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C O P Y

July 16, 1942

SUBJECT: Mixed Marriage Policy

TO: Captain Astrup

The following policy with respect to mixed marriage families and mixed blood individuals will go into immediate effect:

1. Mixed marriage families composed of a Japanese husband, Caucasian wife and mixed blood children may be released from the center and directed to leave the Western Defense Command area.

2. Families composed of a Caucasian husband who is a citizen of the United States, a Japanese wife and mixed blood children may be released from the Center and allowed to remain within the Western Defense Command area providing the environment of the family has been Caucasian. Otherwise the family must leave the Western Defense Command area.

3. Adult individuals of mixed blood who are citizens of the United States may leave the Center and stay within the Western Defense Command area if their environment has been Caucasian. Otherwise they must leave the Western Defense Command area.

4. Exemptions will not be granted to any family composed of a Japanese and a non-Japanese, where the couple have no unemancipated children. An exception will be made to this rule where it appears that one of the spouses is serving in the armed forces of the United States.

5. Families composed of a non-Japanese husband who is not a citizen of the United States, a Japanese wife and mixed blood children may be released from the center on the condition that they leave the Western Defense Command area.

6. Families composed of a Caucasian mother, who is not a citizen of the United States, and her mixed blood children may be released from the center on the condition that they leave the Western Defense Command area.

The conditions upon which the releases may be granted are:

1. That the persons concerned are given a Military Intelligence Division clearance. Clearances will be handled by this office.

C O P Y

Mixed Marriage Policy

July 16, 1942

2. That the family or individual has a bona fide offer of employment, or sufficient funds to prevent their becoming public charges. This office will assist in securing employment where necessary.

3. That the Chief of Police of the City or the Sheriff of the County in which the family or individual intends to reside authorizes such residence. This permit must be secured by the family or individual concerned. At the present time persons eligible for release upon condition of leaving the Western Defense Command area must plan to reside in states east of the inter-mountain states of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.

In order to carry out this policy without delay it is requested that the relocation center managers promptly advise this office:

1. Of the names of the mixed marriage families in the center desiring release.
2. The contemplated residence upon release of said persons or families.
3. The contemplated plan of self-support.
4. What assistance, if any, this office will be expected to furnish in regard to support or transportation to the contemplated future residence.

In contacting the mixed marriage families and mixed blood individuals in reference to this program, care should be taken not to promise said families or persons release from the centers. Every case will be carefully studied, and releases only authorized when the stated conditions have been met, and it appears that the releases will not in any way be detrimental to the safety or welfare of this nation. In time of war conditions are constantly fluctuating, new problems are developing, and policies must of necessity be subject to immediate revision.

/s/ Herman P. Goebel, Jr.
Herman P. Goebel, Jr.,
Major, Cavalry
Chief of Regulatory Section

Grants in aid

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MANZANAR RELOCATION AREA
Manzanar, California

January 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Ralph P. Merritt
Project Director

FROM: Mrs. Margaret D'Ille
Counsellor

SUBJECT: Grants in aid

The "needs" of these families for home grants in aid requested are as follows: Shoes, warm clothes, especially jackets, socks, underwears, sweaters; personal necessities such as tooth paste, tooth brushes, soaps, towels; necessities for school such as notebooks, pencils, erasers; household necessities such as towels, sheets, pillow cases, brooms, cleaning solvent; necessities such as letter papers, stamps; for men, smoking tobacco, hair cutting, shaving articles, etc.; for children, sweets to supplement ordinary food.

In general where the income is very small and there is either illness or a large family in question, personal needs must be recognized not only to avoid actual suffering and privation but in order to maintain an equality with the rest of the camp. This is especially important in the case of children and adolescents.

Sincerely,

MRS. MARGARET D'ILLE
Counsellor

MD:hh

MANZANAR WAR RELOCATION CENTER
MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA

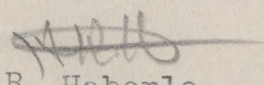
February 16, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mrs. M. D'Ille
FROM: Garment Factory

Due to the continual confusion of people bring in their clothing into Community Alterations, Repairs, & Special Order Department, located in Warehouse #30, we kindly ask that you will give instructions to everyone who has authority of recommending these repairs that you inform them that they can only bring their work on specific days. After careful consideration, we recommend that you set three mornings a week, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, when they may bring their work here and collect the same.

We feel by doing that, it will eliminate all confusion as to the fitting and marking of garments and in general, annoyance of five and one-half days a week. I feel sure that if this is lived up by all, we can give better service and satisfaction.

If you think advisable to put a notice in the Free Press covering this so as everyone in the Center is acquainted with the policy.


H. R. Haberle
Sup't. of Mfg.

SECURITY FOR RESETTLERS THROUGH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES

Some Actual Examples of Assistance in Meeting Health, Financial, and Family Problems

Many center residents who are thinking of resettling are quite naturally concerned about their ability to cope successfully with such matters as emergency illness and unexpected financial problems after they have relocated. This newsletter is designed to show how resettlers in the Middle Atlantic Area are aided in meeting such problems by public and private agencies.

Almost all the resettlers in this area have been able to handle their personal problems without requiring any special help. A number of them, however, have found it necessary through circumstances beyond their control to request our relocation offices for assistance in meeting such emergencies as illness, death, money troubles, and other personal problems.

They have come to us with questions like these: "I need an operation and haven't enough money to pay for it. How can I get the medical attention I need, and who will support my family while I am in the hospital? Does my being an Issei make any difference?" "I lost all my money on the way East. How can I take care of my living expenses until I get a job and draw my first pay?" "I want to bring my wife and children from the center to join me, but I have no money for furniture and kitchen equipment. Can I get some help to get started?"

With the aid of local public welfare agencies operating under the Federal Social Security Board, we have enabled the resettlers who have raised these and similar questions to obtain the help they needed. It is important to bear in mind that the service given in such situations is not charity. It is made available by the government especially for individuals and families, such as resettlers, whose means of self-support have been temporarily impaired by governmental action because of the war. Furthermore, every personal problem is handled in privacy so that there is no embarrassment for anyone concerned. This is true also in the occasional case in which a private community agency--for example, a family welfare society--aids a family or individual in meeting a personal problem.

How this has been and is being done is illustrated by the typical stories which follow. These examples of services available throughout the area come from the relocation offices in New York City, Philadelphia, Pa., Rochester, N.Y., and Washington, D.C. To assure the privacy of the persons involved, names of individuals have been omitted and names of centers changed.

Issei Who Lost Savings Aided by Special Fund

When S. F., an Issei left Jerome for a certain Eastern city, he carried with him \$200 in savings. He should not have carried so much money on his person, as he learned by sad experience, for he discovered on arrival that his money had been stolen. He thus had nothing to live on until he could get a job and receive his first pay. He came to the WRA office and asked the

relocation officer what to do. The WRA representative phoned the local public agency handling Social Security Board funds and when they heard the story, they said, "Sure, send Mr. F. right over. We'll be glad to help him." When he got there and they looked into the facts, they gave him some cash right away. Later they sent him two checks to cover his rent, meals, and other living expenses during the 10-day period until he received his first pay check on his new job. This financial help was a grant and not a loan.

Social Agency Helps Issei to Obtain Expensive Eyeglasses at Low Cost

T O, from Heart Mountain, had saved over \$300. This 61-year-old Issei came East with his wife and their 17-year-old Nisei daughter. His son attends college. Mr. O., an artist, had definite plans for his family's future, which included working a while to save some more money and then opening his own studio, as he had done in California. In order to make sure of living most economically, he talked the matter over with experts in a social agency to which the relocation office referred him. They made suggestions about housing, helped him plan a budget and advised him about the purchases of clothing and household goods. At this time Mr. O. broke his glasses. A new pair at regular rates would cost about \$30 and the expense would oblige him to delay the opening of his studio. But the social agency arranged for him to be given an excellent eye examination for fifty cents and perfectly fitted glasses for only \$2.75.

Resettler Provided With Free Medical Care for Several Months

M K, a Nisei who had resettled from Heart Mountain, was losing time from work because he was bothered with hemorrhoids. Twice he visited a private doctor, paying \$5.00 each time. Finally, because he could not afford the continuing expense, he came to the WRA office for advice and we arranged for him to talk with the War Assistance People. They referred him to a hospital for free medical care and supported him for over two months until his treatment was finished and he returned to work. Mr. K. says he had had this sickness for a long time and is overjoyed that it is cured. He is now planning to bring his wife and baby out of the center.

Private Agency Helps Tubercular Nisei to Return to Work

The case of Y T, a Nisei from Gila, is an example of the valuable services provided by private social agencies. After living with his sister for eight months in Pennsylvania, where she had resided for five years, Mr. T. was called for Army induction. His physical examination revealed that he had tuberculosis. Apparently he had had the disease for some time, even though he had not known about it. Expensive medical care was essential, many X-rays were required, and it was important for Mr. T. to quit work and rest. Furthermore, because of his condition, it was not wise for him to continue living with his sister's crowded home. The relocation office arranged for Mr. T. to discuss his problems in complete privacy with a private family agency. They arranged for the necessary medical care and X-rays to be provided without cost to him. They also arranged for his support until he could go back to work and obtained for him a separate room near his sister's house. They were

prepared to arrange for sanitarium care. Fortunately that has not become necessary, for Mr. T's condition has improved considerably. He is now working at a light job in a dental laboratory, and is even planning to take some college work in the evenings.

Doctors Help Nisei Girl Regain Health

Miss O T, a 21-year-old girl, left Manzanar in order to take a part-time job and enter college. Soon thereafter Miss T. learned that she had a number of things wrong with her physically, including anemia, a nasal disturbance, and tonsillitis. She went to work as a receptionist for a doctor who interested himself in her condition and arranged for her to be treated at the clinic of the hospital with which is associated. Her anemic condition has already been greatly improved. Soon she will have her tonsils removed and her nasal condition taken care of. In addition, her physical condition has already been corrected in one way she had never expected was possible. Since birth, one of her eyes had been badly crossed. Her employer introduced her to a nationally famous eye surgeon who, by three delicate operations, corrected this condition. He refused to accept payment for his services.

Red Cross Aids Expectant Mother While Business Association Helps Parents Plan Resettlement

Mrs. M S, an expectant mother, resettled from Rohwer some time ago and now is a student in a professional school. She is happily married to a young soldier stationed in a nearby Army camp who will soon go overseas. They expect their child within the next few months. For maternity care they were referred by the relocation office to the Home Service Department of the local Red Cross Office. They were naturally concerned about Mrs. S.'s being alone here when the child arrives. Her Issei parents, Mr. and Mrs. J M, ages 58 and 40 respectively, are still at Rohwer. They urged their daughter to return to the center. The young couple were torn between their desire to have their child born on the outside and the need to provide the expectant mother with help and companionship. Mr. and Mrs. S. were impressed with the medical facilities here; they were anxious to be together as long as they could; and they realized that as time went on, it was becoming less and less desirable for Mrs. S. to travel.

The situation might have been taken care of through the use of a free housekeeping service which is made available through many social agencies to expectant mothers. This would have provided a housekeeper, who would assume the household duties until the new mother was strong enough to take them on again. However, a still better plan seems to be in the making which will enable Mrs. S.'s parents to leave the center and be with their daughter. They inquired about the possibilities of taking up their old line of business by opening a restaurant in the city where their daughter is living. When the restaurant owner's association of that city was approached, the president of the association recommended that the M.'s open such a business there and offered help in getting them started. The president explained his cooperativeness by saying, "I came from a foreign country myself and I have an idea of

of what these people are up against." So it looks as though the S. baby will open his eyes on a normal, free American community in the company of his father and grandparents as well as his mother.

Social Security Agency Helps Family Resettle and Meet Medical Problems

When M. T., a Nisei, relocated from Central Utah, his plan was first to find work and living quarters on a farm. This would enable him to learn about Eastern farming and later to bring his family out. Ultimately he plans to use the few thousand dollars he had received for his West Coast farm to buy a farm of his own in the East.

Mr. T.'s family includes his wife and three children, his mother, a grown sister, and a school-age brother.

Mr. T. had two worries about relocating his family:

1. His draft status
2. Medical care needed by his mother and daughter

His draft status being in doubt, Mr. T. was afraid that there would be no means for the support of his family should he be called into service. It was found, however, that in such a case his allotment plus the allotment of a brother already in service would maintain the family. In addition, his sister meanwhile relocated and found work.

The necessary medical care included an operation for his mother and certain skin treatments for his daughter. The WRA relocation office arranged for a skin specialist in a local hospital to receive reports of the treatment being given the daughter in the center, so that he might take over the case on her arrival. Nothing now remained but the operation which Mr. T.'s mother had thought would have to be performed before she left the center. Mr. T., however, was impressed with the facilities for such care in the city and advised her to have the operation following her arrival from the center. This she has agreed to do. The Department of Public Assistance (an agency of the Social Security Board) will pay for this medical care, for they recognize that Mr. T. will need the money he received from selling his farm in order to buy one here.

Family of 3 Generations Aided in Resettling by Private Agency

The K's were also helped by a private family agency. This Poston group presented a complicated problem. The household included Mr. and Mrs. K., their two small children, and seventy-year-old grandfather K. Young Mr. K had left his family at the center and relocated East after a serious quarrel with his wife. He said he was not interested in bringing his family out, although they were anxious to come. Mrs. K. waited a good many months before she decided that for the sake of her children she must come out. She was too proud, however, to ask for help from her husband. Grandfather K. felt he was too old to get a job, and did not want to be a burden on his daughter-

in-law. Therefore, although he was anxious to go with the others, he expected to have to remain in the center.

When Mr. K. came to the WRA relocation office to discuss what he felt stood in the way of the family's immediate relocation, we realized that he did have an interest in them. He accepted the relocation officer's suggestion to talk the matter over with a family agency. There it came out that for one reason or another, this good-looking young fellow of strong personality never had been able to set up a home of his own for the family. Now, while awaiting clearance to do special work, he felt he was not earning enough to set up such a home. He had nothing saved for furnishings. He knew his wife's plan was to put the children in a nursery school and go to work herself. This he did not want. He agreed, however, to a temporary plan which included a job obtained through WRA for his wife and his father in a home where the whole family could live together and Mrs. K. could take care of the children. Mrs. K. was overjoyed at the plan, and the family came out. It was a happy reunion, but there were still some bad moments until about six weeks later, when Mr. K. received the clearance he had been awaiting.

With some help from the family agency, the K.'s found a pleasant unfurnished apartment. Since there would be a delay before Mr. K. received his first pay and since he had only a little money saved, the agency provided funds for their rent and other living expenses for the first month, and also some money for furniture. They told the K.'s where they could buy good second-hand furnishings cheaply, and also suggested where clothing for the whole family could be bought economically. The family had never been so happy as in making all these preparations together and settling into their new home. Even the grandfather found a job as a kitchen helper in a Japanese restaurant and insisted on contributing to the family income. They feel grateful to the family agency and want to pay the money back some day, although they know it is not required. Today the K. family is not only happy in its new home, but is taking an active part in community and church affairs.

Elderly Issei's Hospital and Funeral Costs Paid by Social Security Board

H. Y., a bachelor, was 69 years old when he came to New York from Topaz. Although he had lived in San Francisco for a few years prior to evacuation, he had spent the twenty years before that in this eastern city. He didn't even need the help of the relocation office to find a job because he knew where to obtain work as a waiter and he was well acquainted with living conditions here. But a sudden serious illness took him from his new job and put him in a hospital, where he died a few weeks later. While there was still hope for his recovery, Mr. Y. had been assured that he need not worry about the doctor's and hospital bills, for the expenses of his illness were taken care of by funds provided through the Social Security Board. The board also paid for his funeral expenses.

Nisei Girl Aided in Obtaining Winter Coat and Dental Care

Miss M. K., a clerk in an Eastern city who earns \$25.00 weekly, recently called at the local relocation office to ask for help. She had never needed a winter coat before and when she came here from Manzanar some months ago, it did not occur to her that she should begin promptly to set aside some savings for this purpose. In addition, she needed dental care. She had selected a fine coat which was to cost her \$45.00, but had no means of buying it. Miss K. was pleased with her job and did not want to change for a higher-paying one, nor did she have any special training. The WRA office found some additional part-time work for her, which consisted of reading for a well-known blind woman. She finds this pleasant and interesting work which brings her some extra money and dinners the nights she is engaged in reading. In addition, Miss K. was referred to a private agency which advanced her the money needed for the coat. She is being allowed to repay it or not, as she pleases. They also sent her to a "Health Club" where her dental care will be provided at a very low cost.

Two Families Resume Housekeeping With Aid of Social Security Funds

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. and their four-year-old daughter recently relocated from Minidoka to a city in the Middle Atlantic Area. A job as produce manager with a large grocery concern was waiting for him at a weekly salary of \$60.00. Mrs. R. has accepted a part-time job as a doctor's receptionist.

Although their weekly income totals nearly \$75.00, they required financial assistance on arrival in the East because they had no savings with which to buy furniture needed to start housekeeping once again. They were referred to a public agency administering Social Security funds, a grant of \$100.00 was made to them for the purchase of essential furniture.

Mrs. F. G. and her infant son recently arrived from Heart Mountain to join her husband in an Eastern city. Since Mr. G.'s savings were not sufficient to cover all the family's immediate needs, he asked for help in obtaining furniture for a few unfurnished apartment he had found for his family. The public assistance agency granted him \$195.00 of Social Security funds with which to set up housekeeping.

Inquiries Invited From Center Residents

Services such as those described above available to all resettlers in case of need, regardless of whether they live in a large city which has a district relocation office or in some small community miles away. There may be some center residents who wish information or advice from a field relocation office with regard to similar problems bearing upon their plans for resettling in the Middle Atlantic Area. These persons are invited to bring the question to the attention of Harold S. Fistere, Relocation Supervisor for the Area, through the Relocation Program Officer at the center. Prompt and thorough attention will be given to every request for such information.

Fumiko Kato

OUTLINE FOR FAMILY CASE RECORD

I. GIVE REASON FOR APPLICATION OR FOR HOME VISIT

- (a) State in the first paragraph the problem which needs your attention.

1st Example: "Family visitor called in the home at the request of Mrs. Naito. She and her husband are having marital difficulties, and Mrs. Naito is anxious to separate from her husband and to relocate."

2nd Example: "Family visitor called in the home at the request of Associate Counselor. Mr. Kimura requested a grant-in-aid for the month of April 1944, and family visitor was asked to evaluate this need."

II. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Example: "Family members consist of Mr. and Mrs. Ito and their six children, ranging in age from one year to sixteen years." or-

"Family consists of Mr. Tanaka, a single, unmarried man, living alone."

- (a) Under this heading, also give the relationship and the extent of the dependency of other relatives living with the immediate family.

Example: "Living in the home with the family is Mrs. Mito's aged mother, Fumi Miyake, aged seventy years. Mrs. Miyake is in poor health, and is entirely dependent upon her daughter and son-in-law for her support and care."

III. HEALTH

- (a) Here give the health of all family members.
1. Statement by family head.
- (b) Give special health problems for which any family member is receiving clinic or hospital care.

IV. CITIZENSHIP

- (a) Tell whether the member of the family are citizens of Japan or of America, and tell where they were born.

- (b) Give the family's statement of the Leave Clearance Status of all members seventeen years old or over.

V. RELIGION OF FAMILY

- (a) Does family participate actively in the religious life of the community? To what church do they belong?

VI. RESIDENCE.

- (a) Give family's place of residence prior to evacuation.
- (b) Length of residence.

VII. FAMILY RESOURCES.

Does family have a home rented, or furniture stored anywhere? Make sure that if they have a problem or need assistance with respect to their home or property that they consult Mr. Bromley, of Evacuee Property, or Mr. Saks, of the Legal Aid Division. Record this if you do refer family.

VIII. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

- (a) Work training and work experience of all adult members, prior to evacuation
 - 1. Type of work done.
 - 2. Last job held.
 - 3. Wages.
 - 4. Length of time on same job.
 - 5. Preparation of and experience in any special training.
- (b) Other types of work family member might do.
- (c) Present employment within Center.
 - 1. Type of work.
 - 2. Length of employment.

IX. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- (a) Knowledge of English
- (b) American education adult members.
- (c) Present educational status of children still attending school.

X. RELATIVES IN AMERICA

- (a) Relationship.
- (b) Present residence.
- (c) Closeness of family ties.

XI. FAMILY'S PROBLEMS

If family states them, give any plans family may mention with respect to its future, or give any problems, financial, health, or other problems about which family may be anxious or worried.

- XII. If a grant-in-aid is requested, give an itemized list of family's monthly expenses, over and above clothing needs.

2 new admittances and 2 discharges 1/25/43

January 25, 1943 when I visited the C.V. Mrs. Matsumoto had just taken two infants to the Well-Baby Clinic. Maxine ? and Millian ? 3 and 3½ months respectively were from Portland and without ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ their case records. Mr. Matsumoto feels that the Caucasian nurse has the names and babies mixed.

Two girls were making plans to join their sisters at the Y dorm. They are Kiyoko Yamashiro and Ruth Niguma. Mrs. Matsumoto felt that in making plans to relocate the girls could make better plans together. Kiyoko and Ruth are still attending the local hi-schools.

CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.....Manzanar, California

SUBJECT: Names and information of children; as of January 13, 1943

The following children are from the Salvation Army Home, San Francisco

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>BACKGROUND</u>	
George Inouye Jr.	6	H-O	Eurasian	X
Richard Inouye	5	H-O	Eurasian	X
Takeshi Isozaki	17	W-O		X
Tamotsu Isozaki	15	W-O		X
Akira Isozaki	14	W-O		X
Haruko Isozaki	11	W-O		X
Geune Murakami	17	W-O		X
Ruth Niguma	18	W-O		X
Florence Niguma	11	H-O		X
Clara Niguma	9	H-O		X
Hisao Shigematsu	12	H-O		X
Takashi Shigematsu	10	H-O		X
Tamotsu Shigematsu	8	H-O		X
Sumako Tanaka	16	H-O	(aband)	O
Jun Tanaka	15	H-O	"	O
Shoji Tanaka	13	H-O	"	O
Masami Tanaka	11	H-O	"	O
Sachiko Sugimoto	15	W-O		O
Yoshiko Sugimoto	15	W-O		O
Kiyoko Yamashita	17	W-O		X
Mitsuo Yamashita	15	W-O		X
Bobby Yamashita	13	W-O		X

The following children are from the Maryknoll Home, Los Angeles

Kenneth Yoshikura	13	H-O	Eurasian	X
George Yanase	11	H-O		O
Mary Honda	15	H-O		X
Jane Honda	13	H-O		X
Henry Honda	10	H-O		X
Francis Honda	7	H-O		X
Richard Honda	6	H-O		X

The following children are from the Japanese Children's Home
Los Angeles

Grace Fukumoto	14	H-O		X
Helen Fukumoto	9	H-O		X
Susumi Fukumoto	4	H-O		X
Hatsuye Hamane	18	W-O		O
Kimiko Hamane	14	W-O		O
Ira Iwata	11	W-O	(aband)	O
Robert Iwata	9	W-O	"	O
Matsuko Kodani	16	W-O		O
Haruko Kodani	14	W-O		O
Nakako Kodani	12	W-O		O

Cont'd -- Japanese Children's Home, Los Angeles

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>BACKGROUND</u>	
Celeste Kazuko Loi*	6	Illeg.	Eurasian	O
Shioo Matsuno	12	H-O		X
Shiro Matsuno	10	H-O		X
Takatow Matsuno	7	H-O		X
Tatsuye Matsuno	4	H-O		X
Elizabeth Matsuno	1	H-O		X
Hideko Namba	4	H-O		X
Clara Seno	18	W O		X
Kinko Shiraishi	4	H O		X
Masata Shiraishi	1	H O		X
Steven Kei Sumi	1	H O		X
Kenji Suyematsu	8	H O		X
Takashi Suyematsu	7	H O		X
Kazuye Suyematsu	4	H O		X
Dennis Tojo	8	Illeg.	Eurasian	X
Fumiko Tsutsui	7	H O		X
Yetsuko Tsutsui	5	H O		X
Ann Shiraishi	4	Illeg.		O

The following children were admitted at Manzanar

Shirley Ann Kawata*	4	H O	Eurasian	O
Rosemary Kawata*	2	H O	Eurasian	O
Harvey Shirai Jr.	4	H O	Eurasian	X
James Shirai**	3	H O	Eurasian	X
Rachel Shirai**	22	H O	Eurasian	X
Himeko Okasaki***	6	W O		X
Shizuko Okasaki***	4	W O		X

SUMMARY

There are 64 children under care

Out of these 18 children do not have any definite plan of resettlement; this is denoted by the symbol "O" in the last column.

* * * * (above information direct copy of Mrs. Matsumoto's list)

Note: Information received from Mrs. Lillian Matsumoto, co-supervisor with Harry Matsumoto of the Children's Village. Definitions for H-O (Half-orphan) and W-O (Whole-orphan) from the State of California Aid to Dependent Children classifications.

* Chinese

* From Santa Barbara and may have been abandoned. The Children's Village was not given any history on these children and would appreciate any record or background which may be given them.
(What about the WCCA Public Assistance Files?...m.o.)

* *The Shirais originally from Alaska thru the Puyallup Center. Father is in Minidoka. Mother is in TB Sanitarium in the state of Washington.

***Orphaned as result of murder-suicide of parents.

1944
Excerpts from December report of Manzanar--Summary of Community Welfare Section report.

The month of December has been marked by the final assignment of blocks in the Initial Family Counselling interviews, by much group activity and plans for Christmas parties, by the completion of needed evacuee staff in the Children's Village, by an increase in application for help in applying for soldiers' allotments, and allowances - and most important by the lifting of the exclusion order for the west coast.

The family counselling program reports as of 12/30/44, 1665 family interviews completed, 485 families still to be seen. The type of interview is being slightly changed, and being adapted to the changed situation, as to relocation on the west coast. The Counselors are working especially upon families where there is evidence of potential dependency.

The Welfare Section is working more closely than ever with the Relocation Division. There will be joint meetings of the two staffs and of a joint case reviewing committee which will review and assign cases for intensive counselling.

Week Mary

COMMITTEE REPORT

Report of sub-committee number 1, on the question of "How can dependent families and individuals be approached by the Welfare and Relocation Departments to inform them of the minimum amount of assistance they can anticipate after departure?"

Present: Mr. Muro, Dr. DeForest, Mrs. Carnes, Mrs. Murphy
Mr. Naka, and Mr. Solomon.

The committee first concerned itself with discussing the attitude of Japanese toward assistance. It was brought out that for the most part, people of Japanese ancestry have not requested aid of public or private agencies before. It has been customary for them to help each other, and even this help has been offered and accepted only by people known to each other. Furthermore, Japanese do not like it to be known that they are receiving aid or contemplating getting such aid.

It was further discussed and pointed out that, by now, the large majority of evacuees of Manzanar are thoroughly fed up and disgusted with interviews, re-interviews, hearings, re-hearings and the repetition of the same questions. It is the feeling of a large number of people here, that they are being subjected to the same questions time after time and that nothing results from these questions. What the people want at this point is to know specifically and definitely what aid WRA is prepared to give them or to provide them. There is clearly present the general attitude of waiting to see what will be done for them before they make a move. The families are universally concerned about housing, jobs and the welfare of their members.

The possibility of the setting up of a public assistance office as described at the general meeting previously, was suggested to Mr. Muro, evacuee member of the committee. He was asked what he thought would be the reaction of the evacuees to such an office. In general, it was his feeling that such a plan would be feasible, and he felt it would be attended. However, there are still the attitudes mentioned above to over-come. Even the name public assistance was onerous.

Mr. Muro's comments were followed by the suggestion that instead of organizing a public assistance office, there be set up a Resources and Information Office. The initial basic functions of this office would be three fold.

1. To inform families and individuals of at least, the minimum

assistance they can expect when they get on the outside.

2. To act as a referral bureau which, instead of merely recommending that evacuees bring their specific problems to this or that particular resource here on the project, would bring the evacuee in direct contact with the resource.
3. To serve as a sounding board of what the evacuees want.

With reference to point 1, the idea was developed that the Office would be one place to which evacuees could go to find out specifically what aid, in any form they could hope to get. The interviewer or counselor would make a complete examination of the complete aid possibilities of the individual or family concerned. This would mean going into the possibility of soldier's allotment, unemployment insurance, other insurance and, in short, any possible resources which might be obtained for the family.

Concerning point 2, it would be part of the interviewers' function to bring the evacuee in direct contact with other project resources. For example, if in the course of the interview it was brought out that the evacuee had a Legal matter which should be directed to Mr. Campbell, the interviewer would either call Mr. Campbell, or go to his office with the evacuee, assuming in all instances, of course, the evacuee is willing.

With reference to point 3, it was felt that the interviewers would be in a key position to bring back to the administration, specific details as to what the evacuees feel they must have to facilitate their relocation. For example, if after several interviews with different families, it was discovered that a large number of them asked for no assistance at all, but only that they be allowed to borrow money to purchase a piece of land or such, this information would be transmitted.

Such an office, its purpose, and functions could be publicized through several media, that is, through the Town Hall Assembly, through family visitors, through letters, the Free Press, posters, etc. It was further felt by the committee that the contacts of this office with evacuees should be on a personalized basis. That is so that the evacuee might feel that there is one person to whom he can go with his questions and problems. That one person even though he did not have all the necessary information or knowledge himself, would be responsible for getting that which he did not have for the evacuees.

This would obviate the evacuee having to go from office to office and seeing person after person. Sustained and prolonged contacts would not be sought nor encouraged. The contact of this Office with the evacuees would terminate when the Office's specific functions with reference to the particular evacuee was of the Office would not be consumed.

The committee discussed the type of personnel of such an Office. In general, it was felt that the staff should consist of persons who had a working knowledge of public welfare, relocation, legal aid, health and other related matters.

It was not felt that any one person could qualify in all these respects. Therefore, it was suggested that perhaps a staff consisting of several people whose combined knowledge would meet these requirements would be best. It is strongly recommended too, that there be evacuee members on such a staff to facilitate the contact with the Issei.

It will be anticipated that perhaps, at first, the intake of such an Office would be slow. In the event the intake on the suggested voluntary basis does not prove satisfactory, then it might be desirable to examine the grant-in-aid cases, records on which there are dependency cards, and other assistance records, to pick out those families and individuals most likely of approach. These might then be directly approached on the basis of using the services of the Office.

The committee did not undertake to work out in exact detail of the operation of this office. It was felt that this is primarily an administrative problem, and would have to be considered at that level.

The committee discussed several related matters most of which not be recorded at this point. It was felt, however, that at least one of these matters should be brought to the attention of the larger group. It was the feeling of some members of the committee, particularly the evacuees, that the Relocation Office should have some specialists on the staff. Evacuees concerned with farming matters would like to know that there is one person in the Relocation Office to whom they can go. Similarly some business men and other industrial groups would be interested in such a plan.

It was the committee's feeling that this report be presented, not as a complete detailed plan of an approach to the problem of how to get to the dependent families, but rather as a sug-

gestion of a possible method. It must be pointed out that the Resources and Information Office projected in this report, while primarily designed to reach dependent families, would provide service for all families desiring it.

Respectfully submitted

Robert B. Solomon
Chairman

January 26, 1945