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1942 - 1943

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COLORADO RIVER  
WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

SEP 9 1942

PARKER ARIZONA

COLORADO RIVER  
WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

SEP 9 1942

PARKER ARIZONA

Los Angeles ,  
Sept. 5th. 1942

Mr. Wade Head  
Project Director- War Relocation Authority  
Whitcomb Hotel  
San Francisco , Calif.

Dear Sir :

We control several thousand acres of good farm land in Colorado and also in Montana and are not able to secure sufficient white help to plant and harvest the crops, to supply the farm produce so vitally needed in these times ; at <sup>this</sup> time we have contact with several Japanese families now in concentration camps at Santa Anita and Poston who are experienced farmers and who desire to farm the land if it is at all possible to get permission to leave the concentration camps.

The Japanese desire to lease the land for the duration of the War and are willing to do this under any desired Governmental regulations, even to permanent confinement on the farms if deemed necessary, all we want is to be able to raise farm produce so necessary at this time and the Japanese will agree to plant the large acreage and sell under any Governmental control.

Please bear with us when we say that for several reasons the so called hiring of Japanese to work on the farms at prevailing wages during the harvest season and then return to the concentration camps at end of season does not produce the best results to use such labor , this has on a small scale been done we understand but would not produce greatest efficiency and not practical on our large acreage , as follows ; makes difficult railroad transportation and costs, to have the proper incentive the Japanese must be the farmer owner of the crops , is needed on the land the year around to cultivate, care for the growing crops and harvest and prepare for the markets . This can best be done under a lease arrangement . We are prepared to provide the necessary housing , our lands are under good irrigation systems , land is fertile, and with the consent of the Government hundreds of car loads of needed farm produce can be grown. In addition the Government saves the large expense of taking care of the Japanese for on the large farm they would be self supporting.

I was prompted to write you because of the inclosed clipping, please advise what can be done and best method to proceed to get permission to get the release of Japanese who desire to lease and operate a garden acreage either in Colorado or Montana.

3305 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif.

Yours truly

J.E. Thomas

## Japanese

30 Released, Appear  
In Orange County

By Associated Press

SANTA ANA, Sept. 3.—Sheriff Jesse Elliott said today approximately 30 Japanese, released from government-operated centers under permit from the War Relocation Authority, had appeared in Orange county.

He said he had no knowledge of such permits. Included in the group were Japanese women who are wives of white men.

The permits, he reported, were signed by W. Wade Head, project director of the War Relocation Authority in San Francisco.



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COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
POSTON, ARIZONA

AIR MAIL

January 9, 1943

Mr. W. B. Greenwood, Finance Officer  
Office of Indian Affairs  
Merchandise Mart  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Greenwood:

In accordance with your request for a revision of our budget needs for the second quarter of this fiscal year, there is attached hereto a statement indicating a revision in the total of the estimate for the second quarter. This revision has been brought about due to the fact that the estimate submitted on December 5 was insufficient to meet actual requirements. The situation has been shown on the statement by indicating the total estimate by objective classes and by activities for the second quarter underneath the totals for which has been shown the totals submitted in our estimate of December 5.

The net difference, increase or decrease, has then been shown in arriving at the total revised budget for the second quarter. Subtracting, then, the unobligated balances remaining at the expiration of the first quarter, or September 30, we have arrived at our actual needs under each objective class for the period ending December 31, 1942, a total of \$1,097,382.

No attempt has been made to revise the second quarter estimate in detail inasmuch as the second quarter has already expired. It occurred to me that you would be able to present our request with this information without going into very much additional detail.

It is of course a very urgent matter that immediate action be taken to allot this money to us due to the fact that we are fast depleting our cash balance. I believe if we could receive the allotment and effect the transfer of cash for a like amount to be available for actual disbursement purposes by February 1, we would be able to meet all of our obligations on time. We have been engaged, however, in a reorganization of the Fiscal and Procurement Divisions and are fast arriving at the point where we will be able to process with a great deal more efficiency and speed all types of disbursement vouchers. We hope to arrive at a point where it will be possible to effect payment of an obligation within ten days after receipt of the materials or a properly certified invoice. This means that our need for cash will closely follow our need for the allotment.

We are still working on a little revision before submitting the estimate for the clothing allowances and public assistance grants. This information will be air mailed to you early next week. It is hoped that you

PROJECT FILE



will be able to proceed to have this money allotted to us and the cash advanced at the very earliest possible date.

In this connection I would like to call your attention to the fact that early in December we deposited \$217,000 to the credit of the Fund 142/35997, having made arrangements with the Disbursing Officer to air mail the Certificate of Deposit, which as I recall should have been received not later than December 15 in your Office and the Treasury Department. We still have no information that this money has been placed to our credit and the situation is becoming critical since we have creditors who are continually inquiring about the status of their account, and in fact are becoming quite impatient. Anything that you can do to hasten this will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Empie  
Chief Administrative Officer

Enclosure  
AVE:MN



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

March 10, 1943

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona

Mr. John H. Province  
Barr Building  
Washington, D. C.

*Mr Province*

Dear Mr. Province:

At the suggestion of Miss Nell Findley, I enclose the minutes of two meetings recently held to consider the development of procedures to assist evacuees in preparing to meet their obligations as employees after leaving Poston. Also a copy of minutes of a committee appointed by Miss Findley for continuous action along these lines.

*Enclosure*  
*Stifford*

SLJ:an  
Enclosure 2

Sincerely,

*Sally Lucas Jean*

Sally Lucas Jean  
Health Education Consultant







Poston Arizona  
March 4, 1943

M I N U T E S  
COMMUNITY SERVICE

At the request of Miss Findley a group met to afford an opportunity for Miss Esther Briesemeister, a Y.W.C.A. representative, to share with us her experiences regarding evacuees who are now located in the middle west.

Present: Miss Findley, Dr. Pressman, Dr. Cary, Dr. Balderston, Mr. Henderson, Miss Vickers, Miss Cushman, Miss Butler, Miss Jean.

Miss Briesemeister reported on contacts with young Japanese Americans in Chicago, Denver, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Salt Lake City, as well as reports she has received from those in other cities. She had many favorable comments to make as well as unfavorable ones.

In Denver, housing shortage necessitated evacuees living in property that had been condemned. Fresh paint soon appeared on fences, door and window frames and other indications of improving property. Now properly kept habitations mark Japanese American occupation.

A number of reports from farmers have been to the effect that the evacuees demanded bathing facilities when working on farms. There is a tendency for the young people to live within their income though a few have distinguished themselves by making money quickly and spending it recklessly.

From Buffalo have come reports to the effect that there are evacuee opportunities for workers and that there are splendid opportunities for their services there, especially as councilors of Y.W.C.A. summer camps--Buffalo is in the Eastern defense and has been somewhat restricted.

In Cleveland the WRA hoped not to handle household employment--placement--but wanted to do placement on higher levels. One of the newspapers hearing that the WRA regional office had been established for the employment of evacuees unfortunately insisted upon a story before the set up for employment was established. Some of the huge nurseries there--trees, shrubs, etc.--applied for workers. Chicago and Minneapolis have the larger groups. From the former city came the report that though a group of workers in a jewelry store had proved entirely satisfactory, several gave up their jobs after a four months' period without making any explanation to their employer. Dr. Cary suggested that this procedure is not considered unethical of the Japanese Americans as they are usually diffident in stating their complaints to the individual responsible. Another manufacturer who had heard good reports of their work and planned to offer employment to a similar group abandoned the plan feeling that the danger of a large turnover was too great to warrant employing Japanese Americans.



Miss Briesemeister believes that the employee is inclined to measure the work on the outside by previous employment standards in the Centers.

Case work is being done in an effort to adjust a shifting of positions.

The employees frequently do not report change of address or of employment to WRA offices.

Some women as well as men have represented themselves as good household workers and demand the wage of skilled workers --\$60 or \$70 a month--but were found without proper experience or ability to warrant their demand for any such wage. The result has been that there is not as much effort of employers of domestic service, to secure evacuee girls. In Minneapolis, Indian girls are greatly in demand and are placed easily through volunteer service.

The chick sexers are inclined to wear beards and long hair to identify themselves. Their work is of a transient nature just as it was when they were at home on the coast. Most of them are single. Some of the group have brought women with them and started houses of prostitution.

There is no doubt that the evacuees are most readily absorbed in large cities. The group from Minidoka because they live near Twin Falls, Idaho and are allowed to go in and out from the Center, adjust to regular employment more satisfactorily than others.

The dean of the University of Nebraska reports that when a dance was given for both evacuees and Caucasians, the boys selected Caucasian girls to escort rather than the Nisei which caused resentment.

Colorado General Hospital in Denver employs evacuee nurses from California and an evacuee dietitian was accepted back in California for work with great cordiality.

The letters written by evacuees requesting positions are not of a satisfactory nature, thus minimizing the possibility of securing employment.

A study is now being made by the Y.W.C.A. in Denver, of approximately 100 unmarried women, to ascertain the nature of their problems.

Those in Denver and Salt Lake have found difficulty in securing homes and some felt that they were being discriminated against because of their race but the truth of the matter is that there is a housing shortage which makes it impossible for the cities to take care of the population, regardless of race. In Denver there



is inadequate medical care furnished the evacuees. There are many fears expressed in the Centers--fear that food will not be available to them as well as housing and medical care, due doubtless to the sense of insecurity.

One of the difficulties in relation to the employment of evacuees as office workers is: english construction not functioning. There is, therefore, need for greater ability to take dictation in terms of office work. There is a distinct interest in improving dictation and the evacuees receive a high rating. in tests but show they have not had sufficient experience in office routines and regular dictation.

Miss Briesemeister stated that on the whole resettlement had been very satisfactory but that the above mentioned problems were cited in an effort to have the Poston administrative group aware of them.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

That: A definite effort be made toward the establishment of a Center in each locality where evacuee workers may turn for guidance and recreational opportunities. Such centers to be in close touch with the leave office here.

Some cities have a center for evacuees but there is a distinct need for a set up which will assure closer contact with the Relocation Center from which the evacuee has come.

That: Though the evacuees prove more efficient than other workers some leave their jobs in an unethical fashion making a most unsatisfactory impression.

That: An effort be made to furnish more experience to office workers along the lines indicated and that each employer furnish at certain intervals a statement as to the work of each employee.

That: All who apply for clearance papers be furnished definite guidance regarding the conditions to be faced on the outside and that their attention be called particularly to ethical conduct on the part of the employee.

That: The young people receive instruction as to the type of letter to be written when they endeavor to secure employment.



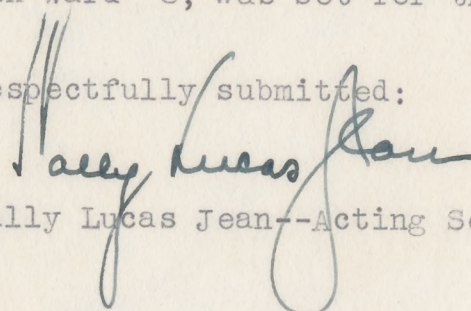
A committee was appointed by Miss Findley composed of:

Miss Findley--Community Service  
Mr. Henderson--Leave Office  
Miss Ataloe--Leave Office  
Miss Cushman--Schools  
Dr. Balderston--Adult Education  
Miss Vickers--Hospital  
Miss Jean--Health Education

Miss Briesemeister was asked to meet with  
this committee.

Tuesday, March 9, 4:00 p.m. in Ward '8, was set for the  
first meeting.

Respectfully submitted:

  
Sally Lucas Jean--Acting Secretary



Poston, Arizona  
March 9, 1943

#### GUIDANCE COMMITTEE

Minutes of the Committee on methods to prepare evacuees for various occupations after leaving Poston.

Present: Dr. Balderston, Miss Cushman, Miss Briesemeister,  
Miss Findley, Miss Vickers, Dr. Powell, Miss Jean--Chairman

Absent:: Miss Ataloe and Mr. Henderson

After the minutes of the March 4 group meeting were discussed, the following views were expressed.

It is advisable that an effort be made to furnish each individual before leaving the project with the name and address of an organization or individual in the place to which they are going. This will involve the organization of a plan whereby letters will announce the arrival of each evacuee.

Appointed personnel to be solicited as to contacts in various cities.

Volunteer service to be sought in Poston to organize an arrangement to furnish advice to the evacuees desiring specific assistance. Miss Findley agreed to explore the possibilities of securing the service of a suitable person.

Dr. Powell of the Adult Education Department agreed to assume the responsibility for preparing a Handbook for evacuees who are preparing to leave Poston. This to include statements on ethical behavior of employees, a form letter of application, the approximate amount of money the individual should have upon arrival at their destination, type of clothes needed, etc. etc.

Miss Cushman agreed to investigate the possibility of the printing of such a publication which, it is believed, can be handled on a small press available in Camp #2.

It was deemed advisable to post in prominent places--guidance in the preparation of application letters.



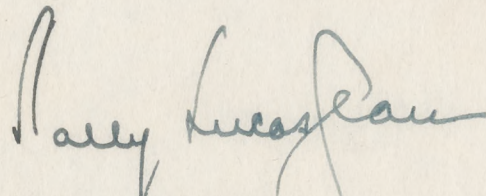
To stimulate Poston employers to encourage and develop the abilities of evacuee employees, it was decided to furnish a rating sheet to employers for each of the fields of service; each employer then to be required to evaluate the work of the employee at stated intervals. Promptness, neatness, regularity, discretion, reliability, etc., as well as specific standards for the work the employee is doing, were suggested for inclusion in rating sheets.

It was deemed advisable to request that a directive be issued from Mr. Head's office to this effect.

As young evacuee women are much interested to join the WAACs, it was recommended that a statement be sent to the WAACs requesting that a plan be organized at once for the recruiting of girls at Poston.

It was stated that a thousand workers for sugar beets had been requested.

Each of the projects listed are to be reported upon Tuesday, March 16, and such action as proves practicable put into effect immediately.



Sally Lucas Jean  
Health Education Consultant  
Chairman--Guidance Committee



Colorado River War Relocation Project  
Poston, Arizona

April 17, 1943

*Leave  
Dep Station*

MEMO TO: John Hunter

FROM: Giles L. Zimmerman  
Chief, Employment Division

SUBJECT: Functions of the Departure Station

Pursuant to Project Leave Instruction No. 1 (Revised) of which a copy is attached, the following functions shall be carried on by the project Departure Station:

1. Permits. All permits will be forwarded to the Departure Station upon their completion by the Photo Studio and Fingerprinting Department. The Departure Station manager will be responsible for securing the impression of the WRA seal upon all permits. (At the present time Mr. Gelvin has the seal and arrangements will be made where you may secure the seal for impression purposes.)

Permits shall not be issued unless the individual presents a property clearance slip and a physical examination clearance. These shall be retained by the Departure Station and then forwarded to the project leave office files.

2. Ration Books. All ration books written at the project ration office for departing individuals will be forwarded to the Departure Station for distribution at the same time as the permit is issued. No ration books may be issued to individuals who have not qualified themselves for permits as stated in 1., above.
3. Hours. Until further notice the Departure Station shall be open for departures alone, between the hours of 4:30 A.M. and 8:30 P.M. daily.
4. Baggage. Baggage to be transported from the project by privately owned vehicles will be brought to the Departure Station by project trucks and held there until the privately owned vehicle picks it up.
5. Freight Assistance. As heretofore, the function of freight assistance shall be carried on by your office.
6. Departure Advices. Will be forwarded to Departure Station until departure and then forwarded to Population Bureau.

Attached hereto are authorized signatures of Internal Security Inspectors and copies of the property clearance receipt and physical examination sheet.

cc: Nossoff ✓  
Drennen  
Files

GILES L. ZIMMERMAN  
Chief, Employment Division



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

April 24, 1943

MEMORANDUM

To: H. Rex Lee and Harold S. Choate

Subject: Indefinite leave applications for persons  
on group work leave.

There will be sent to you within the next few days 1,000 copies of Form WRA 126 (revised) to be used in taking leave clearance applications from persons on group work leave who were out of the relocation centers on group work leave when the recent general leave registration was taking place and who have not already applied for leave clearance at the project or through one of your staff.

Four copies of the application should be taken and sent to the relocation center from which the evacuee came. The center will in turn forward the applications to this office. In the few remaining cases of persons on group work leave from assembly centers who have not already applied for leave clearance, copies of Form WRA 26 will also need to be made out and sent to the projects with the copies of 126 (revised).

For aliens, the following question should be substituted for question 28 on Form 126 (revised):

"Will you swear to abide by the laws of the United States and to take no action which would in any way interfere with the war effort of the United States?"

There will also be sent to you 1,500 copies of Form WRA 130, Application for Indefinite Leave. Two copies of this form should be sent to the project from which the evacuee came with copies of an offer of employment or a statement from you that the applicant is employed or has other means of support. The project director may then issue the indefinite leave under the Authority of Supplement 7 of Administrative Instruction No. 22 (revised) if the applicant has leave clearance, or meets the conditions established in Supplement 9 to Administrative Instruction No. 22 (revised).

This memorandum should be read in connection with the Director's memorandum of April 15, 1943 to Project Directors on



the subject of "Indefinite leave applications for persons who were outside relocation centers at the time of the general leave registration." In other words, if the evacuee on group work leave has previously applied for leave clearance somewhere on some authorized form, only the application for indefinite leave (Form WRA 130) need be taken. If the evacuee on group work leave has not previously applied for leave clearance on some authorized form, it will be necessary to have copies of both WRA 126 (revised) and Form WRA 130 filled out and sent to the projects.

signed: Robert W. Frase  
Acting

Thomas W. Holland  
Chief, Employment Division

cc Project Directors



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona

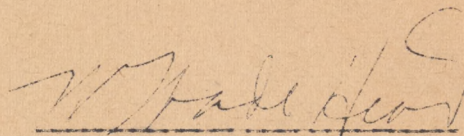
April 26, 1943

TO: ALL EVACUEES AND ESCORTS

Until further notice Parker business area is closed to all evacuees in accordance with quarantine regulations.

Under no conditions should evacuees enter restaurants nor the shopping district.

Evacuees leaving Parker by train or car will remain at the station or loading zones until time of departure either to Poston or other destination.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. Wade Head", is written over a horizontal line.

W. WADE HEAD  
Project Director



Mr. Edward Nossoff ✓

April 26, 1943

Placement

MEMO TO: Department Heads, Employment and Leave Offices  
of Unit One, Two, Three

FROM: Giles L. Zimmerman, Chief, Employment Division

SUBJECT: Evacuees communicating with local offices of the  
United States Employment Service about employment  
opportunities.

For your information the following is a copy of a  
memorandum from Washington received April 14, 1943.

"We have learned through our relocation field staff that  
a good many evacuees in relocation centers are writing or  
telegraphing local offices of the United States Employment  
Service in various midwestern cities asking whether there  
are employment openings in various specific lines of work.  
We are advised by the United States Employment Service that  
their local offices cannot handle such inquiries. It is  
suggested that you advise evacuees of this fact and ask them  
to send such inquiries to the relocation officers of this  
Authority.

There is in process, however, a cooperative arrangement  
with the United States Employment Service under which local  
offices of that Service will refer interested employers directly  
to the relocation centers. Copies of this cooperative procedure  
will be sent to you within a week or two."

/s/ E. M. Rowalt  
Acting Director

Giles L. Zimmerman  
GILES L. ZIMMERMAN, Chief ps.  
Employment Division

GLZ:GO



Edward Nossoff ✓

Leave

April 26, 1943

MEMO TO: Department Heads, Employment and Leave Offices  
of Unit 1, 2, 3

FROM: Giles L. Zimmerman, Chief, Employment Division

SUBJECT: Interpretation of Section III of Adm. Instruction No. 22.

For your information the following is a copy of a letter from Washington dated April 13, 1943.

"This is in reply to your letter of April 1, regarding the interpretation of Section III of Administrative Instruction No. 22 that outlines the policy for granting of seasonal work leave.

In general, it is our belief that persons leaving the centers for what appears to be 'at least nine months' work should be granted indefinite leaves rather than seasonal work leaves, and that is the reason that the seven months' provision was inserted in these instructions. Workers on seasonal leave who still have unfinished work at the close of the period may, of course, receive an extension for such leave or be granted indefinite leave at that time.

However, as the policy of granting leaves evolves, we are finding it more and more desirable to place the emphasis on the indefinite leave and are relying less on the seasonal work leave. As a matter of fact, for awhile there was serious consideration given to the elimination of the seasonal leave this year. Supplement 8 of Administrative Instruction No. 22 was finally issued primarily as temporary arrangement whereby workers could accept employment without undue delay. Now with the greater authority granted to project directors under recent administrative instruction the necessity for using seasonal work leave diminishes.

Your letter indicates that a large number of people will be leaving soon for work in the beet fields. We are happy to know that the initial recruiting is developing satisfactorily. We hope that it will gain a momentum during the coming months."

Giles L. Zimmerman  
GILES L. ZIMMERMAN, Chief  
Employment Division

GLZ:GO



Edward Nossoff ✓

April 26, 1943

Leave

MEMO TO: Department heads, Employment and Leave Offices  
of Unit 1, 2, 3

FROM: Giles L. Zimmerman, Chief, Employment Division

SUBJECT: Indefinite leave applications for persons who were  
outside relocation centers at the time of the general  
leave registration.

For your information the following is a copy of a  
memorandum from Washington received April 15, 1943.

"We have heard from one of our relocation supervisors that several project directors have understood that WRA Form 126 (revised) or Selective Service Form 304A must be filled out by all evacuees who were out of relocation centers on group work leave during the general leave registration in February and March, and who now wish to apply for indefinite leave. This understanding is not entirely correct.

1. If an evacuee on group work leave at the time of the registration, filed an application on Form WRA 71, Form WRA 126, or Form WRA 126 (revised) before leaving a project, these forms should be submitted to the Washington office and the Washington office will advise you on granting the indefinite leave or the leave clearance. It will not be necessary for these individuals to fill out any new forms.

2. If evacuees on group work leave at the time of the general leave registration have filed Forms WRA 71, or WRA 126, with a relocation officer (formerly employment investigator) and these forms have been relayed by the project director to Washington, the Washington office will act on these forms.

3. Only if persons on group work leave at the time of the general leave registration have never filed Form WRA 71 or WRA 126, will it be necessary for them to file a Form WRA 126 (revised) with a relocation officer at this time, for transmission to Washington through the projects. Form WRA 126 (revised), with the alternative question 28 for aliens, should be used for all these cases regardless of sex or citizenship. Form DSS 304A will not be used for male citizens in this category."

/s/ E. M. Rowalt  
Acting Director

Giles L. Zimmerman  
GILES L. ZIMMERMAN, Chief *ds*  
Employment Division

GLZ:GO



DUTIES OF PLACEMENT OFFICER

April 27, 1943

1 To check incoming offers of employment from field relocation officers; *using WPA/20*  
2 to follow up each job offer to its acceptance or rejection; to maintain  
correspondence with employers and relocation officers notifying them of  
action upon offers of employment; 3 to maintain an up to date occupational file  
of all evacuees residing at the relocation center; 4 to use the occupational  
file to select individuals qualified for the offers of employment received  
from the relocation officer; 5 to conduct necessary interviews with evacuees  
and to encourage them to accept suitable relocation offers; ~~to maintain~~  
6 correspondence files and a record of acceptances and rejections and reasons  
for rejections; 7 to submit reports to the Chief of the Employment Division  
regarding the progress of the placement operations; ~~to devise plans and~~  
~~programs for placement under the supervision of the Chief of the Employment~~  
~~Division;~~ 8 to supervise the work of evacuee personnel and ~~maintain~~ secure  
an adequate amount of cooperation from the evacuee personnel to carry out  
the aforementioned duties; 9 to cooperate with other members of the Employment  
office staff in securing the relocation of the evacuee residents.

Edward E. Riddle

1021 W. 6th St., L.A.

MU 4252



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

Poston, Arizona

April 22, 1943

*Leave*  
*Mr. Bowen off*

MEMO TO:

Mr. Shepard  
Mr. Espie  
Mr. Taylor  
Miss Ataloua

Mr. T. Hata  
Miss Kinoto  
Unit Deployment Managers, 1, 2 & 3  
Attention: Leave Officers

FROM:

Oiles L. Zimmerman, Chief, Employment Division

SUBJECT:

Application for Financial Assistance

We now have the corrected figures for the railroad trip from Parker, Arizona to Chicago, Illinois. These figures were given to us by Mr. Bowen of the AT&S Railroad and are as follows:

Via WICKENBURG:	
Fare	\$42.20
Tax	<u>4.22</u>
Total	47.02

Via CADIZ:	
Fare	\$43.45
Tax	<u>4.35</u>
Total	\$47.80

Since there is a difference of \$2.22 when you take into consideration the number of days enroute, it would be necessary to justify to the Fiscal Department the expense of either trip and why a certain route was selected. Since the cheapest route is now through Cadiz and since this is the most convenient route, I fully expect the bulk of the travel to be this way. However, when we are definitely unable to obtain the necessary military permit or time does not permit us to obtain this permit, it will then be necessary to send a person via Wickenburg, but be sure and note this on the Application for Financial Assistance so that the Fiscal Department will have a justification for paying the additional money. It is most important that this suggestion be followed and that a complete explanation is made as government regulations require that we take the most direct and cheapest route.

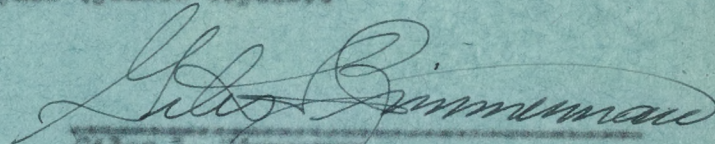
As we put this plan into operation, Mr. Shepard now finds that he must have an original and three copies of the Application for Financial Assistance. Since the Leave Department should also have a copy of this Application, it will be necessary for the unit leave office to prepare an original and four copies to meet the requirements.

It is also necessary that the unit leave office signify which applicant is waiting for his money before leaving or which applicant is leaving immediately pending future payment. To handle this satisfactorily, on the applications of those persons wishing to have money sent to them at a later



date, it will be necessary to place the forwarding address of the individual in the upper left corner of the face of the application just opposite the place for the applicant's signature and his Poston address. Any form that does not have this forwarding address on it, the Project Office will assume that said person is waiting for the financial grant before leaving the Project and process it accordingly. If a person is unable to give you his forwarding address and does not wish to wait for his money, do not accept the Application until such a forwarding address is available.

**SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PROJECT LEAVE OFFICE.** When you prepare the Voucher for Public Assistance Grant, WPA Form No. 77, it will be necessary to place the applicant's forwarding address in the right hand column opposite the name of the individual and the amount of his grant for persons who want this money sent to them. Be sure this address is the exact one as the check will be mailed from the Los Angeles office of the Treasury Department directly to the applicant and the address will be taken from the Voucher for Public Assistance Grant. If the person is waiting on the project, leave this space blank so that the applicant may sign his name as receipt for the money granted. When you make up the Voucher for Public Assistance Grant and you do not have sufficient space on the original voucher, and it is necessary to prepare a continuation voucher, the continuation voucher should be made up as follows: 1 original (white copy), 3 carbon copies (yellow copies).

  
Giles L. Zimmerman  
Chief, Employment Division

GIL:mf



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona  
April 29, 1943

Placement

MEMO TO: Unit Employment Offices, Units 1, 2 & 3  
Mr. E. Nossoff, Sr. Adm. Asst. ✓  
Mr. R. Drennen, Leave Officer

FROM: Giles L. Zimmerman, Chief, Employment Division

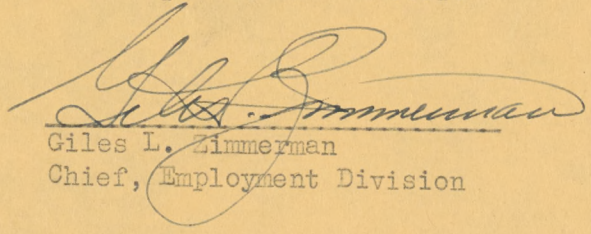
SUBJECT: Pilots' and aircraft mechanics' certificates held by evacuees.

On April 19 we received the following instructions from Mr. E. M. Rowalt, Acting Director:

"Until very recently the Civil Aeronautics Administration has been cancelling pilots' and aircraft mechanics' certificates of all American citizens of Japanese ancestry. It has now been determined that these cases will be reviewed individually and decided on their individual merits. The holders of these certificates will probably be contacted by the Civil Aeronautics Administration before long, but it may expedite the process somewhat if we have a list of these men, the certificates they hold or have held and their numbers, and the date on which the certificates were cancelled if they have been cancelled. These lists should be made out in triplicate and addressed to the attention of the Chief of the Employment Division."

Please check your files and see if you can prepare a list of persons thus qualified. When this list is completed, please send it to me so that I can compile this list, and forward it to Mr. Holland, Chief of the Employment Division. I would like to have this list as soon as it is possible for you to prepare it.

We are publicizing this instruction and requesting that persons who are thus qualified contact their unit employment office so that we may further verify their records. For the time being, please advise these individuals that we cannot anticipate how soon action will take place but we will do everything within our power to expedite this matter.

  
Giles L. Zimmerman  
Chief, Employment Division

GLZ:mf



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

Poston, Arizona

MEMO TO: Department Heads within the  
Project Employment Division

FROM: Giles L. Zimmerman  
Chief, Employment Division

By special request of Mr. W. Wade Head the quarantine affecting Parker, Phoenix, and Gila has been extended until further notice. Please keep present regulations and restrictions in effect and encourage everyone to obey these regulations.

Giles L. Zimmerman  
Chief, Employment Division

GLZ:mf



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Washington

May 8, 1943

To: Project Directors

Subject: Issuance of indefinite leave to evacuees to go to specified localities on request of relocation officers prior to definite job offer

We have been advised by some of the relocation supervisors that it would be possible for them to assist more evacuees to find jobs in their areas if the evacuees were on hand in the community and were available for personal interviews with prospective employers. These relocation supervisors have suggested that an additional number of evacuees be allowed to come into their areas prior to the securing of a definite job and, with the assistance of the relocation staff, to get placed after arrival.

We are aiming to make our relocation procedures as simple and flexible as possible and the step suggested appears to be an advance in that direction. It would permit additional evacuees to leave the projects with reasonable assurance of securing employment because of the definite concern which the relocation staff would have in the placement of these evacuees upon arrival. We have already authorized this sort of thing in connection with the hostels and the offering of individual hospitality to evacuees. Up to date these methods have proved successful in assisting some of the evacuees to leave the projects prior to securing jobs and in rendering them assistance in securing jobs after arrival at their destination.

The method now being proposed for expediting relocation is nothing more than an extension of present practice. It means simply that an additional number of people should be enabled to depart from the projects without securing definite job offers in advance of their departure. An evacuee departing in this way would, of course, have to be eligible for indefinite leave in accordance with existing instructions. They would be eligible for travel assistance just as if they were taking a job. In fact, the whole transaction should be handled just as if the evacuee did have a definite job in advance of departure.

The relocation officers are being advised to get in touch with you on this matter whenever they are in a position to assist in the placement of an additional number of evacuees who would leave the projects and come into their areas without previously



having secured a job. In his communication with you the relocation officer will state the number of evacuees who probably could be placed within a given time and will convey information about the type of jobs that are available, wages, housing, cost of living, and other pertinent information relating to employment opportunities and the community.

You are authorized, upon receipt of such a communication from a relocation officer, to issue indefinite leave to evacuees who are interested in going to the area in question.

Director



Miss Kimoto

May 20, 1945

TO: All Members of the Project Leave Office.  
All Members of the Departure Station

FROM: Project Leave Officer

SUBJECT: Time Schedule

In accordance with our Memorandum No. 6 indicating time schedules for Departure Advices with which all of you should be thoroughly acquainted, we have received the following memorandum from Unit I Employment and Leave Office:

"Hereafter the following will be our schedule in order to comply with your Memo #6 and that all applicants must be advised about it, when your staff members give instructions or information where we are concerned.

After Form 132 arrives at Unit Office and applicant decides on date of departure & completes their papers by:

	Departure Advice will be forwarded on	Earliest Possible Departure Date
Saturday (Noon)	Mon. AM	Wed.
Monday	Tues. AM	Thurs.
Tuesday	Wed. AM	Fri.
Wednesday	Thurs. All Day	Mon.
Thursday	Fri. AM	Mon.
Friday	Sat. AM	Tues.

No time limit, from the time the application for leave is filed to the time the Notice of Decision (Form 132) arrives at our unit office is set, as the Unit Office has no control over this matter.

Please use referral slip as instructed when applicants are referred to us. All memos to our office must bear the makers signature to have our prompt attention.

Trusting that the above will meet your approval.

/s/ F. Y. Takenaga  
Employment Manager Unit I

The above schedule has our complete approval and we trust that all members of the Project Leave Office will be guided accordingly. Should there be any exceptions, they should be discussed with the Project Leave Officer and receive the approval of the Unit I manager.

/s/ Ralph H. Brown, Jr.  
Leave Officer

cc: Unit I Employment and Leave Office  
Unit II Employment and Leave Office  
Unit III Employment and Leave Office

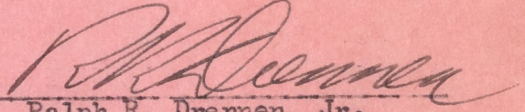


AIR MAIL

May 20, 1943

TO: Unit Leave Officers  
FROM: Project Leave Officer  
SUBJECT: Travel Assistance

You are hereby notified that the Fiscal Division is now in a position to pay financial assistance in meeting cost of travel as provided in WRA Administrative Instruction No. 45, Revised, March 24, 1943, within approximately 48 hours following receipt of the application.

  
Ralph R. Dremmen, Jr.  
Project Leave Officer

RRD:ryk

*mmk*



J. R. Farrington  
Delegate from Hawaii

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Washington, D. C.

COPY

May 26, 1943

Miss Tamie Tsuchiyama  
Block 31-11-B  
Poston, Arizona

Dear Miss Tsuchiyama:

I referred your inquiry of April 5th to the War Department and I am happy to inform you that the officials there have decided that Americans of Japanese ancestry are eligible for return to Hawaii under the same conditions as are applicable for all other Hawaii residents.

The Department informs me that the return of these citizens is governed by a policy established by an agreement between the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department and the Commanding General of the 14th Naval District.

The dominating factors in granting permission for the return are that the individual is not, for a number of reasons, excluded from returning to the Islands, and the availability of transportation. Bona fide residents do not come within the category of those excluded. However, each case will be carefully examined.

You should make application to the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department, stating that you are a bona fide resident of Hawaii, naming the particular locality where your home is, and the reason you are now on the mainland, and requesting return on some approximately specific date.

As you know, the transportation situation is acute, and inasfar as there are many people who want to return to the Islands, it may take some time to obtain accommodations even after permission to return has been granted.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ J. R. Farrington  
Delegate from Hawaii

JRF:MT



#### ADDENDA

In addition to the facts in the letter, the following information may be of interest to evacuees intending to return to Hawaii:

An evacuee who goes from Poston to San Francisco with intentions of sailing for Hawaii must pay the cost of an escort who will accompany him at all times during his stay in the Western Defense Command. It is not clear at present whether it is the responsibility of the Army or WRA to furnish the escort.

The cost of the trip from San Francisco to Hawaii, according to latest figures available, is a flat rate of \$120.

Generally, after an evacuee has been cleared to return to Hawaii, he is notified to report to San Francisco at a specific date. Sometimes the boat sails within 24 hours after he arrives in the city; in other cases it doesn't sail until 10 days afterward.

It is recommended that Hawaiian Nisei who desire to return apply to the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department as quickly as possible for probably several months will pass before they finally receive clearance and secure passage.



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
234 Atlas Bldg.  
Salt Lake City, Utah

*Read at  
staff meeting  
6/12*

May 28, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Project Directors

FROM: H. Rex Lee, Relocation Supervisor

SUBJECT: Notification of failure to fill offers of employment

One of the problems that confronts our area office and the field offices serviced out of Salt Lake City is the fact that some times employment offers which are sent to the Projects are not capable of being filled at that particular Project because of more favorable offers or because no evacuee has the requisite skill for the type of work required.

If the office within our area, in which the offer originated, could be informed that the offer was not acceptable or that the particular skill required was not available, it would relieve somewhat the pressure on our relocation officers. As it is, when an employer makes an offer which is not accepted and he is not immediately informed of its rejection, it tends to cause an adverse reaction to our relocation program. In a few cases, the effect has been quite detrimental and long lived.

If it is possible, we should appreciate being informed of a rejection or the failure to fill an order and a note explaining the reasons for rejection within ten days from the receipt of the offer by your office. The offer of employment should be returned to the appropriate relocation officer. This will help our field staff in explaining to the employer why the offer was not filled and will hold down a lot of criticism of the Relocation Officer and also the Relocation Center.

*Nossoff*



J 2.04

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Midland Savings Building  
Denver 8, Colorado

June 1, 1943

TO: Relocation Supervisors, Relocation Officers,  
and Project Directors

FROM: Harold S. Choate, Relocation Supervisor

SUBJECT: Recent Changes in Denver Territory

The following changes in the boundaries of the Denver territory have recently been made and approved by Washington.

MONTANA Wheatland County added to district served by Billings Office. (Formerly handled by Helena Office, Salt Lake City territory)

KANSAS Entire western portion of Kansas eliminated from Denver territory; will be handled in the future by Relocation Supervisor Vernon R. Kennedy, Kansas City, Missouri.

COLORADO All counties in southeastern Colorado, formerly shown under proposed Garden City, Kansas office will be under the supervision of James W. Fennell, Relocation Officer, 432 Colorado Building, Pueblo, Colorado. (Includes Baes, Prowers, Bent, Otero, Crowley, and Kiowa counties.)

TEXAS El Paso County, Texas added to Denver territory. Formerly handled by E. B. Whitaker, Little Rock; will be under jurisdiction N. Harold Mandell, Relocation Officer, 403 Paloma, Santa Fe, New Mexico. (temporary detail)



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
226 West Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, Illinois  
June 1, 1943

C O P Y

Mr. Wade Head  
Project Director  
Colorado River Relocation Center  
Preston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Head:

We feel there is a definite need for one or more farmers from each community to investigate the possibilities of locating in the Midwestern area. By coming into the area and making a study of the possibilities and then reporting back to the centers, we believe it will give the farmers the needed help to get them relocated. The whole program of relocation of the farmers is in serious danger if some immediate positive action is not taken now. This part of the country is not familiar with the Japanese, and in turn the evacuees do not know this country. If we do not help both parties concerned to learn to appreciate the other at the earliest possible date, food production will be slowed down and the relocation of the evacuees will be postponed. We cannot afford that either of these should occur.

There are good opportunities open and we know that if a few families will locate, as the community has a chance to observe their ability as farmers and to learn to know them, the way will be opened for more American-Japanese.

It is our recommendation that the farmers be urged to take jobs that will give them an opportunity to pay their living expenses, recognizing they may be accepting less than they may have received in the West. Taking the job does enable them to study the climate, soil, and markets, so by the beginning of 1944 crop seasons they may have enough knowledge of this area to lease or buy a farm and operate it themselves. To the many evacuees who have been raising vegetables, the cities of the Midwest have good markets for vegetables. For example, the city of Peoria, Illinois, population approximately 110,000, unloaded 3201 carloads of fresh fruits and vegetables in 1935.

We will get farmers to accept evacuees and with your cooperation in getting evacuees to come out and look over the area, we feel sure of getting the job done.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Elmer L. Shirrell  
Relocation Supervisor



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

1410, 50 Broadway, New York City-4

June 9, 1943

Mr. Wade Head, Project Director  
Colorado River Relocation Project  
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Head:

A general letter telling of the situation in New York City had been in the making for some little time. We have welcomed the many inquiries received from the various centers, but since the staff here consists of myself and two girls, we have been pretty well swamped. Shortly our staff will be augmented as will that of Roger Clapp, Relocation Officer in Boston. An office will open soon at Philadelphia (Robert Dolins is handling Maryland, Washington, D. C., and points south. The area immediately surrounding and west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo will be handled from Cleveland.) This letter will be concerned largely with New York City.

The recent release on WRA form 258a and 258b of names cleared to come to the Eastern Defense Command from the centers provided a real lift. We hope that additional names will be forthcoming shortly. Without being rash, we think we can place an almost unlimited number in almost all kinds of work. The building trades are one exception. This work is very slack. Social work and teaching are others. Finding a niche for professional people- dentists, lawyers, doctors and convinced that it can be done. Not always at salaries formerly commanded. But on a foundation from which to build. In many ways it may be easier for trained but inexperienced persons with EDC or War Plant Clearance to find suitable work than was the case before evacuation. You will not find this office sympathetic to placing professionally trained or skilled workers in domestic jobs. The need of the nation for trained personnel comes first. Unions are friendly.



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

1410, 50 Broadway, New York City-4

-2-

Housing is no difficulty in New York. The city is cosmopolitan. Newspaper coverage is predominantly sympathetic. Public attitudes are friendly, or in many respects, better yet, neutral. (By that I mean the individual may expect to go about his business with neither a blanket of sympathy nor hostility to contend with.) I am attaching two short notes which Nisei in New York have written. The longer is by a WRA employee; the other, by a young lady who left the coast before evacuation. They provide an evaluation of conditions here.

To get back to housing - the New York Advisory Committee for Japanese Americans, 11th floor, 150 Fifth Avenue, is prepared to arrange temporary housing and to help find a permanent abode. It has also arranged with Traveler's Aid to meet trains. Persons wishing this assistance should write the Committee directly. We hope that a hostel will be set up shortly.

We are receiving numerous inquiries concerning employment. These have been answered as quickly as possible and a request made that the person be considered for EDC clearance, or vital war plant clearance, as the case may be. We hope to begin to see these names on the 258a and 258b lists before long. We hope too that others on these lists, who have not yet decided upon their new location will write us. We will be willing to have a limited number come on for face to face job hunting. Certainly we can immediately place those with mechanical skills who have war plant clearance.

Wages and salaries are relatively low here. A union shop to which we have made referrals starts in at 50 cents per hour, which may be typical. An experienced stenographer starts at about \$25.00 per week. Domestic rates are comparatively high, ranging for experienced persons from \$60 to \$100 per month for singles, \$120 to \$200 for couples, with board and room provided.

From time to time, we will send out a general list of positions available. The first is attached. A second, covering all unfilled domestic positions, will follow as soon as time permits.

I hope that the many who have written will not become entirely discouraged. We are starting off slowly, letting openings come to us un-



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

1410, 50 Broadway, New York City-4

-3-

til we have people cleared and available. Then we can expend more surely, working to conserve war-vital manpower by placement at highest skill. EDC clearance, the most immediate obstacle, seems to be breaking.

Finally, please feel free always to offer suggestions, or to call our attention to ways by which this part of the program may fit that of the centers. Our desire is to keep you fully informed and to work fully with you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Cullum  
Relocation Supervisor



### A YEAR IN RETROSPECT

The past year is like a dream to me, because "it didn't happen here"; yet I feel that I have been in New York City nearly all my life. In other words, the evacuation is a hideous image in the back of my mind, but New York has captured my heart. Greenwich Village, the Bowery, the Union Square are as familiar to me now as were the Berkely Hills a year ago. The people who are now my friends seem like life-long acquaintances.

I guess I was an opportunist when I left the West Coast, because all along I had heard that there was not much discrimination against Oriental people in the East as there was in the West. I know that to be true now, for even in war time, the results of hysteria have not been as bad in our city as had been that of long-standing prejudice along the Pacific.

Perhaps that is because this city is a melting pot in action--there are many immigrants and their direct descendants from everywhere. Thus, many people know of our problems.

The war has caused some hysteria which in turn has bred hatreds. However, church groups have been active, ever since the war broke out, in bettering public relation for the Nisei, and together with the WRA, they are now attempting to breach still more gaps. Their success comes in strides, because they have no long-standing prejudice to combat.

Materially, I have gained little thus far and returns will grow less with the new income tax, but the experiences that I have had, the people whom I have met and the ideas that have become a part of me are all gains--they cannot be taxed away. It is no wonder that whenever I look back over the past year and decide what would do if I had those crucial days to live over again, my decision is always the same--I would do just what I did. I think now as I did then--I had nothing to lose and everything to gain.

Ina SUGIHARA

~~Miss Sugihara came to~~  
(Miss Sugihara came to  
New York early in 1942)



## NEW YORK CALLING

Perhaps the best way to give you a picture of relocation in the making is to give my own accounts and experiences in the city which I have chosen to relocate myself. Don't ask me why I chose New York, because I didn't have any; I did not have a plan to be like. It was chance that brought me here, and then again perhaps just the thought of New York was enough to stimulate me.

New York and its skyscrapers, subways, 5th Avenue and Park Avenue, Madison Square Garden, Times Square and all the countless theatres and museums--these continue to amaze me. Sometimes I still can't believe that I'm actually in New York. You'll probably feel the same way when you get here.

New York, as you may already know, has not been affected as much by the war as has been the case with cities like San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland and other midwestern cities. One can still find comfortable living quarters at reasonable cost. Temporary housing is easily arranged and in a day or two after arrival you should be able to find something suitable with the aid of the Room Registry Service and other organizations here.

Food is high - a condition which you'll find anywhere in the United States, since the outbreak of the war, and it may seem ridiculous to many of you who have lived on farms, as I have, and were always abundantly supplied with fresh fruits and vegetables from our own back yards, at practically nothing. With careful planning, however, there is no reason in the world why you can't make ends meet.

One of the most delightful discoveries and, heartening, that I make in New York is that one can still manage to dress well without spending a good portion of one's earnings. I'm positive that nowhere in the country will you find a better selection of clothes at a price to fit your pocket book. Mainly this is possible because New York is the center of garment manufacturing and there are more clothes than people to buy them, whereas in Washington, D. C., where I lived for a short while, the case was reversed--dress shop here in New York priced at \$6.98, and I'm sure that I saw the same dress in a Washington shop priced at \$11.98.

There are cheaper restaurants and higher restaurants---just suit yourself. There are plenty of things to do and see here in your spare moments. Remember New York is the most up-to-date, cosmopolitan city in the world. This is a paradise for you lovers of music, plays, operas, concerts, and there are so many theatres and museums.



COPY

"As far as the population of Nisei is concerned, I mean evacuees, it is very small and cannot be compared with Chicago, Salt Lake City, etc. Relocation is still in its initial stage. We're scattered from one end of Manhattan to the other. We're not part of an unabsorbed minority here. In fact we're not a minority at all. We're an integrated part of the enormous population of New York. Of course you realize that you must obtain special clearance by the Eastern Defense Command, and then if you're going to work in one of the many defense industries, you must obtain another clearance---War Plant Clearance from Washington. You trained and experienced office workers shouldn't encounter much difficulty finding a position at around \$100 to \$125 per month. In Chicago it is reported that the average wage of a stenographer is \$100 a month; I think that \$100 earned here will go farther than \$100 earned in Chicago, generally speaking that is. If you're looking for big money, a defense factory is the answer for you, providing you have the necessary skill or training, unless you want to start as an unskilled worker at around 50 cents an hour.

One factor which I would like to stress is this; for heaven's sake if you're qualified as a secretary or bookkeeper, don't come out here to take domestic work, even if you think your savings might be more substantial. Time was, in the pre-evacuation days, in California when one college graduate would say to another, "Ah, what's the use, only thing I can get into is domestic work or fruit stand work." For the betterment of our lives as well as those to follow us, from the economic and social standpoint, we must endeavor to utilize our training and experience to the fullest advantage and show the public that we are an integral part of this country.

Well, folks, give this a serious thought, won't you? In the meantime, I'll be looking forward the day when this war is done and won, and when each and every one of will be able to say "I did my share in the winning of peace."

KATHLEEN ISERI  
New York City, N. Y.  
June, 1943



April - 1943

A NOTE TO EVACUEES IN THE RELOCATION CENTERS:

A R E Y O U P L A N N I N G T O C O M E T O C H I C A G O ?

HERE is a cross-section glimpse of what approximately 270 evacuees from W.R.A. camps have experienced in resettling themselves in the Chicago area during the past few weeks:

J O B - H U N T I N G--Over three-fourths of evacuees coming to Chicago in March arrived without jobs in advance.

It took 10 to 15 days on the average to secure employment. For those with specialized skills who chose to explore opportunities more thoroughly, an interval of 30 days for job-hunting was not uncommon.

Jobs were found through the War Relocation Authority, U.S. Employment Service, Advisory Committee for Evacuees, Baptist Home Mission Society, Y.W.C.A. and through other private individuals.

The majority have found satisfactory jobs in Chicago. There is a small percentage of exceptions. Earnings vary according to individuals and skills: A busboy in a cafeteria is receiving \$22 weekly; a skilled machinist in a factory is averaging over \$45 weekly; young woman stenographer \$100 monthly; single man servicing cars in garage \$27.50 weekly.

Range of jobs: Secretaries, typists, file clerks, welders, machinists, auto mechanics, chemists, bookkeepers, accountants, beauticians, receptionists, maids, cooks, nurseryman, shipping clerks, unskilled factory workers, draftsmen, (and a few)--dental technician, laboratory technician, commercial artist, settlement house group worker.

Finding a job is not a real problem. Finding the job to fit you, however, can be. In every case to date, patience as well as determination to find a job, has resulted in satisfactory placement.

H O U S E - H U N T I N G--It takes almost twice as long to find adequate housing as it does to get a job. There is a war-time housing shortage in Chicago. The city is rated 99.7% "full." (By comparison, Los Angeles, is 12.5% "full").

There is no "Japanese Town" or "Little Tokio" in Chicago. Evacuees are not congregating in any one section, district or street. They are finding furnished apartments, generally, in every part of the city, usually according to their place of employment.



At least have purchased homes in the suburbs.

Temporary Housing for small numbers is provided by the Friends and Brethren Hostels. Single persons find comparatively less difficulty, are staying in Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Hotels, The Eleanor Clubs (for business and professional women), and apartments.

Rents are higher in wartime Chicago, and housing on the whole is not as good as evacuees who come here expect it to be.

What early arrivals are paying:

1-Rm Furnished Apartments.....\$	3.50 to \$12 weekly
2, 2½, 3-Rm Furnished Kitchenette....\$	30.00 to \$65 monthly
2, 3, 4-Rm Unfurnished Apartments....\$	25.00 to \$35 monthly

**FOOD COSTS**--Most evacuees, adjusting themselves to new jobs and homes, are also still "eating out". A smaller number (mostly married couples) have started house-keeping. On the average, it is costing from \$1 to \$1.45 a day for hearty appetities to "eat out" three meals a day. For working young men, the figure is around \$1.25 daily. By careful budgeting, a family of three (man, wife, child) can eat adequately on \$12 weekly on a housekeeping basis (exclusive of the man's lunch expense if he eats the noonday meal 'out'). Food shortages in Chicago are consistent with wartime rationing throughout the country. Evacuees frequently comment: "We've not noticed it so much."

**RECREATION**--Chicago show houses have almost invariably been a top attraction. New arrivals found over 250 motion picture theatres from which to choose. Half a dozen stage plays in the downtown loop attracted drama lovers. The Metropolitan Opera enjoyed its first Chicago season in years this March. Scores of bowling alleys have provided recreation for evacuees, as have the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. sports facilities. Early arrivals have not yet had a chance to acquaint themselves with such renowned attractions as: The Field Museum of Natural History (free on Thurs., Sat., Sun.), Shedd Aquarium, Adler Planetarium, The Art Institute, Academy of Sciences Museum of Natural History, Zoological Gardens. Chicago is dotted with parks and numerous beaches along Lake Michigan.

**CHURCHES**--Pastors of Community Churches have gone out of their way to extend a welcome to newcomers in different neighborhoods. Community receptivity of evacuees on the whole has been favorable. Evacuees desiring introductions to community churches are invited to contact the Advisory Committee for Evacuees.

The hostels are assisting newcomers in their adjustments to Chicago. Chicago has no Japanese Mission Church for Americans of Japanese ancestry; generally evacuees are being received in community churches of their own denomination. There is one all-Japanese congregation which meets in a chapel of the Fourth Presbyterian Church near the loop. The majority seek out the Church in their immediate neighborhood.



WHO'S COMING OUT?--Mostly younger men and women, in their twenties or thirties; Mostly single persons or couples with one or two children, or men with larger families who come out alone first to scout opportunities and secure a foothold, planning to call wife and children later. Most relocated evacuees have parents or relatives in the centers whom they hope and plan to bring out "When we get re-established." Several issei have relocated already.

DISCRIMINATION?--Evacuees say there is less race discrimination generally, despite the war, than they found on the far west coast. Some does exist, to be realistic, but few evacuees have encountered unpleasant incidents. One evacuee said: "In Chicago, you can become normal human being again; people don't stare at you on the streets; you just become one of them."

HOW DOES IT FEEL TO BE 'OUT'?--The initial reaction, almost without exception: "Freedom, it's wonderful!" After this first period of throwing off that "Feeling of Confinement", there is a steady return to normalcy, the novelty wears off. One soon gets down to the daily grind of job-hunting and house-hunting. There are invariably moments of disappointment; even some cases of longing for familiar faces and friends "back in camp". New friends, stimulating and happy experiences, the realization that one has returned to the mainstream of American Life, that one is no longer an involuntary government relief case, the further realization that the world has changed for everyone since evacuation - these are all factors making evacuees "glad to be out."

PERSONAL INQUIRIES Regarding relocation in the Midwest areas may be addressed to the Advisory Committee for Evacuees..... 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
5306, 350 Fifth Avenue  
New York 1,  
N. Y.

New York City

THE CITY

New York City is only one small part of New York State and the country. But because of its giant stature among cities, its diversity of racial types and origins, its strategic position geographically, its cominace of the worlds of finance, industry and the arts, none of the usually standards which are used to measure other cities, however large, can apply here. It is not a city in the ordinary sense of the work. It is a city-state.

Although New York is of tremendous size, its residents are not always conscious that they are living in the largest city of the world. Each area of the city comprising a neighborhood is a city in itself, with its own Main Street, its own movie houses and soda foundtains, its school and election boards, its gossip and scandals.

They say that New Yorkers never know their next-door neighbors. This is partially true and has much to say for itself. But when neighbors have chil~~den~~en playing and possibly quarrelling toether, belong to the same branch of the Parent-Teachers Association, attend the same church or shop at the same grocer or butcher shop, this theory does not hold water, and New Yorkers become quite as friendly with each other as anyone ever did in Fresno or Stockton or Yakima.

The five  
boroughs

New York is composed of five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island. Manhatten, the smallest in size, is the most famous and important of the boroughs, for it~~s~~ is here that most of its theaters, concert halls, famous buildings, industries, foreign quarter, harbors, its skyline and places of interest are. In fact, everything that makes New York the unique place that it is can be found in Manhattan, with the exception of size and population.

Climate

New York has a temperate climate, which means that it gets hot in summer and cold in winter. New York also has a good deal of humidity, which makes some of its hot days uncomfortable. But the weather on the whole is quite bearable and imposes no real hardship on New York's residents.



**POPULATION** New York's population is made up of people from all over the world, speaking many tongues, imbued with diverse traditions and faithful to many culture. It has been estimated that 83 languages are spoken in the city. The varied population makes for tolerance each group for the other, and community sentiment for relocation has been and will continue to be very good.

New York at the time of the 1940 census had a population of 7,454,995, of which roughly 25% were foreign-born. The countries from which most of the foreign-born residents of the city came are: Russia, Austria, Poland, Germany, Irish Free State, and Italy.

**Community Sentiment** In 1940 there were 2,087 residents of Japanese ancestry, of which 1,456 were Issei and 631 Nisei. New York Japanese-Americans live throughout the community; there was never any little Tokyo in any sense of the word. They enjoy the full rights and privileges accorded to all other residents, and evacuees coming to the city can expect to find community sentiment good and discrimination for all intents and purposes nil.

**EMPLOYMENT** In New York everyone old enough to work does so, if he or she wants to. There is no prejudice or tradition against wives or older daughters working. This, of course, is of help in augmenting the family income.

**Industries** New York City's industry is primarily devoted to consumer goods. Its three largest industries are clothing, food and printing. Beyond that the largest segment of employment in the city is in the fields of trade and services. More than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of all employment in the metropolitan area is normally in wholesale and retail trade and more than 20% in finance and service industries. Two thirds of the city's manufacturing employees are normally engaged in industries not primarily required for war purposes.

One third of the city's workers are engaged in manufacturing industries, and two thirds in non-manufacturing. New York's six main manufacturing industries are:

- Apparel
- Food products
- Printing and publishing
- Iron and steel products
- Textile and fibre products
- Leather



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The non-manufacturing occupations consist of :

Transport, trade and communications  
Clerical  
Domestic and personal services  
Professional  
Public service

Types of job  
available

The New York office of W.R.A. has yet not had enough evacuees come to New York to be able to give a comprehensive statement on the types of job which will be available. However, no difficulty has as yet been encountered in placing evacuees in the types of job in which they have been interested, and these have been in diversified fields. The New York office expects no difficulty in the future.

Wage scale

The general wage scale in New York are as follows:

Unskilled work:	50 - 75¢ per hour
Semi-skilled work:	60 - 90¢ per hour
Skilled work:	75 - 110 per hour

Anti-discrimination law

New York State has a Committee on Discrimination in Employment of the State Department of Labor, which is prepared to investigate and act on any discriminatory practice on the basis of race, color or creed.

**COST OF LIVING** The cost of living in New York City corresponds generally to that in other parts of the country. The following estimates are monthly budgets established by various budget groups in the city interested in adequate standards of living.

SINGLE MAN living alone, all meals out.....\$100.00/month  
SINGLE WOMAN living alone, all meals  
out..... 105.00/month  
FAMILY OF THREE, consisting of father, mother,  
and child, father having one meal out  
daily..... 140.00/month  
FAMILY OF FIVE, consisting of father, mother  
and three children, father having one  
meal but daily..... 175.00/month

It is possible to live on less; these are adequate, not minimum budgets.



These budgets cover expenditures for insurance, taxes, recreation and miscellaneous items in addition to the basic allowances for food, clothing and housing.

Housing New York is as yet comparatively free of the housing shortages in existence in most of the other large cities of the country. All types of housing in all types of neighborhoods are readily available. Rentals are as follows:

Furnished rooms and apartments

Single room.....from \$ 4.00 - 8.50 per wk.  
Double room.....from 6.00 - 11.00 per wk.  
Room for one or two people, kitchenette  
but no private bath.....from 8.00 - 10.00 per wk.  
Room for one or two people, kitchenette  
and private bath.....from 10.00 - 14.00 per wk.  
Apartment for one to four people.....from 45.00 - 75.00 per wk.

Unfurnished apartments and houses

Apartments without central heat, 3  
to 5 rooms,.....from \$15.00 - 25.00 per wk.  
Apartments with central heat, refri-  
geration, 3 to 5 rooms.....from 30.00 - 45.00 per wk.  
Houses ranging in size from 5 to 10  
rooms are available for rent  
or purchase.

Food Estimated monthly costs of food for various sized family groups are:

SINGLE PERSON eating all meals out.....From \$38.00 per month  
FAMILY OF THREE, consisting of father,  
mother and child, father eating  
one meal out daily.....from 50.00 per month  
FAMILY OF FIVE, consisting of father,  
mother, and three children,  
father eating one meal out daily.....from 60.00 per month

Utilities Gas and electricity, family of 3,  
including refrigeration..... \$4.50 per month  
Gas and electricity, family of 5,  
including refrigeration..... 5.50 per month



Clothing and  
personal  
incidentals

Estimated monthly budget for SINGLE MAN.....\$10.95  
Estimated monthly budget for SINGLE WOMAN..... 11.50  
Estimated monthly budget for FAMILY OF THREE... 16.35  
Estimated monthly budget for FAMILY OF FIVE.... 21.25

Transportation

New York City has excellent local transportation facilities which provide the city with a closely knit network of subways, surface cars, busses and elevated trains known as the "els". Fares are 5¢ except for the 5th Avenue Bus which is seldom used for purposes of work or shopping; this is 10¢. Ferries to Staten Island and points in New Jersey are also 5¢.



COMMUNITY SERVICES,  
MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL,  
RECREATIONAL AND  
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

As a city, New York assumes a great deal of responsibility for the welfare and happiness of its residents. There are municipal agencies concerned with every aspect of their lives, whether health, welfare, education, recreation or culture. In addition, there are private agencies whose prime interest and *raison d'etre* are these same concerns. Therefore, New York leads the country if not the world in what it can and does offer its residents in the interests of good and interesting living.

Only the highlights can be given here of these aspects of living in New York.

MEDICAL & HEALTH  
FACILITIES

New York has 208 medical institutions of one type or another, of which 26 are municipally operated with no or little fee to needy patients. These medical institutions, many of them of world-renown, are equipped to care for every ill known to man. The municipal hospitals and sanitariums include among them maternity hospitals, tuberculosis sanitariums, and various clinics.

EDUCATIONAL  
FACILITIES

New York has one of the best and most progressive public school systems in the country. It provides free educational facilities from the pre-school age through high school and college and on into adult life. The school system makes special provision for all types of students: the dull, the brilliant, the artistically and musically talented, the physically handicapped, the deaf, the blind, the dumb, and the normal. Vocational training in all fields of commerce and industry is available for the high school and adult student.

Colleges

There are 16 colleges in New York City, covering all fields of study, of which four are free to residents of the city meeting certain scholastic standards. These hold both day and evening classes, and in 1940 had an enrolled student body of 70,000.

They are:

The College of the City of New York: Manhattan: for men  
Hunter College: Manhattan: for women  
Brooklyn College: Brooklyn: for men, women  
Queens College: Queens: for men, women.



Some of the other colleges and universities are:

Columbia University  
New York University  
College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University)  
Medical School of Cornell University  
Cooper Union. This school offers free instruction, day and evening, in civil mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering; free hand drawing, decorative arts, architectural drawing and sculpture.  
Fordham University  
Barnard College (Columbia University's auxiliary for women)

Other schools

In addition to these, there are innumerable other schools, offering a vast variety of courses in vocational and specialized training in the arts and the sciences.

RECREATIONAL AND  
CULTURAL FACILITIES

Now that Paris and London have been temporarily backed out, New York is today the cultural center of the world. It has been that of the country for a long time. It offers possibly the greatest and most varied educational, recreational and cultural facilities of little or no charge to its residents than any other community in the world. There are always plays, movies and concerts to go to, interesting art and scientific exhibits to see, all sorts of lectures to hear.

Theaters

Practically every play produced on the commercial stage either opens ~~on~~ or eventually comes to Broadway, New York's theatrical section. And every artist of national and international note makes New York a must stop on his itinerary.

Movies, and

New York has several hundred movie houses, including some of the largest and most famous in the country, such as Radio City, Roxy's and Paramount.

Concerts

New York has many concert halls primarily given over to musical performances. During the winter season, there is at least one concert taking place every night, some of them free. In the summertime free outdoor concerts take place daily in various city parks, and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra gives its own outdoor performances nightly in Lewisohn Stadium. New York is also the home of the Metropolitan Opera House: opera here is performed only during the winter season.



**Libraries** New York has 138 branches of its Public Library system, with 3,069,113 volumes in circulation. Its main branch, at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, is worth a visit, containing as it does many interesting art galleries and a special library for the blind. It is of great help to students and scholars making special studies.

In addition to its public libraries, New York offers its residents the facilities of private libraries open to students in specialized fields of the arts and sciences.

**Museums** New York has a great variety of museums of art, science and history, free to the public and representing all phases of human culture. Some of the more noteworthy are:

**THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART:** contains a priceless collection of ancient, medieval and modern art.

**THE CLOISTERS:** one of the most unusual museums in America, it is the gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It is a branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and represents the most important assemblage of Romanesque and Gothic religious relics in the world. The building is in the form of a rambling monastery.

**MUSEUM OF MODERN ART:** frequently changing exhibitions of permanent and loan collections of modern art in all its forms. Daily presentations of old movies no longer shown commercially but of permanent artistic and historical value.

**AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY:** one of the largest museums in the world devoted to natural science exhibits. A lecture and movie here a few years ago on Einstein's Theory of Relativity broke practically all existing records for museum attendance.

**HAYDEN PLANETARIUM:** a branch of the American Museum of Natural History, it presents one of the most unusual spectacles in the field of science. Here the universe and the skies and stars of all season, past, present and future, are projected on a great hemispherical screen overhead. A lecture accompanies the presentation, which is given several times daily. A yearly feature here is the skies at the time of the Nativity.

**Parks** One twelfth of New York's total acreage is given over to public parks. These are located in every section of the city, and take the form of small neighborhood parks, a city block or less in size, and a large parks in which it is possible to forget that one is in the largest city in the world. For example, Central Park, in congested Manhattan, consists of 840 acres. Marine Park in Brooklyn is 1,975 acres; Flushing Meadow in Queen is 1,257 acres and Pelham Bay Park in the Bronx, 2,125 acres.



**Zoos** New York has five large zoos, one in each borough. The Bronx Zoo, whose official name is the New York Zoological Park, is the largest in the world, occupying 264 beautifully wooded acres in the south half of Bronx Park.

**Beaches** There are six large beaches, five of them public, in or close to New York, with good public transportation by subway, bus or train to each. It costs only 5¢ to get to Coney Island, New York's own playground beach, or Manhattan and Brighton beaches.

**Sports** There are indoor and outdoor sports of all types available to the city resident, whether he is a participant or spectator.

The various public parks throughout the city offer, at a small or no fee:

**FOR THE PARTICIPANT:** bicycle paths, baseball diamonds, softball and tennis courts, swimming pools, bridle paths for horseback riding, lakes for boating, paths for hiking and golf courses. Then there are roller skating and ice skating rinks, public beaches previously mentioned and facilities for overnight camping in State parks immediately outside the city.

**FOR THE SPECTATOR:** there are an unlimited number of wrestling, boxing, swimming, baseball, basketball, football and other types of exhibitions and meets taking place throughout the year. And New York, as the home town of the Yankees, Giants and Brooklyn's Own, the Dodgers, takes its baseball seasons seriously and attends en masse.

**Restaurants** The city's thousands of eating places include self-service cafeterias, lunch rooms, sandwich shops, drug store counters, soda fountains and automats.

New York draws its population from every corner and section of the world, either by birth or ancestry, and its restaurants represent very adequately this diversity of origin. There is no doubt that every type of cooking is represented in at least one restaurant in New York. If you are interested in this field, apart from its necessity for the sustenance of life, you will learn to recognize Shish-Kebab, Shashlik and Smorgasbord quicker than you can say Sho-yu.

**The city itself and Foreign sections** It still costs nothing to walk, and much can be seen in a walking tour of the city. If you have never been to China but have hesitating to go there, visit Chinatown with its narrow, crooked streets, joss houses, and curiosity shops. Top it off with a good Chinese meal in one of its numerous restaurants. Although smaller than the Chinatowns of Los Angeles and San Francisco, it still



has as much of the flavor of the East as either of them.

New York also has an Italian, an Hungarian, a Syrian, a Cuban, a Swedish, a Bohemian quarter, and so forth. Each has its own exotic restaurants and atmosphere. Here one can get the feel of a foreign land without the expense and trouble of traveling.

Places of historical and cultural interest

New York as one of the oldest permanent settlements in the country as well as its largest city is naturally rich in monuments and places of historical and cultural interest. Some of these are the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, where Washington took his first oath of office as President of the United States; the Statue of Liberty, France's gift to us; the Egyptian Obelisk, commonly known as Cleopatra's Needle, 3500 years old; the George Washington Bridge, the longest suspension bridge in the world; St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; the Empire State Building, the highest building in the world, 103 stories high.

These are, of course, only a very few of the places of interest to newcomers and oldtime residents alike. As in every other aspect of New York, only the barest indication can be given here of what awaits the interested person.

Churches

Every denomination is represented by at least one church in New York, with the possible exception of esoteric sects found only in certain sections of the country. There is one Japanese Buddhist Church, located in Manhattan.

Because New York has been relatively untouched by the sudden growths in population experienced by most other cities, it is still possible to buy at reasonable prices such things as suitcases, leather goods, and electrical appliances. And for the ladies, New York as the garment manufacturing center of the country still has lots of attractive clothes attractively priced.

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Now that you have had this quick bird's eye view of New York, we of the New York office of the War Relocation Authority extend to you a cordial invitation to come to New York and make it your home and that of your family and friends. We shall do ~~our~~ our utmost to help you find the type of employment and housing that you want, and more than this, to help you meet friends and find leisure activity which will make you feel at home in this, the largest city in the world.

ROBERT M. CULLUM, Relocation Supervisor



(3)

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona

June 15, 1943

Re: George Kubo

I was informed by George Kubo on Saturday, June 12th, that he had lost his permanent gate pass. He asked that I write a request for a new one, but I told him that I would delay this until he searched further and reported to me. Later in the day, I asked him again about the pass, and he confessed that he knew then what he had done with it. He had "loaned" it to a friend and just had it returned.

On Monday, June 14th, at 7:30 p.m., he told me of the second loss of his pass. He said that the pass flew out of his pocket on his way home from town. I informed him that it would not be possible for him to have another one. Although he was not needed and Eddie Yamamoto had informed him about this, Eddie found him at the station at Parker later in the evening. When asked how he got there, he replied that Mr. Gelvin had given him a pass in the evening. This morning he appears with another pass from Mr. Gelvin with the same story.

Since there is a lost or "floating" permanent pass in George Kubo's name, it would seem advisable that we notify the M.M. Gate to stop any person going through on such a pass and collect the pass and turn in the name of the person using it.

It was understood some days ago that Jack Matsuda would be the baggage man assisting Eddie Yamamoto and station attendant and that George would help open the station in the morning and be on duty as needed in the station. He has not been carrying out his duty as assigned, which means that Grace Ito has opened the station and cared for outgoing people alone in the early morning. Since George Kubo has not proven satisfactory to Eddie Yamamoto and others in the Departure Station, it is suggested that we advise a new job elsewhere in the Department or terminate his services.

M. Ataloe  
Ass. Project Leave Officer.

MA:ri



C O P Y, Emp tel 1578

WRA DENVER VIA PX  
JUNE 18, 1943 10:30A

WADE HEAD, PROJECT DIRECTOR  
COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER  
POSTON, ARIZONA

ONLY ONE ROUTE TO ESTES PARK FROM DENVER VIA ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARKS  
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. \$7.70 ONE DAY ROUND TRIP AND \$5.50 ON E WAY.

HAROLD S CHOATE

HEAD  
GELVIN  
EMPLOYMENT - 2

Atalea

June 18, 1943



June 24, 1943

Wade Head  
Project Director  
Colorado River Relocation Center  
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Head:

We are submitting the attached information in order that the evacuees might become better acquainted with the state of Iowa in so far as the relocation program is concerned. We are also including a few job offers. In the past Iowa has not had a relocation office, but one is now being established at Des Moines, Iowa, and all employment offers will be handled through this office. In a preliminary survey of the state it seems that Iowa should appeal to a little different group than to those that have already left the center.

Iowa is composed of nearly all agricultural workers and workers in various small industries. Wages are not the highest and anyone interested solely in the amount of money that they would receive would not probably be satisfied in relocating in Iowa. On the other hand cost of living in Iowa is lower than on the coast. In place of high wages Iowa offers to the evacuees friendly environment and very definitely an opportunity for permanent relocation. Actually the wages as set out in the employment offers are comparable to what other people in the state are earning in a like position. To the individual who compares job offers with many of the job offers from this state with those of an industrial state, they do doubt appear to be quite low. They will find though that the wage is sufficient to provide a standard of living very similar to that enjoyed by their fellow workers already in the state.

Considerable should be said about community sentiment. There has not been an organized group in the state that has voiced any opposition to the relocation program. The Des Moines Register and Tribune, a daily paper which covers the entire state, is devoting considerable space toward interpreting the program to its readers. All items published have been valuable including a number of editorials. Most of all the small daily papers in the state have also approved the program. In Des Moines the Y. W. C. A., at the start of the relocation program, organized a committee voluntarily to work with the WRA authorities. They have been very interested in securing jobs as well as arranging for housing the individual who wanted to come into the state. The Friends Service Committee also has paid executive secretary who devotes practically all of his time to the relocation of Japanese-American families, and is also interested in seeing that a satis-

factory adjustment is made.



In reviewing the industries in the state we find that practically all types of work are represented, so it is possible for the individual to pursue the same trade which he had in the past. We have received many offers of employment from farmers. We realize that farming on the extensive scale here differs greatly from farming of the west coast. The wages offered usually run from \$60 to \$90 a month. Most farmers are interested in securing the services of a hired hand with a family. In addition to the wage, they furnish living quarters, milk, eggs, some meat, and fuel. They also permit the individuals to raise as large a garden as he wishes, and he also usually arranges so he might have a small flock of chickens as his own. There are several sections in Iowa devoted to the raising of vegetables. The usual crop is potatoes and onions, which are shipped to eastern markets. Around urban centers many other vegetables are raised for immediate sale in that city. If an evacuee would be willing to accept farm employment for a short period of time there is an excellent opportunity for him to become an independent operator. After once becoming adjusted in the community he will find many opportunities to operate his own vegetable garden, or small nursery, or poultry farm. Many people in Iowa work as day laborers, and then supplement their earnings by operating his own unit. It appears that this might be an opportunity for some of the older group who are not strictly industry workers to become self-supporting. Again we might state that it appears quite doubtful that the individual could immediately start operating his own unit without spending some time in the community as a laborer. v

This is a very brief picture of what the evacuees might expect in Iowa. We will always be glad to provide more specific information whenever desired. We will welcome suggestions from the centers as to what changes might be made in the manner in which we submit employment offers, so that they will have more appeal to the prospective employee.

Yours very truly,

Frank Gibbs  
Relocation Officer

FG:hjs  
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## Iowa the Beautiful

Iowa is located in the north central sections of the United States and is one of the most important states of the middle west. It has an area of 56,147 square miles, containing 35,934,080 acres of fertile farm land. In round numbers the population of Iowa is 2,500,000, many of whom are native-born. The state has a well developed highway system, over 6,000 miles being paved and about 5,000 gravel. The seven most important east and west highways are paved clear across the state, as are the four important northern and southern highways. Transportation is provided by 13 railways 18 bus lines, and 3 air lines. There are 18 airports, and 13 landing fields provided with lighting for night flying facilities.

Ames	-----	10,261
Burlington	-----	26,755
Cedar Rapids	-----	56,097
Clinton	-----	25,726
Council Bluffs	-----	42,048
Davenport	-----	60,751
Des Moines	-----	160,000
Dubuque	-----	41,679
Fort Dodge	-----	21,895
Iowa City	-----	15,340
Keokuk	-----	15,108
Marshalltown	-----	17,373
Mason City	-----	23,304
Muscatine	-----	16,788
Ottumwa	-----	28,375
Sioux City	-----	79,183
Waterloo	-----	46,191

Nearly every acre of land in Iowa is suitable for agriculture. The National Resource Board states that 25% of the grade one land in the United States is in Iowa, and this rich soil is the states most important resource. The soil is dark and heavy, and not likely to blow away in dust storms.

Rotation of crops is practiced mainly in wheat, oats, and barley, against corn and alfalfa, and soybeans are alternated with the regular crops.

Sand, gravel, and limestone constitute a important source as does certain clay deposits. Gypsum deposits near Fort Dodge affords Iowa second rank in quality and volume. Beds of coal underlie approximately 20,000 square miles. In twenty counties the Bituminous coal lies comparitively close to the surface and is easily mined.



## Iowa The Beautiful-----2

Late spring and fall are probably the most attractive seasons in Iowa. Fall days are usually warm with cool nights. The months of June, August, and September are characterized by hot days and nights. The wet spring, warm summers, and long growing seasons make Iowa the leading agricultural state. In the winter, temperatures frequently drop below zero especially in the northern half of the state. Heavy snow falls at times, temporarily blocking highways, but main highways are always kept open. Temperatures in the state vary from 25\* below to zero in the winter, to 160\* above in summer.

Iowa is a state in what is called the prairie region and stretches approximately 310 miles from the Mississippi region on the east to the Missouri and Sioux regions on the West, and from Minnesota on the North the prairie extends approximately 200 miles southward to the Missouri line, across the Mississippi regions are the states of Illinois and Wisconsin, and on the east are Nebraska and South Dakota.

Iowa has probably the highest percentage of literacy of any other state in the union. There are about 12,000 public schools including kindergartens, elementary schools, junior high schools and senior high. There are also facilities for adult education. In addition, different church denominations maintain a large number of schools.

Especially interesting are the three state schools for higher education. The State University is at Iowa City, Iowa State College is at Ames, While the Iowa State Teachers College is located at Cedar Falls. Other than Iowa's three state operated schools of higher education are the following: Coe College, St. Ambrose College, Luthern College, Drake University, Grandview College, Dowling College, University of Dubuque, Loras College, Wortburg Theological Seminary, Parsons College, Upper Iowa University, Waldorf College, Grinnell College, Simpson College, Graceland College, Western Union College, Iowa Wesleyan, Cornell College, William Penn College, Central College, Trinity College, Morningside College, Buena Vista College, Tabor College, and Wortburg College.

In practically every town and city of the state will found ample free public library service under the jurisdiction of the conservation commission. There are 74 parks and preserves of varying sizes from a few acres to tracks of more than 2,000 acres. The greater part of these parks are improved with highways, picnic area, and parking space for automobiles. There are over 65 public lakes. More than two and a half million persons annually enjoy these recreational opportunities.



Religion in Iowa has left its mark from the very beginning. The present church membership numbers about half the population as lead those of the three largest denominations-----the Catholic, and Lutheran, with congregations in all counties. Almost one-fourth of the entire membership is Roman Catholic. The Methodist with three conferences remain the strongest protestant group, the Presbyterian denomination and the Baptist body probably rank next in point of numbers. Congregationalists, Universalists, and Unitarians are mainly urban groups. Likewise the large Jewish congregations both Orthodox and Reformed are in the larger cities. There is a marked tendency toward consolidation among the small church groups and an indication for union among the larger ones.

Iowans are served by 568 newspapers. Of these 47 are dailies, 13 semi-weekly, 508 weekly, 1 semi-monthly and 6 month. There are 16 radio stations ranging from one of 50,000 watt power to the small 5,000 watt station.

Iowa has growing prominence as a manufacturing state. About one-half billion dollars is spent annually for raw materials for Iowas manufacturing units.

Processing Iowa cereals into foods is main industry. Roughage from Iowa farms goes into wall boards. Iowa's factories are among the nations largest in making clay products, fountain pens, washing machines, mill work for houses, farm machinery printed products and buttons.

Tractors, automobile parts, gypsum products, household and office furniture, business fixtures, wearing apparel, furnaces, pharmaceuticals, toilet products, pumps, hydrolytic hoists, soybean products, plastics, manufactures tools, dies, bridge and foundry works, gloves, cabinets, chemical products, and many other appliances and products are a portion of the varied items processed and manufactured in Iowa.

One-fifth of the states population is supported by manufacturing. In value of manufactured products Iowa ranks 16th among all the states, and 5th among those west of the Mississippi. Much of the manufacturing is closely related to agriculture. Meat packing is a leading industry. Iowa hogs are fattened on Iowa corn and are slaughtered in Iowa abattoirs.

Most of the industries numbered over 3,000 are located in small communities where land values, taxes, and living costs are relatively low. Excellent transportation makes this decentralization possible and employees tend to become home owners and settled conservative residents where social conditions are generally better than in crowded cities.

Industries may be generally classified into three groups. Those that process farm products, those that produce goods for sale directly to farm markets, and those concerned with the extraction of raw materials. There are also the usual groups of miscellaneous industries that develop in local communities and others like washing machine, fountain pens, hosiery, and cosmetics plants that compete in the national market.



Since Iowa ranks first among the states in hog raising, beef production, and value of livestock, its packing plants are of first importance. Sioux City has become the central of the states packing industry and ranks second to Chicago. Ottumwa, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Mason City, and Des Moines are among other cities with considerable packing industries, and there are still other towns with small packing facilities. Because of the development of the dairying industry Iowa's butter, cheese, and ice cream have reached second rank among the states manufacturing products.

Many plants have been established for canning sweet corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, and beans. Two of the worlds largest corn product factories are at Cedar Rapids and Clinton. Only New York exceeds Iowa in production of plaster, tile, plaster of parts, and cement. Five gypsum plants at Fort Dodge and one at Centerville have a total annual production of approximately 600,000 tons. Mason City has seven plants for manufacturing clay ware, as well as a large cement plant. Other brick and tile plants are scattered in other localities.

Coal mining in the southern area is one of the states greatest industries. There are some 6,000 Bituminous coal mines in operation. The button industry is centered in Muscatine. One plant alone supplies one-third of the national market. There are additional washing machine factories in various communities. At Bettendorf the makers of railroad equipment, steel freight cars, and various supplies dominate the Davenport industry area. One of the largest calendar factories in the world is located at Red Oak, and Iowa City advertising company issues more than 2,000,000 calendars a year.

Cosmetic manufacturing has grown into an international business with tow of the largest plants in Des Moines. The woodworking industry business in Iowa grew up among the saw mills in many river towns. When this business declined the mills were put to work planing lumber for doors, window frames, mouldings, and other parts. Ready-cut lumber for houses is planed in Davenport and furniture, caskets, and baskets are manufactured in Burlington, Des Moines, and other localities.

Publishing of farm magazines of national importance are a prominent part of the industrial picture. At present there are also various plants in the state manufacturing ordinance and aircraft parts for the government.

General farming and livestock raising in Iowa's leading industry. it may well be said that the population of the state depends directly or indirectly on agriculture. Poultry and egg packing plants are found in numerous of Iowa's county seats and larger towns. Iowa is the highest egg producing state in the United States and the value of its poultry exceeds that of any other state. Poultry for the market is raised not only in poultry farms but on almost every rural farmstead of the state.



Individual turkey farms raise for market several thousand birds annually. Capon raising is a growing industry. Principle poultry varieties are turkey, geese, ducks, and chickens.

Iowa stands second among the states in the number of livestock killed and processed, second place in number of employees in packing plants, and second in number of cattle slaughtered. The total amount of the livestock packing business is estimated at \$235,000,000 annually.

Iowa is a leading corn producing state due largely to the increasing use of produced hybrid seed. Corn production exceeds that of any other state. The record all time production of the crop being in 1939 when 489,505,990 bushels were produced.

Iowa's agricultural units are primarily of the area described as "family size" farms with an average size of approximately 160 acres. There are many farms from 40 to 80 acres in area. Iowa's largest farm contains 6,400 acres.

Golden grain fields with abundant yields are a portion of the soils bounty each year in Iowa. Iowa corn and oats yields are the highest of all the states. Our rye yield is 6th, our barley is 7th, and wheat 20th. The pop-corn crop leads the nation. Our sweet corn is 4th, our soybean is 3rd.

The southern part of Iowa is generally a grazing country. It's blue grass pastures are capable of feeding large numbers of beef cattle which always find a ready market. Not only are native cattle raised and fattened for market, but particularly in the south western and west central portions of Iowa is practiced the feeding and fattening of extensive quantities of beef cattle from the plains areas.

Iowa is a leading dairy state not only in the production of milk, but in the manufacturing of milk and cream into butter, cheese, ice-cream, and allied products. Iowa ranks second only to Minnesota in the manufacturing of butter, and is famed the country over for the quality of this product. The dairy predominates in the north half of the state.

Iowa is famed the world over for the production of corn and hogs, and leads the states in the production of both. Much corn is marketed in the form of hogs. You get your breakfast from Iowa in a form of cereals, bacon, ham, or eggs. Experimental work is constantly on the way to produce better strains of hogs and better methods of feeding.

Organized vegetable growing does not follow the intensive methods developed on the west coast, nevertheless, there are produced many acres of vegetables particularly onions and potatoes. Hothouses are a rapidly increasing source for the production of young poultry and there are a number of long established nurseries in the state.



Great impetus is gained from the agricultural and recreational fairs which are promoted in 79 of Iowa's counties. In some two and in one, three fairs are held annually. In addition there are numerous local fairs. Horse show, poultry shows, 4-H club displays, and other local events. Iowa state Fair is the nations most extensive state fair. Fruit growing is an important activity and many apples and small fruits are produced. Iowa is the home of the original "Delicious" apple and the parent tree is still preserved near Winterset.

The state conservation committee is making a consistent and persistent effort to provide streams and lakes with fish. A number of fish hatcheries and rearing beds have been constructed. Every year the lakes and streams are restocked with game fish.

Iowa is a leading insurance center, ranking second only to Hartford, Connecticut in dollar value and number of companies. Several of the largest insurance companies have their home offices in Des Moines.



## WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

234 Atlas Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

July 15, 1943

Mr. Edward Nossoff, Chief  
Employment Division  
Colorado River Relocation Center  
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Nossoff:

Your letter of June 7th, concerning the application of the Director's letter of May 8th to this area, has been received.

As your letter indicated, you are well aware of the difficulties involved in expanding the invitation offers to Salt Lake City and the territory immediately adjacent. In regards to the utilization of the invitation system in other districts in my area I am rather at a loss to know what to say. It seems that we have a rather large number of evacuees throughout our entire area. At the present time, we have almost half of the evacuees who have been released from relocation centers. In addition, we have a good proportion of the many thousands of volunteer evacuees who left the coast just prior to the freeze order.

We are trying to shift the workers who are now in the area on seasonal leave into the permanent job offers which we are able to dig up. In this way it does not leave us very much lee-way for inviting additional evacuees to come out of projects without definite job offers. However, we do wish to do everything possible to stimulate the evacuees now in projects to leave, and wish to cooperate with you to the fullest extent to achieve this goal.

Within the next two weeks we are planning on holding a staff conference of all relocation officers in my area. At that time, I will bring out for discussion the possibility of extending invitations to more of the people in your center. If we can see our way clear to take care of the large number of evacuees whom we already have out, and in addition bring out more on invitational basis, we will certainly give your center every consideration in this regard.

Sometime ago I notified Mr. Zimmerman that if he had any special cases which he wanted to take care of in this manner that we would do everything possible to assist him. I believe two very worthy cases were released from your center under this system. As I recall, we were able to place them the day following their arrival.



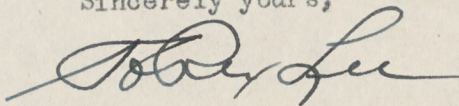






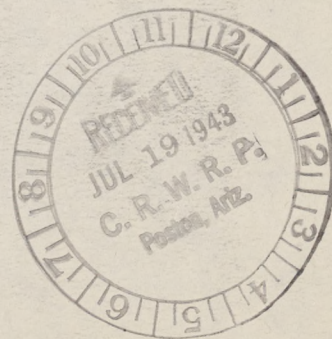
However, as previously mentioned, I would like to hold these special cases to a minimum inasmuch as we have such an enormous problem taking care of the thousands of seasonal workers who are now in our area and who we do not wish to return to a relocation center.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. Rex Lee".

H. Rex Lee  
Relocation Supervisor







File

Colorado River War Relocation Project  
Poston, Arizona  
July 29, 1943

Memorandum to: Giles L. Zimmerman, Chief, Employment Division  
From: J. W. Shepard, Fiscal Officer  
Subject: Use of Government Transportation Requests for Evacuee travel.

A teletype from Leland Barrows, dated July 26, states in part that "effective immediately transportation for evacuee travel shall be purchased through the use of standard Government Transportation Requests."

To put this instruction into effect immediately requires that no more cash or check payments shall be made to evacuees for payment of travel fares, excepting those evacuees who have already left the project and paid for their own transportation. It is understood that applications are on hand for payment to various evacuees who have already departed and we will of course have to reimburse them by check when funds are available.

Applications which are now on hand in the Agent-Cashier's office for payment in cash will be returned to the leave office for revision. These and those which are being held in the leave office should be revised by insertions as shown on the attached forms. Note that insertion (a) only will be used on new applications but that both insertion (a) and insertion (b) will be used on those forms which have already been computed and must now be adjusted.

New vouchers will necessarily be written and approved for the applications on which changes are made.

In accordance with our conversation of this morning you will give us this afternoon a list of those persons who will be leaving tonight and another list of those leaving tomorrow. Each day from now on until further advised you will give us a list of the persons leaving on the day following so that we may have time for preparation of travel requests. These lists should show the following information:

Name of Evacuee; Final Destination; Routing; Cost; Transportation Request. You will leave the "Transportation Request" column blank to be filled in by this office.

Mimeographed forms for this daily list will be supplied you as soon as possible.

As soon as all applications and vouchers have been revised and returned to the Fiscal Division by your office, we shall begin issuing Transportation Requests for each voucher. As we decided yesterday morning these Transportation Requests when completed will be turned over to the Project Leave Office to be issued to the travelers at the same time they get their ration cards, etc. In this way we will be able to tell from your file if any applicants collect their

PROJECT (over)



PROTECT

(0404)

subistence money and then do not leave the project. Further instructions covering future procedure in this matter will be issued soon.

Respectfully,

J. W. Shepard  
Fiscal Officer

Attachments

cc-A. W. Emble

H. W. Palmer

H. M. Knutson

on matter concerning the same.

Item enclosed with this communication is for the information of the Board of Directors.

Respectfully,

With reference to the above matter, please advise the Board of Directors of the results of the investigation (a) and investigation (b) conducted as shown on the attached form. Note that investigation (a) only will be conducted if the results of the investigation (b) are satisfactory. The results of the investigation (b) will be reported to the Board of Directors. These investigations will be completed by the end of the month.

to the Board of Directors of the results of the investigation (a) and investigation (b) conducted as shown on the attached form. Note that investigation (a) only will be conducted if the results of the investigation (b) are satisfactory. The results of the investigation (b) will be reported to the Board of Directors. These investigations will be completed by the end of the month.

Enclosed for the Board of Directors are the results of the investigation (a) and investigation (b) conducted as shown on the attached form. Note that investigation (a) only will be conducted if the results of the investigation (b) are satisfactory. The results of the investigation (b) will be reported to the Board of Directors. These investigations will be completed by the end of the month.

Respectfully,

J. W. Shepard, Fiscal Officer

Enclosed for the Board of Directors are the results of the investigation (a) and investigation (b) conducted as shown on the attached form. Note that investigation (a) only will be conducted if the results of the investigation (b) are satisfactory. The results of the investigation (b) will be reported to the Board of Directors. These investigations will be completed by the end of the month.

1914 53 1372  
Board of Directors  
Department of the Interior

11/5



SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE  
(Indefinite Leave)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

TO: PROJECT DIRECTOR  
Colorado River War Relocation Project  
Poston, Arizona

I hereby certify that I have been granted indefinite leave to join \_\_\_\_\_  
who departed from this

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Wage Earner) (Center Address)  
Center on \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date) (Destination)

I further certify that said wage earner applied for and received financial assistance in meeting cost of travel to \_\_\_\_\_  
as provided for in War Relocation Authority Administrative Instruction No. 45,  
Revised, dated March 24, 1943, in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_.\*

I further certify that said wage earner's application indicated that I would  
join him at his destination at a later date and that I would be accompanied by  
the following dependent members of my family:

NAME	AGE	RELATIONSHIP
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

I hereby apply for the balance of the financial assistance grant under  
aforesaid application for financial assistance in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_.  
Payable by Government Transportation Request \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Payable by cash or check ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Applicant)

PROJECT LEAVE OFFICER'S APPROVAL

The above supplementary statement by applicant is hereby approved and recommendation is made of payment of the balance of the financial assistance previously authorized.

\*Paid on Vo. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

Transportation Request No. \_\_\_\_\_ issued \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

CHRONOLOGICAL  
Project Leave Officer

PROJECT



APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE  
(Indefinite Leave)

TO: PROJECT DIRECTOR  
Colorado River War Relocation Project,  
Poston, Arizona

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby apply for financial assistance in meeting costs of travel to  
\_\_\_\_\_ on indefinite leave granted by Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

(Destination)

as provided for in WRA Administrative Instruction No. 45 (Revised) dated March  
24, 1943.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Forwarding Address \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature)

Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_

APPLICANT'S STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION

List below all dependent members of your family who will accompany you or who will  
join you later at your destination.

Name	Age	Relationship	Mark X opposite those who will leave with you.

State here the amount of money which you and the members of your family have avail-  
able:

Cash on hand

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Cash in Bank

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

How much money have you and the family members listed above earned during the last  
six months? \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Have you received any travel assistance from WRA at any time under this authority?  
\_\_\_\_\_

I Certify that the above statements are true in all respects and that I have no cash  
resources available other than those stated above.

PROJECT

(2334)

(over)

Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_



Computation of Allowance

Under the provisions of W.R.A. Administrative Instruction No. 45 (Revised) I find on the basis of the evidence submitted on the reverse hereof that \_\_\_\_\_ is entitled to travel assistance

(Name) \_\_\_\_\_  
to the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, computed as follows:

**\*Insertion (a) Railroad fare to be paid by Government Transportation Request:**

1. Railroad fare (coach) Parker to \_\_\_\_\_ persons @ \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Destination) (No.)  
2. Subsistence allowance \_\_\_\_\_ Persons @ \$3.00 per day for \_\_\_\_\_  
days (enroute) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Additional subsistence allowance:

(a) For Applicant \$50.00

(b) For Dependents (\$25 for one dependent.  
(\$50 for two or more. \$ \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

4. TOTAL \$ \_\_\_\_\_

5. Deduct Total Cash Available" reported on reverse \$ \_\_\_\_\_

6. Amount of Assistance Allowable \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**\*Insertion (b) Deduct railroad fare paid by Transportation Request ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_**

7. Deduct for dependents not accompanying applicant when he leaves  
Poston (\_\_\_\_\_ persons):

(a) Railroad Fare \_\_\_\_\_ persons @ \$ \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(See line 1)

(b) Subsistence Allowance, \_\_\_\_\_ \$3.00 per  
day (See line 2) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Additional Subsistence Allowance (See line 3 b) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS \$ \_\_\_\_\_

8. AMOUNT TO BE PAID APPLICANT WHEN HE LEAVES POSTON \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Computed by \_\_\_\_\_ Audited by \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Signature

Transportation Request No. \_\_\_\_\_ Issued \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT LEAVE OFFICER'S APPROVAL

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Payment of above travel assistance grant is approved under provisions of  
W.R.A. Administrative Instruction No. 45 (Revised).

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Leave Officer

**\*Note** "Insertion (a)" will be used on all applications.  
(2335-a) "Insertion (b)" will be used only on applications which have been already  
computed on a cash basis and are being adjusted.



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

Poston, Arizona

July 30, 1943

Memorandum to: Unit Administrators, Units 1, 2 & 3  
Unit Leave Offices, Units 1, 2 & 3  
Mr. W. Wade Head Mr. Ralph Drennen  
Mr. Ralph Gelvin Mr. Roy Yoshida  
Mr. J. G. Hunter Block #15 Manager  
Block Managers Supervisor

Subject: Former Arizona Residents

This memorandum is to clarify the confusion regarding the status of former Arizona residents.

PRESENT STATUS. On March 23 Mr. Myer announced that former Arizona residents from areas outside of the reduced military zones within the state of Arizona were free to leave this project and return to their homes or go elsewhere throughout the United States, excluding the Western Defense Command areas. Therefore, all of these former residents are eligible to leave this project. However, if they remain in the project they are bound by all the rules and regulations pertaining to any other evacuee resident of the Colorado River War Relocation Project.

INDEFINITE LEAVE. When a former Arizona resident wishes to leave this project on a permanent basis he will be given an identification release in the form of a letter.

SHORT TERM LEAVE STATUS. When it is necessary for a former Arizona resident to leave this project for a trip of limited duration it will be necessary for him to make application through his Unit Leave Office on the usual short term application form. This will be handled the same as any other short term leave application and permission will be granted or denied at the discretion of the Project Director.

RETURN REGULATIONS. When a former Arizona resident leaves this project under the indefinite leave release he is eligible to return under the following two categories:

Visits. He shall be permitted to return to the project on application to the Project Director for a period not exceeding seven days. This period may be extended at the discretion of the Project Director. During the period of his visit he shall be charged at the rate of 20¢ per meal and 20¢ per night



for housing. Should he stay with members of the family during the time of his visit on the project, his housing charge will be waived.

Permanent Residence. Application should be made to the Project Director to return to the project as a permanent resident and with full privileges and all limitations as such. If the applicant returns to the project before permission is granted, he shall be carried as a visitor and is liable for charges until such time permission is granted. Should the Project Director grant this permission the letter of identification release must be returned for cancellation.

Application for re-entry may be made either directly to the Project Director or through a relocation officer for transmission to the Project Director.

*MORIS Burge*  
Moris Burge  
Acting Project Director

GLZ:mf



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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

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*Mr. Hossel*  
Leave *Arizona*

June 9, 1943

Memorandum

To: Project Directors  
Subject: Seasonal work and indefinite leave  
for destinations in Arizona

The Director has requested that the attached copy of his letter of June 2, 1943 to Senator Hayden of Arizona be sent to you.

Until further notice Mr. Myer has directed that no seasonal work or indefinite leaves be granted to go to Arizona, unless the applicant wishes to join a member of his family there, and such cases involving family relationships should be submitted to this office for approval.

/s/ Thomas W. Holland  
mf

Thomas W. Holland  
Chief, Employment Division

Attachment

cc Relocation Supervisors



C  
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June 2, 1943

Hon. Carl Hayden  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hayden:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 13, signed jointly by yourself and Senator McFarland, protesting the settlement of people of Japanese ancestry in the State of Arizona.

On May 4, I wrote to you setting forth our general policy regarding relocation. As indicated at that time, we have withdrawn plans which were made some time ago to establish a relocation office at Phoenix in view of the attitude of the Governor and many others that Japanese-American labor is not wanted in Arizona.

We have had a number of requests from people interested in hiring Japanese-Americans for employment either in homes or in private industry, and in line with our established relocation policy we have been trying to fill requests from Arizona just as we would from other parts of the United States. In view of the representations made to you by the Governor, and the point of view expressed by you and Senator McFarland in your letter of May 13, we will in the future inform the people of Arizona who are interested in obtaining such assistance that it has been recommended that Japanese-Americans not be released to accept work in the State of Arizona. At the same time, we will advise the evacuees in the centers at Poston and Gila that in view of the unfriendly attitudes of many residents of Arizona, leave applications to settle there will not be approved. This, of course, will not apply to those evacuees who lived in the part of the evacuated zone from which restrictions have been removed.

I should like to point out again, however, that we do not control the movement of all the Japanese-Americans in the United States and that there are approximately 20,000 in the country who were never under our jurisdiction at any time and who are free to move as they please outside restricted areas. Furthermore, after indefinite leave is given to go to a specific location, we do not try to control ~~their~~ movement other than to request that they keep us informed of new addresses and new positions.

As of May 22, our records show that 114 Japanese-Americans who had not formerly lived in Arizona were given leave from the centers to take up residence in Arizona, including 87 from Poston and 27 from Gila. In addition, 69 former residents of Arizona were permitted to return to their homes following the change in the boundary line, making a total of 183 who have left the centers to go into Arizona. Of the 114 given leave, 48 were granted indefinite leave, and 66, who were given seasonal leave, presumably will return to the centers when their present work contracts are completed.



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These figures should be compared to the figure of approximately 250 persons of Japanese ancestry who were living in the state prior to evacuation, most of whom are now in relocation centers. We are perfectly willing to assume any responsibility which is ours, but I know you realize that it is not our responsibility to maintain law and order in the communities in the United States. Neither do I feel that we can assume responsibility for telling American citizens that they cannot live in any part of the country where their residence is not restricted.

I appreciate your calling this matter to my attention.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely

/sgd./ D. S. Myer

Director



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Washington

August 3, 1943

MEMORANDUM

To: Project Directors and Relocation Supervisors.

Subject: Procedure for placement of persons with war  
plant clearance (Form 258b)

It is expected that field investigations will be completed on a considerable number of cases during the next few months; and that the Joint Board may certify as high as two or three hundred persons a month as eligible for work in vital war plants during August, September, and October. In order that relocation officers may undertake to find suitable employment opportunities for these individuals without delay and yet not have several relocation officers working on the same individual, a special system of notification on Forms WRA 258b will be used.

A separate Form 258b will be used for each individual. There will be noted on the form the address and the type of leave of each individual who is on leave from a relocation center. The family status of each individual will also be given on the form. Copies of Form 258b will be sent, as in the past, to the relocation center, to all relocation supervisors, and to all relocation officers in the Eastern Defense Command.

If the individual is on indefinite leave, the relocation supervisor in the area will be expected to get in touch with him to see whether he would be interested in war plant employment. If the individual is still in a relocation center, the Form 258b will indicate which relocation supervisor or officer has been assigned the responsibility of seeking suitable employment for him. A copy of Form WRA 26 on the individual will be sent by the Washington Office to the designated relocation officer along with the Form 258b. The relocation supervisor or officer designated on Form 258b will go ahead with the case unless he is notified that the individual is interested in a different area. It is requested that each individual appearing on Form 258b who is still in a project be interviewed and informed that a particular relocation officer is working on his case. If the evacuee concerned is



definitely interested in an area other than the one designated on Form 258b, the project employment officer should notify the designated relocation officer to stop work on the case and send a request for special placement work to another relocation officer along with a description of the evacuee's occupational record and abilities.

As a general rule, placement for persons appearing on Form 258b who are still in relocation centers will be assigned to relocation officers in Ohio and Michigan and the Eastern States because of the greater concentration of war industries in those States. Relocation Officers working specially on these case will ordinarily invite the individual to come on to his office for interviews with a number of interested employers. In such cases temporary housing arrangements will be assured provided that proper advance notice is given the relocation officer of the date of arrival of the individual.

If an individual appearing on Form 258b is on seasonal work leave, it is requested that the Project Director notify him of his war plant clearance and arrange to issue his indefinite leave card promptly by way of the nearest relocation officer so that he may be in a position to move on toward the east at the end of his seasonal work for war plant employment, if he is interested in such employment.

It is also requested that the Project Director send a copy of Form WRA 131 (Rev.), indicating war plant clearance, to all persons appearing on Forms 258b who are on seasonal or indefinite leave as well as those who are still on the project.

/s/ Thomas W. Holland

Thomas W. Holland  
Chief, Employment Division



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Mr. Measiff  
August 6, 1943

Project Director, Colorado River Relocation Center  
Elmer L. Shirrell, Relocation Supervisor  
Status of People Working on Great Lake Vessels

I attach herewith a copy of Mr. Mann's report to me on the status of people working on lake vessels or fishing on the Great Lakes. You will see that it involves having Joint Board clearance for anyone who desires that type of employment.

/S/ Elmer L. Shirrell  
Relocation Supervisor

Enclosures



COPY

August 4, 1943

Mr. Elmer L. Shirrell, Relocation Supervisor

Harold Mann, Associate Relocation Officer

Fishermen in the Chicago area

Following up the correspondence between Ralph Merritt of Manzanar and John C. Baker of Washington, copies of which have been forwarded to this office, in regard to the placing of fishermen in the Great Lakes area, I have contacted Lt. W. I. Connors in charge of Coast Guard Intelligence here. Lt. Connors advised me that on the day before my call, he had received a confidential memorandum from the 9th Naval District in regard to the placement of Japanese American seamen or others employed on the Great Lakes. The wording was such as to definitely include fishermen along with seamen.

The gist of this memorandum was that Joint Board clearance would be required before consideration would be given to any individual for employment of this type in this area and that subsequent to Joint Board clearance, application might be made to the Commandant of the 9th Naval District at Great Lakes for each individual desiring such employment. Admiral Downs is, at present, the Commandant.

It is Lt. Connors' impression that this directly removes the question of employment of Japanese American on the Great Lakes from the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard and places it as a direct responsibility of the Navy. Commercial fishing, according to Lt. Connors, is negligible in the Illinois and northern Indiana Great Lakes area.



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona  
August 13, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

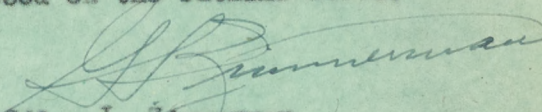
Memorandum to: Mr. John G. Hunter  
Mr. Roy Yoshida

From: Giles L. Zimmerman, Chief  
Employment Division

Subject: Visit of Evacuees to Internment Centers

Between now and the first shipment of segregees to Tule Lake we may, under special circumstances, permit persons who have applied for repatriation to visit the interned members of their families in internment centers. This procedure is not to be publicized and is only advised to be used when the circumstances are such that emergency situation prevails. If the applicant has also signed "no" to 28 or has had his leave suspended by Washington, they do not apply under this regulation.

Mr. Head has delegated me to make the final decision in these matters and I, in turn, am placing the burden of approval upon Mr. Hunter and Mr. Yoshida. When such applications are approached, before they are submitted to Mr. Head for signature, a note of explanation must be attached to the leave permit and called to Mr. Head's special attention. I am not informing the Unit Offices regarding this as I do not want to publicize this arrangement. However, if you are approached on any of these matters, this is your authorization to proceed on the outline above.

  
Giles L. Zimmerman  
Chief, Employment Division

GLZ:mf

cc: Mr. Edward Nossoff ✓

*Co. N*  
*8-18-43*

ORIGINAL COPY OF CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM: Mr. Edward Nossoff



CARBON COPY OF CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM: Mr. Edward Nossóff

8/10/52  
10/10/52

TO: Mr. Tolson, Director  
FROM: Mr. Nossóff

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Re [illegible] letter to [illegible] dated [illegible] and [illegible] letter to [illegible] dated [illegible]. [Illegible text continues]

[Illegible text continues]

Very truly yours,

Mr. Nossóff

Enclosure

CONFIDENTIAL

10/10/52  
10/10/52

CONFIDENTIAL



*Mr. Nossoff*

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona  
August 18, 1943

Memorandum to: Mr. Frank Takenaga, Unit I Employment Office  
Mr. Ken Sato, Unit II Employment Office  
Mr. Joe Owashi, Unit III Employment Office

From: Giles L. Zimmerman, Chief, Employment Division

Subject: Placement Counseling

We have long felt the need of someone to devote full time on placement counseling in each unit. It had been my desire when we placed Mr. Drennen in charge of Unit 2 and 3 to accomplish this end there, and it was my further hope that Mr. Nossoff would be able to devote at least half of his time to Unit 1 for this purpose. However, due to the increased burdens on the Employment Division and the shortage of appointed personnel, we are not able to carry out the program as originally planned.

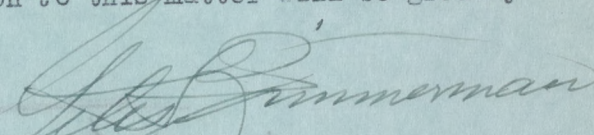
The second phase of the program was for these supervisors to pick out suitable persons in each unit to devote their full time to such work and a position was made available on each payroll for said person.

Finally, following our administrative instructions, we were supposed to set up a relocation advisory committee, composed of appointed personnel, council representatives, and others, to stimulate this whole program.

In view of the segregation program, it does not seem advisable to do this at this time. Therefore, may I ask you to make a study of available individuals in your respective units and submit to me your recommendations as to a likely candidate for this job. This position will be titled "Assistant placement officer", and he will work directly under the unit manager. It will be his job to receive from the project outside employment office all available information on the incoming jobs. He will match these jobs against the Form 12's and select a group of potential applicants for said position. He will then ask the applicants to call at the unit office and when they arrive he will discuss the employment opportunity with them, hoping to find the best qualified person for the available opening. In addition to these duties, he must become familiar with the leave procedures so that he will be in a position to answer the many questions that would be put to him. Further, it will be his responsibility, with the help of the project office, to accumulate as much factual information as possible and make it available in each unit as resource material for persons considering relocation. We have already established a library in Unit 1 and it is my



hope that with the cooperation of the school library system that we may make these relocation libraries a part of our unit system. Ichiro Nakajima has done an excellent job to date on accumulating this factual information and he will continue to work in this capacity. There will be other ramifications of this job, but this will give you a general structure outline at this time. Since our incoming offers are improving rather than decreasing, I feel it is highly essential that we stimulate the relocation program all we can at this time. Therefore, your prompt attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

  
Giles L. Zimmerman  
Chief, Employment Division

GLZ:mf

P/S An important function for the assistant placement officer will be to continue our present initial plan regarding Eastern Defense Command Clearance. It will be his responsibility to tabulate on incoming clearances and notify the recipients that they have received this clearance and to discuss with them the possibility of relocation. We will do everything possible to encourage them to accept jobs in the Eastern Defense area.

cc: Mr. Edward Nossoff ✓  
Ichiro Nakajima  
Tats Kushida



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*1/1*  
*Chief, Employment Division*  
*1/1*

CIS:mr

96

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cc: Mr. Edward Nosselt  
Ichiro Nakajima  
Tate Nakajima



## WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Preston, Arizona

In reply, please refer to:

September 8, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Relocation Officers:

Mr. E. G. Leher  
Manhattan, KansasMrs. Katherine Luplau  
Kansas City, MissouriMr. Frank Gibbs  
Des Moines, IowaMr. E. G. Kennedy  
St. Louis, MissouriMr. Walter H. Parmeter  
Omaha, Nebraska

FROM:

Vernon R. Kennedy  
Relocation Supervisor

The time spent on Tule Lake has been a very interesting and, I hope, worthwhile experience. During our stay there the relocation team, one from each of the district offices, spent the day interviewing individuals and the evenings speaking at block meetings. The results, as far as numbers actually placed in jobs, was not great. We found apathy and, in many instances, antagonism toward relocation. The attitude toward our program in Tule Lake was not enthusiastic. However, we feel that our team was on the whole well received. The individual members were popular and we did succeed in creating in the minds of many a new hope for the future. Many of the neutrals were won over to the relocation program and many of the opponents of relocation were neutralized. We did find, contrary to our hopes, that the impending removal to new Centers was not a spur to relocation now. Many stated, and I believe with sincerity, that "you have given me courage to go out and get a job, and you have answered many of the questions that were in my mind. I am going to get my family established in a new Center and then I am going to go out from there."

One point we learned was that we must make our job offers more descriptive and I would like to discuss that point in this regard. So many offers are coming to the Centers daily from all over the country that unless they are unusually attractive they are apt to get lost. Even some of the best ones are overlooked. All offers that we hope to fill and can sincerely recommend should carry a brief statement of conditions other than hours, wages, and duties. We must realize that we are urging people to make probably the most important decision that they have ever made. This is especially true in the case of relocating families. These





Relocation Officers

Page Two

September 8, 1943

people, the evacuees, have had a year or more of institutional life. It has changed them. I didn't realize how much until I talked with a number that I had known in Sacramento prior to evacuation. The mid-West and the East is strange to them. War time America is strange to them. They know nothing of ration books and food stamps, "A" cards, travel restrictions, pay roll taxes, and one hundred and one things that are familiar to us. They know nothing of the people, the cities, the soil and the climate of regions east of the West Coast. They read, if at all, principally the West Coast papers. They listen to gossip; they are timid; they feel that they are unwanted as citizens, and that they will be exploited. They are highly sensitive; they are actually afraid for themselves, and especially for their families. While their reason tells them that camp life is tearing them down morally, they hesitate to leave the security of Center existences and the friends they have made for the unknown and they fear the unfriendly outside world. The letters that come back from those who have gone out are not always optimistic. They too often express bitterness and disillusion. Almost everyone who goes out goes through that initial period of homesickness. During the first few days they write back the most depressing letters, then after they have made their adjustments and begin to enter into the life of their new community they are too busy to write or a little ashamed of their first letters. The result is an unfair and untrue picture of their new environment. All this is old stuff. Our problem is what to do about it.

First, we must beware of exaggeration and at all times be candid. Don't overstate and don't oversell, but don't be afraid of elaboration and description. If we are offering a domestic job, let's get all the information we can without antagonizing the employer. Especially important is personal information about the employer and his family. On offers that we expect to fill, let's try to get as much of the following as we can:

DOMESTIC. Occupation, age, and special interests of the employer and his family. A short description of the home, the grounds, and the family. Photos, if possible. Something about the neighborhood. As much about the duties and hours of work as possible, about living quarters, whether an employee with children would be acceptable. There are many who are trained and would accept domestic work if they could have their one, or sometimes two, children with them. There are many girls who would accept domestic work if their husbands could live with them and take other employment.

Every job offer should have a statement of the kind and type of persons who would be best suited for the job and the reasons why they should accept the position. For example, the employer is a business man and the placing of a well liked domestic might offer employment opportunities for others in an office or factory. The employer is an educator, an artist,



Relocation Officers  
Page Three  
September 2, 1943

or a musician, employment would offer cultural opportunities. The home and yards are particularly beautiful, and the job would offer a great personal satisfaction and opportunity for work expression and happiness.

FARM OFFERS. Pretty much the same as domestic. A thorough description of the farm and the duties of the workers. Its proximity to the city or a town and something about the activities in that city or town. I think all Centers now have relocation libraries. We can't give them too much information about the territory. Almost every state and community has descriptive literatures, if only picture postcards. The people are especially interested in climate, temperatures, amount of rainfall, snowfall, something about the soil and crops, industries, and living conditions. Maybe we should prepare binders or folders on our area. If it costs a few dollars, let's do it--it's worth it.

INDUSTRIAL OFFERS. Something about the plant, its size, location, type of construction, products, number of employees, proximity to probable housing, folders or catalogs describing the product. I was amazed at the industrial offers that were sent in to Tule Lake that did not even state the type or kind of product that the employer manufactured. If housing is provided on farm or industrial offers, we should be particularly explicit especially about the furniture that is in the housing. What will the evacuees have to have to start house-keeping?

I think the foregoing pretty much expresses what I have in mind. It does not mean that we have to write an essay on each job or spend a day on each work opportunity. It is a suggestion that we go into a little bit more detail and spend a little bit more time on those offers that we particularly want to fill and on those offers that we think it would be to the advantage of the evacuees to accept. While wages are important they are not necessarily paramount. A great many of the evacuees are thinking in terms of security and the future, and let's not get the idea that all of the best people have already left the Centers. I believe that the best trained and equipped of the people that were evacuated are still in the Centers. For the most part, they have family obligations and problems and hesitate to go out until they feel more secure and certain. Put yourself in the place of the person in the Center. How much would you insist knowing about a job before you would move your family, into say, Minden, Nevada; Walla Walla, Washington; Redding, California; El Paso, Texas; Etchikan, Alaska; or Buenos Aires, Argentina? Then look over some of the job offers you have been sending to the Centers, and you will understand what I mean. There are so many jobs pouring into the Centers everyday, and the Leave and Employment Offices are having to get along with so many new and inexperienced workers that unless the job offers are distinctive and descriptively complete, they will be lost in the shuffle. When this occurs, we have an irate and disappointed employer to explain and a deserving evacuee has lost a good relocation opportunity.



Relocation Officers  
Page Four  
September 2, 1943

This is not in any sense to be construed as criticism of your work. I feel that you are doing an outstanding job but I think that we are giving the ordinary "no chance for advancement or training" positions and the unusually attractive jobs from the standpoint of permanence, interest, and work satisfaction, about the same kind of treatment in submitting them to the Centers. There are certain "run of the mill" jobs that we have to put through. There is nothing glamorous or exceptional about them, so let's run them as is but let's play up some of our feature opportunities. I have been very pleased with the number of family relocation offers you have been sending in. While these are what we want, they are by far the hardest to sell. They should be particularly explicit as regards housing, furniture required to set up housekeeping, communities, schools, recreational opportunities, neighborhoods, attitudes, etc. We should state whether it would be advisable for the head of the family to come out first and bring the family later, or whether to bring the family with him at the time he leaves the Center. In the case of work opportunities for older people, it is important to state to what extent a knowledge of spoken and written English is required.

I think Bob Lake should be complimented on the newsletter and he will appreciate your comments on it. How often should it be published? How many pages should it have? What should be the editorial policy? What type of articles should we feature, and so forth? I find that it is read in the Centers with a great deal of interest, and I believe it should be, and can be, a tremendous force in encouraging relocation, especially to our area.

I am going to spend about a week in Boston, a day in Denver, and I should be in Kansas City around the 14th of September. I hope some time after that to be able to spend several days in each of your offices. Let's get our heads at working as to how best we can influence people to accept the excellent opportunities that our area is offering them.

Vernon R. Kennedy  
Relocation Supervisor

VRE:msf



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona

September 9, 1943

MEMO. TO: Leave Office  
Unit 1

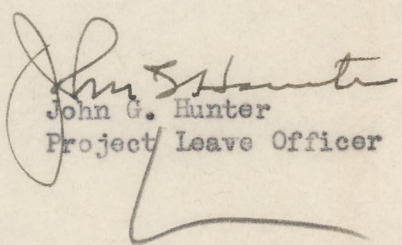
FROM: John G. Hunter  
Project Leave Officer

For your information I have to quote herewith further memorandum issued by Theodore H. Haa, Project Attorney, on the subject of recent ammendment, Section 60.4.3B of Handbook on the Issuance of Leave for Departure from a Relocation Area. The instruction given in this memorandum supersedes that of previous quotation from Mr. Haas dated September 3, 1943.

"This supplements my memorandum to you which interpreted at your request a teletype from Director Myer amending Section 60.4.3B of Handbook on the Issuance of Leave for Departure from a Relocation Area.

We have just received Handbook Release No. 2, which indicates that several words were omitted from the teletype so that two categories were merged into one, as following "or if they have received all or most of their formal education in Japan after the age of fifteen". I interpret Section 60.4.3B to preclude the granting of indefinite leave by the project director to any "male citizen in the United States who returned from Japan to the United States after January 1, 1935" who is within any one of the following categories:

1. Lived in Japan for ten years or more after the age of six.
2. Received all or most of his formal education in Japan.
3. Received any formal education after the age of fifteen."

  
John G. Hunter  
Project Leave Officer



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

Memorandum

*Head  
Relocation  
File*

November 22, 1943

To: Project Directors (except Tule Lake and Leupp)  
From: Edwin G. Arnold, Chief, Relocation Division  
Subject: Relocation in southeast Texas counties

We have recently received a rather extensive report from our Relocation Supervisor in the south in regard to the possible relocation of evacuees in Cameron, Starr, Kenedy, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties, Texas. At the present time the advisability of any evacuees going into these counties is very questionable, and for that reason I suggest that you be very careful not to release anyone to these areas without the express approval of Mr. E. B. Whitaker, Relocation Supervisor in that area.

*Edwin G. Arnold*

*Copies made  
for unit office  
1/6/44*

DEC 13 1943

*(Signature)*







Colorado River War Relocation Project  
Poston, Arizona

November 25, 1943

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director  
War Relocation Authority  
Barr Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: John Provinse  
Selene Gifford

Dear Mr. Myer:

The Community Management Division and the Welfare Section have held separate meetings on your memorandum of November 9 about family counseling. As the situation here, and our judgment of the program to be inaugurated here, involve several questions, please prepare for a rather long letter, at the end of which I will recapitulate the main questions.

-I-

Poston has not yet started to develop the community participation in relocation planning. Segregation ran rather late with us; it took a little while after the Tule trains left for the community to settle down into a constructive frame of mind again; and at that time, we had to face the problems of changing over from Indian Service to WRA. Because of all this, plus a Council election which came in the middle of the fall, the Administration has delayed making the approach to the Council on the joint action toward relocation.

It seems clear to all of us here that we cannot plunge in to interviews about family planning with a relocation emphasis until the community itself wants to do that, or at least is in a mood to face the making of the choice about staying or going, and to assess the obvious factors on both sides. If the initiative toward relocation planning is taken by the Administration, all the latent fears and resistances will show up in a hurry. We have had several persons refuse positions on a committee to stimulate the discussion of relocation, and even had people who were on the verge of going out refuse to appear at a public meeting to tell their neighbors why they were in favor of relocation. It does not mean that there is no sentiment here in favor of relocation. It means that the community believes that relocation is an individual's own business, and that they should not influence each other, nor should the Administration



seek to interfere by open programs of action designed to produce relocation.

On the other hand, we definitely must start right away to accumulate knowledge about our families here in the terms which your memorandum suggested: their age composition, the opportunities needed by their young people, the securities needed by their old people, the assistance which can and cannot be given by the Authority. A relocation counsel program, when it is ready to start, will have need of this data. As there are some 4,000 families here in Poston, it will take us around 6 months with 6 counselors to acquire the data and to give every family an opportunity to be interviewed.

My proposal to resolve this dilemma is as follows: that the Community Management Division inaugurate a program of counseling on family needs and opportunities; that this program be completely divorced, in its initial stages, from relocation counseling as such; that we base it on publicity reminding the residents that the Division maintains various professional services to give assistance to members of families in Poston, and that these services are supposed to converge on the improvement of the family's situation, health, aptitudes and skills, and opportunities. We should announce that we have received Washington's aid to set up a family planning counseling program in which every family will be given the opportunity to talk over their needs in the light of what services the Project is in a position to give them. The emphasis in our publicity and in the counseling itself would be on Project service of family needs. However, a referral slip would be used in the counseling, and whenever a family indicated an interest in relocation, the slip would be sent out to refer them to the Relocation Division for more specific types of information. If their question concerned health, the same referral slip would refer them to the Health Section. My point is that we do not want to initiate the talk about relocation in this first stage of family counseling.

The first job which we must start on immediately is the collating of the information which already exists in Welfare files, Health files, Education files, Employment files, etc. about the families to be interviewed. We have not fully decided whether we should start to build a complete alphabetical file right away, or whether we should start by a functional selection of certain types of families. For myself, I rather think I would like to start with the families of Council members, Block Managers, and other persons who will influence the way in which the people in the blocks respond to the counseling program. Those who have had the first interviews will set the tone of the community's response; and I think it might be wise to start with key people.

We have the familiar problems of space and personnel to start with. The Division, at present, has scarcely room for its own section offices. We have just been handed the job of setting up our own timekeeping and cost accounting offices and staff for the Division, and it will not be easy to set up a central file and personnel. We can, however, make a beginning with the clerical personnel of the Clothing Allowance Department in Camp 1, which has some time



11/25/43

each month when the pressure is off. I am asking Mr. Head for the use of one additional room in our wing of the building.

-11-

As to personnel for this program, we estimate, as I said, 5 or 6 months with 5 counselors at CAF-7 and one at CAF-9, probably with the addition of a full time central files executive secretary. At least an equal number of resident interviewers and secretaries will be sought to work with the Counselors. We have two women now on the Project with counseling experience; we know of two others who can be employed by the first of the year. Both of these worked for us in segregation counseling with considerable success. As I indicated in my teletype of November 25, we would like authority to start one or two workers immediately.

As the program moves toward the introduction of the relocation emphasis, we have a special request to make of Washington. That is, that former Poston residents now relocated to Civil Service positions in the East should be recalled to the Project on detail for at least a month apiece as special counselors on Civil Service salary. Such people as Marvel Maeda, Masa Hayashi, who set up the Welfare office in Camp 11 and who is now with the Indian Service in Chicago, Anne Kunitani of Cleveland, Yuri Sugimoto of Kansas City--these names occur to me at random--would be of considerable influence. We have repeatedly found that where the appointed staff can talk itself blue in the face about the opportunities, the friendly attitudes, etc. in the Middlewest, when one of the Project residents returns from a tour and says the same things, they are listened to with a very different attention and respect. I believe that the re-entry of former residents who have made successful adjustments outside with the recognition given them in the form of Civil Service standing, would give us the most powerful possible leverage toward making relocation to the East seem real and desirable.

We also propose to set up the orientation training of the counseling staff on the basis of a small number of sampling interviews conducted as soon as we have the initial personnel. The orientation material would include the background of WRA, its field services and resources, the limits of WRA assistance, the resources available from employment services, public assistance agencies, both state and private, and social, religious, educational opportunities and limitations. The orientation would have to include also the focusing of our interviews on certain fields on information, the reporting of data in certain forms for tabulation, the building up of "type" family pictures for which specific types of assistance or encouragement should be provided, etc. Are you now preparing in Washington any form for the reporting or accumulation of data about the families who are interviewed, or should we be working out such a form here for our own use? Will you have a standard form for the family index file?



11/25/43

Also on the side of budget, we should like to know if there will be a separate account provided, like the 6100 account used for segregation, for the payment of Counselors and the purchase of folders, cards, and other supplies required in the program. We note in your memorandum that you have dictaphones available in Washington. If all nine projects are to undertake these programs, at the same time, we would like to insist upon our right to ask for one of these machines. If less than nine are to inaugurate the program at present, we hereby ask permission to borrow three of them. Will these machines be loaned from Washington or should we submit a purchase order for them?

-111-

In summary, we are proposing to set up, within the Community Management Division, an independent program of family resources planning interviews. At a suitable time, when the relocation planning program has advanced far enough, our program will be interlocked with it. Actually, our program will be guided from the beginning by the expectation that it is to be of service to relocation planning, but the relocation emphasis will be absent in the first phase of our counseling. We believe we should start (a) setting up the method of central index filing, and (b) sampling family lists and interviewing techniques. To do this, we must have immediate authority to put one or two persons, and we request authority to employ by January a total of 6 interviewers and one clerical worker. The program will run pretty well through the first half of the year, but we should like as much of it under our belt as possible by the time the flood gates of relocation open again in the spring.

If, as your memorandum suggests, only one Center is to be selected for trying out the counseling program, we naturally would like to be that Center. The basic values of the counseling program, however, seem to us obvious, and the particular methods to be followed will have to vary somewhat with the social and psychological situations of the different Centers. We do not, therefore, see why the program should be tested in only one place, with so few months remaining to us before the crucial spring and summer period. In short, we should like authority to proceed in our own way and at our own pace.

When I talked to Mr. Grays at Tule Lake in October, he said he hoped to be in Poston in a few weeks. If he is still in the field, we should very much appreciate having him loaned to us while the program is being set up, so that we may proceed as closely as possible in line with the general policies being developed in Washington.

Finally, we believe that with the family-resources emphasis which we propose to adopt, it will be relatively easy to create a joint committee on the Family with Council and Block Manager representation. I am more or less embarked on a little personal crusade to build up a key advisory group of the most able, energetic and American of the bilingual Kibei who now hold key positions in



Mr. Myer

-5-

11/25/43

many places on the Project. They seem to me an indispensable group of intermediaries, advisers, paratroopers, and guiding hands in many of the programs which we are beginning to develop without disturbing their present employment relations. I believe it would be possible to draw them together into a working and planning group through which we could reach most sections of the community. It is through and out of this group that I hope to build up the committee on the Family and to draw wide representation into it, so as to give it the sponsoring position in relation to our initial program.

I need not remind you that this whole effort is being made in the midst of the uncertainties and changes in organization and procedure arising out of the transfer of the project to WRA, that it competes with the very essential leave clearance hearings, on which five of us in the Division are sitting, and that with the customary logic of these situations, we are not instructed to drop everything else to carry out a complete inventory of every item on the whole Project for which all of us are accountable to the government. I should add that we are gradually losing some of our more experienced counseling aides, and that even the regular work of the Family Welfare Section is hampered by lack of adequate personnel. We have no appointed staff number in Camp 11; and repatriation, segregation, and parolee family problems are growing heavier as new regulations require re-interviewing of scores of families. In spite of all this, however, it is taken for granted through the Section and the Division that in the long run, our first duty is to help organize the minds and affairs of our families in preparation for the choice which they must make between Poston and the outside. When this program is started, it will have the full cooperation of everyone of us.

I am sorry that this letter was delayed, first by the late release of the relocation planning program material by the Project administration, and second by the desirability of having Division and Section meetings to consider what our aims should be. We are going ahead with our plans in preparation for the program, and we will be happy to have your authority to proceed with it at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

John W. Powell  
Acting Chief of Community Management

CC: Mr. Head  
Mr. Crawford  
Miss Butler