judicial Commission to retract from it without its having been

consulted certain authority which it was given by the Administrative Instructions 34, 84 and 85, the Charter, and Ordinance No. 1 of the Community Council under the Charter. It was urged that the proper procedure was to submit any recommendations for the Youth Committee or other synthesizing machinery to the Judicial Commission, which could then delegate some of its members or other qualified persons as a sub-committee of itself, to which it might refer juvenile cases, or to which juvenile cases might be referred informally and directly by any interested agency.

This was countered by the argument that such reference of the recommendations of this committee to the Judicial Commission would result in delay, in alteration or obstruction of a good plan, and would provide an opportunity for the Judicial Commission to pass the buck and avoid responsibility and thus break down law enforcement. At this point the session was adjourned.

There seems to be a basic issue involved which is obstructing the progress of the committee until it is understood and determined. The following is an effort to set this issue out in the open and to state objectively the consequences of the alternatives in terms of the responsibility of the committee and of WRA.

Is our problem

simply this

To maintain law and order in the Center by fiat and force, creating any necessary machinery by executive order to secure the most efficient synthesis of administrative

or this?

To maintain law and order in the Center through the understanding cooperation of residents who are trained in and habituated to participation in the democratic American way of life; to deal with problems of social control, especially juvenile delinquency, by retaining for the residents real responsibility while encouraging enabling them to make use of the best practicable synthesis of all resources by helping them to set up machinery whereby they can call on skilled members of the community, both appointed and evacuee, to deal with problems requiring such skills.

If it's this, thenbutIf it's this, then

agencies practicable, to bring to bear all efforts and skills of various divisions and the program set forth and approved, including the Youth Committee, should be issued as a directive by the Project Director. This will be tantamount in the minds of the evacuees to saying to the Judicial Commission that henceforth juvenile cases are none of its business, and to the community that their cooperation and participation in this problem are not needed, that obedience is all that is required.

the present committee is not capable of doing the whole job, because it has not one representative of the community, whereas it should have a majority of such representatives. The recommendations of this committee can be made a useful groundwork for a truly representative committee, since we have ironed out our most serious administrative difficulties. To keep the committee small enough to operate, some present members should resign in favor of some of their skilled evacuee subordinate. The new committee, in which the Judicial Commission and Community Council should have representatives, should then consider this committee's recommendations, and undertake to sell its resulting recommendations to the responsible agencies, the Council and the Judicial Commission.

In Consequence:

The regulations adopted will be followed whenever there is enough authority present and watching to make sure that they are obeyed--and only then. Sit-down strikes by evacuee personnel may be anticipated as a natural part of the process of operation. It will be much more efficient to do away with evacuee representatives entirely. This process will expand, however, until cooperation on the part of any evacuee will be difficult to secure except in face-to-face situations where nominal consent will be given but real

We may lose sometime, and have to proceed with a careful educational process in the members of the Judicial Commission particularly, but will gain much in understanding, co-operation, and ease of operation of the program adopted. A mediocre program backed by public opinion produces much better results than a perfect program which has little public support. Furthermore, our evacuee committee members, and every other evacuee whom we contact in this way, will be better able and much more willing to participate in his community's respons-

where nominal consent will be given but real cooperation withheld. An excellent program for dealing with juvenile delinquency, such as is before us, can only settle our own tangles in administrative procedures and synthesize the differences in the viewpoint of appointed personnel which contribute to make cooperation difficult, by providing machinery to minimize such difficulties and to bring to bear a more adequate assortment of skills on each problem as it is met. It will do little in the field of prevention, and may do much to increase present obstacles to prevention.

ibilities once he has resettled. He will have had actual experience in working out a community problem in the democratic manner, with Caucasian as well as Japanese colleagues in the process. The problem of selling persons in authority the idea of the value of using technical skills for social problems is so typical in American communities that experience in this line, and convictions derived from the trial here, are highly valuable to the relocaters.

The results are likely to be:

Immediate relief of administrative frictions, better cooperation, more effective use of available skills; growing and intensified "failure to cooperate" on the part of the evacuees; growing disillusionment in WRA's policy of "self-government", and growing unwillingness to get out into outside society, or to accept at face value WRA statements.

Less rapid action, but better training in how to act in the ways of democratic American government; less effective action immediately, but vastly more effective action in the long run; synthesis of skills and points of view held by the community as well as those of the administrative agencies; increase in effectiveness and decrease in obstructionism on the part of both evacuee and appointed personnel, through continued working together and heightened feeling of mutual reliance, responsibility and trust.