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Vol. III, nos. 1-4, 1945  
Final Number, Apr. 1946

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# RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN

January 1945

NEW YORK

Vol. III, No. 1.

## THE ARMY REVOKES EXCLUSION ORDERS

The proclamation on December 17, 1944, by General H. C. Pratt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, revoking the blanket exclusion orders applying to persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast, was a matter of deep gratification to all of us who have counted on the President's message that "We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible." The order was no doubt given, in part at least, in recognition of the tested loyalty of Japanese Americans - not only at the battle-fronts of Europe and the Pacific, but also in the trying days of the evacuation, Assembly Centers, and Relocation Centers, and finally in the new environments in which one-third of them resettled. The latest decision of the government also vindicates the principles of justice and democracy for which we as a nation strive. In rejoicing over the fact, we recognize added responsibility to render further cooperation to the government and needed services to the evacuees in the weeks and months that lie ahead.

In assessing the future, it is incumbent upon us to bear in mind the following statement issued by the Secretary of War on the day of the Army's proclamation, December 17, 1944:

"The War Department is aware that the rescission of mass exclusion will create certain adjustment problems beyond military considerations. It believes, however, that adequate solutions for these problems exist. The Department of the Interior has informed the War Department that it intends to put into effect a program based on a gradual and orderly return to the West Coast and a vigorous continuation of its efforts to relocate persons of Japanese descent throughout the United States."

Also, Mr. Stimson states, "The revocation order provides that any person of Japanese ancestry about whom information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude will continue to be excluded on an individual basis."

For the task ahead, the Secretary of the Interior states the aims thus:

"As the War Relocation Authority enters the final phase of its program, its immediate aims, as always, will be to restore the loyal and law-abiding evacuees of Japanese descent to a normal American environment, to relieve local manpower shortages, and to cut down Government expenditures for the maintenance of a displaced segment of the population. Its long-range objective will be to bring about a better economic adjustment and a more satisfactory nation-wide distribution of a minority group which was doubtless too heavily concentrated before the war in one particular section of the country."

To this, Mr. Ickes adds, "It (the order) most definitely does not mean ... a hasty mass movement of all evacuees back to the coastal area." He emphasizes the policy of W.R.A. to continue and intensify relocation in all parts of the United States. He

(Cont'd on Page 8)

## REACTIONS FROM THE WEST COAST

The following are excerpts from an article by Carey McWilliams, author of the recent book "Prejudice: Japanese-Americans, Symbol of Racial Intolerance." (Copyright, 1944, by Field Publication, reprinted by permission of newspaper P.M.) -Editor.

The Army's announcement had been anticipated for some weeks. As a consequence, the decision was received with somewhat more moderation than might otherwise have been expected.

The Army's decision to lift the ban was not hailed with delight by the West Coast press. A few headlines indicate the general reaction: "Southland Uneasy Over Japs' Return" (Los Angeles Times, Dec. 19); "The Japs are Coming to California" (Los Angeles Herald-Express, Dec. 18); "Outbreak of Violence Seen by Nips' Return" (Los Angeles Times, Dec. 18); and, from the liberal Los Angeles Daily News of Dec. 19; "Return of Nisei Apparently Accepted by Southland".

Despite the tone of the press, official attitudes have, on the whole, been good. Governor Earl Warren, apparently tipped off in advance, issued a good statement on Nov. 25, followed by an excellent statement on Dec. 18.

A majority public opinion in California now favors fair treatment of the evacuees, particularly the Nisei, and Gov. Warren is an expert diagnostician of majority political sentiment on any proposition.

By and large, unofficial attitudes have also been better than might have been expected.

The Native Sons of the Golden West has announced that it does not intend to oppose a decision of the Army; the California Joint Immigration Committee has urged that evacuees be given full protection; and, even in Salinas--a shipper-grower community--the Chamber of Commerce has issued a rather mild statement. By comparison with the frenzied agitation rife throughout California in 1943, the present clamor is of negligible proportions.

There are, however, several "hot spots" on the West Coast. Imperial Valley is a case in point.

In this area, returning evacuees cannot expect protection from local police or from other law enforcement agencies.

Another tension area is the Hood River Valley in Oregon.

Another hot-spot is in the White River and Puyallup River valleys in Washington.

Organized labor on the west coast has, in the main, adopted a favorable policy toward the evacuees. The CIO has, of course, long been on record in favor of fair treatment; and, at its New Orleans convention in November, the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution against "unwarranted persecution and discrimination" against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Judging from the reception accorded the evacuees who already have returned to the coast, there will be little, if any, trouble after Jan. 2. On December 9 the Fukuda family returned to their farm near Placentia, Calif. A graduate of the Placentia public schools, Fukuda is once again operating the 14-acre farm acquired by his parents over 34 years ago. Contrary to the blood-and-thunder prophets, the Fukuda family were warmly received by their neighbors. The same neighbors, in fact, on hand to greet them now, three years ago, had been reluctant to see them leave.

Such, in general, has been the reaction to the evacuees who have already returned. It is a reaction which confirms what informed observers have consistently maintained, namely, that the opposition to the return of the evacuees stems from a well-organized minority and not from the rank-and-file of the citizenry of the State of California.

The evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast has had an interesting and altogether unexpected effect on race relations in the region. In prior years, the opposition was always well organized and exceedingly vocal but the "goodwill" forces were never organized.

# THE AMERICAN TEACHER

Official Organ of the

American Federation of Teachers  
Convention 1944

## Resolutions

Today the people of goodwill have been forced to take a position and to organize public opinion in support of their position. All of the church groups in California have gone on record in favor of fair treatment. This fact in itself constitutes one reason why politicians, for example, have begun to doubt the wisdom of anti-oriental politics.

Today such influential newspapers as the San Francisco Chronicle, the San Francisco News, the Portland Journal, the Palo Alto Times, the Santa Barbara News-Press, the Los Angeles Daily News, the Santa Ana Register, the San Jose Mercury-Herald, the Seattle Times, the Oakland Tribune, the Selma Enterprise, and the Hollywood Citizen-News, have been giving fair coverage to the news on the evacuee problem and, in most cases, have adopted a strong editorial position in favor of fair treatment.

The Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, headed by Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California, has branches organized in San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Barbara (headed by Donald Peattie), Pasadena, Los Angeles, and other areas of the State, and has been doing a good job of organizing a fair-play public opinion. The news of the magnificent record made by the Japanese-Americans in the armed services has made a profound impression in California; it has, in effect, silenced the guns of the so-called "patriotic" groups.

When a local race-baiter inserted an advertisement in the Sierra Madre News against the return of the evacuees, 65 prominent citizens of the community published an eloquent full-page advertisement in the same newspaper setting forth a point-by-point declaration in support of the evacuees.

The American Jewish Committee issued on December 15, the anniversary of the American Bill of Rights, an inter-faith Declaration of Human Rights. It reads in part as follows:

"1. That an International Bill of Human Rights must be promulgated to guarantee for every man, woman and child, of every race and creed and in every country, the fundamental rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"2. No plea of sovereignty shall ever again be allowed to permit any nation to deprive those within its borders of these fundamental rights on the claim that these are matters of internal concern."

Whereas, Many incidents have occurred during the past year to indicate increasing racial and religious tension, in some cases involving violence and bloodshed such as the anti-Semitic outbreaks in Boston, New York and other cities, the clashes between Negro and white citizens in many areas, and the attacks upon the property and citizenship rights of loyal Japanese-Americans; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Teachers and its locals work vigorously for the following program:

- 1) A nationwide program of intercultural education at all levels designed to increase the knowledge of the achievements of racial and religious groups and to provide opportunities for these groups to work together, so that there may be developed both emotional and intellectual understanding of all persons and groups.
- 2) Representation of minority and labor groups on boards of education, not to represent pressure groups, but to insure the most democratic participation in establishing educational policies.
- 3) A program to bring to an end, among all employers and employees, all forms of job discrimination based upon race, color, religion or national origin.
- 4) Strict enforcement of the U.S. Constitution for all groups, especially the Negro and Japanese-Americans, particularly Amendment 5: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," and Amendments 14-15, which provide for suffrage for all citizens and reduced representation if suffrage is restricted.

### Recommendation

A wider knowledge and contact with other organizations, besides the Negro and Jewish, especially with those dealing with the problems of Latin Americans, Indians and Japanese-Americans.

THE AMERICAN TEACHER

Published monthly during the school year  
Circulation approximately 31,000

## INTER-FAITH AFFAIRS COMMITTEE · WOMEN'S DIVISION

*American Jewish Congress*

The RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN has presented in the past news and messages from various groups and organizations actively promoting a better understanding among peoples of different ethnic backgrounds, in the hope that our readers might take full advantage of ideas and services presented. The following is a statement by the Interfaith Affairs Committee of the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress, prepared by the Committee's chairman, Mrs. Beth Levin Siegel. - Editor.

Six years ago, a new Committee was formed which called itself the Interfaith Affairs Committee of the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress. The fundamental purpose of this Committee was to re-interpret the ideals of Interfaith and Brotherhood as meaning: "A mutual interest in problems common to men of all faiths". Those who founded this Committee felt that in order to create the kind of human relationship which strengthens democracy and puts the ideal of brotherhood to work - it is necessary first to discuss the common interests, the common problems of men, and not touch on their religious differences until a favorable relationship is established. Also, great emphasis was placed on the fact that no committee, no program, could honestly call itself interfaith unless it was completely interracial.

For six years this Committee has been emphasizing this broad and practical interpretation of Interfaith and Brotherhood, laying particular emphasis on the community, for it has been said by our greatest educators and spiritual leaders that the neighborhood in which we live is the first unit in which to put the ideals of religion and democracy to work.

Last April, a Committee, which is an outgrowth of our "Interfaith Affairs Committee", known as "Religion at Work in the Community", sponsored a Clinical Conference at Hunter College Auditorium in New York City before 2000 spiritual leaders, educators and members of the laity. Eight spiritual leaders projected specific programs which are being successfully carried out through parishes, interracial ministerial groups, and through church and community cooperation. This Clinical Conference was so specific in its Challenge to the house of worship that the Office of War Information asked for a steno-typist report from which

there was compiled a "Digest" which was sent to Army and Navy Chaplains.

The church and the synagogue, as the greatest power for good in a community, can be a tremendous force for good in the building of a better world if preached sermons will be put to work, improving the lives of all of the members of a community. The precepts of both Judaism and Christianity emphasize the importance of a human and brotherly interest in each member of the human family, be he Christian or Jew. There are very specific instances where problems of discrimination have been solved in a community by an active church or community group. It is doubtful indeed whether these problems could have been so effectively or speedily cleared thru outside intervention.

Today, as never before, is the house of worship challenged to a more earnest, concentrated, and active interest in the affairs of the men, women, and children who live in the community it (the church) serves.

The second phase of our program concerns itself with school programs which are interfaith and interracial in scope. The school offers a tremendous opportunity, perhaps the greatest of all. The inculcation of correct attitudes in our young is so much easier and certainly more effective than eradicating or even slightly changing the prejudices of adults.

A survey is being made of school programs which are interracial in scope. These patterns will be distributed nationally to enable communities to adapt those best suited to their special needs.

We have just made a "Digest" of all the material published on the Springfield Plan. This Digest has been highly commended because of its brevity, simplicity and clarity. It not only gives facts and information, but directives. There are in America today: 13,000,000 Negroes, 4,500,000 Jews, 3,500,000 Mexicans, 362,000 Indians, 127,000 Japanese, 77,000 Chinese, 45,000 Filipinos, 2,500 Hindus, and 1,800 Koreans.

We believe that all of the minorities in America will enjoy the four freedoms to a

(Cont'd on Page 7)

# Denominational Report: No. 2 The Church of the Brethren

## Brethren Service Committee

By: Ralph E. Smeltzer

The Brethren Relocation Hostel in Chicago and the New York Relocation Hostel have been the Church of the Brethren's greatest contributions to the resettlement program. Administered by the Brethren Service Committee, these hostels have helped 1,500 evacuees relocate to new communities. Resettlers arriving in new and strange environments have expressed their sincere appreciation of the services these temporary homes have provided.

The New York Relocation Hostel has been operating since May 1944, and during these eight months over 400 resettlers to the New York area have lived at the hostel and received assistance in finding jobs and homes.

Members of the Church of the Brethren keep the hostel well supplied with donations of canned food from their farms, and with homemade blankets--all evidence of the faith and interest in Americans of Japanese ancestry. Other nearby churches and community groups have made generous gifts of materials and services for the welfare of hostel residents.

The hostel has become a community center where, through regular social activities, resettlers are getting acquainted with Caucasian Americans and other resettlers. In addition to providing food and lodging, the hostel's staff of three Japanese Americans and two Caucasians, meets new arrivals at the railroad stations; aids resettlers in securing ration books; assists Issei in communicating with the office of the U.S. District Attorney; guides hostel residents on sightseeing tours; advises them regarding community religious and social services. Every effort is made to make each hostel resident's stay an enjoyable and profitable one, with successful resettlement the immediate and ever-present objective.

For fifteen months previous to the opening of the New York Hostel, the Brethren Service Committee sponsored the Brethren Relocation Hostel in Chicago. Almost 1,100 evacuees resettled with its help. Growing out of an experiment begun at the Manzanar Relocation Center, this hostel was among the first to

try this method of relocation.

Resettlement from relocation camps into normal communities began in November 1942. Until January 1943, War Relocation Authority regulations permitted relocation only to those who could secure offers of employment. Such offers were difficult to secure and were often unsatisfactory.

The late Thomas Temple and others at the Manzanar Relocation Center were convinced that if evacuees would be released without jobs into the custody of a reliable private agency they would secure better jobs and obtain them more easily.

In the hope of establishing a new pattern of resettlement whereby more evacuees might be able to resettle, Thomas Temple, in cooperation with the Church of the Brethren, asked Dillon Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, in December 1942, to allow an experiment of this kind to be tried. Eventually the request was granted, and on January 10, 1943, Temple escorted a group of thirteen unemployed resettlers to Chicago where they lived temporarily at Bethany Seminary of the Church of the Brethren.

Mr. Myer and his assistant, Mr. Holland, met with interested church representatives in Chicago on January 16, and after observing the possibilities of resettlement without definite jobs, they endorsed the hostel method of relocation. Bethany Seminary agreed to continue to set aside a share of its facilities for a Brethren Relocation Hostel.

With temporary accommodations available and the opportunity of personally seeking employment, interest in resettlement soon grew to considerable proportions. Although only a small number were accommodated in February, fifty-five were invited and received in March. This figure almost doubled in April to Ninety-nine. By the end of August, the Hostel had assisted about 500 to resettle. Many more evacuees applied for invitations than could be accommodated.

(Cont'd on next page)

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A study made on March 1, 1944, by Henry Ishizuka indicated that the average hosteler stayed ten days. Approximately 200 were en route to other resettlement areas. 64% of those assisted were men and 36% women, the average age being twenty-five years. Although 82% were single persons, 26 different family units received accommodations at the Hostel.

The establishment of the Brethren Relocation Hostel and other hostels proved that resettlement without offers of jobs was not only possible but preferable. Eventually the War Relocation Authority began encouraging all resettlers to go to a hostel to select employment. Under this new policy hostels became more important in the resettlement program. In October 1943, directors of the various hostels worked out a plan for increased cooperation "inside" and "outside" the relocation centers.

The Brethren Hostel director was requested to coordinate this program and he spent several days at each relocation center interpreting the hostel program, organizing local hostel Advisory Committees, and appointing local hostel correspondents to coordinate hostel interests and to officially represent the hostels in the centers. In each center the plan was worked out in cooperation with the local W.R.A. authorities. As a result more effective work has been done by both the private hostel-sponsoring agencies and the War Relocation Authority.

From September 1, 1943, until it closed April 27, 1944, the Brethren Relocation Hostel operated at 6118 North Sheridan Road, in Chicago. The decision to close this hostel and open another in New York was made by the Brethren Service Committee after careful consideration of the relocation situations in Chicago and New York, and after consultation with the several agencies involved in both communities, including the W.R.A. officials in Washington, D.C.

To continue its ministry, however, to those whom it had invited and helped to resettle in Chicago, and to provide any emergency assistance needed by newcomers, the Brethren Service Committee, under the supervision of the Chicago First Church of the Brethren, organized the Brethren Ministry to Resettlers. On its staff are two persons, Virginia Asake and Rev. Dean Frantz. Their office is at Bethany Seminary and they work as a part of Chicago's United Ministry to Resettlers sponsored by the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

In reviewing its past six months' work the staff of the Brethren Ministry to Resettlers reports that it has made some 300 visits to resettler homes, has aided resettlers to secure jobs and some families to secure homes. Some students have been placed in schools. Many interpretative speeches have been given before church groups, summer camps, business, education and professional groups. One of the staff's most significant activities has been to mediate misunderstanding between resettlers and their neighbors, their employers, their landlords or landladies. Another important service this staff has performed is to act as "sponsor" for relocated Japanese parolees. Throughout its work the Ministry to Resettlers aims to help resettlers become active participants in their community's social, civic and religious life.

No survey of the Church of the Brethren's contribution to the resettlement program would be complete without mentioning the Christmas gifts sent by member churches to evacuees in the relocation centers.

West Coast Brethren have been encouraged to keep in contact with their evacuee brethren. Those church members who helped evacuee friends get to the busses and trains at evacuation time, and those Brethren who prepared breakfasts and lunches for the departing ones have not forgotten their neighbors of Japanese ancestry. Those Brethren are now at work finding jobs and homes and preparing the way for their returning neighbors.

Three months ago the Northern California District Conference of the Church of the Brethren re-affirmed the following resolution adopted by the Annual Conference of the Church of the Brethren held at Huntingdon, Pa., last June.

"We recommend, with respect to Americans of Japanese descent, that our churches welcome into their services and fellowship those who are resettled in their communities; and that, as opportunity arises, we support the early return to their rightful homes of those who wish to resume residence on the Pacific Coast."

The Southern California and Arizona District Conference of the Church of the Brethren last October stated that: "We affirm our belief that brotherhood in Christ must extend to all people. We encourage Christlike friendliness toward the rightful return into our communities of American citizens of Japanese descent."

In some Pacific Coast communities Brethren are forming reception and welcoming committees. Throughout its resettlement program, members of the Church of the Brethren have tried to be brethren in deed as well as Brethren in name.

# INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE

123 WEST FIFTH STREET  
SAINT PAUL 2, MINNESOTA

## Open House for Nisei

In September and October on Saturday evenings Miss Tazu Washino, member of our clerical staff, was in charge of Open House evenings at the Institute. As you can see, the program was varied and interesting. Miss Washino has done a very fine job in this program.

We found that it was very difficult for the relatively small group of girls to attend each week in sufficient number. The soldiers' attendance was several times as large. For this reason we decided to have the Open House only once a month. We were also interested in trying to get more soldiers to use the local USO Center.

During the weekend of October 28-29 the Institute acted as hostess to student nurses from St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester, Minn. The program consisted of a dinner, fireside program, and a dance.

On December 2 we had a very successful Bazaar. It was especially successful because of the fine volunteer help from groups in the city. These included the Junior Class of the Summit School (girls' private day school), the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the First Baptist Fellowship besides individuals from our Board and a number of Nisei. The proceeds will be used for assisting local students and held as an emergency fund for our Committee. The attendance was about 250.

## Reorganization of Committee

Our Committee has recently requested the Council of Social Agencies to accept our Committee so that it can be city-wide. We believe that the work has grown to such a point that it should be taken out of the hands of one agency. This request has been granted, and we are having a meeting with the Council to discuss the reorganization. We have proposed housing, hospitality, and case work committees.

## Volunteer Placement Officer

Mrs. Woodard Colby, a very ardent member

of our Committee who is giving probably more time and interest to the problems of the Nisei than any other person in the city, since April has been acting as a Volunteer Placement Officer in the United States Employment Service three full days a week and has done a splendid job. She has also done most of the housing work, as there has been no one else to do it. We are requesting that the Chest allow a budget for a secretary for Mrs. Colby since the work is far more than she should undertake without help.

## USO Unit

Every other Wednesday evening a group of young women of various backgrounds attend the Fort Snelling School Battalion dances at Fort Snelling for the soldiers.

## Issei

We have had several programs for the Issei group. The last one was a dinner on October 30, at which time Private Higa spoke. We expect to have a regular program for these older people, assisted by Father Kitagawa.

Miss Eloise M. Tanner  
Executive Secretary

(Cont'd from Page 4.)

greater degree when there is an awakening in the conscience of all Americans of their individual responsibility to these, their fellow Americans.

Prejudice is an attitude often generated by emotion. Prejudice evidenced recently against loyal American citizens is so painful, so inhuman, so thoroughly unAmerican that many of us have been forced to hang our heads in shame.

May the time not be distant when the doctrines preached by the founder of the Christian religion calling all men brothers become the way of life. Then only will we live in a world which has warranted all of the sacrifices we are making today.

(Cont'd from Page 1)

says, however, that W.R.A. "will also aid those who prefer to exercise their legal and moral right to return to the West Coast."

Mr. Dillon Myer, Director of W.R.A., supplements it by observing that -

"It is fortunate that the WRA program enters its final phase at a time when there is a good demand for workers in war plants, in civilian goods production, in service occupations, and on the farms. Both from the standpoint of the national welfare and the evacuees' long-range economic security, it is highly important that the people now residing at the relocation centers make the transition back to private life at a time when employment opportunities are still plentiful."

An appeal by the Secretary of the Interior reads:

"I call upon state and local officials throughout the country and especially on the West Coast, and on public and private agencies to assist in the enormous task of returning these people to ordinary community life. I believe that the response will be enthusiastic and wholehearted. And I particularly hope that we may see veterans' organizations like the American Legion and church and welfare groups in the fore-front of those who will consider it their responsibility to aid these people, and by so doing, to show their devotion to the American principles of charity, justice and democracy.

"It is the responsibility of every American worthy of citizenship in this great Nation to do everything that he can to make easier the return to normal life of these people who have been cleared by the Army authorities. By our conduct towards them we will be judged by all the people of the world."

It is the aim of the W.R.A. to close all relocation centers within a period of six months to one year after the revocation of the exclusion orders. Arrangements are expected to be made with state and local agencies to provide assistance for those incapable of self-support. Tule Lake's transfer to the Department of Justice has been indicated, though not yet decided at this writing.

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RECOMMENDED READING

CHURCH WOMEN ASK: How Can We Help Japanese American Evacuees? By - Gracia D. Booth  
Copies available at the office of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans.

RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN, published monthly, George E. Rundquist, Editor  
by the  
COMMITTEE ON RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS  
Sponsored Jointly by  
The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America  
The Home Missions Council of North America  
in cooperation with  
The Foreign Missions Conference of North America

297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

# 再轉住者の手紙

再轉時報  
オニ号

一九四四年十二月

當日系未人轉住委員會より從來セシタ  
 一カ方函轉住シ各地ト散在シテ居ラる、  
 牙一モ諸氏ト厄記の手紙を約百五十通計  
 の發送シ在所今迄ト當委員の事業ト賛意  
 を表シ且ツ熱心ふる好意を以テ後助を約  
 束されたる諸氏より約七十通の回答を得  
 たり参考迄ト其内ツ二三を厄ト轉住  
 事トシテ

尚轉住所の方々ト轉住事項ト關シテ希  
 望先さの一止ク方々ト邦文ト文通を望  
 る、方々本會宛ト手紙を下されば其地  
 方の有志の方ト運送シテ直接返答を受  
 取る事が出来様トシテありませ

## 本委員會よりの方々ト轉住手紙

(前畧) 何々様より貴家の寄芳名を頂き  
 たりし茲ト書面を差上げたりし中貴意を  
 得たりと思ひませ、貴下モ所承知の通  
 り現在セシタレト所任の所方ハ一在  
 の方々ト所小見さんが多ク様ト思ひませ  
 一在の方々ト外任ク計畫を云々ラれるトモ  
 外部の方々ト交渉をされる場合トモ言葉  
 の向題ト躊躇される場合が多クトモ思  
 はれませ、又一在の方々ト外部ト居らる、  
 方々ト案情を所聞さう上ト轉住の是非を

決定される事を望まれる様です  
 右の様においで貴地の状態が本會  
 邦文ト照會り有る場合斯る手紙を本會  
 より貴下ト運送シ適當ト所返事を下  
 される様願ッ致したつと思つて居りませ  
 所承諾下するでしよ、所伺ハ申上り  
 書シタレ方々ト轉住事項ト關シ希望  
 先々方一在の方々ト邦文ト文通を望  
 る、方々本會宛ト手紙を下されば其地  
 方ト運送シテ直接返答を受取る、旨を  
 表する積りでありませ

## 右向合セ手紙ト對シ回答の一部(原文の依)

(前畧) 私モ此向題ト就ツテ皆様と同様の  
 の考へを致す者ト所心情を窺ふ事が出来  
 たり、遷生事業地ト参りませ、既ハケ年  
 有餘ト成リツルレキ館府ト此  
 コーシールデス、製造會社ト交渉の結  
 果當地ト轉住シませ、以來何の苦通も  
 無事順調ト運はれ一日モ病氣の為め  
 休取を取り左る事もなく働きを怠り  
 健康ト注意し致し、名々の異人と仲よ  
 子別ト差別される事もなく、樂々働  
 事を續けて居りませ、(中畧) 充分の事  
 存じませんか如何程皆様の所期待ト添  
 たり、所申越の通りト快諾致しませ  
 口一トス、又様様の所紹介トある私ト大  
 なる責任感トも働かせ、不有を願ひ  
 最善を盡して所手紙の返事を致しませ

(前畧) 晝夜の別なく私供一屯の爲に骨折り下さる事と付して此數年中この位に安心出来且つ又頼りとする次第でありませぬ私供加州より此地に立退以來此も無く生活の出来る事を感じて居りませぬ此頃才拙者の家族は自農して居りませぬ此頃は大根の收穫期となり帰宅して其仕事をして居りませぬ其仕事は終水の中道に仕事を行きませぬ出稼の限り戦事中は米國の爲に働かせざるを得ず健康に働かぬ程拙者の花はありませぬ前線に於て金を握りて居るに居るに諸君の事を思へば働かざるを得ぬのでありませぬ(以下畧)

モントナ洲 マルタ Y S 生

(前畧) 本日所書面を頂戴して所書面の趣き兼知致しませぬ若し當地の事務所付の所内は合せつ有る場合は何れも私の出稼の限り所書致しませぬ私に出所直前迄は余の轉任の事と付しては考へて居りませぬ此に於ては小供がハイヌク

ル愈々卒業する事と成りカレじへ是れ行方なり申しませぬ彼等がツボトする所と出所を決定した者ウヤはり外部の事情次第の爲め随分心配しませぬ漸く信頼出来る二三の友人に依頼此方をたよりし當地へ参りませぬ此に於ては又も事情を知りませぬ云ふ人達には私の経緯等も交へて所知せざる事と致しませぬ論及の方面は私供が今感じ居る不足の兵等も報告した方がよいかと思ひませぬ此に於ては其覚悟を以て轉任するに決まらざる様を幸はせざると思ひませぬ私供既に外部に出た人々も種々WR Aなり又貴會等の様は此方面を心配して下さつて居る方々も希望条件もあると思ひませぬが之は他の機密を譲る事と致しませぬ先づ所返事迄

千九百四年十月六日 オハヨシ洲 クリーブランド T M 生

採啓所手紙雖有拜見致しませぬ此に於ては問題に付て常々考へて居りませぬ私に友人の言信スルに即ち心す外任をす、めは居りませぬ當市俄古に來て一月と三ヶ月を過し少しは此地の事情も解り只今自分にしては

再轉住者の手紙

再轉時報 オニ号 一九四年十月

當日系未人轉住委員會より從來セシカカラ再轉住の各地に散在して居る一カ一を諸氏に記の手紙を約百五十通計り發送した所今迄は當委員の事業に賛意を表し且つ熱心なる好意を以て後助を約束されたる諸氏より約七十通の回答を得たりで参考迄は其内二三を記し再轉住の事とせしむ

尚轉住所の方々に再轉住事項を關して希望先きの一紙を方々で邦文にて文通を望むる、方々本會宛に手紙を下されば其地の方の有志の方々に送して直接返答を受取る事が出来る様にしてありませぬ

本委員會よりの向合せ手紙

決定される事を望まれる様です 右の向合せ手紙に對して回答の一部(原文の傍)の考へを致す者も市心情を窺ふ事が出来ませぬ又生事當地に参りませぬ既年有餘り成りツルレキ館府に於てはリンコーンシルデスリ製造會社の交渉の結果果當地に轉住せしむるに以來何の苦通も無く萬事が順調に運ばれ一日も病氣の爲め休む事を取りたる事もなく働かざるを働かざるに注意し致す名義の異人と仲よく働かざるに善別されたる事もなく字子樂々と働かざるに居りませぬ(中畧)充分の事は存しませぬ如何程皆様の期待に添ひませぬ所申越の通り快諾致しませぬコイ、ス、ス、様の詳細は此に於て私に於て最善を盡すに所手紙の返事を致しませぬ





もあつた事と信せられ、乍ら所問の合と對  
し返信の儀、小生の知り居る範圍内、又信  
用出来る白人と取調へ、所迄事致す事、在  
る一二を益する事を確信し、所仰への趣  
を、いふに、義知致し、今、在、茲、と、所、迄、事、迄

ネブラスカ州 ハルドレッヂ

A J 生

(前巻) 所尋の件、何事かして、厄と所  
中、二十、年、矣、私、は、ロ、ロ、ム、轉、住、所、  
居、た、者、ど、ち、が、同、所、中、本、年、六、月、限、り、閉、鎖、さ  
れる、う、で、他、の、轉、住、所、へ、行、く、よ、り、も、思、ひ、切  
つ、て、在、界、一、の、大、都、會、へ、出、て、荒、波、を、さ、ら、さ  
れ、鳴、東、性、あ、る、宗、生、活、々、学、向、を、し、て、見、た、  
氣、持、が、起、り、去、る、六、月、留、留、經、年、市、へ、出、た、者  
と、あ、り、な、り、未、だ、日、が、減、つ、つ、で、充、分、と、研、究  
せ、し、て、居、り、な、ら、ん、が、貴、會、り、所、熱、心、な、る、趣  
旨、と、贊、同、し、乍、不、及、出、身、得、る、限、り、の、後、助、を  
惜、ま、ら、ず、積、り、で、あ、り、な、す、私、も、轉、住、所、を  
出、る、際、と、は、前、途、は、多、大、な、る、不、安、を、感、じ、  
つ、た、所、に、初、め、の、程、は、多、ク、淋、し、さ、を、感、じ、  
な、し、た、が、日、が、立、つ、と、從、つ、て、他、の、事、情、も  
解、り、反、人、も、出、來、未、局、出、所、に、た、ら、ん、が、勝、知、で  
あ、つ、た、カ、の、感、が、致、し、な、す、  
仕、事、口、も、私、が、圍、つ、て、居、る、範、圍、内、で、は、裁  
量、で、も、有、り、現、子、私、の、知、人、が、エ、ジ、ロ、ム、に、居  
た、人、七、十、歳、と、近、い、お、翁、さ、ん、で、す、が、或、白、人

No. 4

は、働、き、主、人、と、可、愛、が、ら、れ、向、ふ、口、で  
週、給、三、十、二、弗、受、つ、て、樂、し、く、働、い、て、居、り、な  
り、又、他、の、一、人、は、モ、ン、テ、ナ、洲、に、私、と、同、じ、館  
府、に、居、た、人、ど、う、か、此、程、バ、ロ、ー、ル、ト、成、り、當  
市、へ、出、ら、れ、な、し、た、が、此、人、は、知、識、階、級、の、人  
で、未、だ、業、の、仕、事、は、し、た、事、の、無、い、人、で、す、か  
子、息、の、学、費、を、得、る、為、め、と、感、レ、ス、ト、ラ、レ、ト  
と、偏、り、給、仕、の、平、傳、を、受、る、な、ら、ず、で、す、が、週、給  
三、十、五、弗、以、上、四、十、弗、を、受、け、て、居、ら、れ、な、す、  
又、他、の、一、つ、は、感、玉、場、に、働、き、ボ、ー、リ、レ、グ、の  
じ、レ、を、受、て、直、に、仕、事、を、し、な、す、が、一、回、裁、定、で、一  
ヶ、月、に、二、百、五、十、弗、乃、至、三、百、七、十、弗、を、儲  
け、て、居、ら、れ、な、し、た、以上、は、本、日、一、例、と、過、ぎ、な  
せん、が、仕、事、は、は、裁、定、も、あ、り、キ、ヤ、ア、で、  
並、意、義、我、の、生、活、を、い、つ、迄、も、豊、富、に、之  
居、る、よ、り、は、常、に、此、界、へ、出、て、修、業、の、自、由、を、立  
て、ら、れ、る、事、を、各、々、一、各、位、と、所、望、し、め、し  
た、ら、ん、と、あ、り、な、す、人、力、不、足、の、此、際、仕、事、を、求  
め、ら、れ、る、人、の、為、め、と、は、絶、好、の、キ、ヤ、ア、で、ス、  
と、(以下、男、各、一)

ネブラスカ州 ハルドレッヂ

K M 生

"LETTERS FROM RESETTLERS"  
being Resettlement Bulletin No. 2,  
Special Japanese Language Edition.

Published by

The Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans  
297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

# RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN

March 1945

NEW YORK

Vol. III, No. 2.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

With this issue the RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN appears under altered auspices and a new editor. This is due to the fact that by mutual agreement between the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans and the Administrative Committee for Japanese Work of the Home Missions Council of North America, the latter body on March 1st undertook the task of administering the work of the Committee. This is with a view of coordinating and unifying the administration of all organized work done by church bodies acting together in relation to people of Japanese ancestry in America. Included in such work are the activities of the Protestant Church Commission for Japanese Service, whose headquarters are in San Francisco.

The tasks hitherto undertaken by the Committee on Resettlement will continue through 1945 substantially as before, under the supervision of Dr. Mark A. Dawber, an Executive Secretary of the Home Missions Council of North America.

Mr. George E. Rundquist, whose much appreciated services led the way to active cooperation by churches and Church Councils in various localities, is retiring from his position as Executive Secretary, also on March 1st.

*George Q. Wickland*

Chairman of Committee on  
Administration of Japanese Work.

Just as we were going to press the news reached us that the American Legion Post at Hood River, Oregon, had restored the names of the fifteen American soldiers of Japanese ancestry on its honor roll. We take this occasion to express what must be in the minds of the readers of the Bulletin, namely, a sincere commendation for this action. As the New York Times commented editorially on March 7, 1945, the Post acted in the American tradition in the restoration of the names.

The outlook on resettlement for the rest of the Pacific Coast does not as yet permit complete optimism. Though public sentiment has been found to be more favorable than anticipated, with the exception of a few isolated cases, there are other factors which discourage the evacuees, all of which are not necessarily those found on the outside.

Not all the evacuees could or would return to their former homes. The tremendous task of assisting seventy thousand individuals remains to be carried out by all the people in all the United States. The Home Missions Council makes a special appeal to the Christians of the land.

## Southern California Council of Protestant Churches and Church Federation of Los Angeles

The following is from the statement which was authorized by the Southern California Council of Protestant Churches and the Church Federation of Los Angeles, of which Rev. E.C. Farnham is Executive Secretary. - Editor.

We are convinced that the rescinding of the evacuation order will strengthen American prestige and leadership in other lands. In keeping with Christian teachings, and with our experience as church workers, we have held that these people are children of God, personalities having capacity and worth, comparable to all mankind, many of whom have distinguished themselves in scholarship, industry, science, religion, the arts and humanities, and as members of our military forces. Although of Japanese background, they are of America, the great democratic melting pot, and are therefore to be differentiated from natives and citizens of Japan who are now at war with us because they hold to a different ideology. We have held that the agencies of our government were capable of discovering those with disloyal attitudes, that the disloyal should be kept in custody, and that those who are permitted to return after this investigation process of two years' duration should be

received generously. We hold that as Americans they are entitled to a place of dignity and opportunity, and that it is possible to give them such a place in the life of our commonwealth just as much as to any other people.

Now that the evacuation order has been discontinued and these people will soon be free to seek a place of normal abode and activity, we urge that all civic and community leaders, the press, and all citizens and particularly those of Christian confession take a positive stand for a true demonstration of Christian and democratic principles. We should not countenance the thought of disorder or violence, nor give encouragement to it by suggesting its inevitability, but we should, rather, encourage order and goodwill by making clear the principles and duties of American citizens. We should give ourselves resolutely likewise to the solution of problems of housing, employment and social adjustment.

### WHAT TO DO ABOUT RETURNING AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT

The Church Federation Race Relations Commission recommends:

That every church undertake to become a SPONSOR of at least one returning Japanese American family, to include provision of FELLOWSHIP, of temporary HOUSING, of temporary EMPLOYMENT, until they establish themselves. That every church so willing, place itself on record for that purpose with one or more of the following organizations:

FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN WAY,  
Mr. William C. Carr, (SYC.2-4387)  
1360 W. Colorado St.,  
Pasadena 2, Calif.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,  
Miss Esther Rhoades (SYC.6-8159)  
544 E. Orange Grove Ave.,  
Pasadena, Calif.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY (PR. 4711, Ext. 110)  
Mr. G. Raymond Booth, Relocation Officer,  
1031 S. Broadway,  
Los Angeles 15, Calif.

From:

Pastor's Bulletin on Race Relations  
Issued by

The Church Federation of Los Angeles

## Sacramento Council of Churches

The Council pledges itself to full co-operation in helping to integrate the returning individuals into our community life, and calls upon the churches and church people of this area to recognize their Christian responsibility and to help in welcoming the returning evacuees into our community and Christian fellowship.

Finally, the Council hereby registers its conviction that the revocation of the evacuation order will serve to strengthen the moral position of our country in the eyes of the world, both of friendly and enemy peoples, and will give to the United States of America a clearer title to leadership in the family of nations.

## Stockton, California

A statement by eighteen West Coast Unitarian and Universalist ministers:

"We believe that this Order will help to win the peace, by renewing the confidence of people, here and abroad, white and colored, in American democracy and fair play. The loyalty of the vast majority of Japanese Americans to this country is no longer questioned by informed and fair-minded persons... We believe that a grave and largely irredeemable injustice has been done to these loyal American citizens, and that America owes it to herself, as well as to them, to make such reparations as are possible. The removal of the Exclusion Order is the first big step in that direction."

## Hood River, Oregon

"We are agreed that if any serviceman is willing to suffer and die for the principles of the United States, he is worthy of having his name on any service honor roll and to have unhindered freedom to live among us.

"We consider it unjust, un-American and un-Christian to deprive them of their privileges and rights. It can only make more difficult the solution of racial problems and bring trouble and shame upon Hood River valley."

- Statement by the Hood River  
County Ministerial Association.

## California Women Voters

Statement by the Executive Board of the California League of Women Voters:

"The California League of Women Voters urge that these Japanese Americans receive impartial treatment by all local authorities and that they have unimpeded opportunities for re-employment, housing, education and a reintegration into the community to which they return. Those of the group who are citizens should enjoy their full rights of citizenship as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment of the Constitution."

## Seattle, Washington

It was moved and seconded that the Seattle Council of Churches go on record as definitely favoring the integration of the Japanese people into our regular, established denominational churches with a ministry to meet special needs as they may arise, such as, holding special services for those who cannot speak the English language, rather than reverting to the re-establishment of denominational racial churches; that where needed the Japanese ministers be added to the present staff of the existing churches; that in exceptional cases where the need cannot be met in any other way, an interdenominational racial church be set up rather than a denominational racial church; and that we most earnestly request our national denominational leaders to give careful consideration to this matter immediately, and in the interest of the total Christian program, to do everything within their power to develop the kind of program suggested above and to formulate a policy which will make this possible as the Japanese return to the West Coast. **Unanimously passed.**

From the churches, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and many other organizations on the West Coast have come numerous statements on the return of the evacuees. We have selected here only a few of them, as there is not enough space for all. - Editor.

# American Friends Service Committee

by

Robertson M. Fort

Secretary, Japanese American Relocation

The American Friends Service Committee represents the Society of Friends in fields of social action. As the expression of a small religious group, its undertakings normally would be small but for the fact that they enlist the support of many other like-minded people. Today, the work of the Committee, made possible by the spiritual and material assistance of these "friends of the Friends", encompasses a wide range of projects both at home and abroad. It is for those who share in the work, and for those who would know more about it, that this brief account is prepared, of the history, policies, and methods of the service carried on under the Red and Black Star, the emblem of the Service Committee.

Whatever concerns human beings in distress, whatever may help free individuals, groups and nations from fear, hate or narrowness--these are subjects for the Committee's consideration.

The Committee was started in 1917 by Friends who were deeply concerned for the spiritual values endangered by the World War. It enrolled the youth of the Society of Friends and others anxious to make a constructive and non-military contribution to the world, through relief and reconstruction activities in the devastated regions of France.

The American Friends Service Committee was engaged in the following activities during 1944: relief in France, China, and India; working with displaced persons in Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, North Africa, and the Middle East. Ten thousand individuals throughout the United States and Hawaii, many of whom represented groups, are sewing and collecting garments for our Clothing Committee. Clothing valued at more than \$200,000 was shipped abroad, and to the Japanese Americans in relocation centers during the year. The Service Committee has worked in many ways to promote racial understanding and fellowship. Some of the projects include interracial work camps and work among the Japanese Americans and Negroes and other minorities. Civilian Public Service is one of the major problems in which the Committee has been engaged. At the close of the year 1,733 men were enrolled in Friends Civilian

Public Service carrying on a wide variety of projects. Peace education is also a prominent part of the Service Committee's activities. The Committee sponsored 300 conferences on international problems, which attracted over 50,000 people, and 13 institutes, which attracted over 100,000 persons. Many other peace activities were carried on also.

One of the casualties of the war in this country is the group of Japanese Americans who lived on the West Coast, 70% of whom are American citizens.

The Committee felt that something needed to be done to help these people keep their faith in America and in other Americans. It wanted to do something for those of the evacuees who felt that the country in which they trusted had turned against them and who felt that they had no friends. Although the Committee knew that in time the Japanese Americans would realize this was not so, yet this organization knew also that the friendliness and trust of other Americans must be proven by acts of friendship.

After the outbreak of the war the Service Committee was very active in working to prevent the evacuation until the government ordered the removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry. The Committee then turned its activities toward helping the evacuees solve their personal problems of disposing their property, settling their affairs, and helping them in their legal difficulties as well as aiding them in trying to alleviate the suffering caused by the evacuation.

Early in 1943 the first hostel to open its doors to the Japanese American resettlers was sponsored by the Service Committee in Chicago. During the same time the office staff of the Committee in Chicago was augmented by additional workers provided by both the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the American Friends Service Committee to aid the incoming evacuees with their problems. Shortly thereafter another hostel was opened in Chicago by the Brethren Service Committee.

During the time of the operation of both

hostels in that area (a ten months' period) the combined total of evacuees to be housed by the hostels was approximately 1,000 resettlers or a third of the total population of the new Chicagoans. On December 1, 1943, the Friends' Hostel consolidated its facilities with the larger Brethren Hostel. Our office in Chicago continued its work in assisting the relocatees. Over one-half of the evacuees in that area have contacted the office for aid since early 1943. The work with Japanese Americans is headed up by William McKee of the Committee, and Togo Tanaka of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

In May and September 1943 additional hostels were opened in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Des Moines, Iowa. Ann Schneider is the Director of the Cincinnati Hostel; Ross and Elizabeth Wilbur are co-Directors of the Des Moines Hostel. The combined total number of evacuees to use all three Friends Hostels as of January 1, 1945, is 1,452.

During the time that this work was being done in the Mid-West, the other offices of the Service Committee also continued to be busily engaged in work to assist the Japanese Americans. The Southern California Branch of the Service Committee, located in Pasadena, has been very active in the Japanese American work which is directed by Esther Rhoads. Some of the many activities carried on by that office include visiting families in the centers, counseling the evacuees in order to help them work out their own problems of relocation, visiting patients in California sanitariums; sending gifts to the centers; counseling returning evacuees in an attempt to help solve the difficulties facing those who desire to resettle in Southern California; helping to locate housing and working on the problem of integration for the evacuees.

Recently, a hostel has been opened in Pasadena by the Southern California Branch, in cooperation with the Federated Missions and the many friends of the evacuees in Pasadena. The hostel will accommodate 10 to 12 persons. It is hoped later that the Union Church will take over the management. The Southern California Branch is contemplating opening a hostel in Los Angeles to provide temporary housing for the returning evacuees as well as providing a home for the aged and infirm.

The Northern California Branch of the Service Committee, located in San Francisco, has also been active, under the leadership of

Josephine Duveneck. Some of the activities include visiting the centers and helping the evacuees work out their personal problems in regard to relocation; paving the way for returning evacuees in attempting to find housing; sending gifts to the centers; counseling; job placement; and other activities. Josephine Duveneck acts as coordinator between other groups in San Francisco working towards the return of the Japanese Americans.

The Seattle office of the Service Committee, whose Japanese American work is directed by Floyd Schmoie, has also been active in work with the returning evacuees, counseling, locating jobs and housing, helping the evacuees in their readjustment, collecting information, answering many inquiries, working on public relations, sending gifts to the centers, and visiting sanitariums and families in the centers and aiding them with their problems.

A great deal of the work of all the West Coast branches has been in trying to interpret the Japanese Americans to the West Coast communities and preparing the way for those evacuees who wish to return.

In Honolulu, Hawaii, the American Friends Service Committee work on Japanese Americans, headed by William M. Maier, has been busily engaged in counseling, personal visitation in homes or in the office, readjustment for returning Japanese Americans, both soldiers and civilians alike, working on the racial problems, stimulating increased social intercourse, advising on student relocation possibilities on the mainland, and teaching an English class for aliens.

The Service Committee in May, 1944, put a full-time secretary, Robertson M. Fort, on its Philadelphia staff to handle the many problems involved in relocation in the Philadelphia area, the hostels, the other phases of the work locally and nationally; coordination of the Service Committee on Japanese American work with all other agencies, both government and private church groups on the national scale; coordination of the work of all the hostels in the country and their relationship with the camps. The Service Committee and its Branches sent approximately 14,000 gifts and layettes to the camps.

The American Friends Service Committee will continue its efforts to aid and assist the evacuees in their relocation problems.

## Memorable Reading

PRIVATE HACHIYA, AMERICAN

IT HAPPENED IN CHICAGO

The members of the Hood River, Ore., Legion post who removed from their county war memorial the names of sixteen Americans of Japanese ancestry would do well to heed the case of Frank T. Hachiya, whose name was one of the sixteen.

Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbor reacted upon Hachiya as upon other patriotic Americans. To be sure, his eyes slanted, his skin was yellow, his name different. But Hachiya was an American. He enlisted at once, and it must have been a dramatic moment when he told his Japanese father of his plan. The son went to the front; the father was removed to a War Relocation Authority camp.

As a soldier, Private Hachiya saw action at Kwajalein, at Eniwetok, at Leyte. There he lay in a little valley under withering Japanese fire. Bullets cut up the ground. Men were killed and wounded beside him. The attack was stopped. Information on the enemy's strength was essential. The commanding officer asked for a volunteer to reconnoiter the position. Private Hachiya volunteered. He crept forward through the grass, now crawling, now running quickly through the open from cover to cover. The men behind watched him descend the slope and work into the valley. Then they saw him drop. A Japanese sniper had got him.

But Private Hachiya, mortally wounded though he was, could not lie there. The battalion wanted the information he had gathered. He must get back. So he crawled bleeding and in agony, out of the valley and up the hill, through the grass and scrub and around the merciful protection of little hillocks. He was dying when he reached his lines. He made his report while they bound his wound. Then about a month after his name had been removed from the Hood River war memorial, Private Hachiya died.

Perhaps Private Hachiya never knew that the Legion post had dishonored him back home. Perhaps some day what is left of him may be brought back to this country for reburial among the honored dead.

- The above article appeared as an editorial in the *NEW YORK TIMES*, February 17, 1945, and has been reprinted here with the said paper's permission.

A war worker wanted to quit when his plant employed Japanese Americans. A friend took him to the First Baptist Church to hear the Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa. Recently, the Nisei minister baptized the "Jap hater."

Sunday the church, at 935 E. 50th St., will celebrate the first anniversary of Japanese Americans as an integral part of its congregation. Also this is the first anniversary of the Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa as minister there.

You hear about it when Californians ambush a Nisei farmer. The Chicago Baptists believe they have an answer to racial prejudice.

\* \* \*

The Rev. Dr. Eric L. Titus, then pastor, urged church members to invite the Rev. Mr. Morikawa, relocated from the West Coast, to minister to them and to welcome relocated Nisei into the congregation.

Members hesitated. There was fear the Nisei would split the church, that membership would drop off. Instead Caucasian membership has increased considerably.

"We gave the step a great deal of consideration," said Francis W. Gallant, chairman of the board of deacons. "We took a vote one Sunday morning. No one dissented to accepting them."

\* \* \*

In October Dr. Titus was called to the University of Southern California as professor of the New Testament. The Rev. F. Robert Steiger will arrive as pastor in February. Meanwhile the Rev. Mr. Morikawa, assistant minister, is carrying on all the functions of the church.

Although born and educated a California Baptist, the Rev. Mr. Morikawa knows the meaning of prejudice. And he is very proud of the fact that a South Pacific veteran picked him to perform his marriage.

Most of the 150 Nisei members joined the young people's group. Few children or older Nisei were sent here from relocation centers. More than half of them are college students or graduates.

- Chicago Daily News  
January 27, 1945.

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INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE  
of Boston, Inc.

by

Marion Blackwell, Executive Secretary  
Mary Saito, Member of Board of Directors  
Nisei Hospitality Committee of Boston.  
\* \* \*

In the summer of 1943 the Boston Nisei Hospitality Committee was organized for the purpose of giving the Nisei who had resettled in Boston and its suburbs an opportunity to meet each other and to greet newcomers to this area. The International Institute took a great interest in this group and offered its very capable counselling service in problems of housing, employment, etc., as well as the facilities and the use of the House. The Hospitality Committee holds its meetings on the last Saturday of each month, and is now a member of the Inter-Club Council of the Institute, which includes groups of many nationality backgrounds.

Considering the fact that the Nisei have been here in Boston for only a year and a half, they seem to have become assimilated very well, taking part in various activities here at the Institute and elsewhere, mostly in church groups. A large number of the Nisei here are students, most of them enrolled at Boston University and Harvard. The Nisei who come to this area are cordially invited to become members of the Hospitality Committee and attend as they desire. There are about 125 people on the mailing list, and the average attendance at the meetings is from 60 to 100. It is interesting to note that at each meeting there is a large number of new faces. We presume that the Nisei who have been here longer have found their places in the communities in which they live and in the various activities at school, which is the thing we are encouraging.

Programs planned by the Nisei have included the Issei, because of the small number of the latter in Boston and their difficulty in getting together. Mr. and Mrs. Junzo Hibino, an Issei couple employed by the Institute, have acted as hosts to the Issei upon occasion. Once the Institute sponsored a Tea for the Issei, so that they might meet one another, as well as people of other nationality backgrounds who were interested in meeting and talking with them. However, for future meetings, it was decided to have them come with their children to the Nisei gatherings and get together then.

The responsibilities of the leadership of this group are divided among five members of the Board of Directors and two secretaries elected by ballot, the board choosing its own chairman. A "Service Committee" has been

added to the group to bring cheer to those who become ill or have had sorrow in their lives. The senior advisors of the Hospitality Committee are two Boston Nisei; Miss Chitose Nishimiya, the director and owner of the Copley Secretarial Institute, and Miss May Onishi, a business woman, who have been instrumental in the organization and the promotion of this group. Miss Onishi is a very active member of the Junior Advisory Council of the Institute.

Recently, when a new and purely democratic USO Center, where there is to be no discrimination as to race, creed, or color, was organized in Boston, the Institute was instrumental in the selection of its hostesses. We are pleased to have several Nisei girls as Junior Hostesses of this center, going on duty on different nights during the week, and they are very popular and well received. Through these contacts we hope that the girls may, in some measure, promote goodwill and understanding among the Service men and other people of various nationality backgrounds with whom they come in contact. According to reports from the girls, they have been received favorably by the Service men and other Junior Hostesses and have had many interesting and encouraging experiences. Not only at this Center, but they serve as hostesses at all the Institute dances and entertainment for Service men.

Publicity in the New England area, with the exception of one or two incidents, has been favorable for the Nisei. Recently when a protest was made about a group of Nisei who had donated blood to the Red Cross, letters, including several from Caucasian Service men, to the editor of the newspaper that printed the article were all in favor of the Nisei. This shows the general feeling of the public in this area in regard to the Nisei.

At the 24th annual U.S. Citizenship Meeting to be held at the Institute on February 22, Henry Aramaki, an honorably discharged Nisei Service man now attending Tufts Dental College, will take part in the program with citizens of other nationality backgrounds and tell what his United States citizenship means to him. The Institute has given the Nisei many opportunities to meet people of the many nationality backgrounds that make up the United States and is truly an example of democracy at work.

There is no residence requirement for assistance under the Resettlement Assistance Program of the Social Security Board. Evacuees who need assistance will be entitled to receive it under that program, regardless of whether or not they are residents of the community.

### .....Bits of News.....

#### *Pittsburgh Committee*

Wholeheartedly endorsing the program to assist evacuees in getting established in Pittsburgh, a group of forty leading residents met in that Western Pennsylvania industrial city on Wednesday, December 20, and formed the Pittsburgh Citizens Committee on Resettlement.

Among the Committee members were representatives of labor, industry, social and welfare agencies, governmental bureaus and churches of several denominations. Also a member is the wife of the mayor of the city.

Speakers at the meeting, which was attended by reporters from each of the city's three newspapers, included Dr. A. B. Kinsolving, chairman of the Committee and leading Episcopal clergyman; Rev. Shunji F. Nishi, also an Episcopal clergyman, who works with the Cleveland Federation of Churches on relocation problems; and Robert M. Cullum, Great Lakes Area Supervisor of the WRA. Mr. Cullum discussed the Government's program; Rev. Nishi, the evacuees' viewpoint; and Dr. Kinsolving, the attitude of the residents of Pittsburgh.

Outcome of the meeting was the appointment of a nominating committee which was empowered to formulate sub-committees on housing, public information, community participation and employment.

The papers reported the proceedings very favorably and one prominent person in attendance commented that he had rarely seen so representative and influential a group take so determined a stand on a program as had been taken at this meeting. The only other person of Japanese extraction present besides Rev. Nishi was Miss Minna Iwamoto, formerly of Tule Lake and Sacramento, temporarily loaned to the Pittsburgh office from Cincinnati, where she is employed as a WRA secretary.

#### *Brooklyn Hostel*

We continue the same policy of accepting both families and single persons.

We have one room which would hold five people of a family group and two or three smaller rooms that could take care of a family of three or four, the latter number if the children were small. This would leave twelve other places for single people.

#### *Nisei in Detroit*

Nisei are participating in bowling leagues, basketball leagues, church youth groups, Red Cross activities, orchestra, church sponsored summer camps for youth, international club, Christian youth council, professional organizations for teachers, doctors, dentists, engineers, librarians, labor organizations, forums, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

#### *Housing in Detroit*

The new housing now open to war-working evacuees is within the limits of two war housing projects: one at the famous Willow Run offering temporary or semi-permanent housing and situated 24 miles west of the city limits; and the other at Norwayne, offering housing to 20 families in permanent type dwellings. There is frequent and rapid bus service from both of these projects.

#### *New York*

The Resettlement Council of Japanese American Organizations in New York City, Masumi Toyotome, General Director, Room 1101, 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y., has issued a brochure "When You Arrive in New York" in Japanese and English.

#### RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN

Published monthly by

THE HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA

Mark A. Dawber, Executive Secretary.  
Toru Matsumoto, Editor.

297 Fourth Avenue

New York 10, N.Y.

# RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN

May 1945

NEW YORK

Vol. III. No. 3.

When the West Coast is really going to open for the return of the evacuees has become an increasingly critical question. Incidents of terrorism have been so numerous that the fear of the Center residents is now no longer based on mere rumors. Indignant over the irresponsible actions of the small number of people concerned, Mr. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, issued a statement which reads in part:

"In the absence of vigorous local law enforcement, a pattern of planned terrorism by hoodlums has developed. It is a matter of national concern because this lawless minority, whose actions are condemned by the decent citizens who make up an overwhelming majority of West Coast residents, seems determined to employ its Nazi storm trooper tactics against loyal Japanese Americans and law-abiding Japanese aliens in spite of the state laws and Constitutional safeguards designed to protect the lives and property of all of the people of this country.

"Many of the evacuees' Nisei sons are fighting the Japanese enemy in the Philippines, at Okinawa and in other Pacific combat areas. They are far more in the American tradition than the race-baiters fighting a private war safely at home.

"The shameful spectacle of these incidents of terrorism taking place at the back door of the San Francisco conference, now in session to develop means by which men of all races can live together in peace, must be ended once and for all. I believe that an aroused national opinion, rooted in the indignation of fair minded Americans throughout the country, will be a powerful aid to West Coast state and local officials charged with bringing the vigilante criminals to justice."

A matter of interest to the readers of the Bulletin in this connection is the following announcement by the Federal Council of Churches:

"Mr. George E. Rundquist, formerly Executive Secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, has been engaged by the Field and Race Relations Departments of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for a period of three months. He will assist the city and state councils of churches on the Pacific Coast in their continuing effort to aid the returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry. He will work in close cooperation with the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play."

In the meantime the eastward trend of relocation continues. The midwest and east have received relocatees in the ratio of 2 to 1 against the Pacific states. Whereas formerly relocatees in the midwest and east thought of going back to their former homes as soon as the ban was lifted, now the indications are that even those who have waited in the centers are moving out to the midwest and east. Fair play groups west of the Rockies are working hard to stop vandalism. Their efforts will bear fruit eventually, for the forces opposed to the return of the evacuees have not the backing of the majority of the people. Law, sense of justice, and common sense are rallying slowly behind the evacuees. Intensified warfare in the Pacific will be a factor in the slow process of the return west, which may even pose a question to the government on the final liquidation of all the centers.

(Continued on Page 3)

# Services Available for Resettlers: Write Now!

## NEW YORK, N. Y.

### New York Church Committee for Japanese Americans.

Miss Helen M. Shirk, Executive Secretary  
for Resettlement,  
Room 1101, 150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York 11, N. Y. (Entrance, 2 West 20th St.)  
Telephone: WAtkins 9 - 8887-8.

#### Services rendered:

- Will meet trains if notified in advance.
- Guides newcomers about town for shopping or going to organizations for aid.
- Will accommodate newcomers temporarily.
- Operates 4-room apartment for families with children. Temporary occupation only.
- Assists in finding housing.
- Provides counselling both in English and Japanese.
- Assists in finding jobs.
- Helps make contacts with local schools.
- Sponsors social gatherings.
- Arranges legal advice.
- Introduces newcomers to local churches.
- Cooperates with Welfare Department of the City of New York and with Community Service Society.

Planning for a storage place to which evacuees can send furniture.

Write the office for further information.

New York Church Committee apartment,  
227 East 66th Street, Apartment 29.

- Must call at office for key and information.
- Rental payable in advance.
- Committee of women to assist new comers.
- Apartment fully furnished for housekeeping.
- Linen, light, gas, provided at \$2 per day per person.
- Arrangements by appointment, must be made in advance.

Scholarship fund being planned  
for vocational scholarships.

Cooperating with Resettlement Council of Japanese Americans organizations in New York City, of which the following are -

- Participating Organizations: Japanese American Citizens' League (New York chapter), Japanese American Committee for Democracy, Japanese Christian Association, Japanese Christian Institute, Japanese Methodist Church, New York Buddhist Church, Japanese American Young People's Christian Federation.

## BROOKLYN, N. Y.

### New York Relocation Hostel (sponsored by the Brethren Service Committee)

Mrs. Cecile Burke, Director,  
168 Clinton Street,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Telephone: TRiangle 5-7997.

#### Services rendered:

- Will meet trains.\*
- Guides about town if personnel is available.
- Accommodates temporarily.
- Rooms and meals provided. Details below.
- Assists in finding housing.
- Provides counselling in English and Japanese.
- Assists in finding jobs.
- Contacts local schools.
- Sponsors informal social gatherings.
- Introduces newcomers to local churches if desired.
- Cooperates with Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Community Service Society, Salvation Army Family Service.

#### Sample schedule of Hostel rates:

	Before Employment	After
Single girl or Boy	\$1. per day	\$1.50 first 10 days. \$2 after.
A couple	\$2. per day.	Same as above for wage earner.
A family - Adult	\$1. per day	Same as above for wage earner
Child	.50 per day	Rest of family remain the same.

#### Hostel personnel besides Director:

Mr. and Mrs. Jisaburo Kasai - formerly of Los Angeles, and Jerome and Rohwer Relocation Centers.

Mrs. Midori Satomi Odo - formerly of Pasadena, and Gila River Relocation Center.

Remarks: Relocaters seeking accommodations at the Hostel need bring only their personal belongings and towels; all other essentials are provided by the Hostel.

\*Those who wish to be met by a Hostel Staff member must wire in advance of arrival giving the following information: Date and time of arrival, train number and railroad station.

Washington Committee for Americans of Japanese Ancestry.

Rev. F. Nelsen Schlegel, Chairman.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Barrett, Directors of Hostel,  
2311 Pennsylvania Avenue., N.W.,  
Washington, D. C.  
Telephone: District 2945.

Services rendered:

- Will guide about town.
- Accommodate temporarily. Rooms and meals provided. Details below.
- Provides counselling in English and Japanese.
- Contacts local schools.
- Sponsors social gatherings.
- Introduces newcomers to local churches if desired.
- Cooperates with Family Welfare Society and Resettlers' Council.
- Hostel has a large, dry cellar where some things can be stored.

American Japanese Hostel, Address and telephone number same as above.

Sample schedule of Hostel rates:

Per Day

Before finding employment

	First 2 weeks	3rd week
Single girl or boy	\$1.50	\$1.75
A couple	3.00	3.50
A family -		
Adult	1.50	1.75
Child	.50	.50

After finding employment

	First	2 weeks	3rd week	4th week
Single girl or boy	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.25
A couple	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.50
A. family -				
Adult	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.25
Child	.75	.75	.75	.75

When you arrive in Washington (Union Station), follow the sign to the taxi stand. Tell an usher where you wish to go. He will put you in a car pool. Rates are indicated clearly: the more people in a car, the cheaper your share.

Citizens' Cooperating Committee.

Mr. Henry Lee Willet, Chairman.

Mrs. Esther Meyering, Director of Hostel,  
3228 Chestnut St.,  
Philadelphia 4, Pa.  
Telephone: EVERgreen 7323. Baring 9777.  
After hours - Ambler 0435.

Services rendered:

- Accommodate temporarily. Rooms and meals provided. Details below.
- Assists in finding housing.
- Has a furniture pool.
- Assists in finding jobs.
- Contacts local schools.
- Sponsors social gatherings.
- Arranges legal advice.
- Introduces newcomers to local churches if desired.
- Cooperates with Children's Aid Society and Department of Public Assistance.

Philadelphia Hostel. Address as above.  
Telephone: EVERgreen 7323.

Participating organization: Nisei Steering Committee.

Sample schedule of Hostel rates:

Per day  
Before Employment After

Single girl or boy	\$1.00	\$1.50
A couple	2.00	3.00
A family -		
Adult	1.00	1.50
Child (under 12)	.50	.75

Remarks: Medical services available.

Two National Organizations in Philadelphia.

National Japanese American Student Relocation Council,

Mrs. Elizabeth Umlen, Director,  
Thomas Bodine, Field Director,  
1201 Chestnut Street,  
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

American Friends Service Committee,

Robertson Fort,  
Secretary for Resettlement,  
20 South 12th St.,  
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

**NEW ENGLAND**

**ROCHESTER, N.Y.**

**BOSTON, Mass.**

Boston Hospitality Committee.

Mr. Edward Ingraham, Chairman,  
7 Lowell St.,  
Cambridge, Mass.

Expects hostel to be in operation soon. De-  
tails will be announced in next Bulletin.

Nisei Hospitality Committee.

\* \* \* \* \*

**HARTFORD, Conn.**

Hartford Christian Committee for Refugees

Mr. or Mrs. E. Jerome Johanson,  
360 North Quaker Lane,  
West Hartford, Conn.  
Telephone: 32-1064.

Services rendered:

- Meets trains.
- Guides about town.
- Assists in finding housing and jobs.
- Provides counselling in English and Japanese.
- Contacts local schools.
- Sponsors social gatherings.
- Introduces newcomers to local churches if desired.
- Cooperates with Family Service Society.

Remarks:

The Committee is made up of volunteer workers organized under the Greater Hartford Federation of Churches and the American Christian Committee for Refugees, New York, N.Y. The Greater Hartford Federation of Churches, 11 Asylum St., Hartford, Executive Secretary, Rev. John C. Smith, will accept calls during business hours, in case it is impossible to reach Mr. or Mrs. Johanson.

\* \* \* \* \*

**NEW HAVEN, Conn.**

New Haven Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans,

Rev. Lawrence Rose, Chairman,  
80 Sachem St.,  
New Haven 11, Conn.  
Telephone: 7-2000. After business 6-8338.

Rochester Relocation Committee,

Mrs. Richard Hart,  
c/o War Relocation Authority,  
313 Terminal Bldg., Court Street,  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Telephone: Main 7134. (If an emergency call, Mrs. R.M. Corbin, Charlotte 876J)

Services rendered:

- Will meet trains.
- Accommodates temporarily. Rooms and meals provided. See below\*.
- Guides about town.
- Assists in finding housing and jobs.
- Provides counselling.
- Provides furniture pool.
- Contacts local schools.
- Sponsors social gatherings.
- Arranges legal service.
- Introduces newcomers to local churches.
- Cooperates with Family Society of Rochester, Red Cross, Legal Aid Society, War Manpower Commission, County Welfare Board, Council of Social Agencies, County Agents, Farm Bureau, U.S.E.S.
- Can make arrangements with local storage companies at usual rates for evacuees to send furniture. Addresses will be provided upon request.

\*First Baptist Church.

Rev. William Davison,  
45 North Fitzhugh Street, Rochester, N.Y.  
Telephone: Main 6749.  
Accommodates 4 persons at a time.  
No cost. Guests usually give donations to church. Not more than \$5.00 per week.

Remarks:

The Rochester Committee has no hostel, but rooms at the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Brick Church Institute (for men), and in several private homes can be arranged for until employment and housing are found.

Services rendered:

- Meets trains.
- Assists in finding housing
- Provides counselling in English and Japanese.
- Assists in finding jobs.
- Makes contacts with local schools
- Introduces newcomers to local churches.
- Cooperates with Council of Social Agencies.

Cleveland Church Federation,

Rev. O. M. Walton, Executive Secretary,  
 Rev. Shunji Forrest Nishi, Counsellor,  
 1010 Hippodrome Building,  
 Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Telephone: Cherry 3147.

(At night - Rev. Shunji Nishi,  
 Prospect 0130)

Services rendered:

Will meet trains (if notified and requested accurately in advance).  
 Provides counselling.  
 Provides furniture pool.  
 Contacts local schools if necessary.  
 Introduces newcomers to local churches.  
 Cooperates with Cleveland Resettlement Committee, all welfare and social agencies, and Cleveland Baptist Hostel.

Cleveland Baptist Hostel.

Max and Ellen Franzen, Directors,  
 2429 Prospect Avenue,  
 Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Telephone: Cherry 7241.

Services rendered:

Will meet trains.  
 Guides about town.  
 Accommodates temporarily. Rooms and meals provided. See below.  
 Assists in finding housing.  
 Provides counselling.  
 Provides furniture pool.

Sample schedule of Hostel rates:

	Per day.	
	Before Employment	After Employment
Single girl or boy	\$1.00	\$1.50 (\$2 after first ten days)
A couple	\$2.00	\$2.50 if one works \$3.00 if both.
A family -		
Adult	\$1.00	\$1.50
Child	.50	.50

Cleveland Resettlement Committee for Japanese Americans.

Mr. George Trundle, Jr., Chairman.  
 Miss Beatrice Burr, Executive Secretary,  
 Community Service Building,  
 1001 Huron Road,  
 Cleveland, Ohio.

Details about Cleveland Committee will appear in next Bulletin

American Friends Service Committee Hostel.

Miss Anne Schneider, Director,  
 2820 Winslow Avenue,  
 Cincinnati 6, Ohio.  
 Telephone: Woodburn 9300.

Services rendered:

Will meet train if notified upon which train relocatee is coming.  
 Guides about town.  
 Accommodates temporarily. Rooms and meals provided. See below.  
 Assists in finding housing and jobs.  
 Provides counselling in English and Japanese.  
 Makes contacts with local schools.  
 Sponsors social gatherings.  
 Arranges legal advice.  
 Introduces newcomers to local churches.  
 Cooperates with Associated Charities, Family Consultation Service, Public Relief for Cincinnati.

Sample schedule of Hostel rates:

	Per Day	
	Before Employment	After Employment
Single boy or girl	\$1.00	\$1.50
A couple	2.00	3.00*
A family		
Adult	1.00	1.50
Child (under 10)	.50	.50

(\*If one member unemployed \$2.50)

Cincinnati Family House

Located just two houses from the Friends Hostel.  
 Rev. John Yamasaki, Jr., Supervisor.  
 Details about this Family House will appear in the next Bulletin.

\* \* \* \* \*

DAYTON, OHIO.

Church Federation of Dayton and Montgomery County.

20-24 Davies Building,  
 Dayton 2, Ohio.  
 Telephone: HE-8654. After hours, MA-6429.  
 Rev. C. Willard Fetter, Director.

Services rendered:

Will meet trains.  
 Guides about town.  
 Assists in finding housing and jobs.  
 Provides counselling in English and Japanese  
 Makes contacts with local schools.

**DAYTON, continued**

Sponsors social gatherings.  
Arranges legal advice.  
Introduces newcomers to local churches.  
Cooperates with all group work and case work agencies, as well as health services and Public Assistance.

Operates a Cooperative Boarding House,  
Mrs. Shimoda,  
209 North Central Ave.,  
Dayton, Ohio.

Note: The Federation endeavors to assist re-locatees to find their place in the social, religious and recreational life of the city.

\* \* \* \* \*

**DETROIT, MICHIGAN.**

Detroit Council of Churches,  
United Ministry to Resettlers,

Rev. Shigeo Tanabe,  
404 Park Avenue Building,  
Detroit 26, Michigan.  
Telephone: Randolph 4737. After hours,  
Fitzroy 5943. (Mr. Tanabe's home)

Services rendered:  
Meets trains.  
Guides about town.  
Accommodates temporarily. Provides rooms and meals. See below.  
Assists in finding housing and jobs.  
Provides counselling in English and Japanese.  
Makes contacts with local schools.  
Sponsors social gatherings.  
Arranges legal advice.  
Introduces newcomers to local churches.  
Cooperates with local welfare agencies.  
Resettlers may ship furniture from Centers to Rev. Shigeo Tanabe.

Operates Fellowship House,  
Rev. Shigeo Tanabe, Director,  
130 East Grand Blvd.,  
Detroit, Mich.  
Telephone: Fitzroy 5943.

Rates:  
Single girl or boy \$6.00 per week.  
Couples or Families, by special arrangement.

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.**

Church Federation of Indianapolis,  
Committee for Japanese Americans,

Mr. Rowland Allen, Chairman of Committee.  
Dr. Howard J. Baumgartel, person in charge,  
Room D, 310 North Illinois St.,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.  
Telephone: LIncoln 2826.

Services rendered:  
Will meet trains.  
Guides about town.  
Accommodates temporarily. Provide rooms and meals. Contact Federation for details.  
Assists in finding housing and jobs.  
Provides counselling.  
Makes contacts with local schools.  
Sponsors social gatherings.  
Arranges legal advice.  
Introduces newcomers to local churches.  
Cooperates with local welfare agencies.

\* \* \* \* \*

**MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.**

Minneapolis Committee for Resettlement of  
Japanese Americans,

Mrs. Alan Bruce, Executive Secretary,  
Main Floor Y.W.C.A.,  
1130 Nicollet Avenue,  
Minneapolis 2, Minn.  
Telephone: Geneva 7902, Main 0501.

Services rendered:  
Provides counselling.  
Makes referrals to agencies which have specialized in various fields.

The Minneapolis Committee has divided into sub-committees on Domestic Employment, Fellowship, Housing, Publicity, State and National Cooperation, Speaker's Bureau, and Work Home Placement of Minors.

Cooperates with United Christian Ministry to Japanese Americans, of which Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa is Director, and with the Twin City Lutheran Hostel, of which Miss Martha B. Akard is Director. See next page.

More detailed information on the services rendered by the Japanese American Committee will be given in a later Bulletin.

MINNEAPOLIS, continued.

Twin City Lutheran Relocation Hostel,

Miss Martha B. Akard, Director,  
127 Clifton Avenue,  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
Telephone: Geneva 1305.

Services rendered:

- Will meet trains.
- Guides about town.
- Accommodates temporarily. Provides room and meals. See below.
- Assists in finding housing and jobs. (No placement at present)
- Provides counselling in English and Japanese.
- Makes contacts with local schools.
- Arranges legal advice.
- Introduces newcomers to local churches.
- Cooperates with various divisions of Hennepin County Welfare Agency, local Red Cross and the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans.

Sample schedule of Hostel rates:

	Per Day	
	Before Employment	After
Single girl or boy	\$1.00	\$1.50*
A couple	2.00	3.00
A family -		
Adult	1.00	1.50
Child	.50	.50

United Ministry to Japanese Americans

Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa, Director,  
914 Marquette Ave.,  
Minneapolis 2, Minn.  
Telephone: Geneva 6644.

Other staff members:

- Rev. Dan G. Long, Church Federation.
- Rev. Francis M. Hayashi, Methodist.
- Rev. Paul M. Nagano, Baptist.
- Rev. Shimpachi Kanow, Presbyterian.
- Miss Martha Akard, Lutheran.
- Mrs. Daisuke Kitagawa, Office Secretary.

\* \* \* \* \*

For the article in the March issue of the Bulletin on "Nisei Preacher Baptizes 'Jap Hater'", credit is hereby acknowledged to the Chicago Daily News and Julia Edwards, the writer of the article.

National Church & Church Related Organizations.

with full time staff members serving evacuees in the field of resettlement nationally.  
(Incomplete List)

Miss Esther Briesemeister,  
Young Women's Christian Associations,  
600 Lexington Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Masao Satow,  
Young Men's Christian Associations,  
347 Madison Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.  
Mail address: 3209 West Highland Ave.,  
Milwaukee 8, Wisconsin.

Dr. Clarence S. Gillett,  
Congregational Christian Church,  
289 Fourth Avenue,  
New York 10, N.Y.  
Mail address: 1052 West 6th St.,  
Los Angeles, California.

Rev. James Sugioka (Disciples of Christ)  
United Christian Missionary Society,  
222 South Downey Avenue,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Jobu Yasumura,  
American Baptist Home Mission Society,  
212 Fifth Avenue,  
New York 10, N. Y.

Rev. Ralph E. Smeltzer,  
Brethren Service Committee,  
Church of the Brethren,  
22 South State Street,  
Elgin, Illinois.

American Friends Service Committee, appears on page 3.

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF NEW YORK

John Haynes Holmes                      40 East 35th St.,  
Donald Harrington                      New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Matsumoto:

I am very happy to be able to tell you that the Community Church is now operating a large apartment on Riverside Drive as a hostel for Americans of Japanese ancestry. It accommodates eleven persons and is located around 135th Street on the Drive. The number is 587 Riverside Drive.

The hostel is under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Maniwa, a very fine young Nisei couple. We are operating this hostel especially for young girls and I am happy to say that it is going along very well.

Very sincerely yours,  
April 17, 1945. (Signed) Donald Harrington.

Efforts of both government and private organizations in giving assistance to the relocatees eastward will be maintained at a high level of interest and service. The Home Missions Council is sponsoring six regional conferences of resettlement workers in the period from May 25th to June 1st, and a national conference on June 11th in New York. These are "work conferences" of workers, indicating the earnestness with which they are tackling the problem. Housing is tight all around. Resettlement in smaller communities is the part of wisdom and offers a practical solution of this particular difficulty.

In response to numerous requests, this issue of the Bulletin is entirely devoted to information on the kind of services available from local committees. Another similar issue will follow covering the work of other committees. A Japanese translation of the same material will be published as soon as possible.

\* \* \* \* \*

Citizens groups from which we will try to secure information on the services available to evacuees are as follows:

California:	American Friends Service Committee	Pasadena.
	Council of Churches	Los Angeles.
	Southern California Federation	Los Angeles.
	Council of Churches	Sacramento.
	Northern California Council of Churches	San Francisco.
	Friends of the American Way	Pasadena.
	Committee on American Principles and Fair Play	San Francisco.
Oregon:	Council of Churches	Portland.
Washington:	Council of Churches	Seattle.
	American Friends Service Committee	Spokane.
Colorado:	Denver Council on Relocation Assistance	Denver.
Nebraska:	Committee on Resettlement	Lincoln.
Iowa:	American Friends Service Committee Hostel	Des Moines.
Illinois:	Committee on Resettlement	Peoria.
	American Friends Service Committee	Chicago.
	Chicago Church Federation	Chicago.
	United Ministry to Resettlers	Chicago.
	The Church of The Brethren	Chicago.
Wisconsin:	Committee on Resettlement	Milwaukee.
	Committee on Resettlement	Madison.
Minnesota:	Committee on Resettlement	St. Paul.
Ohio:	Citizens' Committee for Relocation of Japanese Americans	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania:	Committee on Resettlement	Pittsburgh.
Missouri:	Committee for Resettlement	St. Louis.
	Nisei Coordinating Council	St. Louis.
New York:	Resettlement Committee	Buffalo.
	Resettlement Committee	Rochester.
	East and West Association Open Door	New York City.
	Resettlement Council and participating organizations	New York City.

#### AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to thank many friends at Granada, Minidoka, Heart Mountain, and Rohwer for their hospitality and kindness during my recent visit. Without their assistance my tour would not have been as profitable in information gained and an increased understanding of the problems in the centers.

- Editor.

#### RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN

Published by

THE HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA

Mark A. Dawber, Executive Secretary

Toru Matsumoto, Editor

and

Director for Resettlement

297 Fourth Avenue

New York 10, N.Y.

# RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN

*Settles - might get some ideas here*

July 1945

NEW YORK

*Ed. Linn*

Vol. III. No. 4.

## RELOCATION ACCELERATED; CONFERENCES HELD

*Please return when  
disputed*

A movement resembling "the evacuation in reverse" is underway. Evacuees are leaving the Relocation Centers in increasingly large numbers. Every week chartered railroad cars take parties going back to the West Coast or Chicago. The ratio of relocation between coast-bound and elsewhere now stands at 4.5 to 5.5. Heart Mountain set a record in the number of indefinite leaves per week, having reached the mark of 300. The total relocated as of June 30, excluding Tule Lake, is 49,125, leaving 45,249 still in the centers. The War Relocation Authority has five months to go within which to close all the camps. The W.R.A. showed its determination to stick to its announced policy of "No Relocation Centers after 1945" when it made known on June 19 that two units of Poston and one unit of Gila would be closed by October 1, 1945.

Opposition to the return of the evacuees on the West Coast is still real, but friends of the W.R.A. program are also gaining in number and increasingly active. Hostels have been opened in Los Angeles, Pasadena, Oakland, Fresno, Seattle, Sacramento, San Jose, San Francisco, and San Mateo. Law enforcement seems to be working better with popular backing. No bodily hurt has been reported, though threats are not absent by any means.

Some returned evacuees are resuming business, but with considerable difficulty. Anti-evacuee activities show deep economic roots of fear of competition. Boycott is practised in certain areas and trades. To face such problems is radically different from the kinds of problems faced in the midwest and east, where resettlers are helping in their employers' business, and the only serious complaints have come from the employers' rivals (Great Meadows, N. J.) or property owners who feared that the influx of "Japanese" would lower the value of their properties (Brooklyn, N.Y.). Even these protests are not common nowadays.

In the midwest and east the problems of resettlers today are not so much racial as they are personal. From housing and employment, down to public assistance, means are provided to meet problems as they arise, but a great deal of patience is required on the part of resettlers as well as their counsellors because the machinery of assistance necessarily moves slowly. Gone are the days when a young Nisei left his Center with an offer of employment in his pocket and upon arrival took that job and a furnished room. Now aged Issei and young children are relocating, not so much because they want to as because they feel they had better. Finding a house or apartment large enough to accommodate a family is incomparably difficult. Fields of employment for Issei are naturally limited. Business opportunities are further limited. Children must go to school. Furniture must be sent for. Regulations pertaining to enemy aliens must be observed, if Issei.

The W.R.A.'s staff is limited, and under the present policy of the government even the field offices of the W.R.A. are to close by the end of March, 1946.

Retirement of the W.R.A. from the field so soon after the closing of the Centers is felt by the resettling evacuees to be a definite threat to their sense of security. Citizens' local committees as well as many interested national organizations likewise feel that until the emergency problems of the resettlers created by the evacuation are

(Cont'd on Page 7)

AUG 30 1945

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL COMMITTEES

The following recommendations have been reported to the National Consultative Conference and they are reproduced herewith for consideration by the local groups engaged in resettlement assistance work. (Cities named after recommendations indicate area or local conferences.)

1. Write letters to Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Senators and Representatives, and to members of Congress on the Budget and Appropriation Committee, urging them to continue the District W.R.A. offices for at least 12 months after the closing of the Relocation Center. (New York)

Similar recommendation passed in Cleveland.

2. Ascertain the religious preferences of newcomers, and aid churches and pastors in fostering better relations with them. (Denver)
3. Encourage the participation of Nisei in activities such as Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, 4-H Clubs, etc., and of their parents in PTA., etc. (Denver)
4. Compile a list of suitable sponsors for resettling parolees, such a list to be submitted to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. (Denver)
5. Enlist Nisei hostesses at U.S.O. Centers where practicable, especially for the benefit of Nisei service personnel. (Denver)
6. Secure a member of the local Federal Housing Agency to serve on the local resettlement committee; also work with the local Federal Housing Agency in an effort to have its requirements of eligibility for housing relaxed so that resettlers not in war work may be admitted. (New York)
7. Organize a large committee of Caucasians and Japanese Americans for the purpose of giving assistance to families or individuals in their search for housing, each member to be personally responsible for an individual or a family. (New York)
8. Cooperate with the local W.R.A., but also remind it of its responsibility in the matter of housing. Wherever a member of the W.R.A. staff is not giving full time to housing, urge upon them the necessity of assigning a full-time person to such work as called for in W.R.A. Memo #87, (A W.R.A. special memo on housing.) (New York)
9. Express appreciation to various publications for their support in resettlement and public relations, also to other agencies that have promoted inter-racial justice. (New York)
10. Advise resettlers to take the more permanent-appearing jobs. (New York)
11. Include in the local planning the need of returning Nisei service men. Contact the local Veterans' Administration. (New York)
12. Consider the needs for vocational training for the Nisei and that funds be secured locally for financing such courses to enable them to prepare for positions that will assure them of post-war employment. (New York)
13. Express approval and support of the activities of the National Council for a permanent Fair Employment Commission, 930 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. (New York)

14. Use all community facilities for accomplishing integration of evacuees. (Cleveland)
15. Give church groups, student groups, etc., specific projects and people to work with on community adjustment. (Cleveland)
16. Urge increasing representation of Labor and Management on local citizens' committee as a means of broadening employment opportunities. (Cleveland)
17. Sub-committees of citizens' committees should specialize on employment, counselling newcomers and persuading reluctant employers and unions to employ Japanese. (Cleveland)
18. Evacuees should call attention immediately to W.R.A. and citizens' committees any instances of prejudice on the part of unions or management. W.R.A. and citizens' committees are to attempt to remove such prejudices. (Cleveland)
19. Take steps now in cooperation with other agencies for carrying on local programs after relocation phase is completed. (Cleveland)

#### SPECIAL RECOMMENDATION

##### Special Recommendation to all Local Committees.

As soon as possible, call a local meeting on resettlement with representatives of all interested groups to consider above recommendations. A detailed report of the meeting and the follow-up will be appreciated. Of special interest to the National Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans will be your report on how public assistance is being administered locally.

##### Recommendations to the Centers.

1. Attempts to relocate families in two jumps are not desirable. As far as possible, the family should be placed in a permanent relocation at the first trial. (Madison and Cleveland)
2. Take up more permanent-appearing positions wherever possible. Too many evacuees take temporary jobs that pay well, but lack future security. (New York)
3. Through the crucial period of the relocation ahead, place competent interpreters in relocation and welfare offices, if it is not done already.
4. Send information to local PTA's when children go to a new community. (Cleveland)
5. Consider the advisability of accepting employment in smaller communities. (Cleveland)  
Trends to re-relocate from a large city to surrounding communities are fairly common. Why not attempt to go there first?
6. Before the evacuees leave the center furnish them with information on services available from the local citizens' committee. Consult the RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN, or write to such committees in advance.

# Services Available for Resettlers (2)

## SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.

### Northern California Council of Churches - Inter-racial Commission.

Mr. Robert T. Brownscombe, Secretary,  
220 Golden Gate Avenue,  
San Francisco 2, Calif.  
Telephone: Ordway 0843.

#### Services rendered:

- Will accommodate newcomers temporarily. (American Friends Service Committee)
- Will assist in finding housing (A.F.S.C.)
- Will provide counselling.
- Assists in finding jobs.
- Helps make contacts with local schools.
- Sponsors social gatherings.
- Introduces newcomers to local churches.
- Cooperates with W.R.A. and A.F.S.C. in finding jobs. All efforts toward finding housing, temporary and permanent, are coordinated in the whole community through the A.F.S.C. Cooperates also with Protestant Church Commission on housing and job finding, and with the Japanese American Citizens' League.
- For permanent housing there are few openings in the Bay area at present.

Methodist Hostel. 799 - 10th St., Oakland, Calif. Telephone: Twin Oaks 2250.

Presbyterian Hostel. 1516 Post, San Francisco, Calif. Telephone: West 9303.

\* \* \* \* \*

## NEW YORK, New York.

### Resettlement Council of Japanese American Organizations.

150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York 11, N. Y.

#### Services rendered:

- Maintains a Reception Committee to meet trains.
- Will provide a limited number of rooms.
- Sponsors social gatherings.
- Introduces newcomers to local churches.
- Cooperates with Japanese Methodist Church, Japanese Christian Institute, Japanese Christian Association, Buddhist Church of New York, Young People's Federation, J.A.C.L. and J.A.C.D.

## PORTLAND, Oregon.

### Citizens' Committee on Relocation.

Miss Isabelle Gates, Secretary,  
505 Terminal Sales Bldg.,  
Portland 5, Oregon.  
Telephone: AT 8394.

#### Services rendered:

- Will meet trains.
- Will guide newcomers about town.
- Will accommodate temporarily.
- Rooms and meals provided.
- Assists in finding housing.
- Provides counselling in Japanese and English.
- Assists in finding jobs.
- Contacts local schools.
- Sponsors social gatherings.
- Arranges legal advice.
- Introduces newcomers to local churches.
- Cooperates with the United States Employment Service.
- Furniture may be sent addressed to the sender in care of the Hostel.

### Portland Hostel.

Miss Alice Finlay, Director,  
315 N. W. 16th St.,  
Portland, Oregon.

Rates: 50 cents a day per person, but subject to change.

The Committee will also cash out-of-town checks and will assist in providing scholarship funds.

## NEW YORK, New York.

### The Open Door.

Dr. Ruth Landes, Secretary,  
Community Church,  
40 East 35th St.,  
New York 16, N. Y.  
Telephone: Murray Hill 3-4870 - 1.

#### Services rendered:

- Provides counselling.
- Introduces newcomers to local churches.
- Cooperates with the F.E.P.C. and federal and state agencies.

## PEORIA, Illinois.

The Peoria Resettlement Committee.

Mrs. Herbert W. Crowe, Secretary,  
or Miss Helen Hudson,  
General Secy. Y.W.C.A.,  
Peoria, Illinois.  
Telephone: 2-1167.

**Services rendered:**

Will meet trains.  
Will guide newcomers about town.  
Assists in finding housing.  
Provides counselling in English and Japanese.  
Assists in finding jobs.  
Will make contacts with local schools.  
Sponsors social gatherings.  
Will arrange for legal advice, if and when necessary.  
Introduces newcomers to local churches.  
Will cash out-of-town checks.  
Cooperates with local welfare agencies, such as the Peoria Child and Family Service, Illinois Emergency Relief Association, Federal Employment Agency, the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A.

People of Japanese ancestry working in cooperation with the Committee are Mrs. Fred Kataoka, Mr. Kelly Yamada, Miss Chiye Horiuchi, Mr. Tosh Furukawa.

## CLEVELAND, Ohio.

Cleveland Resettlement Committee.

Miss Beatrice Burr, Executive Secretary,  
1001 Huron Road, Room 901,  
Cleveland 15, Ohio.  
Telephone: EV. 1270.

**Services rendered:**

Assists in finding housing.  
Provides counselling.  
Provides furniture pool.  
Will make contacts with local schools, if necessary.  
Sponsors social gatherings.  
Arranges legal advice.  
Introduces newcomers to local churches through the Cleveland Church Federation.  
Issues card of introduction for use of resettlers.  
Cooperates with local welfare agencies connected with Cleveland Welfare Federation, the Cleveland Church Federation and the Cleveland Baptist Hostel.

## LINCOLN, Nebraska.

Lincoln Relocation Committee.

Rev. Robert E. Drew, Chairman,  
1417 R St.,  
Lincoln, Nebraska.  
Telephone: 2-3117 or 5-7528(after hours)

**Services rendered:**

Will meet trains.  
Will guide newcomers about town.  
Temporary accommodations for single men at the Y.M.C.A., for single women at the Y.W.C.A. At present there are no facilities for family groups.  
Will assist in finding jobs through the U.S.E.S. and Y.W.C.A. Employment Secretary.  
Will make contacts with local schools.  
Social gatherings are sponsored by the local Nisei group.  
Will arrange for legal advice.  
Will introduce newcomers to local churches.  
Cooperates with local welfare agencies and State and County Assistance offices.  
Housing is almost impossible at present.  
The only really promising field is domestic work where living quarters are furnished.

\* \* \* \* \*

## BOSTON, Massachusetts.

Boston Nisei Hospitality Committee.

Dr. Kenzi Nozaki, Chairman,  
International Institute of Boston, Inc.,  
190 Beacon Street,  
Boston 16, Mass.

**Services rendered:**

Personal services to newcomers.  
Information to those considering coming to Boston and vicinity.

International Institute of Boston, Inc.

Miss Marion Blackwell, Executive Secretary,  
Address: as above. Telephone: KENmore 1081.

**Services rendered:**

Information.  
Provides emergency housing for one or two persons.  
Works closely with Nisei Hospitality Committee.

Denominational Report:

# PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVES EVACUEES

by Gordon K. Chapman

The Presbyterian Church, having recognized the emergency nature of the evacuation of people of Japanese descent from the Pacific Coast, has given its whole-hearted support to all projects which have served these people in their time of special need. In this connection, the Board has cooperated with other denominations and Christian agencies, and has borne its full share of the cost of such enterprises. While it is recognized that some Japanese churches will continue to function, and that meetings in the Japanese language will have to be carried on in order to meet the need of those of the first generation, integration into normal American church life has ever been the aim, especially in communities in the inland relocation areas. To this end the cooperation of all local churches and agencies has been enlisted, and these have rendered yeoman service in securing community acceptance and ministering to the various needs of relocatees.

The several boards of the Church have been most active in serving the evacuees, and this report will consider the various phases of the enterprise as they are related to these national agencies.

## 1. The Board of National Missions.

Among our Japanese Presbyterians there are 14 Issei ministers and 5 Nisei ministers serving in relocation centers and resettlement areas. In addition there are 8 theological students and 4 candidates for the ministry. The Board has assumed full responsibility for the compensation and allowances of all Presbyterian Japanese workers, including payment of their pension premiums.

Special workers have been provided to the relocation centers under the Summer Student Project and the Ministerial Internship Plan. Six workers were provided in this way for the work of last summer, three of whom have continued to serve the centers as ministerial interns.

The Board has provided expense allowances for missionary workers in relocation centers and resettlement areas.

It has also provided needed equipment for relocation center churches and workers.

The Board has also generously supported the work of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, and has cooperated with such agencies in facilitating the relocation of evacuees. Special assistance has been granted to local Presbyterian agencies as they have sought to serve the evacuee settlers.

## 2. The Board of Foreign Missions.

In view of its long connection with missionary work in Japan, the Board of Foreign Missions has loaned certain members of its Japan Mission for work among Japanese in the United States. It has loaned three couples and two single ladies for full-time church work in the centers, and four other single ladies have been serving as teachers and social welfare workers under the War Relocation Authority.

The Board of Foreign Missions has also taken formal action to accept Japanese American candidates for foreign missionary service, and the first candidate will be going out to Syria this summer.

## 3. The Board of Christian Education.

This Board has cooperated with the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council in extending scholarship aid to students of Japanese descent. Up to January 31, 1945, the sum of \$35,302.75 had been allocated from Presbyterian Wartime Service Funds to aid 128 students. This was the largest contribution made by any of the cooperating organizations, and the largest number of students to receive aid from any one Christian agency. Grants of \$150 a month have also been given by the Presbyterian Board for the support of the office of the Student Relocation Council. In fact, approximately 18 per cent of the funds contributed came from Presbyterian sources,

## RELOCATION ACCELERATED

satisfactorily solved, the Federal Government has an obligation to the public and to the evacuees to stay on the job.

For the purpose of conferring on all these problems and of better coordinating the work of local committees, the National Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans has held several local and regional conferences under sponsorship of the Home Missions Council. Local meetings were held in Chicago, Madison, and Milwaukee. Regional conferences convened in Denver, Cleveland, and New York. On June 11th, delegates from the regional conferences and a representative from Chicago met with secretaries of the national church organizations, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. to receive findings and recommendations and arrange to present their views to the W.R.A., the Department of the Interior, Home Missions Council, and to the Relocation Project staffs. A delegation was also sent to Washington to meet Director Myer and Secretary Ickes.

To Mr. Myer the delegates presented the following recommendations:

HOUSING. Wherever at least one member of the WRA is not giving full time to housing, we urge that WRA assigns at least one staff member in each district office to the housing problem to carry out such work as called for in WRA Memo. #87.

EMPLOYMENT. We request the WRA (and private agencies, also Issei and Nisei) to seek to influence evacuees still in the centers to take up the more permanent-appearing positions wherever possible and to encourage the establishment of business enterprises by evacuees.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS. We recommend that at least one staff member of an area office be assigned to the task of approaching smaller surrounding communities of large cities with a view towards organizing local resettlement committees and otherwise explore relocation possibilities.

PUBLIC RELATIONS. Request WRA to compile all national agreements and proclamations favorable to Japanese Americans, such as actions by American Legion, CIO., AFL., Travelers' Aid, PTA, American War Communities Service, Churches, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., etc., and send copies to all citizens' committees for use in bringing such information to local agencies and also to resettlers.

We trust that the national WRA will continue in its effort to promote adequate understanding on the part of all agencies (national, state, county, local) which will be charged with, or may accept responsibility for carrying on the resettlement program, so that the needs of resettlers may be adequately met, as contemplated by WRA.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. Inasmuch as there are districts in which local authorities have not yet accepted responsibility for administering assistance to needy resettlers, we urge that until such responsibility is accepted, WRA itself make arrangements for administration of such assistance - in cases of long-term dependency as well as in cases of short-term need.

We also believe that a greater sense of security will be given relocatees if more specific plans for the care of dependents after dissolution of WRA are determined at an early date.

We express concern for the protection of resettlers in some areas and request that proper action be taken to secure more practical prompt justice in such areas.

IN THE CENTERS. We consider it of the greatest importance, in order that the Issei fully understand all phases of resettlement, that the national WRA employ

efficient interpreters in the centers through the crucial closing months; also, that government directives be put into the Japanese vernacular readily intelligible to the Issei.

To Mr. Ickes an appeal was made to extend the life of the field offices of the WRA. The Secretary replied that the matter would be placed under advisement for decision in the early fall.

The delegation which saw Mr. Ickes included, Rev. Ralph E. Smeltzer, Chairman; Dr. Mark A. Dawber, ex officio; Mr. Henry Lee Willet (East), Mr. Robert Y. Kodama (Great Lakes), Dr. Clark P. Garman (Denver), Rev. Toru Matsumoto (Committee on Resettlement). Members who conferred with Mr. Myer were, besides those mentioned above, Mr. Robertson Fort (American Friends Service Committee), Mr. Masao Satow (National Council Y.M.C.A.) and Rev. John Yamazaki, Jr. (Protestant Episcopal Church).

#### RECOMMENDED READING

"They Work for Victory" - The Story of Japanese Americans and the War Effort, published by The Japanese American Citizens League, 413 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Price 25 cents.

The following pamphlets published by the War Relocation Authority, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.: "Nisei in the War Against Japan"; "West Coast Incidents" - a partial roundup of news clippings and editorial comment; "Relocating Japanese Americans"; "Americans - by birth-by choice-by loyalty" - A reprint from the CIO NEWS, May 21, 1945.

#### URGENT MESSAGE

(Cont'd from p. 6, Presbyterian Report.)

and one-sixth of the students granted aid were helped by the Presbyterian Board.

Representatives of the Board of Christian Education have been active in visiting the relocation centers and providing leadership for training institutes; and the Department of Social Education and Action has disseminated valuable factual material throughout the church and done much to foster favorable public opinion.

It is impossible, in the limited space afforded for this report, to give full details of services rendered by Presbyterians throughout the land for Japanese evacuees. Pastors and laymen have given themselves without stint in services both in the relocation centers and in resettlement areas. The Church will continue to render whatever support may be necessary in order to secure effective relocation and integration into community life of evacuees throughout the country.

(The writer is the Field Representative for Japanese Work, Board of National Missions Presbyterian Church U.S.A.)

It is extremely difficult for any evacuee family to relocate unless housing is available. Housing is the major bottleneck in relocation throughout the country, but vacancies do occur in the general shift of population. If you know of any vacancies, or if you yourself are moving, you are urgently requested to contact the nearest W.R.A. office and your local committee also. If you have a vacant room in your home, will you not make it available, even temporarily, to resettlers? Run a plea for housing in your publication. Ask the publication you subscribe to to put a special notice on the need of housing for evacuees.

#### RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN

Published by

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA

Mark A. Dawber, Executive Secretary  
Toru Matsumoto, Editor  
and  
Director for Resettlement

297 Fourth Avenue

New York 10, N.Y.

# RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN

Final Number

April, 1946

New York, N.Y.

*Finis?*

*bol III #*

What we began saying in the fall of 1942—"the resettlement of Japanese Americans"—is now a fading phrase. More than three years ago when the first evacuee left a relocation center with a paper called "Indefinite Leave" in his pocket to brave "the hostile world on the outside", the words on our lips were: The Bill of Rights, the Constitution, American way, democracy, Christian imperative, man-power, etc. These were important principles for which we strove. Basic human rights were at stake.

By the end of 1943, we were wrestling with additional problems: (1) investigations, (2) segregation of "disloyals", (3) war casualties, (4) discrimination, (5) housing shortage, (6) hostels. Communities became aware of the coming of new neighbors, and local resettlement committees were organized as WRA offices were established.

The resettlement was in full swing in 1944 — the trend towards the Midwest, reaching its height, making Chicago "the Mecca of Relocation". The pattern of movement was set. The evacuees moved from the camp to a receptive area, using the hostel, and relying on friends who had preceded them. "To integrate or not to integrate" was discussed heatedly in counselling circles. A few incidents made headlines.

Before the end of 1945, the Supreme Court declared the evacuation constitutional "as of the time" it was ordered, but ruled the detention of loyal citizens illegal. The Army rescinded the original evacuation orders. The WRA announced the dates of closing of all relocation centers.

Nineteen forty-five was the year of victory and the "second evacuation" — the return to the Coast. Terror rode at night at first. Good will and justice counteracted. After V-J Day, the threat to their safety was abated and the return of "the exiles in their native land" was accelerated, but there was little adequate housing for the returnees.

All camps, except Tule Lake, were empty on November 30, 1945. The WRA is closing its offices all over the country.

Looking backward for another moment, we are tempted to evaluate the WRA. To criticize it from the beginning to the end, and on every phase of its operation would be easy and even popular with those who have lived with it, under it, or against it. We will not do that. Instead, we rejoice in our parting -- and sincerely so, for the sake of all of us. WRA as a government agency, our farewell word is, "Thanks for a good fight well fought, and so long. We hope never to see you again." And to its personnel,-- Dillon S. Myer, the director, especially, we express the churches' appreciation. We have seen the mote in their eyes so clearly, and told them so. What we have not heard is a complaint from the WRA on any of our own blunders and idiosyncrasies. The WRA was a gentleman to the churches.

Now the future. We recommend that the reader of the Bulletin read carefully the three articles written by Mr. Myer, Mrs. Gracia D. Booth and Mr. Saburo Kido. The three do not necessarily present a cohesive picture. But in the over-lapping of statements or in the

Continued on Page 16.

# Towards the True Meaning of Democracy

By Dillon S. Myer, Director, War Relocation Authority

As readers of the Resettlement Bulletin undoubtedly know, the War Relocation Authority is to be liquidated by June 30, 1946. Nine of the ten Relocation Centers were closed by November 30, 1945, and all the evacuee residents of those centers have resettled in their home states or elsewhere in the United States and Hawaii.

Only half of the evacuated people, approximately 55,000, have returned to California and to the evacuated portions of Arizona, Washington and Oregon. This means that a comparable number have explored a country new to them east of the military area from which they were excluded. All but 8,000 of these chose one of nine Rocky Mountain, Mid-west or East Coast states as their destination. These states are, in order of their popularity: Illinois, Colorado, Utah, Ohio, Idaho, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, and Minnesota. These figures do not take into account approximately 5,000 persons who, after relocating eastward, have requested assistance from WRA for return to their home states since the lifting of the exclusion orders in January, 1945.

The vast majority of the evacuated people have adapted themselves satisfactorily to living again in normal American communities. A gratifying number have had unusually fine opportunities and experiences which might never have come their way if they had not been evacuated.

WRA, through its field offices, has been occupied with helping the resettlers solve their housing, employment, property and welfare problems. It has made an effort to prepare communities for new residents of Japanese descent. It is particularly in this phase of the relocation program that the church groups and other friendly and interested organizations have made an invaluable contribution. They have willingly helped individual evacuees and their families to feel at home in towns and cities strange to them. Church people have generally been the resettlers' first new friends, and in many ways have helped them reestablish themselves.

The Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans of the Home Missions Council has shown a very courageous and tireless spirit in this work. We appreciate the active, wholehearted support and practical assistance the Committee and other church and public spirited groups have given to the relocation program.

There are two important problems related to evacuation, but beyond the scope of WRA, which demand the attention of the American public. The first is the need for providing a means of compensation for real and personal property losses directly resulting from evacuation. At the present time, the only recourse an evacuee has is to persuade a Congressman to introduce into Congress a private claims bill. This is an uncertain and time-consuming procedure. If we admit—and I think all fairminded Americans will—that there is ample justification for such compensation, then a less cumbersome claims procedure should be worked out, specifically for evacuees, which will assure them prompt compensation for substantiated claims.

Secondly, our naturalization laws, as they now stand, make it impossible for some aliens who are permitted to reside permanently in this country to obtain citizenship status. These special restrictions are based on racial origin and are directed against practically all Asiatics and peoples of the Pacific Islands. During the war, our naturalization laws were broadened to include Chinese under the quota system, but there are still some 185,000 persons resident in the United States and Hawaii who are not eligible to become naturalized citizens. Many of them have been in this country 20 years or more, are married to citizens and have citizen children, many of whom have fought with the United States Army during the war.

Myer - continued.

The racial discrimination in our naturalization laws is reflected in state legislation, particularly on the West Coast. Restrictions in the Alien Land Laws are aimed at "aliens ineligible for citizenship". Aliens in this status may not own land in some states, may not obtain some types of licenses or be eligible for certain welfare and social services. Yet generally speaking, these same aliens are law-abiding residents of the country and intend to reside here permanently. Our restrictive state legislation precludes the possibility of their having the equal economic opportunity which is their right as legal residents of this country. Legislation based on racial origin is inconsistent with our democratic principles as expressed in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. A further broadening of our immigration laws to include the Asiatic peoples on a quota basis, as was done in the case of the Chinese, would remove the last racial restrictions from these laws, and would contribute substantially to our avowed interest in establishing better international relations.

These two problems need the same kind of serious study and constructive effort from church groups as that given to the relocation program. During the fight to restore the civil rights of the people of Japanese descent in this country, the ugly forces of racism and intolerance loudly proclaimed their undemocratic prejudices. Against relocation they fought a losing battle, but they have not been destroyed. We must continue to combat the forces of racial discrimination wherever they appear if we expect to achieve the true meaning of democracy and international harmony.

## Where Are They Now? W.R.A. Says:

State	Number	Percentage	State	Number	Percentage
Mississippi	14	*	Alabama	2	*
Missouri	437	.6	Arizona	588	.8
Montana	270	.4	Arkansas	155	.2
Nebraska	273	.4	California	41,458	57.9
Nevada	146	.2	Colorado	2,821	3.9
New Hampshire	6	*	Connecticut	113	.2
New Jersey	1,528	2.1	Delaware	5	*
New Mexico	135	.2	Dist. of Col.	127	.2
New York	1,437	2.0	Florida	28	*
North Carolina	1	*	Georgia	4	*
North Dakota	15	*	Idaho	1,713	2.4
Ohio	1,533	2.2	Illinois	5,065	7.1
Oklahoma	96	.1	Indiana	59	.1
Oregon	1,987	2.8	Iowa	141	.2
Pennsylvania	613	.9	Kansas	25	*
Tennessee	5	*	Kentucky	2	*
Texas	226	.3	Louisiana	95	.1
Utah	3,077	4.3	Maine	4	*
Virginia	15	*	Maryland	53	.1
Washington	4,400	6.1	Massachusetts	71	.1
Wisconsin	291	.4	Michigan	1,040	1.5
Wyoming	80	.1	Minnesota	718	1.0
Alaska		49			.1
Hawaii		729			1.0

as of 3-2-46

# EVACUATION AFTERMATH ~ *California* \*

By Mrs. Gracia D. Booth

With the closing of the Southern California W.R.A. area office on May 15 and the Los Angeles district office on May, there will probably remain un-resettled in federal housing centers and private hostels between two and three thousand individuals of Japanese birth and ancestry.

Those who were able to make their own plans and resettle before the camps closed have found housing and employment, in spite of discrimination and the terrific housing shortage which faces everyone coming to California.

Many who waited until the camps closed did so because there simply was no place to live, they thought. The majority, however, had found voluntary relocation too difficult, if not entirely impossible because of age, illness or disability.

The temporary housing projects in Los Angeles county are military barracks converted into small, most inadequate family living quarters by the WRA and then turned over to F.P.H.A. who operate them. For each twelve and a half by twenty foot room, monthly rent for two persons is fifteen dollars with two dollars added for each additional person. There is a five dollar deposit required on each cot, with its mattress and army blankets. There are oil heaters, only a few chairs and no tables provided. The cooking and kitchen work is carried on cooperatively by the residents themselves. Toilet and laundry facilities are far short of adequate in number and equipment and more often than not, out of working order.

No provision has been made for special care, necessary laundry or cleaning of living quarters for the old men, mostly borderline cases unable to get into the county hospital or for the blind or those too feeble to walk back and forth to the mess halls to meals.

The War Services Aids provides funds for rent and food where necessary from Social Security funds for the first sixty days. After that time, for those still requiring financial assistance, the responsibility rests on the county.

On the employment front — as usual, the greatest demand is for trained domestics, and for some farm laborers. Few skilled jobs are available. The usual discriminatory practices increase the difficulty.

In general, community attitudes and acceptance have improved with the ending of the war and the closing out of the centers. The return of the evacuees is more or less taken for granted now and seldom does one hear of an unfriendly incident. School children have taken their place among the other children quite naturally and, aside from the persistence of the same old economic prejudices a la California, reintegration seems to be developing in a normal way.

The continuing problems will be with those unable to find housing and those unable to care for themselves. For so many, the way back into the normal stream of life, after three and a half years on the shelf, is not easy. For many, many more, there simply is no way back. It is with the problems of this remnant of evacuations' aftermath that we must deal now.

\* The editor regrets that the lack of space has necessitated elimination of recommendations contained in Mrs. Booth's original manuscript. Please write her for them at 875 South Manhattan Place, Los Angeles 5, California

# THESE ARE UNSOLVED PROBLEMS - *Nationally*

By Saburo Kido, J.A.C.L.

The experiences of wartime hysteria should be a lesson from which the American people can profit. The persons of Japanese ancestry have come through with flying colors. All the rumors about sabotage and espionage at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack have been absolutely refuted by the Army and Navy intelligences and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Japanese Americans have proved that loyalty is not a matter of blood ties, but of mind and heart.

The wartime record of the Japanese Americans, however, is not serving as a guaranty for full acceptance in the post-war America. There are still many unsolved problems.

The first step which must be taken along this line is to grant the alien Japanese, who are the parents of the valiant Nisei soldiers, naturalization rights. Most of the unfair persecutions and discriminations stem from the fact that they are classified as "aliens ineligible to citizenship". The elimination of this stigma is basic.

The present laws are based on the first naturalization act which was passed in 1790 by Congress permitting only "free, white persons" the right to become citizens. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that only those who were known as Caucasians at that time are eligible for citizenship. And the exceptions, such as the Negroes, have been specifically mentioned. According to the law of 1790, the people of Asia are in the class of "aliens ineligible to citizenship". The Chinese had this stigma removed in 1943.

Over 8,000 persons of Japanese ancestry have been deported to Japan since V-J Day. Most of these had volunteered to go since they were the ones who had lost all hope of a future in America. At the same time, there are others who do not want to go to Japan but are subject to deportation orders

for various reasons; such as, (1) illegal entry; (2) temporary visitors; (3) alien wives of American citizens; (4) treaty merchants; and (5) students. Most of this group have proved themselves to be good residents by contributing to the war effort of this country in various ways.

Two bills are pending before the House of Representatives; (1) the Miller Bill which will permit a ten years' statute of limitations to all illegal entrants; and (2) the Eberharter Bill which will eliminate the clause, "racially not inadmissible to citizenship", from the hardship cases, thus putting all aliens in this country on an equal basis provided they can meet the requirements. These two bills will help immeasurably in solving the deportation cases since most of those who are to be deported in this group have either American citizen children, or wives or legal resident family members, or have resided in this country for more than ten years.

The escheat proceedings of the State of California remains as a dark spot. Real property purchased by the parents for their citizen children are being attacked on the grounds that they are subterfuges to evade the Alien Land Laws. These law suits are interpreted as legal persecutions in view of the fact that at least two California Supreme Court decisions have upheld the right of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to receive gifts of real property from their parents. Larry Tajiri, Editor of the Pacific Citizen, wrote recently that the escheat proceedings was "one of the biggest land grabs in history.....The prize is what is left today of the 5,135 farms which were owned by American citizens of Japanese ancestry in 1940 when the Department of Commerce assessed the value of Japanese American farm property holdings in California at \$65,781,000."

( Continued on page 14 )

# COLORADO: Discrimination Fought

By Clark P. Garman

In Colorado we probably have about 8,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. There are distributed throughout the same parts of the state that had Japanese residents before the war. There are a few scattered in counties which had none before. The distribution is probably much proportionately as was the smaller population before the war. Denver and the irrigated areas of the Platte and the Arkansas valleys provide homes for most of them.

At present, there are few without employment of some kind. But as war industries came to an end, and FEPC regulations were no longer in effect outside government agencies, laborers of Japanese, Negro and Spanish background found it more difficult to secure suitable employment than did others.

In Denver, the city administration has discriminated in the granting of licenses. At last report, no business licenses were being granted to Japanese aliens, and none to citizens of Japanese ancestry in certain zones. When the rush from centers was greatest, permission was not granted even to church groups to conduct a temporary hostel. Licenses have been refused to would-be purchasers of hotels, cleaning establishments, and soft-drink licenses to those desiring to purchase groceries in certain areas. After weeks of stalling on the part of the city administration, applicants found it necessary to engage in other lines of business or to go elsewhere. Some of our best beauty parlor operators are of Japanese ancestry. However, those desiring training find it impossible to secure administration to the three private schools for this purpose in Denver. The one public school for this purpose has a capacity of but twelve for members of all races. Accordingly, Japanese applicants find it necessary to go to Chicago or to return to Cali-

fornia for such training. This entails great expense.

"Restrictive covenants" prevent people of Japanese ancestry from acquiring or renting homes in certain parts of Denver, just as is the case with Negroes, Spanish Americans and Jews. These are some of the factors which tend to the creation of a "Little Tokyo" in Denver, just as it creates ghettos of other peoples. Over-crowding and its resulting problems ensue.

In addition to working to break down the discrimination mentioned, the Colorado Council of Resettlement is working on the problem of "integration". Due to the fact that in the past, outside of the schools and the YWCA, most Japanese Americans have largely lived a separate life, integration comes slow.

A few of the Nisei co-operate in Social Action Committees, Inter-racial Commissions and similar organizations, but for the most part the social and religious life is largely lived apart from the majority race. This is not due to prejudice and discrimination but to habits and patterns formed wherever large numbers of a distinct racial group reside together. However, it tends to create misunderstanding and suspicion on the part of the major group, even though they are as much or more responsible for the segregation than is the smaller group.

There is still a task ahead. Throughout the years of tension we and the local office of the WRA have worked hand in hand. We trust that some of the personnel of that office will remain here and their experiences and special knowledge may be available to us who are looking for a closer amalgamation of the various racial groups in our midst.

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The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America hereby renounces the pattern of segregation in race relations as unnecessary and undesirable and a violation of the Gospel of love and human brotherhood. Having taken this action, the Federal Council requests its constituent communions to do likewise. As proof of their sincerity in this renunciation they will work for a non-segregated Church and a non-segregated society.

(From the statement issued at Columbus, Ohio, March 5-7, 1946)

# TWIN CITIES: "Settling Down" Noted

By Daisuke Kitagawa

No one knows exactly how many Japanese Americans are here in the Twin Cities, but our guess is somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. So far we have not heard of any serious hardship cases or any unemployment cases. For the past two or three months, quite a number of Nisei veterans have come back from the service to settle down in this area. Since the closing of the relocation centers, the number of Nisei families increased considerably. There are more than 150 Married couples just in the city of Minneapolis. This means that a good number of families are now settling down in this area, which is quite a different situation from that of two years ago. At that time 90% or more of the Nisei were single or unattached people.

The WRA office here is going to close as of April 1, but the newly reorganized Resettlement Committee will carry on the work for the Japanese Americans. This year, the committee members consist of 50% local people and 50% Japanese Americans (Issei and Nisei). The WRA reports that since November, 1945 through February, 1946 approximately 300 individuals left this area for the West Coast. We are not anticipating too much of an exodus from this area in the immediate future.

The Military Intelligence Service Language School at Fort Snelling is reported to be moving somewhere else in the very near future. Soldiers and their families are expected to move with the school.

The established agencies, both state and local, have been and will continue to be exceedingly cooperative with us and even after the WRA goes out of existence, we do not anticipate any difficulty in getting services of various agencies for our people.

The United Christian Ministry now has the following members on the staff; Rev. Francis Hayashi, Methodist; Miss Martha Akard, United Lutheran; Miss Elizabeth Evans, Presbyterian; and myself. Besides these, we have Rev. George Shibata, Missouri Synod Lutheran; and Mr. Yas Wada, Baptist theological student; as ex-officio members. The major denominations that are not represented by the Japanese American

ministers are represented by one of the local pastors, who along with one layman from each denomination compose the Advisory Council for the United Christian Ministry. As the Japanese Americans increase the sense of stability in this area, our work of immigrants into the local churches becomes easier and more efficient. Both the Minneapolis Church Federation and the St. Paul Council of Churches are exceedingly cooperative.

The Twin City Lutheran hostel will be in operation until April, at which time the Lutheran Board will consider the future of the hostel in the light of the situation prevailing by then. The St. Paul Resettlement hostel was opened last Fall, and has been in operation ever since. This hostel is a project undertaken by the St. Paul Resettlement Committee, Inc., and is to operate as long as the need exists. The director of the Minneapolis hostel is Miss Akard, and the director of the St. Paul hostel is Miss Evans.

Nisei Christians have organized Christian Fellowship with elected officers and bi-weekly worship services as its regular activities. In Minneapolis, Nisei high school students have organized a group and are participating in U.C.Y.C. and in any other activities of local young people. The Post High School group has been sponsoring a fellowship meeting every Sunday evening at the Y.W.C.A. for the purpose of introducing local ministers and leaders to the Nisei and vice versa. In St. Paul, a similar attempt is being made which has not been materialized as yet. The Baptist denomination has been conducting Sunday evening services entirely independent of the United Christian Ministry. The Missouri Synod under the leadership of Rev. Shibata is aggressively doing personal missionary work and evidently has made quite a few converts.

United Christian Ministry, 914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis 2, GE. 6644.

Minneapolis Resettlement Committee, IWCA Building, Minneapolis 2, GE. 7902

St. Paul Resettlement Committee, 191 West Kellogg Blvd., St. Paul 2, GE. 9160

# chicago today: by Roy Smith

Our guesses as to the number of resettlers in Chicago at present range from 15,000 to 27,000, probably the nearest guess is in the neighborhood of 17,000. A little less than one-third of these are Issei. We have in our office a list of about 12,000 resettlers showing name, address, age, former home town, relocation center, and education of each.

During the last half year more Nisei of school age have entered Chicago than before, so now we are conscious of a school-age population. Generally speaking, the resettlers in Chicago have been getting along very well. There has been no serious problem regarding employment, but housing of course, has been tight all along. The resettlers are not living where they choose to live. They are crowded, not satisfied with their housing and hope to better themselves in the future. There is less moving about now, which indicates a settling down.

About a year ago a survey showed that there were resettlers connected with about 100 churches in Greater Chicago, 165 in Sunday School, 203 members in the churches, 37 in choir, 117 in the youth meetings, and in addition to members, 275 were attending occasionally. This has been changed during the last nine months. Quite a number of the church members have been lost to the draft into military service. Some have moved away from the city. On the other hand, we know of some churches that have increased the number of members among the resettlers.

## Our Job Now:-

In the first stage of our work we were dealing with people who were arriving or had very recently arrived in the city. Now we are adapting our work to a more settled population. Our job now is more like the task that confronts all churches regarding their respective communities. It has two phases. We must inspire the local church not only to be willing to receive the resettlers, but to cooperate in going out after them. We must work among the resettlers and inspire a movement among them to

go to the local church. These two, with some exceptions, must be worked together if they are to be effective.

## Types of Work:-

The types of work going on in Chicago now, so far as resettlers are concerned, are as follows: 100 or more local churches are taking some responsibility for the resettlers in their respective neighborhoods as before. This type of work reaches the more progressive resettlers individually.

Another type is the associate ministry. We have one interesting case in Chicago, that of Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, at the First Baptist Church of Chicago, 50th and Drexel. His work in cooperation with the Caucasian minister, has been very effective and has moved along naturally. Since Mr. Morikawa went to that church two years ago, the attendance has almost doubled, largely but not entirely because of the Nisei that have been drawn in.

Rev. Sam Takagishi (Methodist) is working in two Methodist Churches.

Rev. Sumio Koga (Presbyterian) is centering his activities with Nisei in the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Benton Rhoades (Church of the Brethren), students in the Bethany Biblical Seminary, are devoting about half of their time to work among resettlers, centering their activities chiefly in the First Church of the Brethren.

The South Congregational Church at 40th and Drexel is an example of what can be done by Caucasian pastors alone. That is a small church. Between 10% and 20% of its congregation and membership consists of resettlers.

An example of what a resettler layman can accomplish is illustrated by the Triple I Club which Mr. Kenji Nakane has built up centering in the Olivet Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Nakane took out membership at the Olivet Presbyterian Church and began to attract resettlers and people of other nationalities around them in the institute.

# announcement: Student Relocation

“ With the closing of all the WRA centers and many of the district offices, it has been felt that the STUDENT RELOCATION NEWS SHEET is no longer needed. Therefore, this will be the final issue of the Newsheet, but Student Relocation news will be published from time to time in the Pacific Citizen and The Nisei Weekender.

The Student Relocation Council plans to terminate its activities by June 30. Therefore, we would like to urge all students who desire Council service, either financial or placement, to write to write to the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council by April 30 at 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 7. ”

Pacific Citizen - 413 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah  
The Nisei Weekender - 606 West 115th Street, New York 25, N.Y.

## chicago

They now have a rather large and active group called the Triple I Club -- Inter-racial, Intercultural, International.

There are two Japanese language churches in Chicago. One is the Holiness Church meeting in the Moody Memorial Church building with a branch in the Nazarene church on Kimbark and 64th. This church has in the neighborhood of 100 members, with good attendance.

The other Japanese language church is the Japanese Church of Christ, which is closely associated with the United Ministry. It has been conducting its main activity in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, but since November, 1945, has had a South Side branch in St. James Methodist Church at 46th and Ellis. This church has increased its membership gradually during the last two years until now it is above 100. It has two pastors, Rev. Andrew Y. Oyama, a Free Methodist, and Rev. Kohel Takeda, a Presbyterian.

There are two Buddhist churches in Chicago. One is on the North Side and holds its Sunday morning worship service in the Japanese language in the Uptown Players Theater, having an attendance of around 300 or 400. It carries on social activities among their constituents. The other Buddhist church is more Americanized. They have hopes of establishing a training school for their priests in the future. Among the members are a few Caucasians with two or three Caucasian children in their Sunday School.

Definitely working out of our United Ministry Office are Rev. W. Carl Nugent (Evangelical and Reformed), Rev. George Nishimoto (Evangelical and Reformed), Miss Kayo Asai (Baptist), and Mr. Roy Smith (Methodist), Miss Ayako Morita is the office secretary, but she is more than that; she is helping very actively in the work among the Nisei.

## Future:-

We feel that our work is now entering its most important stage, and that our problem in connection with resettlers in Chicago is very similar to that of any local church in regard to the newcomers of the community. In addition to all this, we feel that we must continue to build up good-will and a more favorable public attitude. This we are doing by distribution of literature, and by bringing the Nisei before various groups throughout the city as speakers, musicians, etc. Sometime ago the War Relocation Authority took up this line of activity seriously and promoted it vigorously. Now that the Chicago office of the War Relocation Authority is being closed, this together with other of its functions is being turned over to us.

Mr. Roy Smith maintains his office of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, 77 W. Washington Street, Chicago 2, Ill. Tele: FRANKlin 2427

# "CLEVELAND: 1942 - 1946" by Beatrice Burr

progress in the model resettlement city

Late in December, 1942, even before the resettlers started to leave the center, representatives of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, the Church Federation and interested citizens met with Mr. George Rundquist of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans to discuss the organizing of a committee to help the Japanese Americans coming to Cleveland. Thus, the Cleveland Resettlement Committee goes back to the first days that the resettlers arrived in Cleveland. It was felt advisable at first for the committee to be an independent citizens committee without being formally attached to any organization, although both the Welfare Federation and the Church Federation have given active cooperation from the beginning.

Early in 1945, when it looked as if we would have many more resettlers coming to Cleveland, it was felt advisable to have a part-time executive secretary for the committee to get better acquainted with the interests and needs of the resettlers and to follow through on the plans of the committee. The Welfare Federation offered office space but did not have the money for the other expenses. Resettlers and committee members contributed over \$1,900. which carried us from April 1, 1945 to March 1, 1946.

## plan for 46

In planning for the year 1946, the Resettlement Committee and the Welfare Federation thought together along these lines: There have not been many newcomers to Cleveland in recent months; many families are together now and having accepted Cleveland as their new home, they are going about in their own way to find their place in the community; a good deal of leadership has been shown among the resettlers and this leadership should be encouraged; the committee is better organized because there was a secretary in 1945 and this seems the time for it to go back on an entirely volunteer basis with no paid secretary; the Community Fund did not go over the top this last fall and it was felt that the Japanese Americans who have always been

such a self-reliant group would not want to take money which was greatly needed by other health and welfare agencies. (Our finance drive in 1945 was made with the understanding that we would not solicit funds again from the resettlers.)

However, the Welfare Federation invited the Resettlement Committee to become an official committee of the Federation. They offered office space and telephone, and appropriated a small sum to pay for clerical service and office supplies. The present executive secretary will continue in that capacity on a volunteer basis to coordinate the work. Two additional volunteers will handle housing and employment problems. The office will thus be open every afternoon from Monday through Friday.

## sub-committees

The committee has made a thorough analysis of the work which was carried on in 1945 by the WRA and the committee, and studied the needs of the future. Responsibilities of sub-committees have been increased because the secretary is giving less time to the work.

There are five active sub-committees; housing, employment, community service, community activities, and public relations. The number of resettlers on each committee is being greatly increased and emphasis will be placed on developing more leadership among the resettler membership.

The housing situation in Cleveland is very critical, but on the whole the resettlers have not had too much difficulty in finding homes. Many would like better housing than is now available, but we hope that in time this situation can be corrected.

Employment has continued good on the whole. There have been few lay-offs. Resettlers are working in many diversified industries and are highly respected for their good work habits. The employment

( continued on page 14 )

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

BY NELSON SCHLEGEL

The Washington Committee for Americans of Japanese Ancestry, Inc., came into being in the Fall of 1944, as a result of work done among Japanese Americans by the Washington Federation of Churches since early 1943. The Washington Committee became a community organization, with Catholics and Jews participating along with Protestants in the work of welcoming evacuees.

In the Fall of 1944 the committee opened a hostel at 2311 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.: during the eighteen months it has been operating, more than 700 different persons have been given some hospitality there. The hostel is still operating, with ten to eighteen residents at all times. It serves not only as a rooming and boarding house, but also as a meeting place for Nisei and Issei. It is likely that some changes will soon be made in the management of the hostel, since it begins to appear that the need for the house is not the same as it was at the beginning.

The Washington Committee was able to secure support of the U.S.O. for a social program among evacuees. For nearly a year Saturday night parties were held in St. John's Parish House, with anywhere from two to four hundred service men and civilians in attendance. Recently, headquarters for this project were transferred to the Central Y.W.C.A., and it will continue there until such time as the national USO program is discontinued.

Financial support for some of the committee's activities was granted by the Community War Fund in 1945. Because of the successful operation of the local hostel, not all of the funds appropriated needed to be used. At the present time, efforts are being made to transfer the work of the Washington W.R.A. office to one of the agencies of the Washington Community Chest. The committee feels that such counselling problems as are likely to arise in the future can best be handled this way, and it is believed that some well prepared community agency will soon assume this responsibility.

[Continued on P. 12]

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BY GRAYCE KANEDA

With the imminent closing of the Philadelphia WRA on March 31, we now face the "transition stage". The ultimate success of this stage depends upon whether we shall reach the final stage when the Japanese Americans are no longer a special group but an integrated part of the whole community.

Philadelphia has had one of the highest percentage of family groups. In the district of 2,385 people, there are 578 families with only 375 single people. January figures show that this area has one of the lowest "back to the coast" returning rates in the country. This means that the resettlers are fairly stable and perhaps are contemplating remaining here.

Housing, which has been the perpetual bottleneck, is far from being adequately solved. Many of the families have taken domestic or farming positions to meet that problem. There is continual moving around. The University of Pennsylvania and Temple University areas lead others in the number of Japanese Americans with Germantown and International Institute sections following.

We find that practically every occupation is represented from farmer to architect. Several relocatees are teaching, however, in nursery schools, public and private schools, and universities. In many of the positions requiring highly trained personnel, or contact with the public, we find discrimination. Some of the businesses started by the evacuees include a grocery store, a soda fountain, a beauty shop, and a shoe repair shop.

There are several active Japanese American organizations in this area. The Nisei Council which was formally organized in June 1944 is most active and representative of the community. The council cooperates with other community agencies and promotes activities of special interest to resettlers, always keeping in mind the final goal of happy adjustment and total assimilation. The council has sponsored a "Community Thank You Tea", Speakers Bureau,

[Continued on P. 14]

# NEW YORK CHURCH COMMITTEE CARRIES ON Residents request it

By Helen M. Shirk

When the last relocation center, save Tule Lake, closed we assumed that the work of the New York Church Committee would be greatly reduced for many more months. However, there are many days when the staff in the office is in constant demand to meet with the callers, answer the telephone, or go out to make the necessary contacts with agencies or individuals in making an effort to give the assistance called for. The type of service has not changed greatly but during recent weeks we have been having more and more requests for solving very personal problems. Young people in search for financial aid to enable them to take special vocational courses have been given assistance through our office. When there are cases which the staff does not feel capable of solving satisfactorily, the individual is referred to a suitable individual or agency.

At present, the secretary for resettlement is making a survey of the Japanese residents of the city in an effort to become personally acquainted with them, to ascertain if they are becoming fully adjusted to life in the great metropolis, and to give any assistance that may be needed. She is meeting many people who have not known about the work of the committee; others who are eager to talk over some of the problems they have; and others who are delighted for a friendly visit.

Dr. E. T. Iglehart, the Executive Secretary, has been serving on the Greater New York Committee for Japanese Americans and it is the purpose of our committee to cooperate with this new organization in whatever plan they make for the greater and more effective service to the Japanese American residents.

He is, also, still standing sponsor for a number of Japanese residents. A considerable number, also, have been ordered deported, and are submitting appeals, and in some cases are being granted rehearings or deferment. We are in frequent correspondence with government officials, as well as being called upon for services of many kinds in behalf of the deportees.

The personal contacts with the sick, the aged, and the shut-ins, is a service which is greatly appreciated. Working with the young people in their activities, giving assistance in planning some of their programs, and many other numerous types of service open avenues of greater usefulness.

It is difficult to summarize the type of service we shall give because it has been the policy of the committee to make an effort to give satisfaction to all who come to our attention, and we continue to do this type of work.

The work of this committee will continue longer than planned because a group of outstanding residents of the city, Japanese and Japanese Americans, made a special request that our office continue as it is for the duration of the war, stating that they would underwrite the cost of the work. We are, indeed, extremely happy that the Japanese residents have found our committee meeting their needs and we propose to carry on.

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continued from page 11

## WASHINGTON, D.C.

It is believed that there are about 350 evacuees now in Washington. A great many of these folks hold government positions, and have made an excellent adjustment to life in the capital city. A number of families are here, too, and quite a few small business enterprises have already been opened by them.

The Issei among us have recently formed what they wish to call the Washington Laymen's Meeting. They will meet for worship once each month at the First Evangelical and Reformed Church.

The Washington Committee hopes soon to reorganize its board of trustees so that a number of the evacuee group residing here will have a larger part in carrying forward projects which may be of special concern to them.

# BOSTON COMMITTEE EXPANDS: *Students Counsellled*

by SHUNJI F. NISHI

With the announcement by the WRA last summer of its intention to "go out of business" in 1946, there was a gradual reorientation of the program of the Boston Hospitality Committee. Originally designed to receive resettling Japanese Americans during the early days of the resettlement program in 1943, it fulfilled a very much needed function in welcoming the newcomers and assisting the local office of the WRA in locating employment and housing. For two and a half or three years, Mr. Edward Ingraham of Cambridge was chairman and gave much appreciated leadership to the committee. The success of this committee is attested to by the number of Nisei and Issei who have made many pleasant and lasting friendships in this part of the country.

However, as the WRA prepared to close its local office, the need was felt for some more permanent group to carry some of the responsibilities heretofore assumed by the WRA. Late in 1945 and early in 1946 a series of meetings and conferences were held by the Hospitality Committee, inviting other community leaders and Nisei. Questionnaires were sent out to Nisei and Issei to determine what their needs were. The outcome of the meetings and the questionnaire was a committee with expanded functions. In close cooperation with the Council of Social Agencies, it now deals with problems of employment, housing and individual counselling.

Many interested citizens have identified themselves with the work of the committee and under the chairmanship of the Rev. Dr. Carl Heath Kopf of the Mount Vernon Congregational Church of Boston, monthly meetings are held at which time specific cases of employment or housing needs as well as more general problems are discussed and appropriate action taken.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE, the center of the activities of the Boston Committee, is located at 190 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. Tele: Kenmore 1081

The success which the committee has had in finding suitable employment for Nisei has been encouraging.

The Nisei are coming to know of the expanded work of the committee and are coming to make their needs known through the staff person appointed by the Council of Social Agencies to work on this program.

The outstanding need for the future, (exclusive of adequate housing) is proper counselling with respect to employment opportunities for prospective college graduates. An unusually high proportion of the Nisei population in the Boston area are college students. Many committee members feel that unless adequate employment opportunities are opened up in specialized fields, these people will leave the area. In order to face this situation, plans are now being laid off gathering together as many students as will respond so that the students may come to know the committee and help to face the future insofar as employment in different fields is concerned. It is hoped that this will lay the necessary groundwork for further occasions for individual counselling.

Late in the summer of 1943, the Boston Nisei Hospitality Committee was organized with the help of interested people and ever since its inception has been sponsoring frequent social events for Nisei and their friends. Within the last few months it has widened its scope of activities to include lecture-discussions. It has also added a Vesper sub-committee which arranges occasional afternoon or evening services or worship, either by itself or in conjunction with other groups.

The willingness of interested individuals, both Nisei and non-Nisei, to assume responsibility and leadership in their common venture of seeking a satisfactory and permanent establishment of Japanese Americans in New England has been very heartening. There is every reason to believe that the committee will gain in success as it gains in experience until finally that day arrives when it will no longer be necessary for it to exist. We all look forward eagerly to that day.

## KIDO - continued from page 5

Indemnification for the losses suffered by the evacuees is being discussed by many friends. In what shape or form this will be accomplished remains to be seen. Some of the Congressmen from the West Coast have stated on the floor of Congress that as long as they hold office, the evacuees will not receive a penny. Various surveys have been attempted to appraise the damages but we have not seen any reliable figures. In the early stages of the evacuation from the West Coast, one estimate stated that \$400,000,000. was the approximate losses sustained by the persons of Japanese ancestry. Losses of real property through fore-

closure of mortgages, dumping of personal property, stolen and damaged goods stored privately, and various other types of losses have accumulated.

There is no doubt about the losses sustained. The innocent victims are the evacuees who were compelled to leave their homes and property on grounds of "military necessity". Inasmuch as the government has been the instrument through whose actions the losses were caused, it is considered logical and fair to have that indemnification considered.

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Japanese American Citizens League  
413 Beason Bldg, Salt Lake City, Utah

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## PHILADELPHIA - Cont. from page 11

Hospitality Committee, Issei Committee and drives for the Community Fund and the Red Cross. Along with the Nisei Council, the Nisei Teen-Age Club makes the International Institute its headquarters. The Issei Christian Church meets at Fellowship House every Sunday with the four ministers alternating in delivering the sermon. The Nisei Christian Fellowship has its office in the Professional Building and meets each Sunday at the West Philadelphia Bible Presbyterian Church. The Young Busseis have recently organized and meet every other Sunday at the International House. There are also two Nisei basketball teams, Golden Bears, and Gaels.

The Committee on Japanese Americans was formed under the Council of Social Agencies. This committee has representatives of social agencies, education, state employment offices, Labor, management, and the public. The committee meets once a month to discuss developments within the community and the needs of the resettlers. Through the work of this committee and the International Institute for the benefit of the resettlers, its staff includes a group worker, a community worker, and the case worker. This office consists of two rooms for the use of resettlers. There is also a library of 400 Japanese books.

Until the final stage of resettlement is reached, the cooperation of individuals, agencies, organizations, and churches is necessary. We hope that we shall be able

## CLEVELAND - Cont. from page 10

committee is working on the question of opening new employment opportunities, especially in fields where no resettlers have been working.

The community service sub-committee, made up of representatives of the major health and welfare agencies, has paved the way for acceptance of the resettlers by all Cleveland agencies. A pamphlet indicating the resources available is being mailed to all resettlers.

Our major problem is integration from the point of view of leisure time activities. Clevelanders are very cordial to the resettlers and would welcome them to any kind of event. Our difficulty lies in getting the resettlers to take the initial steps which would eventually make them a part of any activity in which they are interested. There are now seven or eight Nisei or Issei organizations with varied purposes. Some are more progressive than others in opening their meetings or parties to all racial groups. The Coordinating Council, which is composed of representatives of all Japanese American organizations, is working with the community activities sub-committee on this phase of integration. We believe that progress is being made.

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to close the last chapter to the latest "Philadelphia Story" with the satisfying feeling of a job well done.

## COMMITTEE ON WAR SERVICES

By James Sugioka

Beginning with the days of the evacuation of persons of Japanese descent from the west coast in 1942, through the time they spent in Relocation Centers, and on into the period of resettlement, the Disciples of Christ have done their best to keep in contact with those of their members who were affected by the evacuation. Moreover, through the Division of Home Missions and the Committee on War Services of the United Christian Missionary Society, our communion has also provided wholehearted support to interdenominational efforts, such as those carried on by the Home Missions Council of North America, the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council and other similar organizations.

The entire brotherhood program in regard to persons of Japanese descent has been in accordance with the outlook of the major religious denominations in America--to work toward their integration as rapidly as possible into the churches already established throughout the country, rather than to emphasize a segregated program of religious life for them. Special religious services are provided for those of the older generation who do not understand the English language well, but every effort has been made to encourage those who have no language difficulty to attend the Caucasian churches in whatever community they may have settled.

Our communion has provided scholarships to twenty-three of its own college students of Japanese descent, thus enabling them to continue their education which was interrupted by the evacuation. These students are now attending colleges and universities scattered throughout the country from Denver to New York City and are preparing themselves to fill useful positions in which they can make a contribution to the life of America.

Four special field workers have been appointed to serve Japanese Americans in areas where help was most necessary.

One worker served for some time in the Poston Relocation Center and is now carrying on work independently in Cleveland.

In the state of Colorado, a full-time minister is working in an area where many persons of Japanese descent have settled. His task has been to serve the spiritual needs of those who have difficulty with the English language as well as to encourage the attendance of those who are not so handicapped at our existing Caucasian Churches.

In Southern California, a full-time minister is serving those who are returning to their former homes in that area. Our communion is also planning to place a full-time Caucasian worker in Southern California to help integration into the existing churches.

Our worker was appointed to full-time service with the Committee on War Services of the United Christian Missionary Society, with responsibility for visiting the Relocation Centers and aiding in resettlement, as well as for public relations work with Caucasian churches and other community groups throughout the country. Some twenty-five states in all have been covered by our field workers, besides the work done in the Relocation Centers.

With the recent acceleration in the resettlement program because of the plan to close the Relocation Centers by the end of 1945, the Disciples of Christ have extended aid to hostels in various parts of the country, which provide temporary housing for those leaving the Relocation Centers. Further, a special loan fund is being provided to aid those who may be absolutely destitute upon their return to their former homes on the west coast.

Thus throughout the period of resettlement, the Disciples of Christ have tried to promote a flexible program to meet the needs of their brethren of Japanese descent. We are confident of the continued support of Disciples throughout the country until the problems of resettlement are solved.

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

A STATEMENT by MARK A. DAWBER, Secretary

"On December 31, 1945, the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans of the Home Missions Council was terminated and its activities were assigned to two agencies; the Federal Council of Churches would assume responsibility for all matters involving social action and race relations, and that the Home Missions Council would be the national clearing house in all matters appertaining to the church and religious life of the Japanese Americans.

The Administrative Committee for Japanese Work of the Home Missions Council is made up of representatives of the national mission boards who are responsible for administering the missionary work among Japanese Americans, and further information may be secured from, or communications regarding these interests may be addressed to, Dr. George A. Wieland, Chairman, or Mark A. Dawber, Secretary, at 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The Home Missions Council desires to render every possible service to the Japanese Americans in the matter of their religious life and future church relationships, in this period in which drastic changes are taking place. The committee is especially concerned that as far as possible, the Japanese Americans be absorbed into Caucasian churches, and that, where this is impossible, Japanese churches be established on an interdenominational basis or the area be assigned to some one denomination which will agree to serve the area on a broad basis of inclusive church relations. The Home Missions Council desires to hear from anyone interested and will give whatever further information is desired relative to the foregoing statement."

Continued from Page 1.

contradiction of views, the reader will perceive the full extent of the remaining problem. What one does not say, but is said by another, constitutes part of the problem faced. The core of it all is found, of course, in the imminent leaving of the WRA before many consider the job completed. But the WRA is not the issue. The basic issue is the same today as it was in 1942 and long before that: when will man be free from man's inhumanity to man?

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The Resettlement Bulletin ends its brief career of three years with this issue. Thank you all for your patience, support, and cooperation. For more information on Japanese Americans, we suggest that you subscribe to Nisei publications. (For their addresses, turn to page 9)

What various groups are doing is clear from the reports in this issue. The Home Missions Council of North America has a statement by Dr. Mark A. Dawber. The National Social Welfare Assembly, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. has a committee on Japanese Americans, with Miss Esther Briesemeister of the National Board of Y.W.C.A. as chairman.

**beyond prejudice:** A Story of the Church and Japanese Americans

by Toru Matsumoto

Published by Missionary Education Movement  
156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N.Y.

Cloth cover \$1.25

Paper cover .75

Final Issue  
RESETTLEMENT BULLETIN

Published by  
Home Missions Council of N.A.  
297 Fourth Avenue  
New York 10, N.Y.

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