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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

COPY

Central Utah Relocation Project
Delta, Utah

Written to Central Utah resident by

Student relocate October 25, 1942
at Teton

Dear Kay:

First of all I'd like to thank you for all your efforts, in my behalf. It was swell of you to lend me a helping hand in easing me on my departure. And I certainly appreciated that last bit, when you permitted, asked, or forced Nobu to come out to the station with me. Thanks a million, Kay. I guess you understand.

I'm not sure whether I really have my bearings now, or not, but at least I am able to concentrate on my studies. Next Tuesday, one of my courses is going to have a quiz (a mid-term), and I'm going to take a crack at it. I should know after that whether I am really on the road to catching up or I just think so.

Since I am one of the fortunate who are on the "outside", possibly I can tell you some things that may be useful to others who may have the opportunity to leave camp too. Of course, mine is just one of the cases, but still, my experiences may not be too unique.

It seems to me, the primary consideration for anyone who leaves for school is that of where to stay. I would strongly advise any prospective student to start right now to inquire about a place to live. He can easily get a good start by contacting the Dean of Men (or of Women) who usually knows everything there is to know on the subject. It certainly will make a difference when he knows just where he is going.

If it weren't for the fact that Tad Yamazaki was waiting for me with a bed ready, I would certainly have been lost.

As for the train trip towards one's destination, there aren't too many bright points to bring up. Unless he goes Pullman, first class, with reservations prepared in advance, the evacuee from an evacuation camp is in for a rugged time. How he fares en route will be in direct proportion to the amount of rest he gets before the trip and in inverse proportion to the distance and time involved. I think traveling by bus is even worse. It must always be remembered that these are war times and the principle business of the RRs and buses is military. It always has the right of way, and so

time tables are never exactly informative.

On the whole, I think no student will have much trouble regarding racial discrimination. Feeling against nisei just doesn't seem to exist in Texas.

The main drawback at first will be the difficulty of getting into a society where Japanese are so few in number, and maybe even non-existing and becoming accustomed to it.

What a big change it is to live in a city of over 90,000 in which there are only 8 Japanese, having lived in a city like the one I left in which the whole town of 8,000 is Japanese. The transition may be very difficult for many and you had better warn applicants of it. In fact, it may be wisest if you would even try to discourage some, in order to impress on them that life out here isn't a bed of roses. Remind them of the difficulties our parents had when they first came to America, for I believe in many instances the same sort of predicament may arise.

There is a saying that "the grass looks greener on the other side of the fence". Believe me, there are advantages in living in Topaz.

I am taking your time by writing you things like those above because in my talks with you, I took in your enthusiasm and was even more "rarin" to leave camp life behind. But I'd like to take the liberty of putting in a word of caution - kind of take it easy, especially to the younger students, when they ask your advice on going out to school. It sounds good, I grant that, "to get away from camp", but there are an awful lot of hardships, disappointments, and downright failures ahead.

This is intended to be a pessimistic letter. I'm trying to apply the brakes, trying to get you to make all those "want to get out" fellows and girls think twice before they make their decisions and spend all of poppa's hard earned money. Back in Topaz, all I heard was that so-and-so thinks it so much better to outside. Everyone talked about how fine it would be to be back in a city and how terrible it was to have to live in a place like a WRA camp for the duration.

Now I'm living in a city, a most satisfactory place. But it's not perfect. I'm glad I'm here, but it makes me wonder if, in the long run, everyone who departs from camp will be better off, so much that it justifies their departure and, in many cases, the depletion of their families' earnings.

I do not know what your opinion is on this statement, but I think the primary consideration for anyone is financial. The question should be, "Is it worth it to use up money now in the

vague possibility that future post-graduate remunerations will make it up? Or is it wiser to stay put, and save what you have, in preparation for the Day of Judgment when all Japanese will be kicked out of WRA camps at the termination of the war?" ✓

Get the idea, Kay? Short and sweet, it's this way: for God's sake, don't send any kid out merely on the chauvinistic grounds that the mere fact of being "outside" will solve all problems. 'Tain't so.

Sounds like I'm fed up with this place already? Quite the contrary. Everything is as good as it can be, and I have nothing more for which to ask.

I haven't met the other 6 students, incidentally they're all boys (to my infinite benefit), but from what I have learned, they're from all over this good, green earth.

Has John left for the East? I sincerely hope that he was able to do so right after me.

Before I close, I thought of something to add to the "business" portion of this letter. It may be advantageous for your department to inquire among the various accepted schools the quota of nisei each will take. This information may make things easier for you and the students-to-be. I found out - and I doubt if you knew of it - that apparently is the quota for Texas U. has been filled. In other words, eight is the limit. Anyone who entertains the desire of enrolling here may as well skip it - unless this present policy is altered.

And besides, when I last visited the Dep't of Community Welfare, it wasn't exactly being worked to death. (Now, now, Kay, control yourself.)


Guess I've spilled plenty for this time. If nothing else, this gives me an opportunity to say hello to you.

Please give my regards to the rest of your family, all of them from your mother down to Kiku.

If there is anyway I can be of aid to you and your work, please don't hesitate to call on me. Never can tell, I may be useful to someone yet.

Wishing you all good luck, I am

Sincerely yours,



4/ 11/ 43

A LETTER FROM SALT LA KE CITY

Dear Jim,

You said you wanted to know all about my stay in Salt Lake so I'm going to give it to you, pulling no punches. I'll start from the beginning, you know, f rom the time I left Topaz last week.

* * * * *

We were given a party by our friends the nite before we left. The boiled eggs, cheese, olives, pickles and what-nots bore heavily on my esophagus like a pound of lead sinkers.

I couldn't sleep so good that nite. The maddening tick-tock, tick-tock of the clock pulsated into my brain endlessly. before I fell into a fitful slumber. The goblins, ghosts, old maids were giving me a merry chase all over the camp when I felt Mike shaking me. "Hey, it's four. Time to go." I stumbled out of bed half-asleep. While I hunted up and down for my missing right shoe, the noisy purr of the carrier truck came from the outside. How I ever got myself into the carrier in a short space of five minutes is something phenominal and should be recorded in our historical files.

After racing to the station in twenty minutes flat, we found the train was two hours behind schedule. The ride to Salt Lake was dull and uneventful. And at eleven the train pulled into the station bringing with it, the two bedraggled fugitives from the concentration camp (that's us).

We walked down ~~the station~~ ^{street} from the station. On our faces were written the haunted, dazed look like that of a prisoner who had just been

released after serving a long sentence. ~~On our faces were written the haunted, dazed look like that of a prisoner who had just been released after serving a long sentence.~~ The rumbling of the street-cars, noisy honking of the automobiles, strange people walking busily past us, made our hearts beat like Edgar Allan Poe's "Tell-tale Heart".

Taxi-cabs are driven by women. We rode with a female taxi-driver once. We sat in the back. Yeah, regulations.

We tried several restaurants of the City but our most disgusting experience was in an Italian cafe.

The menu startled me. The price, not the food. The radiant face of the pretty waitress was beaming down upon us. I glanced over the menu knowingly and ordered something with a High-faluting name. Mike ordered the same thing. I smacked my lips in anticipation like a kid waiting to open up a box of Cracker-Jacks. The waitress came again with the bill of fare. I gaped in astonishment.

Is this it? I asked.

She nodded her head.

It was just a plain dish of beef stew--Topaz style.

We were warned about the acute housing situation in Salt Lake City but we were lucky enough to find a room at the Milner Hotel.

It was a cozy room and a bed with a mattress that's so soft, it sinks way down. And the bathroom built in inside the room. I dreamed about tonite; feeling myself neck deep in that warm water, reading a book with one hand and scrubbing my back with the other. This was perfect; no more half-satisfied showers where one-half of you gets warm while the other half freezes; no more trudging through oozy mud to the shower house.

In an hour or two, I forget which, (we forgot our watches) we came down by the way of the stairs. We didn't want to disturb the elevator boy's nap.

There was a Chinese girl looking for you, said the clerk at the desk.

I couldn't believe my ears. Gee, I thought, the gals must be pretty desperate to look for me or Mike.

How many girls? I asked.

One, he said.

I looked at Mike and whispered, I guess you're out of luck. Mike just looked at me dumbly.

I started to go back again.

Wait a minute, called the clerk, she left here thirty minutes ago.

As Mike and I walked down the street, a sudden revelation hit us.

I think the clerk made a mistake, I said. He must have thought we were Chinese.

Yeah, said Mike. Cause I don't know any Chinese gals.

Neither do I, I said, dejectedly.

On the second day we started for work at Hotel Utah. We were hired as housemen. That's just a high-faluting name for chamber-maids. In Schraubi's ^{Evacuee} ~~dictionary~~, it would be banjo-man and it doesn't mean a man who serenades the hotel patrons with the banjo either. A banjo-man is a man who cleans the worry-house.

After punching the time clock, we went down the winding stairways to the basement kitchen. The man in charge of the employees' kitchen was a plump fellow with one of these handlebar mustaches. On his white uniform

was embroidered his name, "Heinieburger." Yes, he was proud of that name. We called him Heinie for short and sometimes we called him Papa. He had such a small pair of eyes for such a big head and it had peculiar glint in them. His eyes followed us as we picked up the bacon, the eggs, and the French fries. Now we poured the coffee into our cups. As we reached for the second teaspoonful of sugar, he grunted, No, No, yust one.

So one it was.

We met the other housemen at the table. They proved to be jolly young fellows though each had his own peculiarities. The breakfast conversation was really juicy if not a censorable one.

After we finished eating, Wally, the head of the housemen introduced us to the chief of the housekeeping department. I disliked her from the very first. She had a long face, much like a horse. Pardon me, I didn't mean to insult the horse. She had a shrill, scolding voice. She looked us over with a critical eye.

You know the rules? She demanded.

We nodded our heads meekly.

Then put 'em to work, she ordered Wally.

Mike was assigned work on the M mezzanine floor and I, unfortunately got the lobby. It was terrible, I mean the work. First I had to clean the marble stairs of the front entrance. It seemed so undignified to stoop over and show my rear end to the aristocrats as they came in and out.

After I finished the stairs, I had to polish the revolving door. Before I began, I carefully folded the doors so that the people could go in and out without knocking me over.

Everything went smoothly for the first thirty minutes. Then came an old man, deep in thought, not even looking ahead of him. I guess he didn't see me perched high on the stool. He pushed the door and down I came. The stool, the overturned bucket, and myself going around and around. I cursed under my breath and felt like tearing out my hair.

I'm sorry, the man said. I didn't see you. But the hotel got a damn nerve cleaning doors at this time of the day.

Yes sir, I said, mechanically, for I remembered that old motto on the hotel bulletin board, "The customer is always right."

I was knocked down three more times before I finally finished the door. Then I happily went over to the boss and announced to her that the door was spick and span.

What do you mean by finished? she demanded. There's two more revolving doors to do.

I almost fainted at that but I bravely went back to work. After all, I told myself, I am a volunteer and volunteers should not be afraid of anything.

It was noon so we marched down to the kitchen again. I anticipated something like fillet mignon or caviar, being as how this is the largest and the finest hotel in Utah. But no, before our outraged eyes were heaping mounds of common beef stew. But I bravely scooped it up and ate it, reminding myself once again that I was a volunteer.

In the afternoon, I finished cleaning another revolving door. My arm was pretty sore so I sneaked upstairs and hid myself in a small room, bolting it from the inside. Then I got a piece of paper and a pencil and

started to write a short, short story of a boy and a girl in love. I think I stayed in there for one hour. My pencil was creating a terrific love scene, when a loud knock interrupted my thoughts. My heart skipped a beat. I asked myself, could it be that harpie? My knees trembled and cold sweat appeared in large beads on my forehead. Again I reminded myself that I was a volunteer and bravely went to open the door. What a relief it was! It was Wally. Wally is the kind of guy who tells his fellow workers to take it easy so I didn't have to worry about him.

What are the other fellows doing? I asked.

They're in the LaFayette Ballroom, said Wally.

So I went over to the LaFayette and found the gang all huddled around in a heated argument. Yeah, about women. I joined them and we loafed another hour. By that time it was time to eat again so we all went downstairs.

My stomach curdled at the sight of that beef stew again. It is too much, I said, even for a volunteer. So I went hungry but Mike was a brave volunteer because he ate the damn stuff.

It was in our hotel room that night when I felt my stomach erupting. I knew those signs. In medical terms they call it diarrhea; we call it skitters by the sound it makes. You know, skit, skit, skit.

Mike and I still couldn't figure out the perfect timing. It was uncanny and mysterious so we attributed it to Divine Providence. At any rate Mike and I never had to rush for the Thinker's Stool at the same time. I could tell the neighbors were annoyed by the constant flushing sound throughout the night. They scowled at us as we walked down in the

morning. We scowled back at them, for were we not the volunteers? And volunteers got privileges so they say.

We were the first ones to come to work the next morning. We saw the employees straggling in one by one, all looking haggard and pale. We didn't ask them what was the matter because that would seem like a silly question. Mike was still suffering. I told the damn fool not to eat that stew last nite. When all the boys had assembled, there was an ominous silence that boded no good for Heinie, the chief cook.

Let's cram that damn stew down his fat neck, proposed Dick.

Hell, said Tosh, that won't do no good. That Heinie's got an iron stomach.

The boys devised all sorts of beautiful torture for Heinie but nothing conclusive was decided upon. I guess the boys were used to the frequent attack of skitters because they said it was a natural occurrence here.

Today I washed the windows of the front entrance. I liked it. I mean the extra-curricular activity connected with it. You know, gazing at the debutantes reposed in the lobby. Gee, such luscious-looking babes --blondes, brunettes, red-heads.

I paused from work to talk with the doorman. He was a tall guy in a bright-colored uniform. He was shaking his head disgustedly.

What's the matter, Joe? I asked him.

Oh, I was just thinking, he said. You know these young society gals. I mean these kids who are still wet behind their ears. I see them straggling in about four or five in the morning in the arms of some sailor or a soldier, just drunker 'an hell.

Aw, Joe, don't be that way, I said. These young gals are helping to keep up our boys morale. They're patriotic.

Patriotic, hell, said Joe, I heard it called by other names. You know, Hank, you know what I would do if my daughter should come in in that condition and at that time of the night? I would disown her.

Heck, Joe, I said. You're just an old conservative. Our young people nowadays live in an age of speed. You old birds lived in the days when you just dreamed about doing these things. The younger generation is more realistic, they do it.

Anyway, said Joe, I would like to see the mother's face when she sees her daughter that way.

Aw go on, I said. The mother is probably doing the same thing herself.

A taxi came to a halt in front of the hotel so Joe had to go and open the door. I returned to work and resumed my blonde-gazing.

It was noon again and I was hungry enough to eat a horse but not so ~~hungry~~ hungry to eat something like yesterday's stew. Anyway, I got a surprise--a nauseating surprise. For staring me in the face was that same old stew again.

Well, well, well, I said to the stew. Where have I seen you before? Was not your welcome presence here yesterday?

Yesterday's stew, the hell, shouted Dick. I saw it served in the coffee shop last week.

Humm, I said, this chip off an old cow is a restless old ghost. Maybe we should give it a decent burial.

You mean a burial in our stomach, said Tosh, sarcastically.

I got an idea, I told the boys. Let's all scoop up a plateful of this stuff and dump it in the garbage can. You know they'll serve it again if we don't get rid of it.

A capital idea, agreed the boys.

So we got rid of this mummy of an old cow.

Of course, Heinie was fuming while we were proceeding thusly, but the boys ignored him.

Then I came to the next bill of fare.

What's this? I asked Heinie, looking at the gruesome thing.

Poisen, said Heinie. Poisen. I don care.

Truthfully spoken, I said, and patted Heinie on his bald spot.

You know, Heinie, said Dick. I'm inclined to think you are in partnership with the undertaker. You kill 'em and he buries 'em.

Heinie just blinked at us dumbly, mumbling, I don care, I don care.

In the afternoon, Wally asked me to clean the elevators. I agreed readily. Why, you ask? The answer could be summed up in two words-- elevator girls. Yep, I smacked my lips in anticipation at being able to work in the close presence of the blonde goddess. Not that I would be able to do much work in such circumstances.

Here I was doomed to disappointment again. Yeah, just work and no blonde-gazing. You see, they stopped one of the elevators and naturally the elevator girl moved into the next one. I spoke to Wally about the sad incident.

What do you think? you damn fool, he said. No self-respecting female would want to be caught in the elevator alone with a wolf like you.

There ~~was~~ were still two hours to kill so I went up to the mezzanine floor to see how Mike was faring. Wally said he was washing windows. I found him in the LaFayette Ballroom perched atop the step ladder, just gazing stupidly on the street below.

I roused him from the stupor.

Hey, Mike, I said, what's so interesting down there?

Just gals, he said, just gals.

That's life for you, I said to myself. There's a war going on and all he thinks about is women.

The afternoon meal wasn't so bad. It was fried sardines--a Topaz favorite. We all thought it was wonderful though, because through my quick thinking we had gotten rid of the damn stew.

As we were walking home from work, we stopped in front of a theatre to look at the pictorial advertisements. It said Panama Hattie.

Let's see it, I urged Mike.

Mike was hesitating.

I don't feel so good, he said.

We went in anyway. It was at that interesting scene. You know, where Red Skelton is embracing Panama Hattie, when Mike hurriedly got out of his seat.

What's the matter, Mike? I questioned anxiously.

Mike just kept repeating, I gotta go, I gotta go.

And he pushed his way out and started to run home.

I had no alternative but to follow because I had the room key in my pocket. I finally caught up with him a block away from our hotel.

Hey, what's the rush? I pantingly asked.

Mike started to run again.

Skitters, the skitters, he kept mumbling.

That nite, I contentedly relaxed myself in the bathtub, reading Saroyan with one hand and scrubbing myself with the other. It was in this moment of bliss when the peace and quiet of our room was shattered by an intruder. He didn't even knock, he just walked right in.

Where's that woman? I heard him demand of Mike.

Where's what woman? came the bewildered voice of Mike.

You know damn well what woman, he said.

I could hear him walking all over the room. Probably ~~h~~ looking under the bed, I deduced.

Maybe, she's in the bathroom, I heard Mike suggest to him.

I instinctively covered my private part for I thought sure he was going to come in.

But he seemed satisfied that the woman was nowhere in the room so he walked out again.

We had no more interruptions that nite so I continued reading Saroyan with one hand and scrubbing my back with the other.

You may be wondering how we always got up on time to go to work without a timepiece. That was easy, we just had the clerk ring the phone at seven.

We got up bright and early this fine Monday morning. The birds were singing, the flowers were showing their buds, so it said in the books. Hotel Utah was quiet; it's usually quiet until the housemen come to work. Heinie was there too. He's always there, to ration out the suger and butter, and to watch us suffer from the skitters. I momentarily sympathized with his rather unsympathetic role in this hotel. He's fast losing all his friends.

Now he's talking with his favorite Japanese boy, Jack. Jack is a quiet kid, he never says much of anything to anybody.

You know, Jack, Heinie was saying, you are a verree fine poy. You no complain like these other Jap poy. A verree fine poy.

Jack nodded his appreciation and I think, somewhat bewildered by this show of affection from Heinie.

Mike and I helped the boys on the mezzanine floor today. Some three or four receptions were scheduled for this afternoon. You know, like wedding snacks, coming-out parties for debutantes, Kiwanis' luncheons, Women's Club meetings, etc. The boss told us not to put out the gold-plated table microphone cause it might disappear as the guests leave. I couldn't believe it. These people are wealthy, they wouldn't steal anything, I argued.

You'd be surprised, said Dick. Cause we sometimes find light cords, light bulbs, ash trays, and what-not stolen on these so-called ristic parties.

Well, what d'ya know! I whistled in amazement.

And, continued Dick, the damn business men who have all-nite parties here are worse than drunken tramps. You oughta see the damage they do.

Tonite, we were hungry for China-meshi so we walked down toward the Japanese district. The joint we went into was packed with people--Caucasians, Negroes, and Japanese. We looked around for a place to sit and finally found a spot in a small booth where a lone Negro soldier sat, eating silently. He seemed lonely.

Hi, soldier, I greeted him. Mind if we sit here?

Not atall, go right ahead, he said.

We settled into our seats and peered over the menu which the Nisei waitress brought us.

I guess I'll take chicken chow-mein, I said.

I'll take the same, said Mike.

The Negro soldier just sat there, looking at his food meditatively.

He looks as though he lost his best girl, I thought silently.

Where are you stationed? Mike asked him.

He looked up and said, At the air base.

How do they treat you there? I asked.

Oh fine, I guess, he said.

We'll be heading for Mississippi before long, I said.

Yeah? he asked. What are you going there for?

We're going into the Army soon and that's where we're gonna be stationed, explained Mike.

Have you been there? I asked.

Yeah, yeah, I been there, he said. As a matter of fact, I was born there. Good old South. I 'member the lazy old Mississippi--that mudd' old man river just rollin' along. And the big cotton fields, and that old tumble-down shack, I used to call my home. Good old home, home sweet home.

Is it really a good place? I asked.

Naw, he said, to tell you the truth, it's the hottes', stinkinges' spot in the whole United States.

I thought it was a nice place with lots of trees, shrubberies, and the smell of magnolias in the air, said Mike.

Naw, he said. Only fool Niggahs live there. Me, I'm no fool. The

South is a good country all right for the whites. The only Niggahs that get anywhere are the ones who kiss the white man's ass all the time. Me, I won't crawl on my belly for nobody.

Gee, I said, you sound kinda bitter toward the whites. How do you and the other Negro soldiers feel about this war?

Well, I look at this way, he said. I would rather be a Niggah over here than a Niggah in Europe. At least here you can work being prodded in the back with a bayonet everytime you take a rest.

Mike and I nodded our assent.

He went on. My people are divided just like any other people. Some of them say, Oh what the hell, this is a white man's war. Why should we fight for them. Still others feel that they have to go out and fight because they know that under fascist rule, God knows what kinda treatment they would get. I 'member going to a meeting once. A white man who talked there sure knew what he was talking about. He said that the whites are afraid of us. That's why they keep pushing us down. Anyway, I feel that we just have to do the best we can and hope for the best.

That's the same sort of problem that's facing our people, I said. After being placed in concentration camps as though we were saboteurs or something, our people are confused. Yet there are those who feel that they have to take every opportunity that is offered them and hope for the best. That's why we volunteered.

Yeah, he said. That just about covers it. My race and your race are the dog races. I can't help feeling sometimes, why the people can't ~~an~~ live peacefully without fighting. It's crazy, fighting and fighting, there's no end to it.

That's the way things are, I said. We just gotta keep on fighting until the day all races are accorded equal rights and treatment. Maybe, I'm an idealist but I feel that if we fight hard enough, someday we will achieve these things.

This war gave my people a lot of things, he said. For one thing, they are getting into defense industries. They can demand more rights without getting bashed in the head or find a rope around their neck. I can see a brighter future for my people. Even a state like Tennessee which was anti-Niggah as hell is softening up now.

Then he got up to leave.

I sure enjoyed talking with you boys, he said. And I wish you lots of luck.

* * * * *

Well, Jim, I just finished reading my sister's letter. She says the physical exams have started and that my notice to report has come. Maybe, I'll go back to Topaz in the morning so I may see you sooner than expected. Hope you don't get too bored reading my long epistle of my life here. So-long, you old wolf, and keep the Topaz gals happy until I come home.

As ever,

Hank.

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

Miss M. Fujita
H2.22
by date - undated
at end
May 2, 1943

RELOCATION PROCEDURE

In response to an invitation from Lorne Bell, Chief of the Community Services Division to the Employment Division for statements clarifying the relocation procedure, the following list of questions was prepared. The questions were raised by various members of the Community Services Division. Answers were given by Project Director Charles F. Ernst and the Chief of the Employment Division, Claude C. Cornwall, at the staff conference held on April 27 and May 4, 1943. Following are the questions and answers given.

Relocation Offices have been set up by W.R.A. in key cities of the United States. There are offices now in New York City, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Chicago, Little Rock, Kansas City, Denver, and Salt Lake City. Working under these offices are sub-offices providing coverage for employment and relocation opportunities for practically the entire United States. It is the hope of the W.R.A. that through employment opportunities the employable persons within the Relocation Centers shall be relocated in jobs commensurate with their abilities and training. The results will be that the whole of America will thereby become better acquainted with the Americans of Japanese ancestry and that, because of this better acquaintance, the problems of community acceptance will be solved. It is a policy of dispersal for mutual understanding and goodwill.

It is the responsibility of the relocation offices to check matters of community sentiment, employment and relocation opportunities, housing conditions, labor organization acceptance, preservation of law and order, and all pertinent information leading toward permanently accepted relocation. Job offers are accepted at the Project only after they have been approved by the Relocation Offices.

1. What are the possibilities of Federal Civil Service positions opening to residents?

Possibilities are very good. Civil service jobs were first opened in the Offices of the W.R.A., and persons have already been placed in Washington, Cleveland, and Chicago from this Center. The F.P.H.A. have also opened up their offices and are placing residents.

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2. Are any examinations being given here for such Civil Service positions?

The W.R.A. Field Offices have asked for a list of previous employees of the Federal Civil Service and also persons with Civil Service ratings. A tentative date for a Civil Service examination for Junior-Clerk Typist and Junior-Stenographer Typist has been set for May 11, which will be under direction of Mr. C. Sorenson, our Personnel Officer.

3. We understand that each family head is entitled to "one movement" of personal belongings at W.R.A. expense. We took advantage of this by having a few pieces sent here from San Francisco to cover immediate needs. What are the possibilities of getting the remaining pieces sent to the point of resettlement at Government expense?

The rule is that W.R.A. will provide "one movement" of household goods at Government expense. Where residents have brought a portion of their personal effects to the Relocation Center, the W.R.A. will transport from Topaz at Government expense up to 500 pounds of household goods. Any additional goods now at Topaz may be sent to the place of relocation by freight at the expense of the resident. There is, however, another helpful provision, which is that the railroads will check up to 150 pounds of baggage on any one full-fare railroad ticket (one-half of this is allowed on children's half-fares), and then, of course, each person is entitled to carry with him hand luggage in a railway train.

4. We understand that the individual who applies for leave for a local agricultural position gets his clearance much sooner and much easier than the individual who applies for a more distant job in a higher class position. Is this true?

Clearance is a function of the Washington Office and there are no priorities on clearance.

5. How are jobs frozen and if frozen how can one, say a doctor, get out of a temporary job to get another position he's fitted for?

In this respect the residents will be in the same status as the whole American people. If a resident chooses a

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job in an essential industry, it will be expected that he will accept this job under the rules of the War Manpower Commission and change jobs only under those rules. This policy is still not clear and clarifying statements are coming out in the daily papers from the War Manpower Commission. Our present instruction is that seasonal agricultural work is not frozen. The intention of the Freezing Order is that every person will be given opportunity to serve the Nation at his highest skill of capacity. If the position in which he is working does not provide this opportunity, he may change to a position of higher capacity. A "Certificate of Availability" will be provided for such persons by the United States Employment Service. No one should hesitate to leave the Center because of this Order, because it is the intention of the Order that each person will be sought for his availability at his highest skill.

6. Will the Japanese get prevailing wages or be treated as a minority group?

They will receive prevailing wages. One of the purposes of the W.R.A. Field Office is to check the wages and see whether the amount is the prevailing wage for that community.

7. What precautionary measures are provided for residents after relocating: (a) In case of mob hysteria; (b) Financial need; (c) Housing problem?

- 6
- (a) Before a county is cleared for relocation, an assurance is obtained from the County Commissioners, the County Attorney, and the Sheriff that the law will be maintained.
 - (b) A joint agreement between the W.R.A. and the Social Security Board provides that persons in need of assistance can apply for such at the local Welfare Agency in the community in which they are relocated.
 - (d) Relocation Officers check on housing conditions and do not recommend a job offer unless provision for housing has been made. At the Relocation Centers, Hostels set up by the Friends Society or other church groups are providing some temporary housing for evacuees entering the larger cities. The Federal Housing Authority has opened up its room-register plan to W.R.A.

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8. What will happen to those who refuse to relocate?

No one knows what will happen; however, no one has to leave the Center.

9. Family compositions make it impossible for some to go out. What will be done for such families?

(a) The head of the family may go out and get a job and look toward relocation of the family and during this time his family may remain in the Center without expense to him until such time the head is able to get them out. The W.R.A. will take care of persons who are not able to work because of circumstances.

(b) Preparations are being made to set up a system of family counsel, to assist in solving the problems of family relocation.

10. How closely are the functions of the local Placement Office coordinated with the W.R.A. Field Offices?

Theoretically, there is full cooperation. The Relocation Center is depending on the Field Offices to determine community sentiments, job opportunities, housing, chances for relocation. Job opportunities are not presented to residents until they have been cleared through the Relocation Offices.

11. Will people leaving Topaz for outside positions be frozen in the jobs they take?

This depends on the kind of job they take. If it is below their capacity in serving the Nation, then they will be in a position to change. Persons applying for positions must show a "Certificate of Availability" issued by the United States Employment Service.

12. Are private contractors who recruit workers for the sugar beet fields allowed to solicit workers in all Centers?

Yes

13. How rapidly are other project centers placing their residents on indefinite leaves?

Topaz is about the second highest on indefinite leaves.

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14. Is the policy of this Project such that when a person refuses a reasonable offer for employment outside that he is still employed on his job within the Center?

Yes.

15. Would the Employment Division and the Leave Office recommend that a course on "Preparation for Leaving the Project" be required for all residents who make application for such a leave?

We would recommend such a program. In fact, the preparations for such a program are in the preparatory stage.

16. How carefully have the sub-contracts for sugar beet workers been looked into?

This is a function of the W.R.A. Field Offices. The Field Offices do not accept contracts that have not been passed upon by the United States Employment Service. When a contract is presented to the Center Employment Office, everything should be in order.

17. Has there been any agency established for employment arbitration between Japanese sugar beet workers and their employers?

Yes, the United States Department of Agriculture takes care of differences arising between the workers and the employer. Benefit payments to the employer are withheld if the employer does not meet his obligations fairly to the workers. Offices are located in the counties.

18. Have you any information concerning the possibilities of Japanese obtaining State Board licenses in professional fields in the inter-mountain area?

Yes, two known cases so far but have not followed them through. Steps will be taken in the near future to determine the facts.

19. What is the attitude of labor unions -- A.F.L. and C.I.O. -- toward nisei admittance to their organizations.

Relocation Procedure

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Indications are that more unions are opening up to the niseis, e.g., 65 niseis are members and hold cards in various unions in Salt Lake City, and niseis working in defense industries along the Great Lakes have been readily accepted in the unions there.

The C.I.O. is considerably more liberal in general policies than the A.F.L. Since manpower needs will be greater in the near future, there is a great possibility that the unions will be more liberal.

The four sections of the N.Y.A. are interested only in training persons. They leave the functions of employment and union membership entirely up to the United States Employment Service and the W.R.A.

20. What is the attitude of the Government concerning nisei admittance to Civil Service jobs outside of clerical and stenographic fields?

The Civil Service Commission has no objection to employing qualified niseis to the Civil Service positions; however, the breaking down of prejudices will be slow as there are many agencies involved. The President's message of February 1 made a point that every citizen has every right to work in the Civil Service positions.

Is there any way to weed out discrimination in examinations?

Matters of this type can be only settled when individual cases arise.

21. If a family leaves the Center on an indefinite leave or group work leave for outside employment and, after working on the job for a short period, finds that they are not making living expenses, are they permitted to re-enter the Center?

Persons who left on group work leave can come back at any time. Those who left on indefinite leaves are encouraged to try every means to stay on the outside. For persons who meet difficulties the W.R.A. Field Offices or local welfare agencies can give assistance. If the

Relocation Procedure

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person still desires to return to the Project, he may apply to the Project Director stating his circumstances, and the Project Director will determine whether the family or individual may return.

It should be stressed that, once a person is on the outside, he should return as soon as possible to the normal channels of American life.

22. What recourse must a family make in order to apply for grants in case they are in need of financial help?

For those requiring financial assistance to leave the Center, they must obtain approval from the Leave Office. With this approval the Welfare Section makes determination of the grant. These grants are given only when the individual leaves the Center on an indefinite leave for employment, but wives and children of men in the Armed Forces are entitled to the grant regardless of whether they have employment or not. Rules and regulations regarding the grants are available at the Welfare Section.

23. If my job gives out, must I return to the Center?

No, if out on an indefinite leave; i.e., unless you have to.

24. If I leave my family in the Center, do I have to pay for their expenses to the W.R.A.?

No, not under the present policy.

25. Do I have to pay back to the W.R.A. if I receive financial assistance?

No, not under terms of the grant.

26. What are the employer's guarantees?

Guarantees are shown in contracts.

27. How can I meet expenses until my first check (pay) comes?

The grant should meet such expenses.

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28. Where are the War Relocation Authority Employment Offices in the different vicinities?

Mr. H. Rex Lee, Relocation Supervisor, W.R.A.
234 Atlas Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

Mr. Harold S. Choste, Relocation Supervisor, W.R.A.
Midland Savings Building, Denver, Colorado

Mr. E. H. Leker, Relocation Supervisor, W.R.A.
1509 Fidelity Building, Kansas City, Missouri

Mr. Ermer L. Shirrell, Relocation Supervisor, W.R.A.
226 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Harold Fistere, Relocation Supervisor, W.R.A.
944 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. E. B. Whitaker, Relocation Supervisor, W.R.A.
Pyramid Building, Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Gerald Richardson, Relocation Supervisor, W.R.A.
Room 1410, 50 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.

Mr. Roger F. Clapp, Relocation Supervisor, W.R.A.
Room 1700-1702, Post Office Building, Boston, Mass.

Mr. C. L. White Relocation Officer, W.R.A.
842 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mr. E. E. Katchpaw, Relocation Officer, W.R.A.
(Sub-office of Chicago Regional Office)
Room 503E, Rockford Trust Building, Rockford, Ill.

Mr. Victor P. Tabaka, Relocation Officer, W.R.A.
Room 7083, Plankinton Bldg., 161 West Wisconsin Ave.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Mr. John H. Putz, Relocation Officer, W.R.A.
Room 315, Washington Bldg., Madison, Wisconsin

Mr. Perry B. Hall, Relocation Officer, W.R.A.
Room 1127, Alliance Life Bldg., Peoria, Illinois

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Mr. Gilbert L. McMillan, Relocation Officer, W.R.A.
203 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho

Mr. E. G. Kennedy, Relocation Officer, W.R.A.
727 Pual Brown Building, St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. Frank A. Brown, Relocation Officer, W.R.A.
Sun Life Building, Spokane, Washington

A complete list of these offices is posted in the Placement office, the Leave Office, and in Mr. Cornwall's office.

29. What steps are being taken to place professional and business people in positions commensurate with ability, training, and experience?

This can be answered only in an over-all coverage. Industrial, office, some Professional and Technical fields are beginning to open up to relocatees. Steps to open these fields are not taken in the Relocation Centers but are being made by the W.R.A. Field Offices.

In the fields of Medicine and Health, there is a possibility of commissioning resident doctors in the Army and then re-assigning them to the Centers. This will have to be weighed very carefully as it will start a precedent in other professional fields within the Centers.

30. What are the general salary levels received by people who are going out to work?

This depends on the job and the community. The prevailing wage scales govern.

31. The contention has been made that favoritism is being shown to certain employers, particularly a certain sugar company. Can you explain this?

The Employment Office attempts to give each one of the representatives every opportunity on an equal basis to recruit workers. Recruiters are permitted to interview persons who have previously worked for them, and sometimes these workers recommend their friends. It would seem logical that the employer would want to hire those who have worked for him before.

Relocation Procedure

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32. Are people getting the type of jobs they want? What efforts are being made to find specific jobs for people with a specific skill?

6 We can offer only the jobs that come to the Employment Office.

33. What is the procedure to follow if you wish a definite type of job on the outside?

Write a description of what you want and go to the Placement Office. If Placement has no offer of your specific job, they will write to the W.R.A. Field Offices giving all the information and credentials.

34. To what extent are the individual record forms No. 26 being used to find jobs for people in these Centers?

From Form No. 26 the W.R.A. Card No. 12 has been made out. These cards are filed according to types of work and show ability of the person. When offers come into the Placement Office and division heads make no specific recommendation of persons to fill them, these cards are referred to.

35. What effect is there in writing directly to the Field Offices of the W.R.A. for jobs?

The effect so far has not been encouraging. It would be better to have the Project Offices write to the Field Offices rather than to encourage residents to write directly personally. It is anticipated that the Field Offices will have records of availability of all persons.

36. Are there available any detailed lists of sources from which data on opportunities for employment may be obtained in addition to the Topaz placement Bureau?

Lists are sent out regularly to all groups, sections, and divisions and are placed in bulletin boards/

37. What procedure is followed in selecting or advising applicants for relocation of any employment opportunities?

Relocation Procedure

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When an offer is received by the Employment Office, a brief is prepared and this is sent to the Division to which it applies. If there is no response from the Division, the job will then be announced to all the people.

The theory behind this procedure is that persons doing their best for Topaz are probably the best qualified for that particular position.

Over 100 copies of the briefs and lists are prepared and distributed throughout the Center.

38. Would you advise acceptance of a low-paying job as a stepping-stone to higher paying jobs?

It is in the American tradition to start at the bottom and work one's way up. It is oftenn wise to accept a position for its opportunity rather than the wages paid at the start.

However, I take it this question refers more to the advisability of accepting a job merely to get out of the Project, with no intention of remaining in the job for more than a temporary period. This is obviously unfair to the employer and its practice is creating bad public relations. Its practice ought not only to be discouraged but, if possible, prohibited.

39. How are civil service forms routed after being completed by residents? To whom are they sent and how are they processed? When does resident learn of disposition? How many forms are filled for each job?

A new instruction just recieved provided that these forms be sent to the Relocation Offices; however, there is no objection to sending such forms, by those who already have Civil Service status, directly to the Civil Service Commission, either in Washington, D. C., or the local or regional offices.

40. What is present procedure for selection of residents for outside employment obtained by Employment Division?

A recommendation from a division head is given first consideration. If this does not fill the job, then the applicants are encouraged to write directly to the em-

Relocation Procedure

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ployer who will make his own selection. Sometimes, employers request the Project Director to make selection here, and this is done on a basis of training, experience, and general qualifications as detailed on Form WRA-12.

41. Would it be in order for residents to contact Relocation Offices directly?

This should be discouraged for the reason that the Relocation Offices work on a plan that they will submit the Offers and the contacts with the individuals will be made at the Project. If thousands of residents flooded the Relocation Offices with requests, it would hamper their normal operations because each applicant would desire a reply to his inquiry.

42. What is the basis of employability and skill that Relocation Offices are working on in getting job offers? Do they have a file of the available talent of people who wish to be relocated from this Center?

(a) At first, they apparently sent us just whatever offers came in, but now they are commencing to explore the more professional and better paid fields.

(b) The Tule Lake Statistical laboratory is analyzing employability of residents from the Forms WRA-26 which we sent there. This information is available to all the Relocation Offices.

43. Is there any follow-up contact maintained by the Relocation Offices in cases where residents from Centers go out on employment received through these Relocation Offices?

The Relocation Offices are furnished information on all relocatees who come into their areas and the relocatees are also furnished the address of the Relocation Offices. Relocation Officers will, in their rounds, contact the people on occasion.

Relocation Procedure

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44. How does the Employment Office prepare outgoing residents for the vicissitudes of relocation?

The Employment Office has, so far, issued written instructions to inform outgoing residents of the services available to them if they are in need. Also, each person is given oral instruction, caution as to conduct, and an appeal to write a letter back telling how things are going.

45. How does the Freezing Order affect jobs of residents who are leaving?

Answered above.

46. What provision is made by the Relocation Officer to assist residents getting jobs outside for which worker is qualified in the event the worker is doing work which is not his primary job but which he has taken in order to leave the Center?

The Relocation Offices are assisting in "job replacement" and "job advancement," the first to satisfy the employer who is losing a worker and the second to give the evacuee a break. Both are necessary steps in employee advancement.

47. How is worker advised by the Leave Office regarding the Social Security policy and aid to evacuees in case of economic need?

He is given a written statement.

48. Can present seniors be registered with the United States Employment Service of the communities to which they plan to go?

We were working on a plan to register residents with the United States Employment Service. Mr. Mildenhall suggested that we give him a copy of our file. The cards we use (Form WRA-12) are practically the same as the U.S.E.S. forms. The matter was held up pending clarification of such a procedure with the Relocation Offices.

49. Can the Topaz Office compile all licensing and requirements (e.g. of doctors, dentists, cosmetologists, teachers)

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from the middlewestern and eastern states to have on hand for reference?

It can.

50. Are there any W.R.A. standards (i.e., hours of work, hours off, etc.) governing domestic work?

WRA does not set such standards. This is a function of the State Governments of the Federal Government. If such standards are violated the worker has a right to appeal for redress through appropriate channels. W.R.A. Relocation offices will assist in obtaining proper hearings. No job offer is to be presented to the Projects if it is violation of Federal or State law.

51. Is there any clearance with middle-western or eastern placement services for the employment of skilled or professional persons?

The Relocation Offices would make such clearance.

52. Please explain fully how a person may regain his Federal or State Civil Service rating.

The Civil Service channels have been opened up. If and when a person gets a civil service job, his rating is regained automatically. The W.R.A. Office has asked for the names and ratings of all such persons and we have sent in Form 57 for all who have applied.

53. Is it possible to have State Civil Service ratings transferred to other States where the qualifications are similar? If not, why not? *This would be ascertained state by state.*

54. Where can a resident of Topaz obtain information as to the various Civil Service job openings? Federal, State, and City?

At Mr. Sorenson's office, or at the Placement Office.

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55. When a job offer is received in the Placement Office, what specific steps are taken?

The offer is acknowledged, briefed, and then published, first, if applicable, to the division head concerned and, next, to the whole population.

56. On what basis do you judge one individual over another when there are more than one persons applying for the same job?

On the basis of education, training, experience, and the recommendation of the Division Head.

57. Why are some job offers kept a secret? Why isn't the information made available to all?

All job offers follow the conveyor process. The only exceptions are offers to individuals.

58. How are Civil Service positions filled?

The Civil Service Commission chooses names, usually three, from the list of eligibles for the position requested. From these names the personnel officer of the Government Department or Division concerned chooses the person to be employed. For higher bracket positions an interview is usually required.

59. Does one have to be working for an appointive staff member to have one's abilities recognized?

This is a good way. However, when no recommendation is made, a qualified person may be selected from the Employment Record cards, Form WRA-12.

60. What is the procedure for an individual who wishes to start a business of his own in some particular community?

"Evidence of support," either a job or other evidence to indicate that the individual would not become a public charge, is all that is necessary to secure indefinite leave, i.e., if all other conditions are met. It might be advisable, however, from a standpoint of good

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public relations for a person who intends to go into business to take a job first, as a way of getting acquainted with the new community and having the community become acquainted with him and his family, before starting into business.

According to Project Director Charles F. Ernst, the job is to be done is to get the residents out of Topaz. Said Mr. Ernst, "I came back from Washington convinced of one thing. It could be that Topaz is the finest Center of all the Centers but that would not be the main thing. Those who are residents in the Center may be holding their own but they are still slipping in comparison with people who are already on the outside doing normal things. I would expect a great bulk, particularly of the niseis, will not be here another year. However, while we are still here, we must perform our best."

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

April 26, 1943

QUESTIONS DIRECTED TO MR. CORNWALL
REFINED

1. What is the attitude of the government concerning Wise's admittance to Civil Service jobs outside of clerical and stenographic fields? -- are any examinations being given here for such civil service positions? How can a person regain his Federal or State Civil Service rating?
2. How are civil service forms routed after being completed by the residents and how are offered Civil Service positions filled?
3. Does the individual who applies for leave for a local agricultural position get his clearance much sooner and much easier than the individual who applies for a more distant job in a higher class position? If so, why?
4. How does the freezing order effect residents taking a temporary position outside? -- can he later change?
5. What are the general salary scales for which people are going out to work, and will they get prevailing wages?
6. Are there any W.R.A. standards (i.e. hours of work, wage scale, hours off, etc.) governing domestic work?
7. What precautionary measures are provided for residents before and after relocation:
 - a. Financial need
 - b. Community Acceptance
 - c. Housing Problem
 - d. Thorough investigation of job
 - e. Mob hysteria
 - f. Thorough investigation of employers
8. What will happen to those who find it impossible or who refuse to relocate?
9. How closely are the functions of the local Placement office coordinated with the W.R.A. Field Office and what effect is there in writing to the Field Office for a job?

Where are they located? Do these offices have data similar to Form #26 on all employable individuals from Topaz?

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10. How rapidly are other project centers placing their residents on indefinite leave?
11. Would the Employment Division recommend a course to prepare out-going residents to orient them to their jobs and new surroundings?
12. Can the Topaz office compile all licensing and requirements (e.g. of doctors, dentists, cosmetologists, teachers) from the middle western and eastern states to have on hand for reference, and is there any information concerning the possibilities of Japanese obtaining state board licenses in Professional fields in the inter-mountain area?
13. If I leave my family in the center, do I have to pay their expense to W.R.A.? How can I meet expenses until my first pay check comes in?
14. To what extent are the individual record forms #26 being used to find jobs for people in these centers - especially for skilled and professional workers and what procedure should be taken to obtain a definite type of a job?
15. What percentage of jobs coming through are requests which fall in the skilled category?
16. What procedure is followed in selecting or advising applicants for relocation of any employment opportunities?
17. When a job offer is received in the Placement office, what specific steps are taken?
 - a. Why is favoritism being shown?
 - b. What are the basis for judging?
 - c. Why are some job offers kept secret?
 - d. How much power has the administration in recommending their immediate staff for specific jobs?
18. Occasionally inquiries from prospective employers are referred to the Employment Office. How does the Employment Office follow through?
19. Is there any follow-up contact maintained by the Relocation Offices in cases where residents from centers go out on employment received through these Relocation offices.

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20. Can present seniors be registered with the U.S.E.S. of the communities to which they plan to go?
21. What is the procedure for an individual who wishes to start a business of his own in some particular community?
22. Several resident men have passed up employment offers in the east because they expected to be drafted too soon to make the trip worth while. What do you advise in this regard?
23. What is the attitude of the labor unions AFL & CIO, toward Nisei admittance to their organization. If not accepted, is the W.R.A. doing something about it?
24. Are recruiting representatives of sugar beet companies allowed to enter all relocation centers to solicit workers without prior investigation of their work and contract standards.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

April 23, 1943

QUESTIONS DIRECTED TO MR. CORNWALL

1. What are the possibilities of federal civil service positions opening to residents? *gone - possibly found*
2. Are any examinations being given here for such civil service positions?
3. (if applicable) We understand that each family head is entitled to "one movement" of personal belongings at WRA expense. We took advantage of this by having a few pieces sent here from San Francisco to cover immediate needs.

What are the possibilities of getting the remaining pieces sent to the point of resettlement at government expense?

4. We understand that the individual who applies for leave for a local agricultural position gets his clearance much sooner and much easier than the individual who applies for a more distant job in a higher class position. Is this true?
5. How are jobs frozen and if frozen, how can one, say a doctor, get out of a temporary job to get another position he's fitted for?
6. Will the Japanese get prevailing wages or be treated as a minority group?
7. What precautionary measures are provided for residents after Relocating:
 - a. In case of mob hysteria
 - b. Financial need
 - c. Housing problem
8. What will happen to those who refuse to relocate?
9. Family compositions make it impossible for some to go out. What will be done *for* such families?

10. How closely are the functions of the local placement office coordinated with the W.R.A. Field Office?
11. Will people leaving Topaz for outside positions be frozen in the jobs they take?
12. Are private contractors to recruit workers for the sugar beet fields allowed to solicit workers in all centers?
13. How rapidly are other project centers placing their residents on indefinite leave? *4/11 out on indefinite leave*
14. Is the policy of this project such that when a person refuses a reasonable offer for employment outside that he is still employed on his job within the center?
Under 490 - other 20-30
15. Would the Employment Division and the Leave Office recommend that a course on "Preparation for Leaving the Project" be required for all residents who make application for such a leave?
16. How carefully have the subcontracts for sugar beet workers been looked into?
17. Has there been any agency established for employment arbitration between Japanese sugar beet workers and their employers?
18. Have you any information concerning the possibilities of Japanese obtaining state board licenses in professional fields in the inter-mountain area?
19. What is the attitude of labor unions, AFL and CIO toward Nisei admittance to their organizations?
20. What is the attitude of the government concerning Nisei admittance to Civil Service jobs outside of clerical and stenographic fields?
21. If a family leaves the center on an indefinite leave or group work permit for employment outside, and after working on the job for a short period, finds that they were not making living expenses, are they permitted to reenter the center again?
22. What recourse must a family make in order to apply for grants in case they are in need of financial help?
23. If my job gives out, must I return to the center?

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24. If I leave my family in the center, do I have to pay their expense to W.R.A.?
25. Do I have to pay back to W.R.A. if I receive financial assistance?
26. What are employees guarantees?
27. How can I meet expense until my first check (pay) comes in and interest they charge?
28. What steps are being taken to place professional and business people in positions commensurate with typing and experience?
29. What steps are being taken to place professional and business people in positions commensurate with typing and experience?
30. What are the general salary levels for which people are going to work?
31. The contention has been made that favoritism is being shown to certain employees, particularly a certain sugar company. Can you explain this?
32. Are people getting the type of jobs they want? What efforts are being made to find specific jobs for people with a specific skill?
33. What is the procedure to follow if you wish to get a definite type of job on the outside?
34. To what extent are the individual record forms #26 being used to find jobs for people in these centers.
35. What effect is there in writing directly to the field offices of the W.R.A. for jobs.
36. Are there available any detailed lists of sources from whom data on opportunities for employment may be obtained in addition to the Topaz Placement Bureau?
37. What procedure is followed in selecting or advising applicants for relocation of any employment opportunities?
38. Would you advise acceptance of a low paying job as a stepping-stone to higher paying jobs?
39. How are civil service forms routed after being completed by residents?

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To whom are they sent and how are they processed?

When does resident learn of disposition?

How many forms are filled for each job?

40. What is present procedure for selection of residents for outside employment obtained by Employment Division?
41. Would it be in order for residents to contact Relocation Offices directly?
42. What is the basis of employability and skill that Relocation Offices are working on in getting job offers?
Do they have a file of the available talent of people who wish to be relocated from this center?
43. Is there any follow-up contact maintained by the Relocation Offices in cases where residents from centers go out on employment received through these Relocation offices?
44. How does the Employment Office prepare outgoing residents for the vicissitudes of relocation?
45. How does the freezing order affect jobs of residents who are leaving?
46. What provision is made for the Relocation Officer in assisting residents getting jobs outside for which worker is qualified in the event the worker is doing work which is not his primary job but which he has taken in order to leave the Center?
47. How is worker advised by the Leave Office regarding the social security policy, and aid to evacuees in case of economic need?
48. Can present seniors be registered with the U.S.E.S. of the communities to which they plan to go?
49. Can the Topaz office compile all licensing and requirements (e.g. of doctors, dentists, cosmetologists, teachers) from the middle western and eastern states to have on hand for reference?
50. Are there any W.R.A. standards (i.e. hours of work, hours off, etc.) governing domestic work?
51. Is there any clearance with m.w. or eastern placement services for the employment of skilled or professional persons?

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52. Please explain fully how a person may regain his Federal or State civil service rating.
53. Is it possible to have State Civil Service ratings transferred to other States where the qualifications are similar? If not, why not?
54. Where can a resident of Topaz obtain information as to the various civil service job openings? Federal, State, and City?
55. When a job offer is received in the Placement office, what specific steps are taken?
56. On what basis do you judge one individual over another when there are more than one persons applying for the same job?
57. Why are some job offers kept a secret?
Why isn't the information made available to all?
58. How are Civil Service positions filled?
59. Does one have to be working for an appointive staff member to have one's abilities recognized?
60. What is the clarification relative to the freezing order in terms of persons going into a job on the outside?
61. If an individual leaves for a specific task, is it possible for him to change his job at any time?
What steps are being taken to determine the degree of community acceptance in any particular locality?
62. What percentage of jobs offered, are requests for individuals in the skilled areas?
63. What is the procedure for an individual who wishes to start a business of his own in some particular community?
64. Are proper steps being taken to investigate jobs and living conditions?
65. Freezing order in terms of persons going into a job, which applies to outside work. If a person qualifies as a junior stenographer, could he become a senior stenographer? If one goes out as a waiter, for instance, could he change his work?

66. How far do community acceptance go? What steps are being taken to find out community acceptance on a job?
67. What percentage of jobs coming through are request for skilled category?
68. Are those people who are going out on less wages on a current scale. Several jobs have been turned down because they haven't paid current scale.
69. Are they taking proper steps to investigate jobs before opening them out to the people?
- *70. It has been brought to the attention of the members of this Section that the resident workers in the 2 administration buildings have a distinct advantage in securing available jobs in the Mid-West or East. Reference is made in particular to stenographers who formerly worked in the administration buildings and who are now in the Mid-West or East.

Is it possible to give the workers in the "rural" Recreation Hall offices an even break in getting a crack at such jobs? What assurances can you give us that these "rural" workers will be given an equal opportunity in relation to their fellow "city" workers in the adm. buildings.

This is an especially touchy point as many workers feel that it is a "raise" to work in the administration buildings in the sense that it gives them more opportunity to make contacts with the appointed personnel and to be "pushed" by them into good jobs. If this present situation continues, the Welfare, Education, and other departments will begin to lose their most capable workers to the administration buildings.

- *71. Many job hunters have expressed this reaction to the social workers in the Welfare Section: "Do I have to pester Mr. Cornwall daily to get a job?" It appears that the employment offices seem to give more attention to candidates who are in a position to contact them daily instead of --- let us say---once a week.

How do you propose to put consideration for a job offer on an equal footing for all resident workers so that the "one-in-a-whilers" will get the same attention as the daily pests.

It should be pointed out that there are many workers, just as interested as the "pesty" job hunters, who--because of their work or geographical location cannot make daily calls at the Employment Offices.

(cont.)

- 7 -

- *72. Occasionally we refer inquiries from prospective employers to the Employment Office. How does the Employment Office follow through?
- *73. Several of our young men have passed up employment offers in the east because they expected to be drafted to o soon to make the trip wortha while. What do you advise in this regard?
- *74. What efforts are made by the Employment Division and in the field to orient people to their new jobs and new surroundings?

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

July 13, 1943

RELOCATION MEMORANDUM NO. 1

TO: All Division and Section Heads

SUBJECT: Establishment of the Relocation and Employment Office

I. PURPOSE

In order to coordinate the functions and processing that have to do with the relocation procedure, a central organization has been set up which will function as a Relocation and Employment Office. This arrangement will place under one roof and under a central control all the required relocation procedures and will obviate the necessity of residents going to various offices throughout the City for necessary clearances.

II. FUNCTIONS INCLUDED

The Central Relocation Office will consolidate the following units: Placement, Job Opportunities, Leave, Family Counselling, Division Consultants, Transportation, and Agents or Representatives from the following: Housing, Rationing, Welfare, Finance, and Evacuee Property. Residents desiring to relocate can thus be served by providing, in one building, information on job opportunities, contact with prospective employers, personalized counsel on relocation problems, and can be cleared through the procedures required before leaving the Center.

III. PROCEDURES

Each resident who applies at the Relocation Office for any service, whether it be information or for final clearance, will be met first by a Receptionist Counsellor, who will prepare a docket (or secure a docket, previously prepared, from the files), covering the service rendered and indicating the status of the resident's relocation procedure. These dockets will be filed at the close of each day's business and will be available until the case is completed. Entries will be made showing what was accomplished on each visit and the date. In this way, it will be possible to determine at once the status of each application for relocation. The docket will be given to a designated relocation counsellor who will carry the case forward, proceeding from the point at which it left off, without delay in finding out what has gone before.

RELOCATION MEMORANDUM NO. 1

July 13, 1943

Page 2

The exact flow of dockets and persons will be determined by experience and will be the subject of subsequent memoranda to be prepared by the Office Manager.

IV. CORRELATION OF FUNCTIONS OF APPOINTIVE STAFF

Realizing that the relocation procedures involve all the sections included, a centralized system of files of cases and information will be set up and this information will be made available to all authorized persons within the organization who desire it. The employment records will be consulted to determine eligible candidates for job opportunities or for the preparation of letters of reference. The Leave Office individual status files will be consulted to determine whether or not the individual may relocate. Completed dockets will be placed in the leave status file and there will be added to these files information concerning driver's licenses, Internal Security records, employment contracts, and other information pertinent to leave clearance. While the Placement Office functions and the Leave Office functions will of necessity carry on according to the W.R.A. regulations, the services of these offices will be correlated by the Relocation Office ~~Manager~~ in order that the Central Relocation Office will operate as a unit.

V. POLICY AND CORRESPONDENCE

The Central Relocation Office will report directly to the Project Director through the Deputy Project Director. Matters of policy will be determined under W.R.A. regulations by the Employment and Relocation Officer. All matters of policy will be authorized by the Deputy Project Director with the approval of the Project Director. The flow of official correspondence will follow Office Letter No. 27. On all outgoing letters, telegrams, or teletypes of a routine character, the Project Director's name shall be affixed and a by-line added for the signature of the Employment and Relocation Officer. Correspondence involving policy or being directed to Washington will follow provisions of Paragraph 2 in Office Letter No. 27.

Claude C. Cornwall
Claude C. Cornwall
Employment and Relocation Officer

APPROVED:

James F. Hughes
James F. Hughes
Deputy Project Director

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

July 13, 1943

RELOCATION MEMORANDUM NO. 2

TO: All Division and Section Heads

SUBJECT: Centralizing the Relocation Office Control

In order that the Relocation Office shall operate as a single unit, the property and personnel will be centralized under control of the Office Manager operating under direction of the Employment and Relocation Officer.

I. PROPERTY

All property heretofore assigned to the Placement Office, Leave Office, Welfare, Student Relocation, Rationing, etc., and former Relocation Unit will be transferred on Form OEM-61 to the Relocation Office. All surplus property will be transferred to the Warehouse on the same form, and any new property acquired by the Relocation Office will be charged to the Office through the Office Manager. As soon as the office is set up, there shall be a physical check-up of property in order that proper accounting can be made in the accomplishment of this transfer.

II. PERSONNEL

All personnel assigned to the Relocation Office will be responsible through the Office Manager to the Employment and Relocation Officer. Attendance records will be checked and signed by the Office Manager. All personnel actions will be recommended by the Office Manager and approved by the Employment and Relocation Officer. The proportion of positions allocated in the higher brackets will be governed by W.R.A. Administrative Instructions subject to the recommendations of the Deputy Project Director. It is expected that personnel coming from other divisions to the Relocation Office will be assisted through professional instruction from their former division chiefs or section leaders, but they will be administratively responsible to the Relocation Office.

III. RELOCATION CONSULTANTS

Consultants from various divisions who are assisting the workers in their respective divisions toward relocation will be given access to the Relocation Office through their Secretary who will be assigned to the Relocation Office.

RELOCATION MEMORANDUM NO. 2

July 13, 1943

Page 2

The Secretary of the Relocation Consultants will have desk space, and there will also be space provided for the Relocation Consultants to perform the necessary functions in preparing letters of recommendation for prospective relocatees from their various divisions. The Relocation Consultants will not be administratively responsible to the Relocation Office but will be responsible to their own divisions. They will, however, meet as often as necessary with the Relocation Office Manager in order to clarify matters of procedure.

IV. PROJECT DIRECTOR'S RELOCATION MEETINGS

The Relocation Office Manager will designate those persons from the resident staff of the Relocation Office who will attend the Project Director's Relocation meetings.

V. FUNCTIONS OF THE PLACEMENT OFFICE

The Placement Office will provide information to the Relocation Office on the employment records of all residents desiring to relocate. These cards shall be kept current and shall be made available at all times through a staff of filing clerks. From these cards it will be expected that at any time information can be had on the number of persons resident in the Center in any profession or skill who desire to be relocated -- also, employability information on any person resident within the Center. These files will also reveal any pertinent information concerning the employment of each individual, the section in which he or she is working, and the rating to which he or she is assigned.

VI. FUNCTIONS OF THE LEAVE OFFICE

The Leave Office will be thoroughly familiar with all regulations concerned with the leave procedure affecting citizens, aliens, parolees, etc. Files of this Office will reveal all information pertinent to the individual status of each evacuee so that the eligibility of the resident to relocate may be determined at once. The Leave Officer will check all necessary clearances to insure that no unauthorized person is granted leave. The records of the Leave Office will reveal information on the number of persons leaving, places at which they have relocated, occupations accepted, ages of persons leaving, and all other statistical information pertinent to the planning of the relocation program. This office will also follow through to ensure that proper notifications are sent concerning all persons who leave the Project.

RELOCATION MEMORANDUM NO. 2
July 13, 1943
Page 3

VII. FUNCTIONS OF THE JOB OPPORTUNITIES SECTION

The Job Opportunities Section will provide for the acknowledgment of all offers of employment, publicizing of these offers, the direction of the staff of Relocation Consultants in order that all persons within the Center who might be interested in offers of employment may be given a personalized opportunity to learn of the jobs available. This Section will also be responsible for presentation of credentials of prospective relocators to the Relocation Offices in the areas in which these residents would desire to relocate.

VIII. OTHER FUNCTIONS

The detailed duties of agents and representatives from other divisions will be outlined by the Relocation Office Manager and will be presented in subsequent memoranda.

Claude C. Cornwall

Claude C. Cornwall
Employment and Relocation Officer

APPROVED:

J. F. Hughes
James F. Hughes
Deputy Project Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

December 29, 1943

The War Relocation Authority at Washington has requested each center to find out how it may best aid families in their long range plans for the future. To do this, the administration of Topaz has formed a Relocation Executive Board, composed of three members of the appointive staff and has asked the Community Council to appoint three of its members to join in forming a Topaz Relocation Executive Board.

You may not have any plans whatever at the present time for relocating, but eventually you will want to leave Topaz. The only way in which the WRA can assist you is to sit down for individual, personal discussions of your plans. In this way, you will be able to tell the War Relocation Authority just what problems you are facing and what resources may be available in making your plans for the future.

The persons who discuss with you the ideas that you have in mind will be able to answer many of the questions which are before you as to what course you will follow in the future. A number of teams of two persons each have been organized, one of which will discuss your plans with you. One member of this team will be a resident of Topaz, the other a member of the appointive staff. They will appreciate your cooperating in assisting them.

You will be invited within a very short time to meet with one of these teams. It will be appreciated by the Executive Board if you will come prepared to ask questions and receive information about your plans with which the War Relocation Authority may assist you in the future.

Sincerely yours,
TOPAZ RELOCATION EXECUTIVE
BOARD

Charles F. Ernst

Charles F. Ernst, Chairman
REPRESENTATIVES OF APPOINTIVE
STAFF

James F. Hughes
Raymond P. Sanford
Roscoe Bell

RELOCATION COMMITTEE OF THE
COUNCIL

S. Muneno	K. Nakajima
T. Sakurai	S. Muramatsu
Dr. Iriki	K. Kanzaki
K. Hashimoto	

Claude C. Cornwall
Executive Secretary

華府戰時轉住局が各轉住所に如何にせば各家族に彼等の將來に對する長期計畫に關して最もよき援助發るかを調査するやうに要求してまゐりましたのでト、バス管理局は三名の管理局職員と、市參事會にト、バス轉住實行會議に加はる爲に任命方を依頼した三名の參事會とを以て組織する轉住實行會議なるものを形成したのであります。

貴下は現在何等轉住の計畫を有して居られぬとて、も結局はト、ズを去らうと欲せらるゝ事でありませう。戰時轉住局が、貴下を援助し得る唯一の方法は、貴下の計畫を個人的に親しく貴下と對座して討議することでありませう。斯くて貴下は戰時轉住局に貴下當面の諸問題と、貴下の將來の計畫を建てるにとり得る手段をそのまゝ、打ち明けることか出来るでありません。

貴下の心算の存意を貴下と計議する人々は、將來貴下の
ところゝ行程に伴つて貴下の前に在る多くの質問に應答し得
るでありませう。各二名宛を二組とした多數の組が組
織され、その二組が、貴下と共に貴下の計画につて語り合ふこ
とになつて居ります。この組の一名はトバズ市民で、他の一名
は管理司職員であります。彼等を助けて貴下が街
協力下されば、彼等は感謝いたすものであります。

短時日中に此の二組に會見して頂くやう貴下に御通知いたします

貴下が將來戰時轉住島が援助せんとする貴下の計畫に關し訊ね度き質問聞き度い情報に對する準一備を以ておいで下されば實行委員は感謝する次第であります。

敬具

敬具

ト。又轉住實行會議々長

チャールスエファースト

管理司職負代表

ゲームス エフ ビューズ
レイモンド ピー サンタード
ロスコー イー ベル

市參事會轉任委員

橋神入村樓中宗
本崎來松井島野
金吉政梁豐吉佐
之之
助三憲助彦郎伯

クロウ
ドライ
シー
コンウォール
幹事

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

July 13, 1944

TRAVEL OF ALIENS

Alien evacuees with leave clearance are as free to leave the relocation centers as are citizens with leave clearance. Evacuee aliens, however, who leave from and return to any WRA Center are subject to Department of Justice regulations governing travel of aliens in the United States and Territories. It is important that they be familiar with these regulations in order to avoid difficulties which will undoubtedly arise if they were not followed. Such aliens outside the WRA Center must not move from their current addresses without written permission secured in advance from the nearest United States Attorney.

WRA has made arrangements whereby the Project Director will notify the proper United States Attorney when an alien leaves the Center on short-term, seasonal, trial, or indefinite leave, or when an alien transfers to another center. This will make it unnecessary for the alien to obtain written permission from the Attorney to leave the Center.

FOR ANY SUBSEQUENT TRAVEL THE ALIEN MUST OBTAIN WRITTEN PERMISSION, IN ADVANCE, FROM THE NEAREST UNITED STATES ATTORNEY. "SUBSEQUENT TRAVEL" means ANY departure from the FIRST STOP shown on the leave permit. It also includes return to the Center from any kind of leave.

One exception is possible to the above regulations. WRA has made arrangements to make the securing of written permission to travel unnecessary for certain aliens going out on short-term leave for the purpose of investigating relocation opportunities. The Relocation Office will prepare an itinerary for this kind of trip showing the alien's name, description, last residence, the date of departure, the length of time to be spent in each city, and the date of return. A copy of this itinerary will be sent to the proper United States Attorneys. The alien will not have to obtain permission to move from city to city SO LONG AS HE CONFORMS STRICTLY TO THE ITINERARY. For any change in this itinerary the alien must apply to the United States Attorney, and he must notify, by telegram, the Project Director when any change is made.

This exception does not apply to other short-term leaves, or to seasonal, trial, or indefinite leaves.

Paroled aliens are required to obtain written permission from the Immigration and Naturalization Service before any kind of leave can be issued. This permission is obtained by the Center Leave Office. In all other respects, paroled aliens are required to follow Department of Justice Travel regulations.

Alien registration books and leave papers should be kept on the person at all times when out of the Center.

(A list of U. S. Attorneys is attached for the use of aliens when traveling outside the Center.)

Leah K Dickinson

Leah K. Dickinson
Relocation Program Office

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

DISTRICT	NAME	ADDRESS
Alabama, Northern	Jim C. Smith	Birmingham
Alabama, Middle	Thomas D. Samford	Montgomery
Alabama, Southern	Francis H. Inge	Mobile
Alaska, Div. No. 1	Wm. A. Holzheimer	Juneau
Alaska, Div. No. 2	Charles J. Glasby	
Alaska, Div. No. 3	Noel K. Wennblom	Seward
Alaska, Div. No. 4	Ralph J. Rivers	Fairbanks
Arizona	Frank E. Flynn	Phoenix
Arkansas, Eastern	Samuel Rorex	Little Rock
Arkansas, Western	Clinton R. Barry	Fort Smith
California, Northern	Frank J. Hennessy	San Francisco
California, Southern	Leo V. Silverstein	Los Angeles
Canal Zone	Daniel E. McGrath	Ancon
China	Leighton Shields	Shanghai
Colorado	Thos. J. Morrissey	Denver
Connecticut	Robert P. Butler	Hartford
Delaware	Stewart Lynch	Wilmington
District of Columbia	Edward M. Curran	Washington
Florida, Northern	George Earl Hoffman	Pensacola
Florida, Southern	Herbert S. Phillips	Tampa
Georgia, Northern	J. Ellis Mundy	Atlanta
Georgia, Middle	T. Hoyt Davis	Americus
Georgia, Southern	J. Saxton Daniel	Savannah

Hawaii (term 6 yrs.)	Angus M. Taylor, Jr.	Honolulu
Idaho	John A. Carver	Boise
Illinois, Northern	J. Albert Well	Chicago
Illinois, Eastern	Henry Grady Vien	East St. Louis
Illinois, Southern	Howard L. Doyle	Springfield
Indiana, Northern	Alexander M. Campbell	Fort Wayne
Indiana, Southern	B. Howard Caughran	Indianapolis
Iowa, Northern	Tobias E. Diamond	Sioux City
Iowa, Southern	Maurice F. Donegan	Des Moines
Kansas	George H. West	Topeka
Kentucky, Eastern	John Thomas Metcalf	Lexington
Kentucky, Western	Eli Huston Brown III	Louisville
Louisiana, Eastern	Herbert W. Christenberry	New Orleans
Louisiana, Western	Malcolm E. Lafargue	Shreveport
Maine	John D. Clifford	Portland
Maryland	Bernard J. Flynn	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Edmund J. Brandon	Boston
Michigan, Eastern	John C. Lehr	Detroit
Michigan, Western	Joseph F. Deeb	Grand Rapids
Minnesota	Victor E. Anderson	St. Paul
Mississippi, Northern	James Ozro Day	Aberdeen
Mississippi, Southern	Toxey Hall	Jackson
Missouri, Eastern	Harry C. Blanton	St. Louis
Missouri, Western	Maurice M. Milligan	Kansas City
Montana	John B. Tansil	Billings
Nebraska	Joseph T. Votava	Omaha

Nevada	Thomas O. Graven	Reno
New Hampshire	Alexander Murche	Concord
New Jersey	Charles M. Phillips	Trenton
New Mexico	Howard F. Houk	Santa Fe
New York, Northern	Ralph L. Emmons	Binghamton
New York, Southern	Mathias F. Correa	New York City
New York, Western	George L. Grove	Buffalo
New York, Brooklyn	Mathew Fagin	271 Washington St. New York City
North Carolina, Eastern	James O. Carr	Wilimington
North Carolina, Middle	Carlisle W. Higgins	Grennsboro
North Carolina, Western	Theron Lamar Caudle	Asheville
North Dakota	Powless W. Lanier	Fargo
Ohio, Northern	Don C. Miller	Cleveland
Ohio, Southern	Leo Calvin Crawford	Dayton
Oklahoma, Northern	Whitfield Y. Mauzy	Tulsa
Oklahoma, Eastern	Cleon A. Summers	Muskogee
Oklahoma, Western	Charles E. Dierker	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Carl C. Donough	Portland
Pennsylvania, Eastern	Gerald A. Gleeson	Philadelphia
Pennsylvania, Middle	Frederick V. Vollmer	Lewisburgh
Pennsylvania, Western	Charles F. Uhl	Pittsburgh
Puerto Rico	Phillip F. Berrick	San Juan
Rhode Island	George F. Troy	Providence
South Carolina, Eastern	Claud N. Sapp	Columbia
South Carolina, Western	Oscar Henry Doyle	Greenville
South Dakota	George Philip	Rapid City

Tennessee, Eastern	James B. Frazier, Jr.	Chatanooga
Tennessee, Middle	Horace Frierson	Nashville
Tennessee, Western	William McClanahan	Memphis
Texas, Northern	Clyde O. Eastus	Fort Worth
Texas, Southern	Douglas W. McGregor	Houston
Texas, Eastern	Steve M. King	Beaumont
Texas, Western	Ben F. Foster	San Antonio
Utah	Dan B. Shields	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Jos. A. McNamara	Burlington
Virgin Islands	James A. Bough	St. Thomas
Virginia, Eastern	Sterling Hutcheson	Richmond
Virginia, Western	Frank S. Tavenner, Jr.	Roanoke
Washington, Eastern	Edward M. Connelly	Spokane
Washington, Western	J. Charles Dennis	Seattle
West Virginia, Northern	Joe V. Gibson	Clarksburg
West Virginia, Southern	Lemuel R. Via	Huntington
Wisconsin, Eastern	Berthold J. Husting	Milwaukee
Wisconsin, Western	John J. Boyle	Madison
Wyoming	Carl L. Sackett	Cheyenne

RELOCATION OFFICE
TOPAZ, UTAH

November 28, 1944

Dear Seasonal Worker:

Since your return from seasonal leave you have undoubtedly been thinking of more permanent relocation. Particularly so, inasmuch as there will probably be no more seasonal leave. The Relocation Office at 2-6-F has many good offers of employment, some with housing for families provided.

THIS WEEK ONLY REPRESENTATIVES ARE HERE FROM SIOUX ORDNANCE DEPOT to answer your questions about jobs, housing, living conditions. Mrs. Eva Keavney knows the project from a woman's point of view, and will be glad to discuss those details of homemaking so important to the women. Lt. R. E. Wiltrout works every day with munitions handlers and can tell you all details of the job. The minimum pay for munitions handlers is 75¢ per hour. Furnished one, two, and three bedroom apartments are for rent at reasonable rates. All types of workers, skilled and unskilled, men and women, single and married, citizens and aliens are needed. Every effort is made to secure draft deferments for men of 1-A classification. Several Topaz families are already happily settled at Sioux, and have written back encouraging letters. Come in before Saturday, and talk to people from the Sioux Depot.

Another good family opportunity (and for single men and women, too) is Seabrook Farms, Bridgeport, New Jersey. Steady all-year work on the farms, warehouses, packing plants is guaranteed. Excellent modern housing at extremely low rent is available. Several hundred Issei and Nisei are already working there. Free transportation on trial-indefinite leave is provided by the Seabrook Farms.

In all the major cities of the east and mid-west, jobs are plentiful now. Farm opportunities for workers, for share-cropping, leasing, etc., are abundant. Now is the time to come into the Relocation Office and make plans. All who can should put their roots down now, while opportunities are still plentiful.

We in the Relocation Office are here to serve you, not pressure you. Please feel completely free to come in and talk over the possibilities. In this way, over three thousand people from Topaz have already resettled, and largely successfully.

Very truly yours,

The Relocation Office

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topeaz, Utah

January 10, 1945

INSTRUCTIONS TO RESIDENTS ON SHORT TERM LEAVE

Purpose of Leave

The purpose of short term leave is to permit a resident to leave the Center for a short period of time in order to attend to affairs requiring his presence outside the area, particularly to investigate relocation opportunities.

Length of Leave

The length of a short term leave is determined by the purpose for which it is issued, and the resident is expected to return as soon as this purpose is accomplished, or in any case by the time and date specified on the leave permit. If he does not return ~~on~~ the date specified, he will not be admitted to the Project except as a visitor.

Extensions

Extensions may be obtained upon written application to the Project Director, or upon recommendation of a Field Relocation Officer, when such extension is necessary to the accomplishment of the purpose of the leave. Short term leave cannot be extended to cover a total leave period of more than 30 days.

Conversions

Short term leave can be converted to permanent leave without return to the center upon the recommendation of a Field Relocation Officer, or by notification to the Project Director by the resident. Short term will be converted to permanent leave if the person does not return to the center ~~on~~ the day his short term leave expires. *by*

Employment on Short Term Leave

A resident who enters into employment while on short term leave shall not be granted any extension of leave nor will he be readmitted to the center. He may return only as a visitor and must obtain written permission from a Field Relocation Office.

U. S. Attorney Travel Permits

If you are an Alien, you are subject to the travel regulations of the U. S. Department of Justice. You may go to the first destination shown on your leave permit without obtaining a travel permit from the U. S. Attorney. If there is more than one destination shown on your permit, or if you change your itinerary, you must obtain permission to travel from one place to another from the U. S. Attorney.

You need not obtain a travel permit to return to the Center from the last destination shown on your permit.

AU 28 1945

Buchanan

I. Alphabetical Lists

The Relocation Division will prepare an alphabetical list for each departure of residents scheduled for train No. 24, Pacific Limited, at 4:56 A.M. This list will include those residents departing on terminal leave, also visitors who have been scheduled for departure on this train. Sufficient copies of the list will be prepared so as to provide one copy each for the Relocation Division, Gate House, Military Police, and each Bus Captain.

II. Scheduling Pick Up of Residents

Buses will be used in picking up residents. Buses will be numbered. A representative from the Relocation Division, who will be known as the Bus Captain, will be in charge of each bus. One M. P. will also be assigned to each bus and will assist in checking the departure list. The Relocation Division will determine the names of residents that will be picked up by each bus. As an example, for Bus No. 1, one copy of the alphabetical list will have underscored the names of individuals that will be picked up by block location.

III. Relocation Envelopes

The day before the train departure, the gate house will sort the Relocation Envelopes (which will contain railroad tickets, ration books, etc.) according to each bus pick up schedule. Envelopes will then be given to each of the Bus Captains.

IV. Pick Up of Residents by Buses

Bus Captains, Military Police, buses, and pick-up trucks will assemble at the main gate house at 3:00 A.M. on the day of train departure and will depart from that point on their respective pick up schedules. Stops will be made at the dining halls. The alphabetical check list will be used by the Bus Captain in checking residents on to the bus. A check mark will be made opposite names of residents as they board the bus. The M.P. will assist in the checking. As each resident is checked off the list, he will be given his Relocation Envelope. The Bus Captain will collect from each resident his Relocation Check-Out Card (WRA-cu-162, Revised). Visitors to the Center do not require a Relocation Check-Out Card. They will likewise not have a Relocation Envelope, however, they will have a pink copy of an Incoming Visitor's Gate Slip (WRA-338, Revised) which will be presented to the Bus Captain as they board the bus. After all residents including scheduled visitors are aboard the bus it will then proceed to the main gate. The M.P. at the M.P. gate house will pass the bus through the gate without any checking. The bus will then stop at the North entrance of the main gate house and all outgoing visitors will leave the bus and affect settlement of visitors' charges with the gate clerk. After charges have been settled the visitors will be given a Gate Pass and at time of reboarding the bus the Gate Pass will be surrendered to the M.P. The Bus Captains will give the Relocation Check-Out Cards and the Incoming Visitor's Gate Slip to the gate clerk.

V. Pick Up of Hand Baggage

A truck will accompany each bus on its scheduled run and will pick up hand baggage at the dining halls. After all baggage has been picked up, the truck will proceed to Delta and will park alongside the bus to which it is assigned. As residents leave the bus at the railroad station platform, they will claim their baggage from the truck driver.

VI. Notices to Residents

Notices will be sent by the Relocation Division to the Block Managers advising them the number of the bus that will pick up departing residents at his block.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALIENS OF JAPANESE NATIONALITY
LEAVING RELOCATION CENTERS

(Translation of Japanese text, for
administrative information, only.)

Bowen
GRB

All aliens of Japanese nationality are considered in the same category as aliens of any other enemy country. When you leave the center you are free to move within the United States on the same basis as any other law-abiding alien: that is, by obtaining the proper permits from the United States District Attorney and following his instructions.

The following paragraphs are for your information and general guidance. Read them carefully. When in doubt on any question, seek the advice of the nearest United States District Attorney. You will find him interested and cooperative.

1. Always carry your Certificate of Identification. Show it upon request to any police officer or authorized Government official. If you lose it, report your loss immediately to the nearest United States District Attorney.
2. Use only your own legal name. Apply to the United States District Attorney for his written permission before using any assumed name for any purpose.
3. If you change your name, residence, or place of employment, immediately notify the Alien Registration Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The local address of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is shown on your Certificate of Identification.
4. Do not have in your possession, custody, or control and do not use or operate radio transmitters, short-wave radio receiving sets, cameras, firearms or any other articles forbidden as contraband by presidential Proclamations.
5. To travel outside your own community you will need a travel permit. Apply for this permit in person at the office of the nearest United States District Attorney at least seven days before you plan to travel. If you can not apply in person, write for the permit, stating why you are not applying in person. Only in an emergency, may a permit be issued in less than seven days. The United States District Attorney will require you to fill out an application, stating when you intend to leave and return, the purpose of your trip and the places to be visited. Carry the travel permit at all times when away from your home community.
6. You will not be permitted to travel in any type of airplane or aircraft or to enter or be found in or upon any highway, waterway, airway, railway, subway, public utility or building not open or accessible to the public generally.
7. Do not enter or reside in areas closed to alien enemies by the Attorney General.

8. If you make several trips for business purposes you may apply for one permit for all business travel. Apply for this business travel permit to the United States District Attorney, stating your business, how many trips you expect to make and to and from what localities. If the permit is granted, the United States District Attorney will make a note on your Certificate of Identification that you are permitted to travel for business purposes.

9. You may not leave the United States unless you comply with all regulations governing foreign travel. Information regarding foreign travel may be obtained from the State Department, Washington, D. C.

Remember! If you comply with the proclamations and regulations prescribing the conduct of alien enemies, you are entitled to the same freedom of movement and rights and privileges extended other law-abiding aliens. If you violate them, intentionally or otherwise, you are subject to arrest, detention and internment for the duration of the war. In case of doubt, additional information may be obtained in the office of any United States District Attorney.

If you are a parolee or a deportee you must comply with the general provisions which apply to all parolees or deportees. You must also comply with the specific instructions contained in the parole order which was issued to you by the Attorney General.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALIEN DEPORTEES

To travel outside the relocation center, apply to the Project Director, stating where you wish to travel, for how long and the purpose of the trip. The Project Director will forward this request to travel to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. If approved, the Immigration and Naturalization Service will make all arrangements for your supervision while you are away from the center. The Project Director will give you a leave permit which states you are traveling under a bond and agreement awaiting deportation. Carry this at all times while you are away from the center.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALIENS ON SHORT TERM PASS FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLORING RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Project Director has approved your trip. You must travel according to this plan and return to the center on the date fixed by the Project Director. You will not need to report to the United States District Attorneys in the districts you will visit as they already have been notified when you will arrive, when you will leave and what localities you are permitted to visit. If you cannot arrive or leave any locality on the date set by the Project Director, or if you find you need to visit any other place, you must notify the United States District Attorney for the state of district where you are when the change is made before going any further without his consent. Also telegraph the Project Director if you cannot travel according to plan, notifying him of the reasons for the change and to get his consent before visiting any other localities.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALIEN PAROLEES

To travel outside the relocation center, apply to the Project Director, stating where you wish to travel, for how long, the purpose of the trip, and

the name of a person who will act as your sponsor and to whom you will report while away from the center. The Project Director will forward this request to travel to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for approval. If approved, you will be required to sign an agreement to travel as approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and to report to your sponsor and to the Immigration and Naturalization office in the district you are permitted to visit. You will be given a leave permit which states you are traveling under a parole order of the Attorney General. Carry this permit at all times when away from the center. To make a short trip of less than 10 days from the center you may apply for permission to the Project Director. He will notify the District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the date of your departure and return.

In any case, you must comply with the conditions set forth in the parole order issued to you by the Attorney General, and if you desire any changes you may write to:

The Director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

...as your sponsor and will report to the Director of the War Relocation Authority for approval. It approved, you will be permitted to travel as provided by the War Relocation Authority and to travel to your sponsor and to the United States. You will be permitted to travel to the United States under a parole order. Carry this permit at all times when you travel. To make a short trip of less than 10 days from the camp, you may apply for permission to the Project Director. He will notify the Director of the War Relocation Authority of the date of your departure and return.



In any case, you must comply with the conditions set forth in the parole order issued to you by the Attorney General, and if you desire any change you must apply to the War Relocation Authority.

The Director of the War Relocation Authority
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

外國人旅行に関する規定

センター内居住者にして市民権なき者でも出所許可證を得たならば市民権を有する者と同一様にセンターから出て行く事が出来る。而して外國人がセンターに出入するに付いては是非司法省の外國人旅行に関する規定に従はなくてはならぬ。若し之等合衆國內及び領地内旅行規定を遵守せざる時には如何なる面倒な事が起らねとも限らぬから之等の法規要項をよく心得て置くべきである。センター以外の土地に住居してゐる外國人も合衆國地方検事の許可なくして移動する事は出来ぬ。

センター居住の外國人が一時的、季節労働、試験的、無期轉住出所或は他のセンターへ移住の場合には所長は然る可き其の地方検事宛通知をする。此の場合に於ては出所する外國人は地方検事からの許可證を得る必要はない譯である。

其後の旅行には最寄りの地方検事の許可證を獲得する必要がある。其後の旅行とは許可證に記載せられてある自取初の目的地到着後、又他所に移動する意味である。尚ほ各種出所からの歸還の場合も又を含む。

右の規定に就き一つの例外がある。即ち、轉住の機會下検分の爲め一時的旅行するものに對して WRA としては特別の手筈を楯に規定の出所許可證は不必要である。リロケーション事務所では此の目的のため旅行簡書を作製し、姓名、人相、最近の住所、出発期日、各地に於ける滞在日数、及び歸還の期日を記入する。本旅行簡書寫は地方検事宛送付する。此の場合旅行者は此の簡書通りの行動を取る限りに於ては一市から他の市に移るに當り地方検事よりの許可證を受けねば必要はない。若し此の旅行簡書より他の途に變更する場合には地方検事に許可申請をなすと同時に當りセンター所長宛電報を以て其の旨通告する必要がある。

右の例外は一時的、季節労働、試験的、或は無期轉住出所者には通用しない。

「ロ-」とある居る外國人は如何なる場合にも旅行に先ち移民局
より旅行許可證を得る事が必要である。又「ロ-」が「ロ-」を通
して獲得する事は出来ない。其の他の点に於ても「ロ-」外國人は可
達者の外國人旅行規定に従ふを要す。外國人登録カード及び出所
許可證を絶えず携帯する必要がある。

参考のため米國各領事地方検事人名表を示す。
(一九四四年七月十日現在)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

DISTRICT 地方	NAME 姓名	ADDRESS 所在地
Alabama, Northern アラバマ 北部	Jim C. Smith ジムシー スミス	Birmingham バーミンガム
Alabama, Middle アラバマ 中部	Thomas D. Samford トーマス デー サムフォード	Montgomery モントゴメリー
Alabama, Southern アラバマ 南部	Francis H. Inge フランシス エイ イング	Mobile モビル
Alaska, Div. No. 1 アラスカ 第一区	Wm. A. Holzheimer ウィリアム エー ホールズハイマー	Juneau ジュノウ
Alaska, Div. No. 2 アラスカ 第二区	Charles J. Glasby チャーレス ジェイ グラスビー	
Alaska, Div. No. 3 アラスカ 第三区	Noel K. Wennblom ノール ケー ウェンブロム	Seward スワード
Alaska, Div. No. 4 アラスカ 第四区	Ralph J. Rivers ラルフ ジェー リヴァース	Fairbanks フェアバンクス
Arizona アリゾナ	Frank E. Flynn フランク エー フリン	Phoenix フェニックス
Arkansas, Eastern アーカンサス 東部	Samuel Rorex サムエル ロレックス	Little Rock リトル ロック
Arkansas, Western アーカンサス 西部	Clinton R. Barry クリントン アル バリー	Fort Smith フォート スミス
California, Northern カリフォルニア 北部	Frank J. Hennessy フランク ジェー ヘネシー	San Francisco サンフランシスコ
California, Southern カリフォルニア 南部	Leo V. Silverstein レオ ヴィ シルバースタイン	Los Angeles ロス アンゼルス
Canal Zone チャンネルゾーン	Daniel E. McGrath ダニエル イ マグラス	Ancon アレコン
China 支那	Leighton Shields レイトン シールド	Shanghai シャanghai
Colorado コロラド	Thos. J. Morrissey トーマス ジェー モリセイ	Denver デンバー

Connecticut コネクテカット	Robert P. Butler ロバート ピー バトラー	Hartford ハート フォード
Delaware デラウェア	Stewart Lynch スツワート リンチ	Wilmington ウィルミントン
District of Columbia ディストリクト オフ コロンビア	Edward M. Curran エドワード エム カーラン	Washington ワシントン
Florida, Northern フロリダ 北部	George Earl Hoffman ジョージ アール ホフマン	Pensacola ペンサコラ
Florida, Southern フロリダ 南部	Herbert S. Phillips ハーバート エス フリッパス	Tampa タンパ
Georgia, Northern ジョージア 北部	J. Ellis Mundy ゼー エリス モンディ	Atlanta アトランタ
Georgia, Middle ジョージア ミッドル	T. Hoyt Davis ティ Hoyt デイヴィス	Americus アメリカス
Georgia, Southern ジョージア 南部	J. Saxton Daniel ゼー サクストン ダニエル	Savannah サヴァナー
Hawaii (term 6 yrs.) ハワイ (任期 六年)	Angus M. Taylor, Jr. アングス エム テイラー ジュニア	Honolulu ホノルル
Idaho アイダホ	John A. Carver ジョン エー カーヴァー	Boise ボイセ
Illinois, Northern イリノイス 北部	J. Albert Well ゼー アルバート ウェル	Chicago シカゴ
Illinois, Eastern イリノイス 東部	Henry Grady Vien ヘンリー グレイディ バイエン	East St. Louis イースト セント ルイス
Illinois, Southern イリノイス 南部	Howard L. Doyle ハウワード エル ドイル	Springfield スプリングフィールド
Indiana, Northern インディアナ 北部	Alexander M. Campbell アレキサンダー エム キャンベル	Fort Wayne フォート ウェン
Indiana, Southern インディアナ 南部	B. Howard Caughran ビー ハウワード コーラン	Indianapolis インディアナポリス
Iowa, Northern アイオワ 北部	Tobias E. Diamond トビアス エー ダイアモンド	Sioux City シウ シティー
Iowa, Southern アイオワ 南部	Maurice F. Donegan モーリス エフ ドネガン	Des Moines デ モイネ
Kansas カンサス	George H. West ジョージ エイ치 ウェスト	Topeka トペカ
Kentucky, Eastern ケンタッキー 東部	John Thomas Metcalf ジョン トーマス メトカーフ	Lexington レキシントン
Kentucky, Western ケンタッキー 西部	Eli Huston Brown, III イライ ハuston ブラウン	Louisville ルイ ヴィル
Louisiana, Eastern ルイジアナ 東部	Herbert W. Christenberry ハーバート ダグラー クリステンベリー	New Orleans ニュー オーリーンス
Louisiana, Western ルイジアナ 西部	Malcolm E. Lafargue マルコム エー ラファーク	Shreveport シュリーヴポート
Maine メイン	John D. Clifford ジョン ディ クリフォード	Portland ポートランド
Maryland メリーランド	Bernard J. Flynn バーナード ゼー フリン	Baltimore バルチモア
Massachusetts マサチューセッツ	Edmund J. Brandon エドモンド ゼー ブランドン	Boston ボストン
Michigan, Eastern ミシガン 東部	John C. Lehr ジョン シー レア	Detroit デトロイト
Michigan, Western ミシガン 西部	Joseph F. Deeb ジョセフ エフ ディーブ	Grand Rapids グランド ラピッツ
Minnesota ミネソタ	Victor E. Anderson ヴィクター エー アンダーソン	St. Paul セント ポール

Mississippi, Northern
ミシシッピ 北 部

Mississippi, Southern
ミシシッピ 南 部

Missouri, Eastern
ミズウリ 東 部

Missouri, Western
ミズウリ 西 部

Montana
モンタナ

Nebraska
ネブラ

Nevada
ネバダ

New Hampshire
ニユ ハンプシャー

New Jersey
ニユ ジャーシー

New Mexico
ニユ メキシコ

New York, Northern
ニユ ヨーク 北 部

New York, Southern
ニユ ヨーク 南 部

New York, Western
ニユ ヨーク 西 部

New York, Brooklyn
ニユ ヨーク ブルックリン

North Carolina, Eastern
ノース カロライナ イースタン

North Carolina, Middle
ノース カロライナ 中 部

North Carolina, Western
ノース カロライナ 西 部

North Dakota
ノース ダコタ

Ohio, Northern
オハイオ 北 部

Ohio, Southern
オハイオ サウザン

Oklahoma, Northern
オクラホマ 北 部

Oklahoma, Eastern
オクラホマ 東 部

Oklahoma, Western
オクラホマ 西 部

Oregon
オレゴン

Pennsylvania, Eastern
ペンシルヴァニア 東 部

Pennsylvania, Middle
ペンシルヴァニア 中 部

Pennsylvania, Western
ペンシルヴァニア 西 部

James Ozro Day
セイムス オズロ デイ

Toxey Hall
トケイ ホール

Harry C. Blanton
ハリー シー ブラントン

Maurice M. Milligan
モウリス エム ミリガン

John B. Tansil
ジョン ビー タンシル

Joseph T. Votava
ジョセフ タイ ヴォタヴァ

Thomas O. Graven
トマス オウ グレイヴン

Alexander Murche
アレキサンダー マーチ

Charles M. Phillips
チャールス エム フリップス

Howard F. Houk
ハウワード エフ ホーク

Ralph L. Emmons
ラルフ エル エモンズ

Mathias F. Correa
マサイアス エフ コーレア

George L. Grove
ジョージ エル グロウ

Mathew Fagin
マシュー フェイギン

James O. Carr
セイムス オー カー

Carlisle W. Higgins
カーライル グレヴィ ヒギンズ

Theron Lamar Caudle
セロン ラマー コードル

Powless W. Lanier
パウレス ダレル レニア

Don C. Miller
ドン シー ミラー

Leo Calvin Crawford
レオ カルヴィン クロフォード

Whitfield Y. Mauzy
ワイットフィールド ヴィ モウジ

Cleon A. Summers
クレオン エイ サンマーズ

Charles E. Dierker
チャールス イー ディーカー

Carl C. Donough
カール シー ドノウ

Gerald A. Gleeson
ジェラド エイ グリーソン

Frederick V. Vollmer
フレドリック ヴィ フォルマー

Charles F. Uhl
チャールス エフ アール

Aberdeen
アバーデーン

Jackson
ジャクソン

St. Louis
セント ルイス

Kansas City
カンサス シティー

Billings
ビルディングス

Omaha
オマハ

Reno
リノ

Concord
コンコード

Trenton
トレントン

Santa Fe
サンタ フェ

Binghamton
ビングハムトン

New York City
ニユヨーク シティー

Buffalo
バッファロ

271 Washington St.
New York City

271 ワシントン ストリート
ニユヨーク シティー

Wilmington
ウィルミントン

Greensboro
グレンズボロ

Asheville
アッシュビル

Fargo
ファーゴ

Cleveland
クリーヴランド

Dayton
デイトン

Tulsa
タルサ

Muskogee
モスコギー

Oklahoma City
オクラホマ シティー

Portland
ポートランド

Philadelphia
フィラデルフィア

Lewisburg
ルイスバーク

Pittsburgh
ピッツバーグ

Puerto Rico プエルトリコ	Phillip F. Berrick フィリップ エフ ベリック	San Juan サンファン
Rhode Island ロード アイランド	George F. Troy ジョージ エフ ツロイ	Providence プロヴィデンス
South Carolina, Eastern サウス カロライナ 東部	Claud N. Sapp クロード エヌ サップ	Columbia コロンビア
South Carolina, Western サウス カロライナ 西部	Oscar Henry Doyle オスカー ヘンリー ドイル	Greenville グリーンヴィル
South Dakota サウス ダコタ	George Philip ジョージ フリップ	Rapid City ラピッド シティ
Tennessee, Eastern テネシー 東部	James B. Frazier, Jr. ジェイムス ビー フレイジアー ジュニア	Chattanooga チャタヌーガ
Tennessee, Middle テネシー 中部	Horace Frierson ホーレス フライヤソン	Nashville ナッシュビル
Tennessee, Western テネシー 西部	William McClanahan ウィリアム マククラナハン	Memphis メンフィス
Texas, Northern テキサス 北部	Clyde O. Eastus クライド オー イースタス	Fort Worth フォート ウォース
Texas, Southern テキサス 南部	Douglas W. McGregor ダグラス ウィリアム マクレガー	Houston ヒューストン
Texas, Eastern テキサス 東部	Steve M. King スティーヴ エム キング	Beaumont ボウモント
Texas, Western テキサス 西部	Ben F. Foster ベン エフ フォスター	San Antonio サンアントニオ
Utah ユター	Dan B. Shields ダン ビー シールド	Salt Lake City ソルトレイク シティ
Vermont ヴァーモント	Jos. A. McNamara ジョス アー マクナマラ	Burlington バーリントン
Virgin Islands ヴァージン アイランド	James A. Bough ジェイムス エイ ボウ	St. Thomas セント トーマス
Virginia, Eastern ヴァージニア 東部	Sterling Hutcheson スターリング ハッチェンソン	Richmond リッチモンド
Virginia, Western ヴァージニア 西部	Frank S. Tavenner, Jr. フランク エス タベンナー ジニア	Roanoke ロアノーク
Washington, Eastern ワシントン 東部	Edward M. Connelly エドワード エム コネリー	Spokane スポーケン
Washington, Western ワシントン 西部	J. Charles Dennis ジェー チャーレス デニス	Seattle シアトル
West Virginia, Northern ウェストヴァージニア 北部	Joe V. Gibson ジョー ヴィ ギブソン	Clarksburg クラークスバーク
West Virginia, Southern ウェストヴァージニア 南部	Lemuel R. Via レムエル アル ヴィア	Huntington ハンティングトン
Wisconsin, Eastern ウイスコンシン 東部	Berthold J. Husting バーツルド セー ハスティング	Milwaukee ミルウォーキー
Wisconsin, Western ウイスコンシン 西部	John J. Boyle ジョン ジェー ボイル	Madison マディソン
Wyoming ワイオミング	Carl L. Sackett カール エル サケット	Cheyenne シャイアン

Adm. Notice

INSTRUCTIONS TO EVACUEES ACCEPTING
SEASONAL WORK LEAVE

During 1942, nearly 10,000 workers left relocation and assembly centers to participate in seasonal farm work. These people made a large contribution to war-time crop production, and saved thousands of acres of crops that otherwise would have been lost.

Many evacuees made contacts that resulted in year around jobs.

Again in 1943, there is need and opportunity for workers to volunteer for seasonal work in many States. Based on 1942 experience, the following points are listed for your guidance:

1. Travel is restricted to the district stated on the leave form. Any travel outside the district must be approved in advance by the Relocation Officer. If you are an alien, observe also Department of Justice regulations on travel.
2. Any change of address should immediately be reported to the Relocation Officer. Cards will be supplied for such purpose.
3. Unemployment. Promptly notify the U. S. Employment Service, the County Extension Agent, or the Relocation Officer of actual or expected unemployment that other jobs may be secured when available.
4. If your leave expires before your job is finished or you secure a new job extending beyond the date of the leave, ask the Relocation Officer for an extension of the leave, or if you can qualify for it, an indefinite leave.
5. Return to centers before completion of the contract is discouraged. In case of necessity consult the Relocation Officer so that any needed arrangements at the center, or otherwise, may be made. Unless indefinite leave has been granted to replace seasonal work leave you must return to the center by the expiration date shown on the leave or any authorized extension thereto. Return to centers in restricted military areas can be made only when an escort is available.
6. Assistance and Other Welfare Services. The WRA will not be responsible for medical or other assistance to evacuees outside of relocation centers. If you become financially unable to meet your needs, you may make application for assistance at the local public welfare agency in the community in which you are working. If there is more than one local welfare agency in the community, the Relocation Officer will advise you as to which agency will take your application. Arrangements have been made by the Social Security Board with public welfare agencies to provide such emergency assistance to evacuees who may be financially unable to provide for their own needs.
7. Whole family groups are urged to go out and accept seasonal job opportunities whenever suitable living arrangements can be made for them.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

Short Term Leave

Short term leave is being used more and more for commuting between a place of residence outside the Center, and an apartment within the Center.

Our classic example of this tendency is a woman who has spent more than six of the past nine months visiting her relocated husband; she has spent less than three of the nine months in the Center.

There are other cases, not quite so obvious perhaps, but none the less indicative of the tendency. A growing number of residents are spending more time out of the Center than in, visiting relatives, friends, consulting dentists, doctors, lawyers, attending to important personal business, surveying relocation possibilities. In the past two months we have had many applications from school children and Issei for short term leave to spend the summer vacation period with relocated members of the family or with friends. A much talked about pattern is actually beginning to develop, or so it seems to us in the Leave Office, which indicates that many families will maintain a Center residence as long as possible in order to receive hospital care, schooling for the children, and security for older family members. Families will get together by means of short term leave.

Short term leave has been very useful in giving the more timid residents an opportunity to get a look at the outside. Conversions from short term to indefinite during the past two months number 20 out of 300 possibilities. Judging from the number of short term leaves processed and the number of repeaters among the applicants for this kind of leave and the number of people who have never been out of the Center on any kind of leave, we conclude that the use has been served, and will be of limited value in the future.

For these reasons we suggest that the short term leave regulations be thoroughly studied and re-

vised: as a working basis we suggest:

Visits to relatives, friends, etc. be limited to two weeks with no extensions.

Business or shopping trips be limited to one week with no extensions.

Trips to survey relocation opportunities limited to 30 days if in a radius of 500 miles; to 60 days if beyond a radius of 500 miles.

That the number of short term leaves for any one person, for any purpose except emergencies be limited to 3 per year.

That travel time be allowed in addition to the one week, two week, etc. limitation.

That bona fide, proven emergencies be the only exceptions.

SEASONAL LEAVES

The confusion and annoyance of cancelled and renewed contracts, changes in departure dates, the pressure of the work, delays, rush orders make seasonal leave a thorn in the Relocation Office. We could take these with equanimity, however, if we didn't know that seasonal leave interferes with indefinite leave. The counseling program suffers when we are tied up in the seasonal leave, but what is more important, the men and women on seasonal leave should be on indefinite leave or planning for it, as so many were. So long as we have this kind of leave, hundreds of residents will postpone permanent relocation.

We recommend that seasonal leave be abolished.

TRIAL INDEFINITE

Trial indefinite involves as much counseling and preparation and more paper work than does indefinite leave. It presumably reaches only those who are still afraid of the outside, yet nearly all who leave the Center indefinitely are beset with some kind of fear. We suggest that trial leave be abolished immediately, and that the option to return to a Center at the end of the first 6 months be incorporated into the indefinite leave regulations. Residents would then have the freedom of movement of indefinite

leave and the security of trial leave, both of which are desirable. From the point of view of the residents, two kinds of leave to accomplish each separate purpose are much less desirable than one kind of leave which will accomplish both. The Center and Field officer clerks who process the paper and the counselors who keep in touch with their clients in two different ways would also appreciate the change.

RELOCATION GRANTS

The policy which makes college and university students ineligible for relocation assistance grants needs explanation. On the surface, at least, it is unfair that these individuals be denied grants when so many of them need the money- especially the transportation. If the policy was made because it was assumed that students would ask for reinduction, we believe a survey of student records is indicated. It is our impression that only a few students are returning. During June and July we had only two student reinduction out of a possible 98, and the months following the closing of school should have brought in the requests.

FORMS

We suggest doing away with form WRA-128, application for short term leave. In this Leave Office the signature of the bearer of the leave permit is placed on the permit itself for the protection of the resident in case of questioning while outside the Center-i.e. he has an official WRA document showing his witnessed signature. A copy of the leave permit thus signed in the file should be sufficient proof of application without another form. The 128 is in reality only another piece of paper to be filled, and with the addition of bearers signature to the permit itself serves no useful purpose.

We suggest the elimination of form WRA-133a, short term leave permit for citizens who do not have a birth certificate, passport, or other

evidence of citizenship. We find rare use for it since such evidence has been so important to Japanese-American citizens they all have it. In any case, another form which shows a slight difference in connotation, but no difference in purpose, seems unnecessary. A copy of the permit is retained in the Leave Office individual file; the original is also retained in the individual file after cancellation. WRA0133a means nothing to anyone outside WRA, and so far as we have been able to discover, very little if anything to WRA.

The same suggestion applies to WRA 137A, indefinite leave permit for citizens who do not have a birth certificate. While the leave card does have wider use than a short term leave permit, the distinction as shown by the letter "a", has, so far as we have been able to discover, served no useful purpose.

We have never used WRA 132, the form prescribed for notifying a resident that his application for leave has been denied or approved subject to special conditions. The 258-Rev. 2 has already notified him of the important conditions under which leave can or cannot be issued. Practice at his Center (and others according to what we have been able to discover) is to approve the request for leave when it is made, or by means of counseling change the person's mind about his request if the leave cannot be issued as requested. It is infinitely easier to explain lack of leave clearance, etc. to the person than it is to go thru the process of filling out a form, sending it to him, and then have him come in to find out what it is about.

We believe that a complete review of the forms prescribed in the Leave Handbook by the Washington office is in order, and would result in some of that streamlining we talk about. A number of forms are specified in the Handbook which practice has shown to be of little real value.

WEEKLY NARRATIVE REPORT
STUDENT RELOCATION DIVISION

H 2.16

February 9, 1943

Progress of Current Work:

Nine students left for school last week. Their names and destinations are as follows:

Toichi Takiguchi	University of Utah
Sakiko Nose	Bryn Mawr
Eiko Yoshizato	Chicago Musical College
Martha Nozawa	Washington University
Kenji Tomita	University of Cincinnati
William Suyemoto	University of Maryland
George Amemiya	University of Idaho
Clifford Nakajima	Westminster College
Hatsuro Aizawa	Mission House College

A revised list of schools approved by government agencies has been received. To those schools, which are new on the list, we have been sending requests for catalogs to add to our library.

At the last steering committee meeting of the Student Association, it was decided to change the name of the group to Intercollegiate Fellowship. It was also decided that the purposes of the organization would be better achieved through having several small interest groups in addition to monthly mass meetings. Two such interest groups were formed: one to discuss current events and the other to correspond with students who have left this Center for school.

The two large wall maps of the United States which we mentioned in our last weekly report are now finished and up on our walls. They will show at a glance the dispersion of students who have left Topaz, as well as the location of schools which are cleared by government agencies.

General Comments and Recommendations:

May we repeat our request for a partition to separate us from Housing and Clothing sections? We are sure that if we had our own little nook to work in, we would be able to operate with more efficiency on our part and less distraction to the other sections.

Also, would it be possible to have a telephone installed in Rec. #30? So much time of our staff and of the workers ^{across the street} is spent in running back and forth for our very frequent calls that we would certainly appreciate having an extension in this building. AW

STUDENT RELOCATION DIVISION

WEEKLY NARRATIVE REPORT

Student Relocation Division

February 3, 1943

Note: The Office of the Student Relocation Section has been moved from Rec. #23 to Rec. #30.

1. Adequacy of Personnel:

- (a) Our staff was depleted last week with the departure of one of our Youth Counselor who left to continue her studies at Washington University; also one of the steno-typists has left camp on a furlough to Salt Lake City.
- (b) However, with the addition of three new members to our staff--two Social Workers, Miss Alice Watanabe, and Miss Florence Date and one Steno-typist, Mrs. Bessie Watanabe, we feel that we are able to resume maximum service with efficiency.
- (c) At the Staff Meeting held yesterday, the duties of each member of the Staff was clarified.

2. Progress of Current Work:

- (a) During the past two weeks we have been up to our necks in work. A great deal has been accomplished. We are happy to say that we have seen ten students off to school. Their names and destinations are as follows:

Betty Ouye	Western College
Masaichi Yamada	George Washington U.
Tamio Kitano	Brigham Young Univ.
Alice Ota	University of Texas
Fred Toguchi	Washington University
Mary Ono	Marietta College
Jim Kinoshita	Bard College
Mitsuo Yamada	Baker University
Bill Oshima	Westminster College
Mary Yamashiro	Boston University

- (b) Two members of our Staff were invited to speak to the High School Fellowship group on importance of education and student relocation. As a result of this discussion, considerable interest and enthusiasm has been aroused and many high school students have been coming in for assistance.
- (c) A round table discussion was again held for students who have received complete clearances from the National Student Relocation Council. As at the last meeting described in our report of January 12,

the students were impressed with their responsibility as "Ambassadors of Good Will".

- (d) As previously stated we are continuing to serve on the steering committee of the Topaz Student Association. Two of our Staff members are serving temporary on the cabinet. We were very fortunate in meeting the Mrs. Marion Reith, Y. W. C. A. Executive who has been helping progress of similar student groups in other Relocation Centers.
- (e) In addition to our normal routine, we have been asked by the Leave Officer to interview persons in the following categories who have filed W. R. A. Form 126:
 - 1. Applicants for student relocation arising at this Center.
 - 2. Persons who are looking for work outside in order to earn money for continuing their education.

3. A forecast of Projected Activities:

- (a) We have asked the Art Department to make us two large wall maps of the United States. On one of these we will put colored pennants on a pin to represent the schools which are now cleared for relocating students. On the other map there will be a pin for each student who has left Topaz to continue his studies.
- (b) We are planning to start a public relations program in the near future; as part of this program we will correspond with Student Council groups in other Relocation Centers and we will try to keep in touch with all the students we have sent to school.

A.W.

Student Relocation Division

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

October 6, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Charles F. Ernst, Project Director
FROM: Relocation and Employment Officer
SUBJECT: Narrative Report

A. PLACEMENT SECTION:

We have been able to find jobs within the project for all workers transferred from Tule Lake who have applied, to date. A survey of the cards which were transferred from Tule Lake in the active files indicates that only 61 workers classified in the semi-skilled occupations have not yet been placed within the project. If Central Utah is allowed only 369 jobs, it will appear that we will be able to find employment either within the project or in seasonal work for every person who asks for a job. There appears to be a continued need for trained persons in clerical and office work, and it is suggested that the training program be continued and enlarged, if possible, in these fields.

Many of the workers from Tule Lake are interested in seasonal employment, and it is expected that there will be a return of workers from the Provo Tent City and the Roy FAS Camp within the next two weeks when the tomato harvest is finished. Because of this, it is our opinion that the demand for workers in Millard County can be met without the necessity of calling on the high school students in Topaz. We would rather ask for volunteers from the present farm workers within Topaz to harvest the Millard County sugar beets and then substitute them for work within the center with Topaz High School students rather than for these students to go outside. The work camp at Delta is not yet completed, but many of the farmers have accommodations which will likely take care of beet toppers for the three-weeks' work which this crop involves.

B. RELOCATION:

While the progress of indefinite leaves granted has not met the quota, we have gone forward. A total of 1301 indefinite leaves which have been granted, to date. We have set up a new progress chart beginning with October and are continuing our goal toward the two-thousand mark.



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It is expected that this will be materially helped by the conversion of seasonal leaves into an indefinite when harvest season is completed. Many of the persons now resident in the labor supply camps have indicated their desire to relocate, and they will have their plans set when their present obligations are fulfilled. 613 persons are now out on seasonal leave.

C. LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARINGS:

Dockets have been returned from Washington and hearings have been held for a total of 239 cases. Of this number, 43 have been cleared, 3 of whom have gone to Tule Lake. We have received 31 other dockets from Washington for which hearings have not been held, but these will be scheduled within the coming week. Dockets have been received for persons who are not in the center at the present time, and these have been forwarded to the respective relocation offices in accordance with Hand Book Instructions.

Letters from Washington have come asking for additional information concerning 277 persons who previously applied for leave clearance. Each of these inquiries have been answered and information furnished.

D. LEAVE SECTION:

Progress is being made in determining the leave clearance status of every person resident within the project. Files are being examined, case by case, with a view to an eventual determination that every resident of Topaz will be eligible for indefinite leave. The files which came from Tule Lake are being studied in the same manner, and as soon as we are able to obtain information concerning the (a) leave status of male citizens; (b) whether the hearings held at Tule Lake will be considered by Washington as leave clearance hearings; (c) whether there is a stop order on any of the persons transferred from Tule Lake; (d) whether leave clearance hearings are required for those who registered late, we shall not know how to go forward with these doubtful cases.

We are accepting a signed statement indicating an unqualified affirmative answer to question 28 and a statement that the applicant has not applied for repatriation as evidence that the applicant is eligible for leave clearance. These are the only cases from Tule Lake which we are in a position to clear.

Claude C. Cornwall
Relocation and Employment Officer