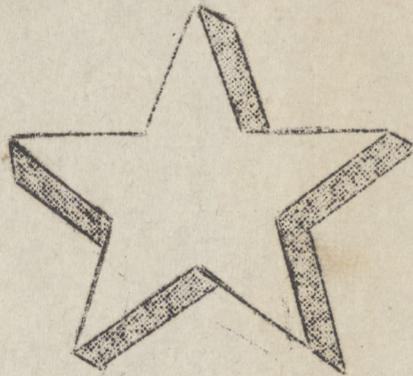


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GUIDE TO RELOCATION



DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRANADA PROJECT

MAY 1944

AMACHE, COLO.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF PROJ OF DIRECTOR JAMES G. LINDLEY'S
SPEECH DELIVERED ON NOV. 12, 1943 AT THE RELOCATION FORUM DIS-
CUSSION SERIES AT TERRY HALL.

"RELOCATION -- YOUR RESPONSIBILITY AS A MEMBER OF YOUR COMMUNITY."

The United States is engaged in total war against powerful, ruthless and highly resourceful enemies. When a country is at war it becomes perforce a military despotism. The democracy for which we are fighting does not function while we are fighting. Nevertheless, it is worth fighting for so that in the interludes of peace we may enjoy government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Bearing this in mind, there are hard and practical considerations of a strictly military nature which justify the West Coast evacuation.

The attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, started evacuation. On February 19, 1942, the President signed an executive order authorizing designated military commanders to prescribe military areas from which all persons might be excluded, or in which their movements might be restricted. On March 2, Lieutenant General J. L. De Witt issued a proclamation defining Military Areas Nos. 1 and 2, and requested voluntary evacuation. On March 14, the Wartime Civil Control Administration was established to supervise an evacuation program, and work was started to erect housing for an assembly center at Manzanar, California. On March 18, an Executive order signed by the President, created the War relocation Authority, a non-military agency, with authority to formulate and carry out a program for a planned and orderly relocation of persons evacuated from military areas.

The War Relocation Authority has three major functions:
(1) To provide the evacuated people with an equitable substitute for the living and homes given up; (2) To re-establish them as a productive segment of the American population; (3) To facilitate their reassimilation in the normal currents of American life.

The present population of the ten relocation centers is approximately 106,000. Roughly, two-thirds of these people are American citizens by virtue of birth in this country. The remaining one-third are aliens, whose naturalization is not permitted under the laws of the United States. There are approximately three hundred thousand Japanese in the United States and Hawaii--the figure of two-thirds American citizens still holding. The average age of the aliens is 58; of American-born, 23 years. They comprise a close-knit minority, and the so-called "Japanese problem" in this country stems from the concentration of this population on the Pacific Coast and in the Pacific Islands. America must find a sound and permanent solution of this problem through thoughtful attention of American leaders. These leaders must strive to end, immediately and forever, all proposals that American citizenship of Japanese born in this country be revoked. Our whole program is based on the premise that all persons of Japanese ancestry living in this country, except those request repatriation and

those who may be deported for illegal activities, will continue to live in the United States after the close of the war.

The aims of the Project Administration have been: (1) To conduct the operation of the Centers so that the substitute for the homes of the evacuees be as adequate as possible under wartime limitations; (2) To provide schooling for the evacuees of school age; (3) And training and jobs on the Center for adults so that the group need not stand still or slip backward, but can go forward and fit themselves for their chance in life; (4) To work toward a gradual depopulation of the relocation centers, and a dispersal for assimilation into American life of loyal evacuees.

The sincere and selfless efforts of the Japanese Americans must be enlisted in this program. The first step must be taken by them. It is easier to stay in the Center than to go out; it is easier to sit than stand; it is easier to play than work. Resentment, inertia and fear of the unknown must be overcome. If this is accomplished,---and it is our duty to work unceasingly toward such an end---then the immediate future of the WRA program is a wholehearted participation in center activities by evacuees and administrative staff alike, and a wholehearted acceptance of the relocation program by all who can look forward to relocation as a resolution of their present program.

The program of segregation was undertaken to enable the center residents who wished repatriation and expatriation to Japan and those who could not bring themselves to declare unqualified loyalty to the United States and, in the case of United States citizens, to renounce their loyalty to Japan and those who were overtly disloyal to this country to be removed to a single center where others of like beliefs, desires, and loyalties would be concentrated. The removal of this group gives those evacuees who want to be American the opportunity to express their Americanism without interference. This expression of Americanism should be by deeds as well as words. "By their works shall ye know them."

I have departed from the assigned topics of this discussion because I felt that this rather long introduction was necessary. The topics assigned were:

1. How to make new friends in your new home.
2. Your part in Civilian Defense Programs.
3. Attendance at Civic activities.
4. The fusion of the Japanese and American Culture.
5. Assimilation and what it means.

I will take them briefly in the order of assignment:

1. How to make new friends in your new homes.

The first step is to get in practice in your present home. The one group that is set up by the government to be your friend and to plead your cause is the War Relocation Authority. We know that we're not perfect, but we're sincerely trying to do the best we can for you. Why continue to criticize administrative measures and to passively resist the accomplishment of necessary work? The houses for the administrative staff could have and should have been completed last spring. If the admin-

istrative staff were housed here, they could better serve the population. The entire construction program calling for a building for the silk rearing program, boys' and girls' dormitories, a hostel for the aged and single workers, all of which would save the Government money at a time when it needs to save and which we have had ample manpower to build at a time when the country is crying out for manpower--this entire program has lagged--months behind schedule. The hauling of coal, the plowing and seeding of land, irrigation and harvesting of crops, all has called for special meetings of august bodies, special appeals. The work gets partially accomplished but on the whole it is "too little and too late". You have many people to do too little work. Of those who come to work, many will not put in a day's work. What can we, as War officials, say to the general public, to prospective employers, to social minded people, who wish to champion your cause. When they ask us, "Are these people loyal? Are they industrious?" we can only reply, "Well, they say they are." You have lost and are losing your chance to make us strongly partisan. I am not talking to the fellow sitting next to you; I am talking to you.

Make your friends on the outside at work and at play. Do your share of the job, be cheerful and friendly with your fellow worker; your fellow worker will be your friend. Do your job the best you know how; your boss will be your friend. Outside of work hours keep your dignity; your neighbor will become your friend.

2 & 3. Your part in the Civilian Defense Program and Attendance at Civic Activities.

Proceed carefully in these fields. Find out who are the civic leaders and the leaders in defense work. Among your friends and fellow workers will be participants. Talk to them and offer your services. Read the literature and figure out where you can be most helpful; then be helpful. You will be happier when you are carrying part of the load.

4. The fusion of the Japanese and American Culture.

This simply calls for you to bring into use in your daily life the talents that are inherent in you. Music, art, dancing--what is Japanese or what is American makes no difference to the lover of art. Your contributions will be welcome. Join social clubs, participate in games and recreation. Help out in decorating the halls and in organizing the programs. There is always a place for those who will do this work and, though the idlers who benefit by the work of others do not know it, there is more joy and happiness for those who carry the load in the consciousness that these good things for all are the fruit of their labors. Yes, you will meet rebuffs. Turn them aside. "A soft answer turneth away wrath."

5. Assimilation and what it means.

Assimilation has been defined as the acquisition of the cultural traits of a particular society by people of foreign origin or parentage. You have gone far in your acquisition of American traits, particularly in religion, language, and in material culture and manners. You Nisei as a group are American in your dress, manners, eating, recreation, language and, I believe, in your way of thinking. Issei have also become

assimilated in spite of handicaps. However, you still have to acquire more of American customs, especially of the language. I feel that you issei who intend to remain here and live the American life should learn from your children. You should take every opportunity to learn English and to talk English. It is the language of Americans.

One other thing--do not attempt to lose your race consciousness. Take pride in your Japanese origin as most of us do in our origin in some small bit of Europe--England, Scotland, France and, yes, Germany, if we remember that we are Americans first. Be more race minded and less individual. We have had many letters from former evacuees who have successfully located asking that we send no more Japanese to that locality. One boy even wrote, "I don't think they know I'm a Japanese, and I don't want a lot of Japs around to spoil it for me." He had missed the point and is entirely selfish. He should be thinking how to make room for his fellow Japanese and get them accepted as Japanese Americans--as citizens. This is a democracy, and none of us has to hide behind any resemblance to a Chinese.

Another thing--when you get a job, stick to it. In some places the reputation of the nisei youth is that they are flightily and run from one job to another. Be a little particular before you take a job and then give your employer what you owe him--work that will repay him for the effort of hiring you. Suppose a higher paying job does show up, try to get a replacement for yourself before you run to it. You owe it to your employer; and when the war is over and labor is plentiful, the good graces of your boss will be a swell thing to have. I know. Others have written and asked us to be careful of the calibre of people we sent out, saying that irresponsible, lazy, dirty, loud-mouthed or impudent applicants or workers would ruin the reputations and endanger the jobs of steady and industrious relocated evacuees. This, of course, is true, and this again is your problem. It comes back to home training and, if the center is your home, get into practice here. Be honest, be industrious, be loyal, be conscious that by being all these things, you are helping to win this war.

I. Japanese in the United States must ultimately find their place in American society and not in relocation centers, which cannot be other than temporary homes. Continued life in relocation centers will undermine the independence of a vigorous and self-reliant people, and this independence can be preserved only through reestablishment of all these people in normal lives in American communities.

Certain groups particularly active on the West Coast have for months carried on a campaign in the newspapers with the aim of arousing hatred for all persons of Japanese ancestry. Fortunately, this campaign does not have its counterpart in the Middle West and East; on the contrary many of the largest and most influential newspapers of those areas have actively supported the rights of evacuees. Among those are the St. Louis Post Dispatch, Des Moines Register, Kansas City Times, Milwaukee Journal, Chicago Sun, Cincinnati Times-Star, Washington Post, New York Times, Time Magazine, and many others.

The very fact that upwards of 16,000 of these people, 10% of them from Granada have already resettled and are working actively to contribute to the war effort or other activities counts heavily in their favor. There is likelihood that recent criticism directed at evacuees remaining in the centers, and thus withholding their contributions from the war effort, may be intensified. A recent letter received from a former staff member, now on war duty in the Southwest Pacific States that the evacuees "for their own good, must leave the relocation centers."

The way toward public approval and eventual full acceptance everywhere in America is Relocation--relocation Eastward. All though the Eastern States the opportunities for relocation are attractive. Hospitality is active. There has not been a single failure among the hundreds of evacuees who have gone east.

Solution of the problems of relocation will, however, be accomplished only through positive action and full cooperation between the residents and the administrative staff. Obstructionist tactics will achieve only delays, multiply worries, and result in final disappointment. We must all work together constructively.

Results up to this time have been achieved because many residents have been willing and ready to assume responsibility for the solution of their own individual problems. The larger task still before us concerns itself with the relocation of family units.

II. INDIVIDUAL FAMILY DISCUSSIONS:

The Relocation Counseling Section has been established to initiate a program of family discussions in order to aid all families to think concretely in terms of their long-term future. This will include a statement as to the relocation plans of the individual families. In addition, the discussions will furnish information to the W.R.A. for overall program planning. The basic family data obtained from the discussions will be of such nature that it can be assembled for eventual transmission to the relocation office at the new community. The discussions will also furnish information as to how to go about planning for relocation, and for utilizing resources available in the form of assistance and services of public and private social agencies where they might plan to relocate.

It is not the purpose of the discussion to attempt to urge relocation, but rather to assist residents in planning for the day when they will leave the center, no matter how far in the future that day may be. The discussion will give individuals opportunity to express their interests and desires, and to point out their needs for the future.

The Counseling Section is located in the Relocation building and staff members are available for consultation at all times.

III. RELOCATION SERVICES TO EVACUEES:

This manual of information has been prepared to supply essential information to residents in working out their relocation plans.

The manual is arranged in two divisions:

- (1) Services provided within the relocation center.
- (2) Services provided by WRA field offices or other offices outside of the relocation center.

General information concerning Relocation is available at the Granada Relocation Building and everyone having a problem or any inquiry is invited to visit the Relocation Office at anytime.

A. SERVICES PROVIDED WITHIN THE CENTER

Note: Subject titles are arranged alphabetically for convenience in use of the Manual.

SERVICE

WHERE
OBTAINED

1. It is recommended that persons who desire to relocate on farms first decide on the place where they would like to resettle, then accept work as farm laborers in this area. By this means they will be able to acquaint themselves with the soil, climate, crop yield, market, etc., and farm opportunities in their areas.

Agricultural
Information

Information concerning agricultural opportunities may be had at the Relocation Office with reference to cash and share rentals demanded from land owners. Also, the various Relocation Field offices of WRA will advise individually with persons interested in agricultural opportunities in their areas.

Relocation
Office

Job offers as farm laborers are published in the Job Briefs and Relocation Bulletin service. Details concerning farms for sale or lease are available at the Relocation Office.

2. When an alien departs from a relocation center, notification is sent by the project to the U. S. Attorney of the Judicial District in which the alien's destination is located. This is the only notification to this office required for the first destination. Any subsequent travel, however may take place only with the permission of the U.S. Attorney for the district in which the alien's destination is located. Travel permits for subsequent travel are obtained through the local U.S. Attorney's Office. In addition, when the alien leaves the relocation center, he is given at the Leave Office two cards; one addressed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service; and the other

Aliens'
Required
Reports

Leave
Office

to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the address shown on the Alien's Certificate of Identification. These cards are to be mailed by the alien upon arrival at his new address. Aliens, who change address, must notify these two bureaus. Post cards for this purpose may be obtained at any post office.

Paroled aliens are required to follow a special procedure, the details of which may be obtained at the Leave Office.

Application
For Jobs

3. (See below)

Assistance
For Relocation

4. (See below)

Baggage
Problems

5. Each adult leaving the center on relocation, traveling on a full-fare ticket is entitled to check 150 lbs. of baggage which will be transported on the same train he is riding. Each child traveling on half-fare ticket is entitled to check 75 lbs. of baggage in the same manner. Baggage usually consists of small trunks, suitcases and grips. It is important that each person arrange that his baggage accompany him to the station via carrier service. Arrangements for transportation of baggage to the railhead at Granada should be made the day before departure. Baggage pick-up service is rendered by the motor-pool beginning at 1 p.m. on regular work days. (For freight shipment see Household Goods No. 15)

Evacuee
Property
Office

Block
Manager's
Clearance

6. The final check up before leaving the center is with the Block Manager's Office to insure return of all government-owned property which was assigned to the family for use while resident within the center.

Block
Manager's
Office

Civil Service
Applications

7. Applications for civil service openings are made on the regular civil service form No. 57. Assistance in filling out these forms will be given by the Relocation Office. Also, information on openings available in the civil service can be obtained at the Relocation Office. Periodically, civil service examinations are conducted at the center covering eligibility for clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Relocation
Office

8. Each section is provided with a Relocation Consultant working out of the Relocation Counseling office, whose duties are to find suitable relocation opportunities for all workers in

Consultants
on Relocation

that particular section. He also advises with the work as to their relocation desires, kind of job they are interested in, and locality. Having this information he prepares a list of the person's credentials and the family composition, which is then transmitted to the appropriate Relocation Office with the request that the office assist in solving the problem of relocation for this individual and his family. The Relocation Consultant works in close cooperation with the section and division head.

Section
Heads

Counseling

9. (See Relocation Welfare Counseling No. 34 below)

Family
Counseling

10. Family Counseling, concerned with the future problems of each individual family, is given by the Relocation Counseling Section. Families, who desire information on any problem whether it be connected with relocation or any other phase of family life, are referred to the Relocation Counseling Section for this assistance. The Relocation Counseling Section will give each individual and each family an opportunity to state his problem. The counseling section will assist in planning for immediate relocation for all members of a family or will assist in long range planning for future relocation. (See Grants No. 12 below)

Welfare
Section

Consultants
on Relocation

(Leave Office
Assists)

11. Before a person leaves the Center, all accounts due the Government must be settled.

Counseling

Do not attempt to take with you any government property or supplies.

Fiscal
Information

9. Office being forced to withhold paychecks and relocation grant checks until accounting and settlement is made for the value of the properties and supplies taken.

Finance
Section

Family
Counseling

10. Paychecks and Clothing Allowances will be mailed to the destination of the person relocating. In the event

Welfare
Section

of an emergency, it is possible and, given ample time, (No less than 5 days) the Finance Section can pay these before departure.

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|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| Grants | 12. Where the available cash resources of a family are declared to be \$100 or less per person, the WRA has provided for the payment of coach fare plus \$1.00 per meal for subsistence en route to a relocation destination. In addition to this, each member of the family is entitled to a grant of \$25 to be made available upon his arrival at the place of relocation. Further information concerning this grant may be obtained at the Leave Office. | Leave
Office |
| Health
Check Up | 13. Persons so desiring may have a health check up to determine ability to perform duties of new occupation. | Health
Section |
| Hostels | 14. Hostels are not under direction of the WRA, but are operated by religious organizations as a means of assisting relocatees in making direct contact with prospective employers. Hostels are located in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Des Moines, Detroit, Pocatello, Minneapolis, and Omaha. Hospitality committees are organized in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. These organizations assist relocatees in obtaining temporary housing. Rates of hostels for those who are seeking employment are adults, \$1 per day; and children, 50¢. For those who are employed but are seeking permanent housing, the rates are adults, \$1.50 a day; children, 75¢ a day. These nominal rates are made possible because of the sponsorship of the hostels, and also because the residents while in the hostel assist in the work necessary to maintain the hostel. Requests for invitation to hostels are prepared in the Relocation Office. It is necessary to have an invitation to a hostel before one can leave the center to accept this hospitality. Full information, pictures of hostels, and etc., are | Relocation
Office |

available at offices of the Evacuee Advisory Board or in the Relocation Office.

Household
Goods

15. In addition to baggage checked on railroad ticket, each family relocating is entitled to ship personal property and household effects at Government expense. In order to take advantage of this privilege, apply to the Evacuee Property Office. He will sign the necessary form and at the same time be informed of the pick-up and weighing procedure. Relocating families who have personal property and/ or household effects remaining in the Pacific Coast area have the privilege of requesting either it be stored in Government warehouse, or shipped to their relocated address, all at Government expense. For this service apply to the Evacuee Property Office.

Evacuee
Property
Office

Indefinite
Leave Card

16. A card containing an identification photograph and fingerprint is given to each person who leaves the center on either seasonal or indefinite leave. This card is signed by the Project Director or the Deputy Project Director and will serve as identification and evidence of clearance. This card should be carried on one's person at all times. In applying for employment, it is well to have available a birth certificate, as this serves as identification and proof of citizenship. Aliens should always carry their Alien Registration cards with them, in addition to their leave cards.

Leave
Office
&
Project
Director

17. All offers of employment are cleared through a Relocation Office before they are sent to the projects. This clearance means that the job is standard as to wages and working conditions for the kind of work involved, and also that the job has the approval of the Relocation Officer. When the job offer arrives, a brief is prepared in the Relocation Office.

Job Offers
(Employment
Offers)

giving a short description of the job. These briefs are mimeographed each day and distributed throughout the center. Anyone desiring further information than that given in the briefs may have access to the original job offer, which is kept on file in the Relocation Office. Relocation advisors and consultants study the job offers so that they are prepared to give detailed information to prospective relocatees. The jobs are classified in accordance with the U.S. Employment Service Code.

Relocation
Office

In several of the relocation areas, a blanket offer is maintained for a certain number of qualified persons to be received each week. This offer permits persons to leave the project without employment, with full assurance that they can be employed upon arrival at the relocation destination. In these cases, advance information is sent to the Relocation Officer giving credentials of those seeking employment under the blanket offer.

Very few definite job offers are being forwarded to the Relocation centers now. Relocation office now transmit to the centers a digest of types of employment offers and typical wages and summaries of housing conditions and other factors affecting relocation.

18. Permits to leave the relocation center are prepared in the Leave Office. This office has information concerning leave clearance, and also keeps an information file and a master address file showing the address to which the relocatee has gone. Notifications to the appropriate Relocation Office and to the WRA office are prepared by the Leave Office, which also makes identification photographs. This office also provides relocatees with mailing cards so that they may give proper notification upon

Leave
Information

Leave
Office

their arrival. In cases of aliens, mailing cards are provided, which permit the aliens to give proper notification to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. An instruction bulletin entitled "When You Leave the Relocation Center" is given to each departing evacuee, and this covers the essential information as to any further procedures required upon relocation. This pamphlet is published in both Japanese and English.

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|------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Leave Permits | 19. The Project Director signs the leave permit, and it is not valid until it is signed either by the Project Director or the Deputy Project Director and the seal of the War Relocation Authority is affixed. | Project Director |
| Legal Assistance | 20. The Project Attorney's Office provides legal service and information concerning matters of legal nature. Prospective relocatees are entitled to this service upon request. | Project Attorney's Office |
| Railroad Tickets | 21. Persons going on Indefinite Leave are furnished with Government Transportation Requests, which are used to purchase tickets. It is urged that persons leaving secure their tickets in advance of their proposed departure. | Leave Office |
| | <p>Tickets are not to be sold. <u>Do not apply</u> to the railroads for cash refunds for the unused portions, but return them at once to the <u>Project Finance Officer</u>. Tickets are to be used only by the person to whom the Government Transportation Request is issued.</p> | |
| Ration Books | 22. Ration information and application for ration books are obtainable at the Leave Office. Relocatees are urged to make application for ration books ahead of time so that their applications may be cleared through the local board, before they leave. This will make it possible for the person departing to take his ration | Leave Office |

book along with him. Otherwise, it will be necessary to mail the ration book after his or her departure. Usually five or six days are sufficient advance time for these applications to clear.

Ration
Books
(cont'd)

Leave
Office

Ration Books No. 3 and No. 4 are thus issued at the Leave Office at the time of departure for those leaving on indefinite leave. Where persons are leaving to live in organized camps such as FSA camps, ration books will not be issued as these camps are rationed on a Restaurant Permit. Every person who returns to the project must give up his ration books. To retain the books is a violation of the O.P.A. Regulations.

Record
Clearance

23. Before a person departs from a relocation center he is required to clear with the Internal Security section in order that there may be no question as to his record or eligibility for leave.

Internal
Security

Relocation
Opportunities

24. (See Job Offers No. 17 above)

Section
Employment
Clearance

25. In order that arrangements can be made in advance to replace each departing relocatee who is employed within the project, notice should be given to foremen or section heads in sufficient time so that they can secure a replacement worker. Before a resident leaves the center, he is checked out by the head of the section in which he is working, at which time he accounts for tools and all government property signed out to him in connection with his work.

Section
Heads

Shoe
Rationing

26. The Ration Office in the Leave Office, in addition to taking application for ration books for those who are relocating, handles the issuance of shoe stamps to all residents of the center.

Leave
Office

27. Persons out on indefinite leave are allowed to return to the centers for visits upon permission of the Project

Visit To
Center

Director. Advance notice of intention to visit is desirable, because of the housing problem. A charge of 20¢ per meal is made for those visiting the center.

Project
Director

War Plant
Clearance

28. Any evacuee desiring work in a war plant or employment at army camps or other War Department installations may secure a copy of the Personnel Security Questionnaire from the Relocation Program Officer. A Personnel Security Questionnaire should not be accepted from any evacuee who has not been recommended by the Joint Board for leave clearance.

Plant at
Which
Employment
is Sought

- A. To prevent the handling of a large number of unnecessary questionnaires, it is requested that no Personnel Security Questionnaire forms be accepted except where the evacuee has evident training or skills for the work in question and he has a bona fide intention to accept employment if offered and is in a position to relocate.
- B. The Personnel Security Questionnaire must be made out in original and seven copies, one copy being for the Center files; the others to be sent to the Relocation Officer in the area in which the applicant has expressed a desire to work. A supply of these forms may be secured from the Commanding Officer in the Headquarters Office of the Army Service Command in which the Center lies. For citizens, Form PMGO ID 58 is needed; for aliens, Form PMGO ID 301 is required.
- C. If the evacuee is in the field, the same procedure should be followed, except that the evacuee may apply to any Relocation Officer, who will assist him in filling out and typing the necessary number of copies. Each Relocation Supervisor should secure a supply of the needed forms from the nearest headquarters office of the Army Service Command and then distribute copies to each of the Relocation

Officers under his supervision.

- D. The evacuee should also fill out the "Application for Private Employment by Relocation Center Resident" form. The Relocation Program Officer or Relocation Officer in the field should check this application carefully to make sure that it adequately portrays the evacuee applicants qualifications, skills, and experience so that the prospective employer may have a reasonably clear picture of the applicant's ability and fitness for the work under consideration.

- E. In all instances, the Personnel Security Questionnaire form and "Application" form should be sent by the Relocation Program Officer or the originating Relocation Officer to the Relocation Officer in the district in which the employment lies for personal handling with prospective employers. Under no circumstances should a Personnel Security Questionnaire be given to an employer unless the Relocation Officer has assurance from the evacuee that he will take the position in question if accepted by the employer.

- F. Upon receipt of the Personnel Security Questionnaire form and the "Application" form, the Relocation Officer will canvass the various plants or other Army establishments in his district in an effort to find an acceptable opening for the evacuee applicant. The Relocation Officer should consult with his local district security officer with a view to selecting prospective plants. Unless the evacuee specifically states preference for employment in vital war plants, they should be avoided, as employment in such plants will involve extensive field investigation which would delay the establishment of eligibility. A consultation with the Regional or District Security Officer will determine which are the less important plants.

- G. Information concerning available openings will be sent by the Relocation Officer to the Relocation Program Officer or originating Relocation Officer for transmission to the applicant for his consideration. As soon as the applicant has indicated his interest in a specific opening, he will advise the Relocation Program Officer or Relocation Officer who will immediately transmit this information to the Relocation Officer where the employment lies.
- H. Upon receipt of information that the applicant is interested in a specific opening, the Relocation Officer will file the Personnel Security Questionnaire and "Application for Private Employment by Relocation Center Resident" directly with the employer who will send copies of the Personnel Security Questionnaire form to his plant security officer. The Relocation Officer should request the employer to notify him of eligibility and acceptance of the evacuee for employment. Notification of eligibility and acceptance by the employer will then be wired by the Relocation Officer directly to the applicant, together with information as to when he is expected to report to the employer.
- I. The only part of the above procedure necessary for an evacuee who has been approved by the Joint Board for employment in war plants is that part dealing with the transmission of an application form to the Relocation Officer in the area in which the evacuee desires to work. The Relocation Officer will then canvass plants in his district needing the skills and experience of the evacuee. Upon finding suitable employment, full details will be sent by the Relocation Officer to the evacuee with a request that he state whether he will accept the position if offered.

Ways of
Relocating

29. 1. By accepting an approved job offer before leaving the center.
(a) Prospective relocators can choose a job offer from the lists of job briefs or can inquire at the Relocation Office.
(b) If no appropriate job offer is on file, application is taken and description of employment desired is sent to the outside relocation officers to seek appropriate employment for the applicant.

Relocation
Office

2. Hospitality offers from a relative or friend.
A relative or friend may invite an evacuee to come live with him.

3. General Invitation from an outside relocation officer to come to his area to seek employment.
This invitation is usually extended after the relocation officer has studied the qualifications and desires of the applicant and believes that sufficient opportunities in his area exist for the evacuee to come out and seek employment.

4. Hostel Invitation.
(See Hostel No. 14 above.)

Welfare
Relocation
Counseling

30. A. Welfare Counselor, working within the Relocation Office, discusses personal and family problems with each relocatee prior to his departure to determine if there are any family problems which should be arranged for before he leaves.

Relocation
Office

B. RELOCATION SERVICES OUTSIDE OF THE CENTER

The WRA maintains 45 offices in 25 states with a total personnel of 144 to help relocators in the fields of employment and social adjustment. These offices assist in making contacts with employers, landlords, federal agencies, local community agencies, churches, hospitality committees, hostels, welfare agencies, boards of education, and other available aids to relocatees.

SERVICE

- 1b. Liaison is maintained between the Relocation Offices and local agencies which have to do with child

WHERE
OBTAINED

Child
Welfare
Agencies

welfare agencies. These agencies are required to provide, in case of need, temporary financial assistance including medical care, assistance in securing housing and authorized child welfare services.

Relocation
Field
Offices

Community
Sentiment

- 2b. Relocation officers make a check of community sentiment in the various communities by contacting representative persons and institutions to determine if there would be serious objections raised by certain elements within the community if evacuees are resettled there. Before job opportunities are sent to the projects, relocation officers determine that a favorable community sentiment exists.

Relocation
Field
Offices

Converting
Seasonal Leave
to an indefinite

- 3b. Persons out on seasonal leaves may have their seasonal leave converted into indefinite leave by application to the Relocation Office nearest where they are working.

Relocation
Field
Offices

Educational
Aids

- 4b. Arrangements are made by the relocation offices through the local boards of education so that children of relocatee's family may be admitted to the schools without question. It is gratifying to know that not one instance has arisen where children of relocated families have been denied educational opportunities. The only cases in which a question has arisen are those in which children have asked for admission to schools where their parents have not been resident within the community. Where the parents are residents and the relocation offices have made previous contact, no difficulties have arisen.

Relocation
Field
Offices

- 5b. Contacts have been made through the Washington office of WRA with the Department of Agriculture, Department of Interior, Department of Labor, Maritime Commission, U.S.

Federal
Agencies

Office of Education, National
Authority for Employment Ser-
vice; and arrangements have been
set up through these agencies for
aids to relocatees.

Washington
Office
W.R.A.

Instructions have been sent out by
these national organizations to
their field offices with resultant
cooperation on the local level
with the WRA relocation offices.

Financial
Aids For
Farming

- 6b. Persons who have relocated into
agricultural enterprises are en-
titled to consideration by feder-
al agencies set up to assist in
crop production and farm financing.
These arrangements are made local-
ly after the farm plans have been
developed. Crop loans, financing
purchases of farm machinery, etc.,
are made from year to year. After
one's credit is established, he is
entitled to consideration from lo-
cal banks and other financing in-
stitutions.

Farm
Security
Administration

Grants For
Those Relocated
Agencies

- 7b. In special cases persons out on
indefinite leave who have not re-
ceived any assistance grant for
relocation, and who wish to apply
for assistance for relocation in
some other locality may apply,
therefore, to the nearest reloca-
tion office.

Relocation
Field
Offices
W.R.A.

Housing
Assistance

- 8b. Through the Federal Public Housing
Authority, arrangements are con-
stantly going forward to assist
relocatees in obtaining permanent
housing. The relocation officers
check with the local agencies to
determine vacant properties avail-
able, and the housing lists are
supplied to WRA. Temporary hous-
ing is being provided through hos-
tels and through hospitality com-
mittees. Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A.
are also cooperating for housing
on a temporary basis as well as
giving assistance in the locating
of permanent housing.

EPHA, etc.

Financial
Aids For
Farming

Farm
Security
Administration

- 9b. Relocation officers are making
many valuable contacts in the local

Grants For

persons out on
indefinite leave who have not re-

Integration
Into Local
Communities

communities; with churches, Parents-Teachers Associations, clubs, societies, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. organizations, and other interested groups to assist relocatees in becoming integrated into the communities where they have relocated. Invitations are thus provided for relocatees to attend social functions, acquire membership in local groups, and to make acquaintances and form friendships with the people of the new communities.

Relocation
Field
Offices

Job
Opportunities

- 10b. Relocation offices have furnished a continuous stream of job opportunities to the projects, many more than have been accepted by the residents. These offices are constantly on the alert to find the best employment opportunities available. Many of these offices have standing offers for a certain number of relocator to arrive each week; and because of the present status of labor need, there is reasonable certainty that every person willing to accept this kind of relocation is assured of favorable interviews with prospective employers. Relocation offices now plan to furnish employment opportunities in categories rather than with individual employees, thus providing better choice of jobs.

Relocation
Field
Offices

Military
Opportunities

- 11b. Military Service
About 200 men from the Granada Project have volunteered and are now in the armed forces. In addition to this, we have placed about 75 other persons from the Granada Project in language positions, teaching the Japanese language to Military Personnel both army and navy. Other positions that are filled by our people are the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Services. Good Positions in those fields are as issei at salaries ranging from \$2400 to \$3200 per year. Interested persons should apply to the relocation division.

War
Department

The Wacc's and the Cadet Nursing Corps are open to nises, and information concerning enlistment may be had from the relocation division.

Relief or Public Assistance

12b. If one should become ill or should be injured after relocation, he is eligible to apply to the local public welfare agency for temporary financial assistance, including necessary medical care and other welfare services. The Relocation Officer will assist in making contact with the local welfare agencies. (See No. 16b below)

Social Security Board

App. for card.

Relocation of Families

13b. Where a family desires to relocate in a certain locality, the employability of all members of the family and the family composition, housing required, and a statement of background of experience may be sent to the relocation office. In the light of this information, the relocation officer may then go out into the community and attempt to solve the problems of relocation for the entire family. Sometimes this can be done for the whole family at once. In other cases recommendations are made that certain members come on ahead of the others before final arrangements are completed.

Relocation Field Offices

Relief or Public Assistance

14b. It is not expected that persons on indefinite leave will return to the relocation centers to stay; however, if it becomes necessary that a person return, he should consult the nearest relocation office and with his assistance try to work out the problem so that return will not be necessary. If the problem is of such a nature that it can only be

Social Security Board

Return to the Center

Relocation Field Offices

Relocation of Families

13b. solved by return to the project and the Relocation Officer agrees that it is best for the person to return, he will recommend to the Project Di-

Relocation Field Offices

... rector that the person be re-inducted into the center. In this connection, it might be well to note that only one Grant for Relocation can be made. If a person who has had a Grant returns to the center, he is not again entitled to this assistance. For this and many other reasons it is imperative that once being out every avenue be explored before a decision is reached that one must return again to a relocation center.

Selective
Service

- 15b. All men registered for selective service are required to keep their local selective service boards notified of any change in address, marital status, or number of dependents, at all times. Failure to do so is a violation of the Selective Service Act.

Local
Draft
Board

A post card addressed to the local selective service board is sufficient for this purpose.

Welfare
Agencies

- 16b. In every community, services are available from public welfare funds for those who are in need of temporary public assistance. If one should lose his job or become injured or ill and be in need of temporary financial aid or medical care, he should apply at the local welfare agency in the community where he is relocated. This agency is set up to make the necessary arrangements with local institutions through which the Social Security Board operates within the community. Relocation Officers will assist in making applications for such temporary assistance through the local welfare agency.

Local
Welfare
Agency

IV. INFORMATION ON OUTSIDE CONDITIONS:

Realizing that residents are desirous of securing information about outside conditions and relocation opportunities, the WRA is assembling data concerning the principal cities and Eastern States. Booklets

describing opportunities in certain states are now available, and considerable information about other places has been assembled in Folders at the Relocation Office.

Residents are advised against writing directly to outside agencies, such as Chambers of Commerce, Mayors of cities, police departments, welfare agencies, Government bureaus, or other organizations for information concerning outside living conditions and employment opportunities, for the reason that individual letters from residents in the nine relocation centers would multiply correspondence with these agencies to the detriment of the general service.

Following are excerpts from letters which have been received from evacuees who have found happiness in new jobs and new homes. Photographs of many relocated evacuees may be seen at the Relocation Office.

Washington, D. C.

I just wanted to write you and to tell you that I've gotten a raise and already too.

I'm all fixed up here and like Washington very much. At first I was homesick but I've gotten over it now.

J. O.

Chicago, Illinois

I have been employed by the XX community center for approximately three weeks as private secretary to the Director. It is such a grand job that I do not think I shall ever consider taking another! The work itself is hard, and every minute of the day is spent operating all the machines imaginable, as well as the daily office routine. It is doing me worlds of good and not only am I gaining invaluable experience, but enjoy working.

S. H.

Belmont, Mass.

I saw Mr. Clapp and Miss Reynolds. They are very kind. I took a job in Mrs. G's place located in over 30 acres of estate about 7 miles from Boston.

This is the 8th day since I started work and I am pretty sure I can make it. I have a very nice room with a private bath so I am very comfortable. I have one day off a week so I can see my daughter quite often XX I think you can send at least a half dozen more Issei here.

K. S.

Syracuse N. Y.

Among the people with whom I have come in contact and now know quite well, the attitude toward evacuees is one of genuine sympathy. I have openly discussed the subject of evacuation and evacuees with many of them. Another heartening fact is that we are not objects of curiosity to passers-by on the streets, neither have we ever experienced unpleasantness yet.

XXX You may be interested to know there is an organization in this city XX which is definitely interested in the problems of the evacuees. I have talked to its leader who has told me of his many attempts to help evacuees relocate in this city. He is a well known leader of many activities in the community and is willing to aid any evacuee who is planning to come here.

E. N.

Chicago

I have finally gotten settled in an apartment of my own and am working quite contentedly.

I am working for an industrial designer XXX the pay is rather good. I am starting at \$200.00 a month - 40 hour week with time and a half overtime XXX There are many positions for mechanical, electrical industrial draftsmen here, and they can be had even by the evacuee. XXX It is so much simpler to find a job if one is on the spot, than by correspondence.

There seems to be quite a number of Japanese here now and generally they present a favorable appearance, but occasionally I see some "zoot" suits and rather outlandish costumes. I think every evacuee should be given a set of instructions as to what to wear, how to behave, etc.

K. Y.

Dayton, Ohio

I am getting used to my work at Moraine Fields, a defense housing project. I have to take dictation, do the filing, answer the telephone, type up all the forms and do a lot of paper work - figuring and checking.

I am staying at a lovely old mansion which has been taken over by the government and turned into a dormitory for girls in war work. It was just opened and I was one of the first to move in.

Would appreciate your telling Mr. V. that I am getting along fine and like it very much.

M. K.

Relocation Offices---

CHICAGO AREA

W. W. Lessing
(Vernon R. Kennedy)
Relocation Supervisor
226 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 6, Illinois

Milton C. Geuther
Relocation Officer
Rm 503E, Rockford Trust Bldg.
Rockford, Illinois

Milton C. Geuther
Relocation Officer
Room 1127, Alliance Life Bldg.
Peoria, Illinois

Frank C. Smith
Relocation Officer
Room 634, Circle Tower Bldg.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

John H. Potts
Relocation Officer
Room 7383 Frankinton Bldg.
161 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

Elmer B. Isaksen
Relocation Officer
Room 245 Midland Bank Bldg.
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

CLEVELAND AREA

Robert M. Cullum
Relocation Supervisor
94th Union Commerce Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Carl L. Spicer
Relocation Officer
3320 A. I. U. Building
Columbus 15, Ohio

William Fluke
Relocation Officer
615 Ohio Building
Toledo, Ohio

G. Raymond Booth
Relocation Officer
1607-8 Union Trust Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Herbert Passin
Relocation Officer
841 Penobscot Bldg.
Detroit, Michigan

John L. McCormick
Relocation Officer
1126 Rand Building
Buffalo, New York

William KirStimon
Relocation Officer
309 Keeler Building
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Relocation offices are now established
in the following cities:

SALT LAKE AREA

Ottis Peterson
Relocation Supervisor
234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

James Jennings
Relocation Officer
Spanish Fork, Utah

John R. Robertson
Relocation Officer
Room 1, Federal Building
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Chester L. Nimk
Relocation Officer
14 Fidelity Bland Building
Twin Falls, Idaho

Edward Berman
Relocation Officer
203 Idaho Building
Boise, Idaho

Ray B. Haight
Relocation Officer
515 Realty Building
Spokane, Washington

Murray E. Stebbins
Relocation Officer
Hill County State Bank Bldg.
Havre, Montana

BOSTON AREA

Roger F. Clapp
Relocation Supervisor
700 Federal Post Office Bldg.
Boston 9, Massachusetts

DENVER AREA

Malcolm Pitts
Relocation Supervisor
Midland Savings Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Everett R. Lane
Relocation Officer
324 Central Block
Pueblo, Colorado

Francis J. Donohue
Relocation Officer
17 Reed Building
Grand Junction, Colorado

O. Leon Anderson
Relocation Officer
328 Stapleton Building
Billings, Montana

Relocation Officer
Room 5, McCreary Building
Scottsbluff, Nebraska

Cecil Morgan
Relocation Officer
Post Office Building
Sterling, Colorado

C. Fred Lane
Relocation Officer
216 Park Place Building
827 8th Avenue
Greeley, Colorado

NEW YORK AREA

Harold S. Fistere
Relocation Supervisor
5305 - 350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

Henry C. Patterson
Relocation Officer
902 Stephen Girard Bldg.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

KANSAS CITY AREA

Leo T. Simmons, Acting
Relocation Supvr.
1510 Fidelity Building
Kansas City 6, Missouri

Relocation Officer
727 Paul Brown Building
St. Louis, Missouri

Walter N. Parmeter
Relocation Officer
City National Bank Bldg.
Omaha, Nebraska

Frank E. Gibbs
Relocation Officer
520 Liberty Building
Des Moines, Iowa

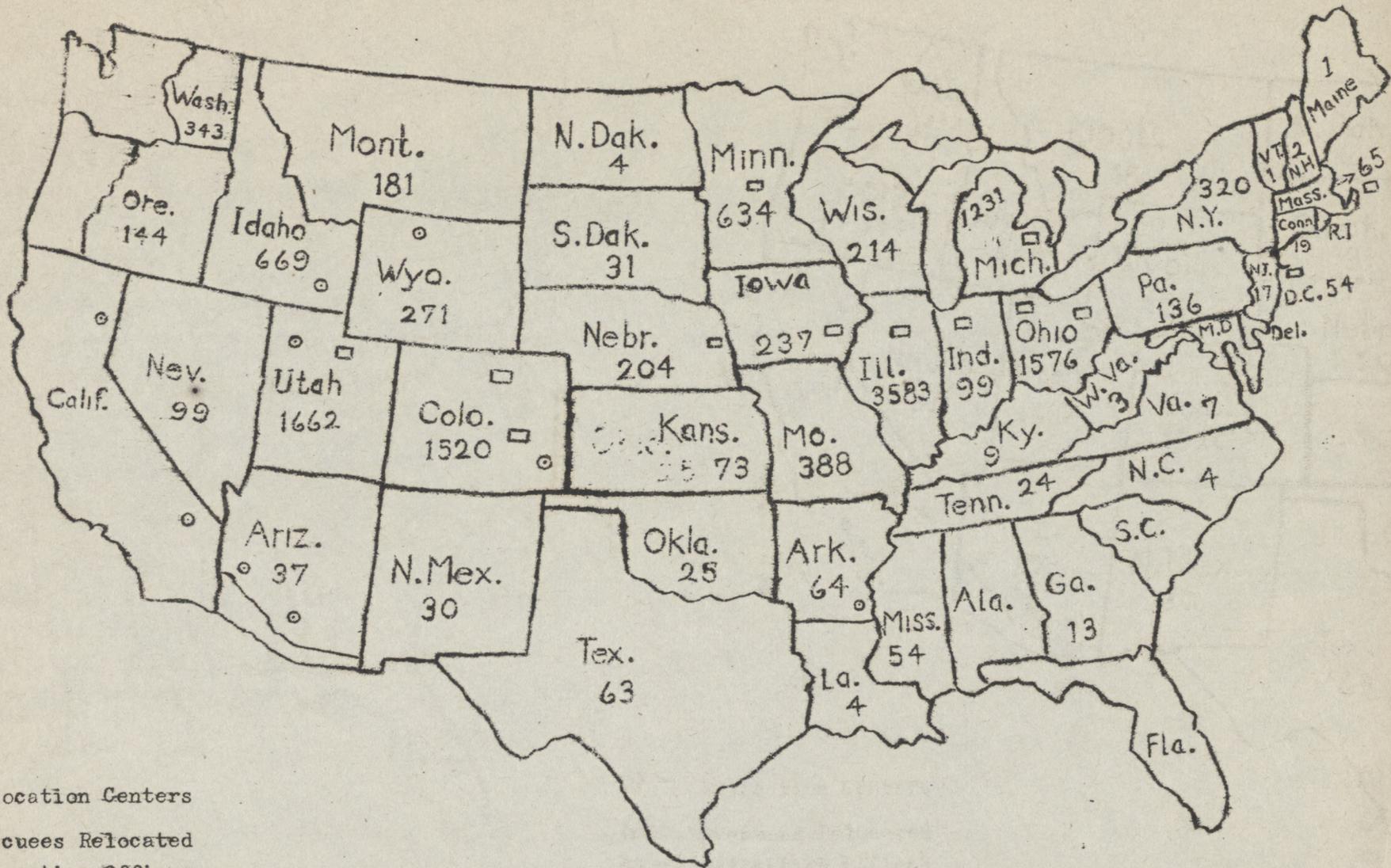
WASHINGTON AREA

Emery Fast
Relocation Officer
Barr Building
910 - 17th Street N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Robert C. Cronin
Relocation Officer
1322 O'Sullivan Bldg.
Baltimore 2, Maryland

LITTLE ROCK AREA

E. B. Whitaker
Relocation Supervisor
Pyramid Bldg.
Little Rock, Arkansas



○ - Relocation Centers
 64 - Evacuees Relocated
 □ - Relocation Offices