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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

copy

June 4, 1943

Arthur Barnett
Joseph Conard
— Josephine Duvencck
Mary Farquharson
David Henley
William Morris Maier
Esther Rhoads
Floyd Schmoer
CC: Bernard G. Waring

Dear Friend:

The recent developments in the WRA office in Washington indicate the following tendencies which may have a bearing on the work of the Service Committee, especially as it pertains to the activities on the Pacific Coast.

1. The WRA is now streamlining the leave clearance procedure and placing large discretionary power in the hands of the project manager to grant leave clearance. This is for the purpose of accelerating the relocation program as rapidly as possible.

2. In spite of this accelerated program the WRA officials are convinced that the movement is entirely too slow. They are impressed with the deteriorating effect which camp life is having upon the evacuees. I am also convinced that they question whether there is at present any constitutional right to retain evacuees in the relocation centers. Even if the Supreme Court holds that the evacuation procedure was necessary as a war emergency measure that does not necessarily carry with it the right to retain the evacuees in centers which are removed from the Western Defense Command. If the constitutionality of the present centers were tested I think the legal division of WRA would try very hard to prevent such a case ever reaching the Supreme Court and if it did they would maintain that the evacuees are not being actually held in the centers but that the WRA has set up legal machinery whereby they can be released from camp in case they have job opportunities.

3. The WRA is thinking in the direction of how the evacuees may be permitted to re-enter the Western Defense Command. They are moving cautiously on this because they realize the emotional reaction against it and the flare-up which this would probably cause in Congress. On the other hand I believe that they are pretty well convinced that the present method of procedure is on such doubtful legal basis that they should make a bold move in that direction. The Chandler report has been made the occasion to do this. Chandler

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insists that an investigation be conducted in the Centers to separate the disloyal from the loyal. The WRA approves of this procedure and made a counter move by saying that after the loyalty of the evacuees has been established then they should be released from the Centers and be permitted to go any place in the country the same as any other loyal American citizen. This would include the Western Defense Command.

This strategy was gaining headway when General DeWitt made his famous explosion on "Once a Jap always a Jap". This was DeWitt's method of spiking the program of the WRA but this does not settle matters.

I was told in Washington that the "powers that be" had agreed that General DeWitt would be promoted to another military post. This would open the way for the appointment of a more favorable general in charge of the Western Defense Command. It was a matter of gossip in some of the news columns that General Emmons of Hawaii was to be transferred to the Main Land and it was suggested that he might be assigned to the Western Defense Command. If it should prove that there is anything to these rumors it would certainly be a good omen for developments on the Pacific Coast. Regardless of the immediate developments the WRA is expecting to bring pressure for the readmission of evacuees to the Western Defense Command. This will probably be by slow stages that would cause the least opposition. Two of these steps have already been taken. (1) The permission for the evacuees to re-enter that part of Arizona which is in the Western Defense Command and (2) the right of citizens of Japanese ancestry who are enlisted in the armed forces on leave to return to the Western Defense Command. The next steps along this pattern might be the right of parents of men in the armed forces and other members of their immediate families to be released from the Relocation Centers and allowed to return to the Pacific Coast. Provision might later be made for the release of veterans of the last war. This might be followed by the return of evacuees of mixed marriages and the assignment of evacuees to certain institutions and to areas where there is particular labor shortage and where community settlement is favorable to the return of evacuees. All of this might be termed in military language as the "softening-up process", which might later be followed by more general release of evacuees to re-enter the Western Defense Command.

It is obvious that this program will meet with strong opposition from the Associated Farmers, Native Sons of the Golden West, and all the other groups that were back of the evacuation program.

It seems to me that this enlightened program on the part of the WRA should have the strong support of all people of good will on the Coast who opposed the evacuees. It was said repeatedly on the Coast that evacuation was accomplished suddenly and the people who opposed it did not have time to organize and express another point of view. It seems to me we should learn from this past experience and prepare now to mobilize the favorable Japanese forces of good will and understanding to support the program of the WRA. This must be done by citizens on the Pacific Coast and cannot be urged or directed

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from any eastern headquarters. I suggest, however, that you give special consideration to this question and talk with key people to determine the most effective way whereby the forces of good will and understanding on the Pacific Coast can be mobilized to lessen the damage that has already been done by the evacuation and to prevent further damage to our racial relations with Japanese by further acts of discrimination and exclusion. This will require tact, skilled organization and careful planning. I hope that you will give consideration to this phase of the Japanese problem. I believe that it constitutes the next important phase of the development of this program on the Pacific Coast.

Much that I have said in this memorandum is still confidential and should not be broadcast and you should use your discretion in the use of this material in discussing the problem with individuals and with groups. There are so many angles to this problem that I am sure we will have to proceed with caution but nevertheless with great wisdom, energy and determination.

Yours sincerely,

Homer L. Morris

HLM:hlt

American Friends Service Committee

Midwest Branch

189 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

General Office, Philadelphia

Rufus M. Jones, *Chairman*

William R. Fogg, *Treasurer*

Clarence E. Pickett, *Executive Secretary*

Midwest Office

Charles S. Beal, *Chairman*

James C. Matchett, *Treasurer*

Edwin C. Morgenroth, *Executive Secretary*



Telephone CENTral 2623

October 25, 1944

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
4743 S. Drexel
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Charley:

Enclosed is some literature which I thought you might be interested in reading and perhaps passing on.

The Congressional Record extract quotes Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy. In reading recent Los Angeles newspapers, I found him extensively quoted in a plea for fair play for all American minorities.

During the past 19 months, in interviewing some 1,800 resettlers, I have been occasionally disturbed by what seemed to me anti-Semitic utterances, as unfair and unreasoning as the anti-Nisei expressions of professional race-baiters in California,

It would certainly interest me to get any of your reactions to the enclosed literature. I should like to get a fairly wide distribution of this material, and would appreciate your suggestions. And how can we encourage people to refrain from the kind of prejudiced thinking which victimized them on the west coast?

Sincerely,


Togo Tanaka

P.S. - Charley - is there any way to measure the effectiveness of such efforts?

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Midwest Branch Office
189 W. Madison St. Chicago 2, Ill.

In cooperation with
AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

Dec. 29, 1944

Dear friend:

During the past week, we have welcomed good news affecting all persons of Japanese descent in the United States: (1) The Western Defense Command's announcement that evacuee exclusion orders on the West Coast will be rescinded January 2, 1945, and (2) The United States Supreme Court's unanimous decision in the Mitsuye Endo case upholding the right of loyal American citizens to be free from detention inside relocation centers. In sum total, these developments have meant the fulfillment of earlier promises by the government to restore full citizenship rights to evacuees. We wish to share with our resettler friends in Chicago, and their new fellow workers, employers, associates and neighbors who have welcomed them, our feeling of satisfaction over this news.

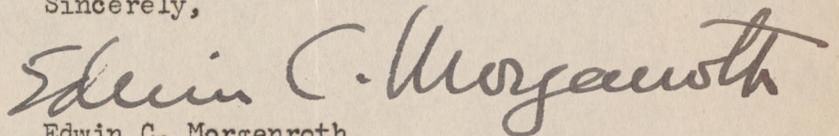
Chicago today is the largest center of the resettler population. Its record in receiving newcomers has been a friendly one. Any dispassionate comparison with the West Coast generally cannot help but be favorable to the Midwest and East. The Pacific Coast has changed much since most evacuees last knew it.

We are most anxious to assist evacuees still in relocation centers to return to normal homes on the outside. We are just as anxious, now that the right to return to the Pacific Coast has been established, to see those in Chicago and elsewhere in the Midwest achieve permanence in their new homes here. We trust you will carefully consider your future plans and distinguish between the right to return and the wisdom in transplanting your family again.

The Chicago War Relocation Authority office, 226 West Jackson Blvd. (phone ANdover 3600), in addition to service for those newly arrived in Chicago, is prepared to give specific advice and assistance to individuals who wish to make plans to go to the West Coast.

American Friends Service Committee offices in Pasadena, San Francisco, Seattle, and Philadelphia are prepared to work with government agencies also. The facilities of our Chicago office are likewise available to those who decide to return to their former homes. Here in Chicago, we will also continue for the present to maintain our small staff to counsel with those who intend to build their lives here. We feel you should know that there is continued evidence that this city wants you to remain Chicagoans.

Sincerely,



Edwin C. Morgenroth
Executive Secretary
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Midwest Branch Office

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR EVACUEES

MINUTES OF THE MEETING MAY 2L, 1943, AT THE Y.M.C.A., REV. ROLLAND W. SCHLOERB PRESIDING

MR. EDWIN MORGENROTH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, GAVE A GENERAL SURVEY OF WHAT HAD TAKEN PLACE IN RESETTLEMENT SINCE THE LAST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE. CONSIDERABLE EMPHASIS WAS LAID ON THE NEED FOR HOUSING. THERE IS NEED FOR A NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO CAN SPEND TIME GOING OUT PERSONALLY WITH EVACUEES TO LOOK FOR HOUSING.

THE PROBLEM OF ASSIMILATION WAS DISCUSSED AT SOME LENGTH. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT WE NOW HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO TO PREVENT THE FORMATION OF A "LITTLE TOKIO" OR A SEGREGATED AREA. AMERICAN-JAPANESE COMING INTO THE CITY ARE EAGER TO FIND A PLACE IN THE NORMAL COMMUNITY LIFE. ORGANIZATIONS AND CHURCHES NEED TO REACH OUT TO THESE NEWCOMERS AND URGE THAT THEY PARTICIPATE IN THE GROUP LIFE OF THE CITY. THIS PROBLEM MUST BE FACED IMMEDIATELY IF WE ARE TO COPE WITH IT. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE CHICAGO CHURCH FEDERATION OFFICE COULD WELL BE A CENTER TO CARRY ON THE WORK OF ASSISTING THE EVACUEES TO FIND A CHURCH HOME IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WHERE THEY LIVE, AS WELL AS TO ASSIST THEM IN LEARNING OF EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN THAT NEIGHBORHOOD.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE HAS AVAILABLE A CARD INDEX FILE OF OVER SIX HUNDRED NEWCOMERS. INCLUDED ON THIS CARD IS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- 1. NAME
- 2. ADDRESS
- 3. TELEPHONE
- 4. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
- 5. POSITION
- 6. CHURCH AFFILIATION, IF ANY
- 7. FAMILY STATUS
- 8. REMARKS

THIS INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FOR USE OF THE CHURCH FEDERATION OFFICE FOR PURPOSES WHICH WILL FACILITATE THE ASSIMILATION OF THE EVACUEES INTO THE PRESENT CHURCH STRUCTURE OF THE CITY.

IT WAS MOVED BY MRS. GEORGE WILSON THAT THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE COMMEND THIS PLAN OF OUT-REACH TO THE EVACUEES THROUGH THE CHURCHES. THE MOTION WAS SECONDED AND CARRIED. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CHURCH FEDERATION OFFICE WOULD REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A FULL TIME WORKER; VOLUNTEER WORKERS ARE AVAILABLE TO ASSIST. IT WAS THE SENSE OF THE MEETING THAT THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ENCOURAGE THE CHICAGO CHURCH FEDERATION TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITIES OF OBTAINING THE SERVICES OF A FULL TIME WORKER. GEORGE RUNDQUIST, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS, INDICATED HIS INTEREST IN THIS PROBLEM AND EXPRESSED HIMSELF AS BEING WILLING TO ASSIST IN OBTAINING SERVICES OF A STAFF WORKER.

THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS WERE ALSO OFFERED:

- 1. THAT AN ANNOUNCEMENT BE MADE IN THE WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT OF THE CHICAGO CHURCH FEDERATION URGING THAT A WOMAN BE APPOINTED IN EACH CHURCH TO ASSIST THE PASTOR IN REACHING OUT TO NISEIS IN HIS COMMUNITY.
- 2. THAT THE PRESIDENTS OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES BE CONTACTED AND ASKED TO SET UP AND HEAD COMMITTEES ON ASSIMILATION--PERSONS SUCH AS MRS. HOUSER OF RIVER FOREST, OR MRS. U.S. GRANT.
- 3. THAT WE APPROACH COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS AND ASK THEM TO GIVE ATTENTION TO ABSORBING A CERTAIN NUMBER OF NISEIS.
- 4. THAT WE ASK MR. WAYNE HANSON OF THE INTERNATIONAL ROTARY TO ESTABLISH A COMMITTEE.

MRS. RICH MOVED THAT A SUB-COMMITTEE ON ESTABLISHING A SPEAKER'S BUREAU BE APPOINTED. MOTION SECONDED AND CARRIED.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. SHIRRELL AND SECONDED BY MR. BICKHAM THAT A SMALL COMMITTEE OF SOCIOLOGISTS, ANTHROPOLOGISTS, ETC. BE ASKED TO MAKE A STUDY OF THE ASSIMILATION OF JAPANESE EVACUEES AND REPORT THEIR FINDINGS TO OUR COMMITTEE AT AN EARLY DATE. MOTION CARRIED. IT WAS MOVED AND SECONDED THAT MR. MARTIN BICKHAM SELECT AND CONVENE SUCH A COMMITTEE.

REV. A. WYCISLO OF THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES REPORTED ON THEIR ACTIVITIES IN RESETTLEMENT. HE MAKES A PRACTICE OF CALLING UP THE PARISH PRIEST NEAREST A CATHOLIC NISEI, AND ASKING HIM TO MAKE A CALL. THE VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY OF EACH PARISH HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN INVESTIGATING HOUSING BY CONTACTING REAL ESTATE FIRMS.

MEETING ADJOURNED.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
BARBARA BATTERSHELL, REC. SEC.

(For Committee circulation only)
(This is not a press release)

NOVEMBER 1944 Report on CHICAGO Resettlement

Midwest Branch Office
(Central 2664)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
in cooperation with the
AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

189 W. Madison St.
Chicago 2, Ill.

RESETTLEMENT of Japanese Americans in Chicago is now in its third year. Approximately 6,500 work and live here. In background, education, training and skills, religious preferences, and differences among them, they represent a fair cross-section of American life.

SINCE JUNE, 1942, our staff members have interviewed and assisted some 3,500 individual resettlers, ranging in age from 14 to 69, who have made well over 9,300 personal calls at the office. Our resettlement staff has varied in size from two persons devoting part time to twelve giving full time.

Community agencies and interested persons of good will were contacted by our staff in summer of 1942; in June of that year the Advisory Committee for Evacuees was formed. Relocation as a government program was still in the planning stage then.

The Friends' Hostel was opened Feb. 1, 1943. Until its closing Nov. 30, 1943, it accommodated 360 of the early resettlers at a time when release from centers was facilitated through hostel acceptance.

Employers on job placements: Out of some two thousand employer contacts, we have developed satisfactory relationships with 550 employers who have made continual job offers. Over half of the resettlers calling on us came for leads, counsel, and direct help in finding suitable employment; we have been able to find placement for some 2,000.

Housing: Landlords, apartment managers, some real estate agents, and neighborhood people generally were approached in our early efforts to help resettlers locate housing. Up to Jan. 1, 1944, we had assisted some 600 persons. We discontinued this special service when a central housing staff was set up by the government agency, though periodically we have aided individuals in house-hunting.

Speaking engagements before religious, civic, educational, business, professional people have been filled by staff members in accepting 134 invitations. There were an estimated 11,578 persons in the audiences of these groups. We have spoken only upon invitation.

Student relocation: As representatives of the National Student Relocation Council, we have counselled over 450 students who have come to us. Up-to-date catalogs have been made available. High school and vocational as well as college students have been referred to us.

Medical care and facilities: To assure resettlers of access to adequate medical services, we contacted nearly 100 physicians and surgeons, dentists and optometrists, and some spec-

ialists, as well as staffs of accredited hospitals. Where possible, resettlers have been referred to doctors in their immediate neighborhood.

General counselling: Newcomers have been familiarized with community agencies, informed of activities of interest to them, introduced to persons of good will in different neighborhoods, directed to recreational facilities, helped in knowing Chicago transportation. Meeting new arrivals at railroad and bus stations was an early staff function which was discontinued when Traveler's Aid undertook to guide resettlers to their destinations. A revolving loan fund of \$115, contributed by individuals interested in resettlement, has been loaned to resettlers in temporary distress to the extent of \$1500. (At present, this fund has been exhausted).

THE TRENDS recorded here and the percentages upon which this analysis of Chicago resettlement is based are drawn from our files covering the period from June, 1942 to October, 1944.

Fluctuating Population

THERE HAS BEEN a constant movement to and from the city. Hundreds have gone on to Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Madison, Milwaukee, Philadelphia--and in many instances--returned. Hundreds have arrived from Salt Lake City, Denver, Des Moines, St. Louis--and frequently--gone back. The greatest in-flow has been directly from Relocation Centers. Hundreds have returned to the camps, mostly young men awaiting Army induction who wished to be with their families before reporting.

While the population has been transient, its total number has continued to rise; the increase continues, though at a rate less than the 1943 peak. Chief incentives for coming here: (1) expectation of better paying jobs (2) friends and families already here.

Instability in Resettlement

How permanently resettled are these 6,500 new Chicagoans? Among resettlers and agency workers, among employers and landlords, among community people of good will and others with whom resettlers come into contact, there is wide difference of opinion.

- ... Some believe a general reopening of the west coast may signal a mass exodus in that direction. We do not share this belief.
- ... However likely or unlikely this may be, it is commonly acknowledged that a large proportion of resettlers have a sense of temporariness about Chicago residence; they do not intend to stay here.

TWO FACTORS appear to be largely responsible for evident instability in the permanent resettling process which the government program seeks to accomplish:

- (1) COMPARATIVELY BAD HOUSING
aggravated by discriminatory restrictions
- (2) PREPONDERANCE OF YOUNG, SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN AMONG RESETTLERS
less than one-fifth are family units

Available housing, to hundreds of Chicago resettlers, is incredibly bad, below west coast evacuee standards; discrimination in trying to get housing has been more acute to the resettler, more disillusioning and frustrating, than any other unfavorable group experience.

Our figures show that 17% of those here are married persons constituting family units, including those who have not yet been able to bring out the rest of their family for lack of housing; 81% are single persons, mostly young men and women. 62% are in the age group, 20-30, with the greatest numbers of the ages 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Single young women outnumber young men.

AREA OF NEEDED ATTENTION: the re-establishment of what constituted normal pre-war family units, especially in the case of Issei parents with minor children, has made little headway in Chicago--as yet. This may account too for the police records of resettler delinquency which, though few in proportion to the total Japanese American population, have been reported in the press, and in certain areas of the city have made an unsavory reputation for the group.

There are known to us--and probably to all resettlement agencies here--persons who are blocked in their attempts to bring out the rest of their families still in relocation centers, due to inability to obtain housing.

Many of these people are Issei, handicapped by language barriers in making effective inquiry on their own. Larger quarters suitable for family, furthermore, have not been available to resettlers.

Generally, in the older-age brackets are people whose maturity and responsibility would make for stability in Chicago resettlement, whose re-establishment here would tend to modify the shifting, transient nature of the resettler population.

E v i d e n c e o f P e r m a n e n c e

For all the expressed concern over the migratory, temporary character of resettlement, there is underneath, a steady, substantial sinking of permanent roots by a growing nucleus.

In our June report we called attention to shipment of furniture from west coast storage, leaseholds in preference to monthly tenancy, home-buying, employment of a more permanent type, in Chicago. These symptoms are even more in evidence today than then.

Resettlers, in larger numbers, are placing themselves in circumstances where they become less mobile. Commitments to jobs, acquisition of property, ties of children in school, attachment to community, not to mention marriages and births--all these tend to make for greater permanence.

- (1) WE FEEL THERE IS A HIGHER DEGREE of declared intention to "stay in Chicago because of my job" now than a year ago. Dissatisfaction with employment is still conspicuous, but resettlers have made substantial gains.
- (2) BUSINESS ENTERPRISES by resettlers have increased. Reflecting the major need, most of these are in the operation of rooming and boarding houses, apartments and hotels; over 30 are known to us. Half a dozen food and provision stores and restaurants, a transfer-cartage business, a radio repair service operated jointly by a Nisei and European American friend have been established. Professional men; several physicians, dentists, optometrists have opened private offices, and a resettler attorney has set up his own office in the Loop.

4.

- (3) HOME BUYING continues on a limited scale. Estimates indicate there are over 50 families among 6,500 resettlers who have started purchasing homes, possibly more. Several sales of west coast properties by resettlers now here have been reported; indicative, we believe, of intentions to stay in Chicago.
- (4) VOTING REGISTRATION: An estimated 71% of the total resettler population is 21 years of age or over; 21% is Issei, or non-citizen ineligible to vote. This leaves about 53% meeting both age and citizenship requirements; slightly less than half this number, however, meet the one-year residence requirement. Of the estimated 1500 qualified resettlers, only a very small number are actually known to us as registrants. Those whom we know have registered are the type who say they intend to settle permanently in Chicago.
- (5) COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS: The picture has changed considerably since our last report. Numerous group formations have crystallized, notably under Church leadership. Those regarded as of community character:

Fourth Presbyterian Church, Issei and Nisei services, attended to large extent by leaders in the pre-war Chicago Japanese population, has welcomed resettlers. First Baptist Church of Hyde Park, with its Sunday evening service conducted by a Nisei associate pastor, is regularly attended by several hundred Nisei, mostly younger people.

Moody Memorial Church is the meeting place every Sunday of a group of both Issei and Nisei ministered to by a former Los Angeles Holiness Church pastor.

The Chicago Buddhist Federation includes two groups, each with separate services, separate headquarters, different priests, and followings in the hundreds.

The Chicago Resettlers Committee, meeting usually at 19 South La Salle, is a group, led by a Nisei nucleus, to further resettlement generally, works closely with W.R.A.

Japanese American Citizens League, with a Chicago office for relocation since 1943, is now organizing a membership chapter here for the first time.

In addition, informal social and interest groups, both within and outside the Church, have come into existence throughout the city; a common basis for these associations may be found in the fact resettlers are converging in certain areas of Chicago according to west coast communities or relocation centers from which they have come.

FOR THE MOST PART, growth of community organizations has followed, on a modified scale, the patterns of segregation found on the west coast and in the relocation camp. One value of such organizations, however, has been the affording of a primary group around which most resettlers seem naturally to prefer to gravitate. Deviation from this pattern is occurring at points of individual contacts for which there seems to be no accurate measure.

A r e a s o f D i s c r i m i n a t i o n

Daily threats to individual resettler's sense of comfort and security, particularly newcomers, may be found in two major areas of experience, and to lesser degree in several others. Here, in a sense, is a sustaining force compelling Japanese Ameri-

cans into groups of their own:

- (1) Race prejudice in housing: There are now congregated in numbers of several hundreds, resettlers in the 800-1400 North Clark and La Salle streets, 4400-5000 North Winthrop, Clifton, Wilson streets area, 3600-4500 South Drexel, Lake Park, Ellis streets area. Numerous buildings are 95% and 100% resettler occupied; many of these structures would be classified sub-standard. In most cases, resettlers declare they found, in the course of their house-hunting, at least one vacancy more desirable than the one they got, a vacancy which was within their financial means but denied them because of their race. This does not overlook the fact there are literally hundreds of resettlers today living in high standard housing who are satisfied; but most of the 6,500 are not. Opposition of some real estate interests has been a factor in this inability to secure better housing.

- (2) Discrimination in employment: This exists more in up-grading at higher levels and in certain fields than in availability of initial jobs, especially unskilled and semi-skilled factory and office work. It is difficult to measure race prejudice here. Much of the earlier discrimination has been eliminated by resettler performance; and currently some of it seems to have been created by bad performance. The resettler employment record is characterized by extremes: (1) Where work has been satisfactory, employers have reported high commendation; (2) On unskilled factory jobs, absenteeism has been very high; this may be attributed partly to the early-twenties age group and partly to the monotony of such jobs in view of the high educational level of resettlers.

(We feel, as the result of job placement service these past two years, that most resettlers are better equipped to secure their own jobs than permanent housing.)

- (3) Difficulties in burial and funeral arrangements: The refusal by a Chicago crematorium to accept the body of a deceased resettler was experienced by a Christian minister making arrangements for burial. Some cemeteries likewise have been guilty of practising race discrimination.

- (4) In public places there have been scattered instances of discriminatory treatment of resettlers. One of the city's largest dance halls excludes Nisei, excepting Servicemen, giving incentive to in-group social activity. At one west side polling place during the recent registration, a mis-informed precinct captain told a Nisei housewife she could not register because "Japanese Americans can't vote." The error was quickly corrected.

- (5) In hospitals: There have been some half dozen instances of alleged refusal to admit Japanese American patients in Chicago hospitals and other instances where resettlers have been required to take more expensive private rooms without choice.

These are some negative aspects of resettlement which usually loom large out of proportion to Japanese Americans themselves. But they play a real part in the vicious circle whereby external forces influence a racial minority to segregate itself, thereby creating conditions and atmosphere for the perpetuation of discriminatory practises by the community.

There is a tendency for resettlers as a group to overlook, in their understandable concern over discriminatory practises, the steady progress made in widespread acceptance and treatment on the basis of equality:

A r e a s o f A c c e p t a n c e

- (1) In employment: Chicago's demand for Japanese American workers far exceeds the number of persons available. Resettler engineers, commercial artists, draftsmen, accountants, chemists, welders, electricians, architects and other skilled technicians have reported wider opportunity and greater acceptance here than on the west coast before evacuation. Numerous employers have promised post-war opportunities for the steady, capable employee.
- (2) In housing: Within commercial rooming house and small furnished apartment areas, landlord acceptance has been good. Once resettlers have become known, they have made a reputation generally as good housekeepers and desirable tenants. In some cases, landlords have actually taken steps to remove other renters in order to replace them with resettlers. A few real estate men have helped secure more permanent and adequate housing. The Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. as well as Eleanor Clubs have furnished a large share of housing facilities.
- (3) In churches: Established churches throughout the city, largely through the direction of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, have welcomed resettlers and reached out in many ways to help them in their adjustment to a new community in wartime.
- (4) In schools: The public school experience has been favorable. Principals and teachers have often gone out of their way to be helpful to new students. High school tuition charged Nisei whose parents are not resident in the city is not a discriminatory levy against resettlers. With one outstanding exception--Northwestern University--colleges in this area are open to qualified resettlers, and many are taking advantage of these opportunities. Nisei are enrolled in numerous business and trade schools where they have been well received, with only one or two of Chicago's many vocational schools rejecting resettler applicants.
- (5) In shopping: Resettlers have had good experience in neighborhood stores, barber and beauty shops, and restaurants. Especially has this been true in less transient residential sections. Shopkeepers and business men have welcomed their patronage.
- (6) In hospitals: For the most part, hospitals have admitted Japanese Americans without question. Reported discrimination in admittance has come from small private institutions. Individual doctors have been most cooperative in attending to resettlers' medical needs.
- (7) Leisure time facilities have for the most part been accessible to resettlers. Churches, YMCAs, YWCAs, neighborhood houses, all of the Chicago public parks and recreation centers have actively sought and welcomed resettler participation in their regular programs. Commercial entertainment in hotels, night clubs, theatres, dance halls and bowling alleys as well as other public places are open with almost no discrimination.
- (8) In the metropolitan and community press; Four of the five Chicago daily newspapers have continued to be fair in news stories and editorials concerning resettlement. Various neighborhood weeklies have been equally favorable.

WIDENING OF THE AREAS OF ACCEPTANCE will depend, we believe, largely on the individual and collective efforts of resettlers. BREAKING DOWN the areas of discrim-

ination will likewise depend upon breaking the vicious circle of which self-segregation is a part.

In our resettlement efforts, we have been critical, not of segregation in itself, but of the injustices and inequalities inevitably arising from it.

WE ARE FULLY AWARE of the fact that every resettler's arrival in Chicago itself represents an emergence from an experience where he has felt himself the victim of mass racial discrimination. We further realize that there may be certain areas of social needs where racially uniform activity appears inevitable.

We have tried to direct our limited personnel and energies in those directions where we have hoped to cut into this vicious circle in which discriminatory treatment drives a group into clammy withdrawal within itself, thereby inviting further discrimination. Encouraging non-segregated on-going life in the neighborhood, we have felt from the outset, is a step in the direction toward healthy, long-range community patterns.

We have never devoted any of our limited staff resources to the development of segregated Japanese American activity simply because we have felt that responsible resettlers themselves would organize where necessary. We have always hoped that racially segregated activity among resettlers would be maintained at a functional and minimum level.

R e l i g i o u s P r e f e r e n c e s

A large proportion of resettlers whom we have interviewed described themselves as Christian in religious preference. Religious background or affiliation has not been a pre-requisite of eligibility to aid. Of those whom we have interviewed, we have recorded the following percentages:

Christians.....	69%
Denominations stated.....	36%
Denominations not stated....	33%
No Religious preference stated.....	19%
Buddhists.....	12%

IT IS POSSIBLE that many who left the space for "religious preference" blank or wrote in "none" may have had nominal Buddhist backgrounds; however, our records indicate that Buddhists are still found in greater proportion inside the relocation centers generally than in resettlement areas. The two Buddhist organizations here have been formed just this summer, and their influence in furthering relocation in Chicago cannot yet be measured.

Among the 36% stating denominational affiliations there were the following: Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Southern Baptists, Free Methodists, Holiness, Brethren, Christian Scientists, Disciples, Friends, Seventh Day Adventists, members of the Church of Christ, Reformed Church, as well as Roman Catholics.

E d u c a t i o n a l B a c k g r o u n d

On the basis of our compilations, the resettler population here is a highly literate one; of those whom we have interviewed, 93% have had at least a complete high school education; 20% have had trade, business or professional training after high school; 28% have had some college or university education, in many cases interrupted by evacuation, and many of these have also had special trade or vocational training;

8.

8% are university graduates. Many resettlers have continued their study here.

What is the Outlook?

Generally, we feel the program here has been successful beyond the original expectations of both government and private agencies in planning and undertaking wartime relocation of west coast evacuees.

CHICAGO AS A WHOLE has welcomed resettlers into all kinds of employment, into housing in nearly all parts of the city, into its religious life, into civic and professional organizations, into public and private schools, into its public recreational activities, into nearly all of its conglomerate metropolitan community life.

AREAS OF CONTINUING SERVICE: Most recent government figures place at slightly over 30,000 the total number of evacuees who have been resettled under the War Relocation Authority program; Chicago has approximately one-fifth of that total. Throughout the midwest and east, there is mounting evidence that resettlers are taking root as permanent members of permanent communities. More Issei are now relocating which undoubtedly will stabilize resettlement.

However, the proportion of the unsettled, migratory, resettlers is still large. In Chicago the rate of new arrivals seems recently to have decreased; still it seems to us much faster than government and community agencies are able to induce newcomers to make a real effort to become a permanent part of the established community.

We are led to conclude on the basis of our experiences and observations that persons and groups of good will within the city have opened their doors to greater opportunity for social and recreational activities than resettlers have generally accepted.

A CONTINUING PROBLEM, then is not only keeping open the doors of welcome, but in persuading resettlers to participate in on-going community activities and accepting the responsibilities of citizenship in the American pattern.

ADEQUATE, DECENT HOUSING for more and more family units is an outstanding need still to be met.

The question of how permanent Chicago resettlement will be depends for a favorable answer upon the extent to which this problem is faced now and solved by both resettlers and resettlement agencies.

If, in the process of bringing general housing standards of resettlers to the level of permanence, resettlers also come to feel more a part of the community through participation in on-going non-segregated activities, a constructive step will have been taken toward, not only the mitigation, but the avoidance of neighborhood racial and social tensions which have so long been a part of Chicago's past.

Philosophy of Service: We conclude this report with a re-statement of our philosophy of service. We have conceived our function as a private agency in resettlement as being basically a religiously-motivated service. Our efforts have represented for us an expression of our faith and belief in the Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man. We have sought to narrow the gap between the ideals of our society and the actions of its members. We have felt our service to be unique in some aspects from those of the government agency at whose request we originally undertook the responsibility of work in this field. We have always regarded resettlement as an opportunity to set long-range community patterns, believing that a religious approach to this problem still has a practical contribution to make, both now and in the months ahead.



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RELOCATION HOSTEL



TO ASSIST EVACUEES leaving War Relocation Centers, the American Friends Service Committee opened its first hostel at 350 West Belden Avenue, Chicago, in February of 1943.

WHAT IS A HOSTEL?

THE HOSTEL is an enlarged home where one shares in the chores, the board and good fellowship of a dozen or more other evacuees until more permanent housing can be secured. It is a temporary home for evacuees getting a new start; and for the newcomer it is a friendly introduction to a strange city. Through a cooperative plan of living, expenses are reduced to a minimum.



HOSTEL AT BELDEN AVENUE

LIKE MOST large cities in which evacuees are being resettled, Chicago has a housing shortage. Finding suitable accommodations is a problem to a new arrival. The hostel at Belden Avenue was opened to assist small groups of evacuees, as well as individuals, from relocation centers. A comfortably furnished building, with six bedrooms, two bathrooms, a large parlor, two dining rooms, kitchen and laundry room, it is now serving a steady stream of hopeful men and women, young and old, coming out of all the centers. The hostel staff consists of Co-directors and a Dietitian.



HOW ARE ACCOMMODATIONS SECURED?

First, leave clearance must be obtained from the Project Director of the center. The War Relocation Authority has agreed to issue travel permits to go to the hostel before a job has been secured.

Second, applications for accommodations at the hostel must be secured through representatives of the American Friends Service Committee and acceptance obtained. If you have already filed an **application for employment**, you can then file an **application for reservation** at the hostel through the American Friends Service Committee Midwest Branch Office, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Note that **applications for employment** must precede application for reservations at the hostel. These applications for employment are made through the following offices:

For evacuees now at—
Poston, Arizona
Gila River, Arizona
Manzanar, California
contact the
So. Calif. Branch of the American
Friends Service Committee
544 East Orange Grove Avenue
Pasadena, California

For evacuees now at—
Tule Lake, California
Topaz, Utah
contact the
No. Calif. Branch of the American
Friends Service Committee
1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

For evacuees now at—
Heart Mountain, Wyoming
Minidoka (Hunt), Idaho
contact the
Seattle Office of the American
Friends Service Committee
3959 Fifteenth Avenue Northeast
Seattle, Washington

For evacuees now at—
Granada, Colorado
Jerome, Arkansas
Rohwer, Arkansas
contact the
Midwest Branch Office of the American
Friends Service Committee
189 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois.

TRAVEL SUGGESTIONS

YOUR MAIL and baggage should be addressed in care of the American Friends Hostel, 350 West Belden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. (Telephone, DIVersey 3168)

NOTIFICATION of time of departure from camp and arrival of train in Chicago should be made. Telegraph enroute to American Friends Service Committee, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Indicate if you wish to be met at station. Many evacuees have chosen to telephone the office (CENTral 2623) or the hostel (DIVersey 3168) of their arrival and then have proceeded directly to the hostel by taxi cab. Be sure to specify at which station you are arriving; there are several in Chicago.

SERVICES FOR EVACUEES

JOB PLACEMENT is part of the full-time program of the office staff of the Midwest Branch Office at 189 West Madison Street, Chicago. Evacuees are counseled, advised, and assisted in their search for employment.

Other agencies assisting evacuees are the War Relocation Authority, United States Employment Service, and Advisory Committee for Evacuees. The latter Committee is made up of representatives of over 20 religious, governmental, and private agencies interested in and offering service to evacuees in the Chicago area. Offices of the Advisory Committee are also at 189 West Madison Street.

HOUSING assistance: evacuees are aided in locating permanent residence; a staff member loaned to the Midwest Branch Office by the American Baptist Home Mission Society is engaged solely in finding suitable housing.

THROUGH INTRODUCTION to the educational, cultural, religious and social life of the neighborhood, the Hostel assists evacuees in making the necessary adjustments to the new community.

HOSPITALITY FEES

Before a job is secured: **Adults**—one dollar per day including three meals served at the Hostel; **children** (under 10 years)—fifty cents per day including three meals.

After a job has been secured: **Adults**—one dollar and a half per day; **Children** (under 10 years)—seventy-five cents per day.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

representing the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) was founded in 1917 to carry on relief and post-war reconstruction in Europe. It has since been engaged in many projects here and abroad to promote international and industrial understanding, and to offer opportunities for constructive, patriotic service to those who are interested. Its relief work in Germany, Spain, Poland, and more recently in unoccupied France, and its work in depressed industrial sections of the United States, has been participated in and supported by Americans of all denominations.

At the present time there are projects carried on throughout the year for those who want to volunteer their services for constructive work.

The Service Committee has maintained centers for study and international fellowship in Europe and Asia, and since May, 1940, has administered non-partisan relief for refugees and war victims. Since the evacuation from the West Coast of persons of Japanese ancestry, most of whom are American citizens, the Committee has been working on the employment and resettlement of these individuals outside the Relocation Centers.

"Our service lies in a world of men, every one of whom has the divine seed within him. . . .we seek here to show how, together with God, we can combat evil and reconstruct the world on the basis of love, and on the conviction that all are capable of good."

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American Friends Service Committee

Hostel and Office

2150 Grand Avenue - Des Moines 12, Iowa



Telephone 4-8761

General Office,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

November the
sixth 1943

JOHN AND JOSEPHINE COPITHORNE,
Directors

Dear Friend:

At Thanksgiving time last year a letter was sent to interested friends from Scattergood Hostel, telling them of the work being done there, and of the need for financial assistance. Scattergood closed in April because the necessity for that work was temporarily ended by the rapid increase in employment opportunities in the East. At that time we in Iowa turned our attention to another pressing problem, the relocation and resettlement of Americans of Japanese ancestry. At the request of the War Relocation Authority we have established this Hostel in Des Moines. Here we provide room and board for these people while the War Relocation Authority finds employment for them. Here they find a welcome and a home while they are making the difficult adjustment in a new community. From here they go to farms, cities and towns throughout the state.

The difference between the cost of this service and the dollar a day which each guest pays is met by voluntary contributions from friends of this work who want to have a part in expressing their friendship to this minority group. We estimate that it will cost about \$3000.00 to operate this Hostel for one year. This low operating cost has been made possible by the contributions of labor and provisions made by representatives of the churches, F.O.R. and many interested individuals.

You can help us in three ways, first by interesting yourself and your friends in the problem of resettlement, second by making welcome any evacuees who may come to your neighborhood, and third by contributing towards the cost of maintaining the Hostel.

We hope that you will find it possible to help us in all three of these ways. Make checks payable to "American Friends Service Committee, Hostel Account". Your contribution entitles you to Income Tax deduction.

Yours sincerely,

(J. J. Newlin), Chairman
Iowa Committee of the
American Friends Service Committee

(W. W. Waymack),
Vice-President, Des Moines
Register and Tribune.

(John W. Copithorne)
Hostel Director

(Rt. Rev. Msgr. L. G. Ligutti)
National Catholic Rural Life
Conference.

P.S. Here is a self-addressed envelope for your check.

In many ways Japanese Americans now are helping relieve acute labor shortages in Iowa.

There are cars running which might otherwise be standing idle for lack of repair work. Hospitals give prompter care than otherwise might have been possible. Letters are typed, watches repaired and service in restaurants and coffee shops speeded up.

These are only a few of the dozens of skilled or semi-skilled jobs which the Nisei are now filling in Iowa. Some are working on farms and others are attending war industry schools to learn new trades.

SKILLED WORKERS

Farm and domestic work lead the list of jobs, but



increasing numbers of Nisei coming into the state are entering the more skilled fields.

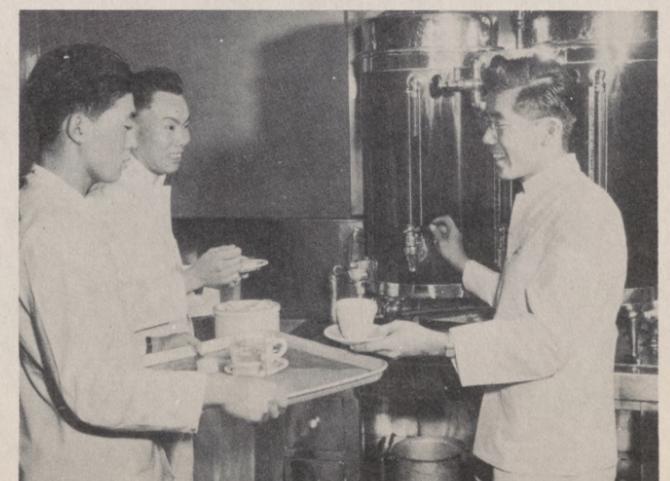
There are Japanese American doctors, nurses and hospital orderlies coming into Iowa. Others are pharmacists; many are skilled office workers. Hardly a business or industry exists in the state which cannot draw from the labor pool which the evacuees in the relocation centers represent.

A total of 232 American-born Japanese have been placed in jobs in Iowa since the relocation program began. Since the opening of the Hostel on September 1st, 53 evacuees have stayed there. A number of these are en route to agricultural jobs, some are entering War training classes and many are finding employment in business and industry in the various cities throughout the state.

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS (Selected)

Americans of Japanese ancestry, 14 years of age and over, in California, Oregon, and Washington; Census of 1940

Agriculture:		
Men		17,785
Women		4,242
Retail trade (clerks, salesmen, etc.):		
Men		6,592
Women		2,690
Wholesale trade (both sexes)		2,190
Domestic service (private homes):		
Men		2,421
Women		2,323
Hotels, laundries, cleaners and dyers		3,592
Manufacturing (all kinds)		1,978
Professional services		1,326
Finance, insurance, real estate		656
Railroading, trucking, etc		686
Auto storage, rental, repair		292
Other business and repair services		119



Approximately 100,000 people of Japanese descent are living today in War Relocation centers. There are ten of these centers located in six western states. They were established as temporary homes when every person of Japanese descent was evacuated from the West Coast by order of the military commander in the spring of 1942. This movement was carried out simply as a military expedient. Two-thirds of the people in relocation centers are American citizens. None of them have been found guilty of any crime or accused of any intentions against the national security.

Individual evacuees who have been investigated and found loyal or law-abiding are now being permitted to leave these relocation centers to accept jobs on farms and in factories and to resume normal living. The policies governing this resettlement have the approval of the War and Navy Departments. The program has been sanctioned by the Department of Justice as sound from the standpoint of national security and has been approved by the War Manpower Commission as a contribution to national manpower needs.

"Anything that can legitimately be done to compensate loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry for the dislocation to which they have been subjected, by reason of military necessity, has our full approval."

- General John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War.

"The nation must decide and Congress must gravely consider, as a matter of national policy, the extent to which citizenship, in and of itself, is a guaranty of equal rights and privileges during time of war. Unless a clarification is forthcoming, the evacuation of the Japanese population will serve as an incident sufficiently disturbing to lower seriously the morale of vast groups of foreign-born among our people."

- The report made by the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, investigating national defense migration.

|| The photographs presented in this folder bring you more graphically the Hostel and its people. ||

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PA

JUNE - 1944 R e p o r t o n C H I C A G O R e s e t t l e m e n t

Midwest Branch Office
(CENTRAL 2664)

American Friends Service Committee
in cooperation with the
American Baptist Home Mission Society

189 W. Madison St.
Chicago 2, Ill.

RESETTLER outlook on relocation in this area has undergone a significant, though perhaps natural, change in the last five months. There is a definite and steady trend toward permanent residence in Chicago, at least in the thinking of more and more relocatees. This was not true in 1943. There is still much moving around. Fluctuations in resettler population are due principally to: (1) Draft reclassification and induction into armed services and (2) What appears to be the wartime restlessness of younger, usually unattached, persons.

There is less talk about "returning to the West Coast"; there is more shipment of furniture and belongings from California storage; there are more leases sought in contrast to the almost unanimous preference for month-to-month tenancy in '43; there is a more sober attitude toward "post-war" jobs in Chicago; and, though the process is slow, whole family units are finding residence here.

...These observations are based on our experience in counseling and talking with over 3,000 resettlers who have called at our office at 1010 Security Building, in the last 17 months.

From Jan. 1 to June 1, 1944, over 1,000 resettlers, most of them new to Chicago, have been interviewed; an additional 400 persons have called on second and subsequent visits for extended counseling.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: The demand for resettlers to take jobs of all types seems to have increased during the first five months of 1944. It has not been uncommon for us to have, in our own limited and unsolicited file of offers, as many as 10 to 15 jobs for every applicant. For the most part, however, this high ratio has applied to unskilled factory jobs. Many skilled and specialized jobs have been open to resettlers.

From Employers:

We have had word from 27 employers who today refuse to consider Nisei applications. Reason: Unfavorable experiences: "They don't stick with you; they quit without notifying you; other workers kicked." On the other hand, we have talked from week to week with over 400 employers (and WRA probably knows of many more) who have expressed high satisfaction with resettlers who are in their employ.

A major counseling task for us has been adequately to help on 2nd, 3rd, and in extreme cases, the 10th job for the resettler. Much of the job-shifting since Jan. 1, 1944, has resulted in an up-grading for the resettler. Several resettlers have claimed that employers discriminated against them in lower pay rates as compared with European-American workers on the same job. Our investigation in each instance has found no basis for such complaints.

Note to relocation counselors --

We feel it important to stress careful planning by the resettler applicant for the FIRST JOB in work that requires the resettler's full skill and capacity. In the inevitable job-shifting, we will continue to do our best to find for the applicant work commensurate with his training, experience, and qualifications.

In an effort to up-grade themselves, some resettlers have changed so often, that unfavorable repercussions have resulted. Chief complaint by employers has been: "They don't come and tell you they're quitting or why; they don't even give you a chance to know what's eatin' them; they just don't show up."

We have not found many instances of job-dissatisfaction that could not have been solved with understanding had the resettler faced the situation with the employer, openly and frankly -- BEFORE QUITTING!

H O U S I N G: Resettlers in Chicago, with few exceptions, indicate their greatest difficulties have been in connection with their obtaining adequate housing. Individual experiences of discrimination encountered by apartment-seekers and home-purchasers are numerous. There are new areas and blocks in Chicago where as many as several hundred resettlers live in close proximity; and much of this segregation is less voluntary than compelled by pressure of race prejudice.

HOW TO FIND AN APARTMENT - "We live in a 3-room furnished unit, with private bath, and a nice kitchen; it took my husband and me two full months looking every moment of our off-work hours finally to locate it. It seems we answered scores of newspaper want-ads; we went to the W.R.A. and got leads; we received some advice and addresses from the Y.W.C.A. Room Registry and the Friends office. We asked our fellow workers and friends we met at church. We even put an advertisement in the newspaper. But mostly, we kept looking; walking up and down streets, ringing door bells, getting polite refusals many times; and once or twice, some rude rebuffs. We also had some pleasant experiences; these made up for many disappointments. We could have had any number of one-room kitchenettes or sleeping rooms, but we wanted something better. We are paying \$14.50 a week, which is rather high, when we think of pre-war California; but after looking as much as we have, we are satisfied; and we are getting along with our neighbors. There really doesn't seem to be any substitute for persistent searching and depending on yourself..."

Only ten out of over 3,000 persons known to us have reported trouble in an apartment or flat after having moved in and have been forced to move out. In two other cases, resettlers, after having been asked to depart, are "sitting tight". In each case, a protest from some other tenant or neighbor prompted the landlord or manager to request resettler to move.

Larger housing units for families are practically impossible to find in this crowded city -- unless people are willing to accept run-down unfurnished cold-water flats. Families should realistically face a very difficult and tight housing situation before planning to resettle here. We have had relatively little success in finding decent living quarters large enough for family units.

ISSEI ROOMING HOUSES: Nine, and possibly more, rooming and apartment houses are now operated by Issei resettlers; most of them are located in older, less desirable (from standpoint of permanent residence) areas. In addition to meeting urgent housing needs, these are also providing small business means of livelihood for Issei who prefer to be 'on their own' to working in factory, hotel, bindery, or restaurant.

H O M E O W N E R S: About 20 families are reported to have started purchasing their homes; these are located both on the north and south sides of Chicago, and we have been able to refer buyers to various real estate companies. While estimates vary as to the total resettler population (due to fluctuations between arrivals and departures), there are probably between 4,500 and 5,500 resettlers in the Chicago metropolitan area of 4,000,000 population.

IN THE SCHOOLS: Acceptance of resettler youngsters in the nursery, elementary, and high schools of Chicago has consistently been good. Some 200 young men and women known to us are enrolled in colleges, universities, technical schools, (art, dress designing, beauty training, defense courses, and business schools in the city). A goodly number of young women are in nurses' training although the policy of some hospitals still makes it difficult for Nisei to enroll in cadet nursing programs. With the cooperation of the NJASRC in Philadelphia we continue to counsel with many resettlers on college and special training programs.

MEDICAL & DENTAL CARE: Since January 1 we have referred over 100 requests for doctors and dentists to some fifty professional people contacted by a staff representative. To the best of our knowledge, resettlers are obtaining these services, as well as hospital facilities, on the same basis as other Chicagoans.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS: Our staff has continued to cooperate with other resettlement workers in the city: WRA, Church Federation, Brethren Service Committee, YMCA, YWCA. We have also continued a broad program of education and public relations with numerous social, religious, and business groups in the greater Chicago area.

* * *

In all of our counseling efforts, we seek to retain an awareness that our program of resettlement assistance is basically a religiously-motivated service; and we continue to be hopeful that what we do now and in the months ahead will help all of us move forward in bringing the reality of our living closer to our ideals. The inequalities and injustices in the segregation of an American minority must be eliminated.

OTHER PRIVATE AGENCIES

The Church of the Brethren is maintaining a hostel in Chicago and does placement work similar to that of the Friends Service Committee.

The Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. have not only helped to set up the National Student Relocation Council and assisted in carrying on its activities, but through local groups they have helped with job placement in some cities and have also aided in maintaining friendly personal contacts with evacuees.

The Baptist Home Mission Board gave \$2,000 toward Friends' work in Japanese resettlement carried on through the Chicago office. More assistance of this kind is needed.

A particularly significant development is the formation of a Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans sponsored jointly by the Federal Council of Churches, the Home Missions Council, and the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. This sponsors local committees on resettlement and groups of this type are now functioning in Chicago, Cleveland, Madison, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Paul, Detroit, and Peoria. The central committee has begun the publication of a Resettlement Bulletin, the first issue--a concise and helpful statement--appearing in February. It has also published a Resettlement Handbook and a pamphlet on Community Preparation for Resettlement of Japanese Americans obtainable at 2¢ per copy (quantity prices) from the Committee at 297 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Such activities give a heartening indication that church groups are increasingly awake to the Christian obligation to restore to normal, useful living this group of war sufferers.

NEWS NOTES

William Morris Maier of the Honolulu AFSC office is now visiting our Relocation Centers on the mainland, and also hopes to interpret problems in the Islands.

Homer Morris of Philadelphia has visited Washington and traveled in the Middle West in the interests of resettlement. He planned to attend a recent meeting of Friends in southeastern Ohio--a conference which Raymond Booth and the Friends pastor at Cincinnati had helped to arrange.

John Way of the Pasadena staff has just visited Poston and Gila with a station wagon filled to capacity. Charlotte Susu-mago described their arrival: "When they began to climb out of the car we thought we were at the movies--where twenty-five people, two dogs, and a pet ostrich get out of a model T Ford..."

Esther Rhoads has visited Manzanar three times since Christmas, has gone twice to Poston and Gila (in Arizona), and during her present trip to Philadelphia is stepping also at the Colorado and Arkansas camps and at Heart Mountain, Wyoming. From Gila she wrote: "I met with a group at Harry H's house and we talked for four hours. They are all eager to hear news from outside and simply to talk to people on the outside. They ask good, keen questions." At Rohwer (Arkansas) she attended a reunion of people from Norwalk Hostel (maintained by California Friends during the early months of the evacuation)--also attended high school graduation exercises and called on families from Honolulu known to William Morris Maier. En route to Chicago she had luncheon in the diner with two young Japanese-American friends of Dr. and Mrs. Bruff of Whittier--the girls were on their way to relatives of the Bruffs in Minnesota. Besides friendly visits, Esther Rhoads now has many interviews with individuals regarding employment applications.

G. Raymond Booth has made a number of good contacts with leading people in Cincinnati and has also been in personal touch with a small group of Japanese evacuees. They showed eagerness to get acquaintances to settle in that area since they had this contact with a Friend already known to them.

Edwin Morgenroth gives many interesting anecdotes of the opening days of the Chicago hostel: "Another family with five children arrived Saturday and the Hostel is bulging... We have begun a program of sending volunteer helpers at different times to plan recreation for the children, and take them to the zoo, the park, and the museum... We were the subject of a radio broadcast by 'Uncle John' ... He tied in our activities with Washington's Birthday by pointing out that this country was established as a haven and refuge for all people and that it was appropriate that we should welcome these Japanese-Americans to Chicago on Washington's Birthday."

A friend at Rivers Relocation Center writes in thanks for canned goods: "We are sharing with the neighbors, and shall keep the greater part of the store for special occasions, such as weddings held in our own rooms, Sunday dinners with outsiders, etc."

"Do you know anybody who has some children's books their children have outgrown?" writes Charlotte Susu-mago (52-1-A, Rivers, Arizona). "My library is losing customers (I have between 130 and 140 children coming in now) because there aren't any books on the shelves. The first, second and third-graders are the most eager to find books. Friends have been so generous that I am growing bold and crying 'books please' in all directions!"

NISEI VOLUNTEERS

Along with the opening of some opportunities for civilian employment has come the opportunity for Japanese-American (Nisei) young men to volunteer for Army service in a recently formed combat unit. It is significant to note that in sections of the United States where there was no evacuation of the Japanese population, young men of this group responded well to the appeal. In the Hawaiian Islands over 7500 volunteered. In the Relocation Centers, however, a much smaller proportion of eligible men responded. Such questions as "Why is the unit to be all Japanese?", or "Do they intend to use us for suicide troops?" were, after all, quite natural.

There has been some public criticism, and in developing an understanding attitude toward this situation it should be realized that some degree of distrust among the Nisei is inevitable; anyone in the position of these evacuees would find it difficult to keep perspective, emotional balance, and freedom from bitterness. In addition, there is an economic factor. The responsibilities of the young Nisei are complicated by the lack of financial security; many would have to leave their families entirely without private resources if they were to volunteer for Army service.

On the whole, however, any bitterness has been quite restrained, and a considerable number of volunteers have been recruited, indicating the wish of young Japanese-Americans to prove their good citizenship as the President, in authorizing the unit, had stated: "No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry... Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

PUBLIC OPINION

It is difficult to summarize briefly or even to report the diverse trends of public opinion. Proposed legislation in California includes one bill which would bar persons of Japanese ancestry from citizenship, holding them incapable of being integrated into American life. Another proposes that first-generation American-born Japanese shall not automatically become citizens.

Senator Chandler's committee is reported to have a plan for speedily removing most of the Japanese from the centers: some to farms, others to the military forces, and the rest to work--in the production of civilian goods--under military guard. Plans are now being laid to acquire the use of Japanese tools and machinery for farm use. Pressure groups in the West are laying plans to prevent the restoration of these people to normal, productive life.

On the other hand, there is before the California State Legislature a whole range of bills designed to protect the rights of minorities, to prevent discrimination in employment, etc.

Local sentiment varies just as widely. There is--though rarely, perhaps--the tolerant cordiality of the Wyoming community which greeted its new neighbors of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center as "newcomers from the west coast brought to the community ... through the exigencies of a terrible world-wide war", reminded them that the pioneers of that section had also endured hardships, that they--war evacuees--were "following the oldtimers of the valley in an already blazed trail".

And there is abundant evidence--especially in small communities and rural areas--of a narrow spirit of opposition toward any infiltration of evacuees from the relocation centers. A mid-west community opposed the establishment of a hostel for Japanese-American evacuees in a former Friends school used more recently as a hostel for European refugees. "This discussion, however, did have an important educational value", a Philadelphia staff member writes. "There was a great deal of newspaper comment on the subject, both pro and con, but the editorial policy of all the papers, especially the Des Moines Register and Tribune, was decidedly in favor of the Japanese proposal."

We may expect some degree of reaction, and possibly an eventual regret for the evacuation itself, as suggested by the warm-hearted Y.M.C.A. secretary who writes: "Someday, we 'of the land of the free and the home of the brave' are likely to look back shamefacedly at an episode, born of our unjustified fears, wherein a little group of Americans, a quarter of them children (half of them under 21 years of age) were deprived of their freedom on the sole basis of their racial appearance."

Friends may well feel an obligation to watch changing trends of public opinion with real concern. Meantime, there is our obligation to keep, along with a keen intellectual interest, a quickened conscience which will not allow us to pass by on the other side. In this intricate human situation with all of its personal difficulties for our Japanese-American friends, there continue to be many opportunities to bind up wounds and to provide shelter with our shillings.

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DISPOSSESSED



GIFTS FOR THE DISPOSSESSED IN THE UNITED STATES

There are 110,000 people, two thirds of them American citizens, living in forced residence in ten new barracks-cities in seven of our western states. These are the people of Japanese ancestry who were moved from their homes in California, Oregon and Washington last spring and were crowded within enclosures with only the basic necessities. They have met this trial with courage and patience.

The War Relocation Authority is now developing and carrying out plans for relocation. As the term "relocation" implies, they are to be resettled into American life. But this takes time.

While our fellow Americans and also those who are not citizens (many of whom would be, had our laws permitted it) are in the Relocation Centers, there are things we can do to make life less barren for them.

SEEDS

Beauty is hard to find except in the distant mountains or when the desert blooms. Many of these people are wonderful gardeners. They will appreciate receiving flower seeds.



GIFTS FOR BABIES

Individual gifts may be sent to expectant mothers and new babies. Although many of these babies can be adequately prepared for, every mother enjoys receiving gifts for her new child. If you would like to send a gift directly to an individual, the Clothing Committee, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, can supply you with the name and address of a prospective mother or a new baby.



Complete layettes are needed in the Centers for a few of the babies whose parents through circumstances beyond their control cannot afford to prepare for their arrival. Clothing to help care for this need is sent by the AFSC to the social agency or hospital in each Center. If you would like to contribute a layette to meet this need, mail it to one of the AFSC Storerooms listed on the last page of this leaflet. Your gifts will be forwarded to a Center.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

20 South Twelfth Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BRANCHES

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH

544 East Orange Grove Avenue
Pasadena, California

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH

1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

CHICAGO BRANCH

Room 1010
189 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

As many as seven people are living in one barrack unit, twenty by twenty-four feet. Each person has a cot or steel bed, the only furniture provided. Certain pieces of furniture which would help make the unit more comfortable are:

Folding tables, card tables and other **small tables.**

Table and wall lamps with extension cords.

Folding chairs, camp chairs, card table chairs, and other chairs which need little storage space.

Privacy is impossible where several people live in an area twenty by twenty-four feet. The single room must serve the function of bedroom, study, and living room for all the occupants. Meals and toilet facilities are provided elsewhere.

Curtains of cretonne or other gay material hung across the room would divide it into two or three sections. These should measure approximately six to seven feet finished length, with hems at top and bottom. Bits of color can help make the barracks brighter and more homelike. Each unit has two to five windows, most of which are about twenty-six inches in width and thirty inches in length. The windows are rather large common sash windows made to slide.

Pillows and couch covers would help transform a cot into a couch. A suggestion: adopt a unit — make curtains for windows and room divisions of the same or harmonizing materials. Cover two or more sofa pillows. Send curtain rods for windows if you can.



T5.092A

ATHLETIC SUPPLIES AND NURSERY SCHOOL EQUIPMENT

These necessities for the healthful occupation of the young are not provided by the Centers.



Things needed are:

Athletic equipment - footballs, soccer balls, basketballs, football outfits, basketball cages, baseballs, gloves, bats.

Toys - for girls and boys of all ages.

Games - ping-pong, table games.

Nursery school - materials and equipment.

Good books - for children, adolescents and adults.

NOTE: Second-hand toys, materials, athletic equipment and books are as acceptable as new ones, if in good condition.



OTHER JAPANESE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

The American Friends Service Committee is cooperating with the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council, 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., in its effort to find colleges in the East and Middle West where American students of Japanese ancestry may continue their college education. By April 1, 1943, this Council had found opportunities for more than 1000 students to continue their education.

The War Relocation Authority is interested in resettling people from the Relocation Centers. This work is now under way. Although very few have been resettled to date, it is hoped that many will be in new homes before the end of the year. In Chicago and Cincinnati, Quaker hostels have been established which provide hospitality for the evacuees while they are seeking employment. This enables the evacuees and the prospective employers to meet and to become acquainted before they enter into an employee-employer relationship.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Personal gifts for individual mothers and babies: Write to Clothing Committee, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the name and address of a mother. Send gifts directly to her.

Large articles (tables, chairs, lamps, athletic equipment) should be sent directly to a Relocation Center. Write Clothing Committee, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for the name and address of a Relocation Center.

Other gifts please send prepaid to one of the **AFSC addresses** listed below:

AFSC Storeroom
1515 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Friends Meeting House
2151 Vine Street
Berkeley, California

AFSC Storeroom
501 North Raymond Ave.
Pasadena, California

Friends Center
3959 - 15th Avenue, North East
Seattle, Washington



Photographs by courtesy of War Relocation Authority

AF SERCO NEWS

PUBLISHED BY

AMERICAN FRIENDS

20 SOUTH 12TH STREET



SERVICE COMMITTEE

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

VOL. 2, No. 8

JUNE, 1942

JAPANESE EVACUATION

Extracts from Thomas Bodine's Report of May 12, 1942 from Seattle give a graphic picture of the tragedy within our gates.

"Only one thousand Seattle Japanese remain to be evacuated. For the last four or five days they have been leaving by the hundreds at nine in the morning and at two in the afternoon, as fast as the buses could turn around at Puyallup. This afternoon the first trainload of Japanese from the White River Valley farming country left for Pinedale, California. There were no Pullmans this time and there were only a handful of white people around to see them off, no newspaper people with cameras to record the scene. Just old ratty coaches for a two day, two night trip to California. It was said they would attach a diner at Seattle. The roofs of the coaches were covered with bird dung from the place they had stood out in, and the windows were like a car wind-shield on a misty day in heavy traffic.

"Stoicism is a wonderful thing for circumstances like these. Think what the Japanese have been doing the past week, standing in line first to register, then for physical exams. The last frantic arrangements, selling, storing, dispensing with precious possessions, leaving pets and gardens behind, then the last night, most of them up until four and five a. m., packing, getting everything ready for the early morning departure. Then for a few hours' sleep on the hard floors in a home empty of furniture, no beds nor mattresses. Then at six, up and get the children ready, dress in your best clothes, come down in the pouring rain, stand in line and mill around for an hour and a half, then load into the buses, and at last we're off. And all with a

smile and word of jest, pretending it's a lark. 'California, here we come.'

"At each departure we have been down to see people off, helping to get family and possessions from the homes down to the departure points. But not only we are helping. Their neighbors, white and sometimes Negro are there. One morning I watched a Negro drive a Japanese family up in a fine new Plymouth. He helped them unload and then said: 'Well, ma'am, I'll be saying goodbye. You know that if there's ever anything I can do for you whether it be something big or something small, I'm here to do it.' And he shook her hand and then slapped the husband on the back: 'Goodbye now and good luck.' Then down on his hands and knees for a final farewell to the three little kids.

"On Saturday we had a new situation to rise to. Several old couples where the wife was half sick, and really too aged to move, were to be separated by the Army's decision to keep sick Japanese in Seattle. We asked whether the husband in such cases couldn't remain behind and care for the invalid. 'No,' said the Army." After discussion with the County Health Doctor, it was arranged to drive both the husband and the sick wife to the camp. "That's what we did, figuring that even though conditions in the camps might be bad, it would be better on their health and their spirits if wife and husband were not separated, especially since the wives in each case spoke no English."

Because Floyd Schmoer drove one of these couples down he was able to visit the camp. He reported conditions worse than any one had expected. There is not enough food, no hospital or infirmary yet, and sanitary facilities are entirely inadequate. "The wood was green when the 'rabbit hutches' were built and half inch cracks have opened



Taken at the 25th Anniversary, April 30, 1942, Swarthmore Meeting House. These Friends represent the original committee, various phases of AFSC work during 25 years, officers and present staff members. *Top Row* (left to right): Jesse H. Holmes (deceased on May 27, 1942), Anne W. Pennell, J. Barnard Walton, D. Robert Yarnall, Alfred G. Scattergood, Anna C. Brinton, Clarence E. Pickett, Rufus M. Jones, James G. Vail, Bertram Pickard, Clement M. Biddle, Edith T. Maul, James Myers, Jr., Karl Schultz, Annelise Thieman, Maud Woodruff, Eleanor Stabler Clarke. *Middle Row*: Hertha Kraus, Emma Cadbury, Rebecca C. Nicholson, Homer L. Morris, Anna G. Elkinton, Howard W. Elkinton, Celine Rott, Mary Roberts Calhoun, Ruth B. Cope, Edmund Burbank, Mary Morrisett Mullin. *Bottom Row*: J. Passmore Elkinton, Emily Cooper Johnson, Raymond Wilson, Bernard G. Waring, John F. Rich, John S. C. Harvey, Leslie Heath, Henry J. Cadbury, Hannah C. Hull, Emilie C. Bradbury, Ray Newton.

(Copies are obtainable for 50c through the Publicity Department.)

in the walls. There has been a lot of wind and rain lately. You can imagine how comfortable these cabins are for the sick and the aged, the mothers with little children. Folding iron cots with link springs, no mattresses left. The first to arrive got little mattresses two inches thick. Later arrivals got straw filled bags."

A later report, for May 20th, indicates some improvement. "They now have fresh meat, vegetables and fruits. Feeding has grown more efficient, so that mess halls are now available in the morning for children's classes, and in the afternoon for ladies' crocheting classes. In the nursery school, entirely organized by the Japanese themselves there are now seventy children enrolled. Various church groups and ourselves have brought equipment, paste, scissors, etc., as well as encouragement."

This account is typical of those received from the various Friends' Centers on the west coast. Every effort has been made to express the disapproval felt at the evacuation but again, every effort has been made to ameliorate the suffering of the Japanese. Sympathy and assistance have been given and Friends are still visiting Japanese friends in the assembly centers, standing one yard outside the barbed wire fence to talk with the Japanese who must stand one yard away from the fence on the inside. There are possibilities that the resettlement projects will provide more adequate housing, and opportunities to work. Friends

have been investigating some of the locations.

JAPANESE STUDENT RELOCATION

There are over one thousand American-born Japanese students who cannot remain in the colleges and universities along the Pacific Coast, and are being sent to the various assembly centers. Milton S. Eisenhower, director of the War Relocation Authority, has asked the American Friends Service Committee to take charge of a relocation project, placing these students in colleges in the mid-western states. The American Friends Service Committee has accepted this invitation, realizing, however, the tremendous responsibility involved. Dr. Robbins W. Barstow, President of Hartford Theological Seminary, now on leave of absence, has joined the AFSC staff to direct this relocation. A conference in Chicago called by the American Friends Service Committee on May 29th, brought together college presidents, representatives from Church Education and Mission Boards, the YMCA and YWCA, International Student Service, Japanese American Citizens League, as well as the Assistant Commissioner of Education and the director of Community Management under the War Relocation Authority, to discuss ways and means of co-operating in this enormous task which will need a budget of at least \$250,000.

INSTITUTES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS — 1942

- Friends University, Wichita, Kansas
June 9-18 Tom Hunt, *Director*
- Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa
June 15-24 Max Burke, *Director*
- Camp Indianola, Lancaster, Ohio
June 18-26 Dan Wilson *Director*, 20 S. 12th Street, Philadelphia
- Reed College, Portland, Oregon
June 21-28 Donald R. Fessler, *Director*
- Mills College, Oakland, California
June 28—July 8 Allen H. Barr, *Director*
- Whittier College, Whittier, California
July 6-16 J. Herschel Coffin, *Director*
- Womans College of the U.N.C., Greensboro, N. C.
June 19-27 Edwin L. Duckles, *Director*, Box 123, Chapel Hill, N. C.
- Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts
June 23—July 3 George Selleck, *Director*, 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge
- Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
June 26—July 5 E. A. Schaal, *Director*, 20 S. 12th Street, Philadelphia
- Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
July 31—August 9 E. A. Schaal, *Director*, 20 S. 12th Street, Philadelphia
- Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pennsylvania
August 28—September 4 Carl Voss, *Director*, 480 Twin Oaks Road, Union, N. J.

SUMMER PROJECTS

There will be two American Seminars for refugee scholars and teachers, during July and August, one at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H. and the other at the University of Maine, Orono, Me. The Sky Island Hostel at Nyack, N. Y. will open for the fourth summer.

Three summer service groups will be held in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Chicago.

There will be three civilian training units for women, at Highacres, Glen Mills, Pa., Guilford College, N. C., and Hidden Villa Ranch, Los Altos, Cal. (the last mentioned will be for both men and women). There will be three Peace Seminars at Snow Camp, N. C., Huntington, Ind., and Prairie du Sac, Wis.; two Peace Caravans, of four

persons each, in McPherson, Kan., and High Point, N. C.; two Caravans will travel in New York and Pennsylvania.

Nine work camps will be held: at Abbeville, S. C., the campers will help in building a new tenant farm house at Little River Farm, where Wilmer and Mildred Young are living; at Indianapolis, Ind., at Flanner House, a private community center for Negroes, where the group is helping build a new building for the center; at Sebasco Estates, Me., working with Maine fishermen and understanding problems of a rural community life; at Monroe, Mich., making an adequate recreation area; at Dayton, Ohio, constructing a housing unit with Negroes; at Grayridge, Mo., working on a dairy barn with displaced sharecroppers, and at Cropperville, Mo., at Reading, Pa., a Junior work camp; there will be a camp in California to work with some of the problems of aliens and migrant workers, but the location has not been chosen.

Two of the work camps, at Grayridge, Mo., and Indianapolis, Ind., will be accredited by several colleges as a part of the regular course toward a bachelor's degree. Following the work camp, a study seminar will be held for discussion, evaluation and writing of theses.

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

A new Friends' CPS camp opened at West Campton, N. H., on May 15th. It is a CCC camp with accommodations for 200 persons, situated on the edge of the White Mountain National Park. Kenneth and Amy Morgan from the Religious Education Department of Ann Arbor, Michigan, are the directors. Another camp opened during the first week of June, at Coleville, California, in the Antelope CCC Camp, for a group of men, coming from CPS camps in the east and middle west, to fight forest fires in the California area. John Wyse will be the director.

There has been progress on detached service for men from CPS camps. There are now about 35 in the Alexian Brothers Hospital, Chicago, and 20 have been assigned as attendants in a mental hospital in Salem, Oregon. It is hoped that service in other state hospitals will be arranged. CPS

POSTMASTER: If undeliverable for any reason, notify sender, stating reason on Form 3547, postage for which is guaranteed.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 South Twelfth St. Philadelphia, Pa.



Sec. 562, P. L. & R.

Galen M. Fisher

Orinda, Calif.

AFSERC NEWS

men have been asked by the War Relocation Authority to take charge of a resettlement center for Japanese, but this project is still in the very earliest stages of development. A special research project at Beltsville, Maryland, has opened the first week of June, under the co-operation of the Mennonites, Brethren and Friends, directed by Murvel Garner, professor of biology at Earlham College. A total of 45 men have been selected from other CPS camps to study soils which are most advantageous for tree seedlings, and soil chemistry in general. There will also be research on fish and wildlife, studying their effects in crop cultivation.

ONE YEAR OF CPS

One of the men has expressed in a letter what many CPS men feel. "To some it may seem we have accomplished little in the 12 months that we have served here, but to others a step forward has been taken. Some have shed the shackles of our former selfishness and are beginning to learn what sharing with others really means. Some have begun to realize what racial and religious tolerance really means, for we have no creed or color line in CPS. . . . We are sitting down to re-evaluate our whole process of living; others have applied rigid disciplines in order to accomplish more from day to day and week to week. . . . Those who have never before used a pick and shovel have learned the satisfaction that comes from knowing the proper use of tools and a day's work well done. . . . All of us have experienced a deepening spiritual consciousness that has made us more keenly aware of the responsibilities that must be ours, and toward the building of a new world order, beginning right now."

RELIEF IN FRANCE

Although seven workers have returned from France, there is still a staff of 7 Americans and 125 of other nationalities,

continuing to give supplementary food to school children, and children in homes, and they are distributing food and clothing in the concentration camps. The sending of funds to individuals also continues, and during the months of April and May a total of 38 tons of clothing from the American Friends Service Committee, Mennonites and Church of the Brethren were shipped from New York for the refugees in concentration camps in France. More clothing is needed to make up another shipment of 12 tons, to be sent during the summer. Howard Kershner's first report given at a meeting on June 2nd, indicates that the food, clothing and fuel conditions in unoccupied France are desperate. The few items of food which are rationed, such as fruit and fish, are so expensive that they cannot be purchased, even if they are available in shops. Unless food can be brought into France from the Americas, men, women and children will slowly die, both from starvation, and from the inability to resist disease.

PERSONALS

Howard and Gertrude Kershner, Dwight Mishener, Henry Harvey, John and Peter Donchian have returned from France. Howard Kershner has been director of the relief work since June 1940. There are seven American workers still in unoccupied France. Russell Richie expects to leave Lisbon for France, and his place will be taken by Howard Wriggins who flew to Lisbon during the last week in May. Gilbert White, a member of the Florida Avenue Meeting in Washington, D. C., is under appointment for France, and will leave as soon as his visas are secured.

The Chicago Branch of the Service Committee has opened an office at 189 West Madison Street, in room 1010 Security Building. Edwin Morgenroth is the Executive Secretary.