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Crushman

The following letter was sent to the ten relocation subjects, addressed to the Project Manager:

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
5305, 350 Fifth Avenue
N.Y. 1, N.Y.

August 6, 1943

Dear.....

As of July 26, the number of _____ residents whose names are listed in this office as cleared for the Eastern Defense Command was _____*

We of the New York Relocation Office feel that we are now in a position to undertake development of an intensive program of resettlement in this area on the basis of these clearances.

We prefer at this time not to concentrate on specific job offers, but to open up as many fields of employment as possible, and help evacuees find suitable employment upon their arrival here.

We consider our encouragement of resettlement to be responsible, because we did not offer it until we had soundly ascertained employment possibilities, living conditions, and the temper of the local populations.

Having ascertained these factors, we feel that we are warranted in encouraging resettlement in New York and its environs and we have evolved the following steps to implement the policy whose obligation we assume.

1. Invitation to Resettlement: we encourage all cleared for the Eastern Defense Command to contact this office with a view to employment. Full details of training and experience should be sent. WRA Form 12 or the application for employment form used by the Chicago WRA office is useful for this purpose.

To those with EDC clearance who contact our office we shall send reliable descriptions of opportunities they may expect in their particular fields. When our invitation to come to New York accompanies this description, we shall be ready to back it up.

If a direct invitation to come to New York does not accompany the description, and if an individual desires to come nevertheless, we will adopt a liberal policy in recommending indefinite leave, and we shall use all of our effort to place him in congenial employment.

Our invitation to come to New York will not be accompanied by a specific employment offer, since the invitation itself will be an indication that specific offers exist, and since in our experience the best results are gained by bringing applicant and employer face to face.

* Tule Lake, 910; Rohwer, 688; Gila River, 917; Heart Mountain, 558; Granada, 422; Colorado River 1516; Central Utah, 455; Minidoka, 740; Jerome, 721; Manzanar, 430.

Although we anticipate the best results from direct employer-employee contacts, it will occasionally be expedient to transmit specific employment offers to the centers. In that event, we ask that specific offers be addressed exclusively to those who have received Eastern Defense Command clearance. A few disconcerting experiences have taught us not to jeopardize the hospitable local attitude by bringing about employment agreements, whose consummation is, from the employer's point of view, outrageously delayed while the employee awaits clearance.

We shall give particular attention to applications of rejected volunteers.

We shall be glad to advise with those who do not yet have Eastern Defense Command clearance, and, if conditions warrant, will ask for "priority handling" by the Joint Board.

We shall send copies of all correspondence with evacuees to the center employment office. We think it imperative that evacuees likewise keep their employment officers fully informed. The procedure in use on certain centers where the employment office channels all correspondence to relocation offices seems to work well.

In all cases we desire and will give full weight to the employment officer's estimate of the abilities and training of those planning to come to this area.

2. Information about New York: our findings concerning employment possibilities, living conditions and the temper of the local population, on which our encouragement of resettlement is based, will be sent to the projects in a cumulative set.

A study of local housing is now in the final stage of preparation and will shortly be issued. You may already have received a general description of the New York area.

An analysis of the employment field will follow. That barometer, the classified advertisement section of the Sunday New York Times, is being and will continue to be sent to employment officers. Attached hereto is our analysis of the hospital, a laundry and dry cleaning and beauty culture fields.

A survey of channels of social contact and absorption into the community has been begun.

We repeat that our invitation to resettlement is made responsibly. Our intention is not that it should seem less hearty because of its considered quality. Our intention is rather that an evacuee invited to come to our area should be safe in feeling that our obligations are clearly defined, honestly assumed, and capable of being carried out.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Cullum
Relocation Supervisor

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Room 5305, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

January 7, 1944

Mr. Weiss
W

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

HS

Mr. Harold S. Fistere
Relocation Supervisor
944 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Dear Mr. Fistere:

You may be interested in bringing to the attention of your relocation officers the enclosed copies of some news material on evacuees who have relocated in New York.

We shall be glad to receive copies of any similar material your office sends back to the centers from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Cullum

Robert M. Cullum
Relocation Supervisor

Enclosures



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
New York District Relocation Office
Room 5305, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, New York

January 3, 1944

The following material, written by Miss Miwako Oana, formerly of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, may be used in whole or in part in project newspapers. Miss Oana is now employed as an editorial assistant in the publications division of the national headquarters of the Presbyterian Church in New York City. While at Heart Mountain, Miss Oana was a staff writer for the project newspaper, the "Sentinel."

Mrs. Mary H. S. Hayes
Relocation Officer in Charge,
New York Office
By Hyman Sadow, Reports Officer

* * * * *

NEW YORK NEWS AND VIEWS

By Miwako Oana

Dreams come true in New York. Or, at least, with a little initiative, resourcefulness, patience, faith, spirit, and a hardy pair of shoes, dreams can come true in New York. Hundreds of evacuees now residing in this throbbing metropolis, fresh and wide-eyed from the seclusion and restriction of relocation centers, are realizing this.

There's Jimmy Tanaka, formerly with Walt Disney Studios in Hollywood and more recently from the Jerome center, who is on the staff of Manhattan's Famous Studios now, doing cartooning and animation work. Jimmy, on the side, is furthering his studies at the Art Students League. Also working at Famous Studios are three other well-known paint dabblers, Tom Inada from Tule Lake, Bob Kimura from Rohwer, and Gene Sogioka from Colorado River.

Taya Musashi, one-time secretary and court reporter from Poston, is now sitting behind a desk at Sloane House, one of New York's biggest Y.M.C.A.'s.

Engineers and draftsmen are also finding their place in the city. To mention only two, Loren Kitazono, recently from Heart Mountain, is now working for a firm of consulting engineers; and Sunao John Iwatsu, former Topazite, has found a position to his liking as architectural draftsman for a progressive firm in Times Square.

Among the few to undertake private business enterprise is Toki Tanaka from Granada, who has opened her own beauty shop. She is doing nicely, thank you, and has called her parents out to join herself and her sister, Mae, who was working in

• the office of the Hotel New Yorker.

George Karatsu and Bob Suzuki, both formerly of Granada, are now working as shipping clerks at the Methodist Church Board, while Kazuko Matsumoto from Minidoka, who came to New York after several months in Chicago, is now advancing her career in the offices of the Baptist Board of the U.S.A.

Newcomers to the city are greeted in the WRA office by four personable young Niseis, Kathleen Iseri and Ruth Takahara, once-upon-a-time residents of Gila, Chizuko Ikeda of Minidoka, and Miwako Yanamoto of Colorado River, to whom working in the world-famous Empire State Building has become a reality.

Seamstresses are finding choice jobs at their fingertips, with Masa Ohno of Heart Mountain holding an enviable place at Jay Thorpe's. Reports of several others hired by well-known firms are now coming through. Masa's sister, Sachi, is working at the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Dreams of college are also coming true in New York for a number of students, among them Chiyeko Fukuoka of Topaz, who is now majoring in constructive design at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, where she was recently elected vice-president of a class of fifty girls and has been a member of the championship intramural volley ball team; Johnny Yoshinaga of Jerome, who is studying art also at Pratt while awaiting his army induction papers; and John Takeuchi from Topaz, student of architecture at New York University.

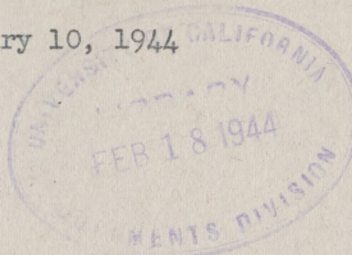
All dreams may not come true in New York, but more than any other city, it seems to hold the greatest possibilities. Little "success stories" are springing up daily in the shade of its giant skyscrapers.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Room 5305, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

February 10, 1944



Mr. Jerome K. Wilcox
Associate Librarian
The University Library
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

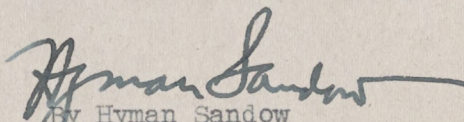
Dear Mr. Wilcox:

In response to your request of February 3 addressed to Mr. Cullum, who is out of the city at present, we are pleased to send you herewith some materials which have been issued by this office.

We are also placing your library on our mailing list and shall be glad to send you other materials as issued.

Sincerely yours,

Mary H. S. Hayes
Acting Relocation Supervisor


By Hyman Sandow
Reports Officer

Enclosures



DEFENSE

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

5305, 350 Fifth Avenue
N.Y. 1, N.Y.

FEB 18 1944

NEW YORK CITY

THE CITY

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

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

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

The five
boroughs

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

Climate

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

Prepared July, 1943]

Being revised Feb, 1944.

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

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

Community sentiment In 1940 there were 2,087 residents of Japanese ancestry, of which 1456 were Issei and 631 Nisei. New York Japanese-Americans live throughout the community; there was never any little Tokyo in any sense of the word. They enjoy the full rights and privileges accorded to all other residents, and evacuees coming to the city can expect to find community sentiment good and discrimination for all intents and purposes nil.

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

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

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

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

The non-manufacturing occupations consist of:

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

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

Wage scale The general wage levels in New York are as follows:

Unskilled work:	50 - 75¢ per hour
Semi-skilled work:	60 - 90¢ per hour
Skilled work:	75 - 1.20 per hour

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

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

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

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

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

Housing

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

Furnished rooms and apartments

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

Unfurnished apartments and houses

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

Food

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

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

Utilities

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

Clothing and
personal
incidents

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

Transportation

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

COMMUNITY SERVICES,
MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL,
RECREATIONAL AND
CULTURAL
ACTIVITIES

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

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

MEDICAL & HEALTH
FACILITIES

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

EDUCATIONAL
FACILITIES

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

Colleges

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

They are:

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

Some of the other colleges and universities are:

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

Other schools

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

RECREATIONAL AND
CULTURAL FACILITIES

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

Theaters

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

Movies, and

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

Concerts

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

Libraries

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

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

Museums

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parks

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

and Pelham Bay Park in the Bronx, 2,125 acres.

Zoos

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

Beaches

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

Sports

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

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

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

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

Restaurants

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

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

The city itself
and
Foreign sections

It still costs nothing to walk, and much can be seen in a walking tour of the city. If you have never been to China but have a hankering to go there, visit Chinatown with its narrow, crooked streets, joss houses, and

curiosity shops. Top it off with a good Chinese meal in one of its numerous restaurants. Although smaller than the Chinatowns of Los Angeles and San Francisco, it still has as much of the flavor of the East as either of them.

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

Places of historical and cultural interest

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

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

Churches

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

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

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

ROBERT M. CULLUM, Relocation Supervisor

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Room 5305, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, 1, N.Y.

*Proj Reps
12/3*

Date January 26, 1944

To the Project Director
Attention: Reports Officer

We are pleased to send you the attached material for your
information and for possible use in your project newspaper.

Mary H. S. Hayes
Relocation Officer in Charge
New York Office

by: Hyman Sandow
Reports Officer



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Room 5305, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

February 18, 1944

Mr. Myers
Mr. Weiss
MM
WJ
hw

TO: Project Directors and Relocation Supervisors
ATTENTION: Reports Officer

At the request of the Reports Division in Washington
we are pleased to send you by separate mail a supply of
copies of the enclosed reprint of a recent article about
Sergeant Ben Kuroki from "Time."

Mary H. S. Hayes
Acting Relocation Supervisor

Hyman Sandow
by Hyman Sandow
Reports Officer

To: Charles F. Ernst, Central Utah
Duncan Mills, Colorado River
L. H. Bennett, Gila River
Guy Robertson, Heart Mountain
Ray D. Johnston, Rohwer
Ralph P. Merritt, Manzanar
J. C. Lindley, Granada
E. B. Whitaker, Jerome
Harry L. Stafford, Minidoka
Ottis Peterson, Salt Lake City
Malcolm Pitts, Denver
Frank E. Gibbs, Kansas City
Vernon R. Kennedy, Chicago
✓ Harold S. Fistere, Cleveland
Roger F. Clapp, Boston
E. B. Whitaker, Little Rock

February 7, 1944

HEROES

Ben Kuroki, American

West Coast draft boards got orders last week to start reclassifying their U.S.-born Japanese for induction into the armed forces. The announcement was not even of academic interest to one member of the Nisei, 25-year-old Ben Kuroki.

Ben Kuroki is a technical sergeant in the U.S. Army Air Forces, a qualified turret gunner in B-24 Liberator bombers, veteran of 30 heavy bombing missions against the enemy, survivor of the ruthless, costly raid on the Ploesti oilfields of Rumania, winner of two Distinguished Flying Crosses, wearer of the coveted Air Medal with four oak-leaf clusters.

Ben Kuroki may have been the first person of Japanese descent to watch the Pacific surf curl on the beach at Santa Monica since the great evacuation of Japanese from California after Pearl Harbor. He was there last week, with several hundred other battle-weary U.S. airmen, resting in the luxury of the former Edgewater Beach Club, now an Air Forces redistribution center. Like his comrades, he slept late, guzzled orange juice and fresh milk, tried to unwind and get toned up.

Earned Repose. He had earned his rest. Few men can ever have gone through more plain hell trying to find a place in the special hell of battle. Ben Kuroki's father was a seed-potato grower in Hershey, Neb., a town of about 500 people. Ben and his kid brother Fred (now overseas with an engineer outfit) volunteered for the Army two days after Pearl Harbor, were accepted a month later. Ben landed in the Air Forces and started to run his personal gantlet at Sheppard Field, Tex. "It seemed like everybody was cold," Ben remembered. "Maybe I was self-conscious but it kind of got to working on my mind."

He was isolated in a barracks corner. Other soldiers stared at him glumly. He feared the drunks most; they always wanted to fight. Ben tried first for air cadet, then for mechanic. He was sent to clerical school in Colorado, then shipped to Barksdale Field, La., one of 40 new clerks. As usual he was the last to be assigned, spent a miserable 15 days on the dirtiest of K.P. jobs.

Then he got his first break: assignment as communications clerk in one of four Liberator squadrons in Brigadier General Ted Timberlake's group, now famed as "Ted's Flying Circus" (TIME, Oct. 18). Ben kept his fingers crossed, never even went to near-by Shreveport for fear of getting into trouble. Twice when the squadron moved (to Florida, then England) they talked of leaving him behind. Both times he begged to go, made it.

Earned Action. In England he volunteered for gunnery training. Once trained, he coaxed a strictly temporary training

assignment. He was good. A month later he was taken on as waist gunner by 23-year-old Major J. B. Epting. On their first combat mission, over Bizerte in Tunisia, the tail gunner was wounded and Ben moved aft. Steady behavior and crack gunnery in combat had done the job. He belonged.

Ben earned one D.F.C. for 25 combat missions, another for the Ploesti raid.

"We went in at 50 feet into terrible antiaircraft fire," he remembers. "Our planes would crash and we could see our buddies burning in their planes. Our group commander's plane was hit and he gunned it up so his men could get out. I saw three chutes leave, but I don't think two of the men landed alive. Then the commander dove his plane right into the biggest building in town. No man who went to Ploesti will ever forget it."

Only two of the nine Liberators in



SERGEANT KUROKI, D.F.C.
Finally, he belonged.

Ben's "Eager Beaver" squadron came back. The sight of empty bunks and mess lines haunted him; he could not sleep for three nights. Yet when his prescribed 25 missions had been fulfilled, he turned down a chance to fly home, volunteered instead for an extra five.

Four of them were over Germany, and on the last one his luck almost ran out. He was flying as top-turret gunner over Münster when a flak burst hit the turret dome, shattered his goggles, tore off his oxygen mask. Copilot and radioman pulled him down and revived him with an emergency mask. After that, Ben got his orders for home.

When he is ready for combat again, Ben Kuroki hopes to go to the Pacific theater. His roommate at Santa Monica now is Tail Gunner Edward Bates, who lost a brother in the Pacific. Says Ben: "I promised him the first Zero I get will be for his brother."

COPY

#70.100

5516 - 350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

June 17, 1944

TO: ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS

A new district office for the Middle Atlantic Area has been opened in Room 213, Globe Indemnity Building, 20 Washington Place, Newark, New Jersey. This office will be in charge of Mr. Edward Serman, Relocation Officer.

H. S. F. /s/
Harold S. Fisters
Relocation Supervisor.

hsf:bm

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA

Room 5516, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

TO: All Project Directors
ATTENTION: Relocation Program Officer

The relocation offices in the Middle Atlantic Area are now in a position to render improved and more extensive service to prospective resettlers. This is true largely because during the past month new avenues for employment have been opened up. Numerous job offers of a class that has not been previously submitted to us have been coming into our offices in recent weeks. These are listed in the following pages.

Four other factors are materially aiding the development of the relocation program in this area:

1. Because of the wide publicity given to certain recent incidents, a greater proportion of the American public in the Eastern states has become acquainted with and rallied to the support of the relocation program of WRA. Active citizens' committees whose membership includes energetic and influential persons are now functioning in various cities throughout the Middle Atlantic Area.
2. In recent weeks two hostels have been opened up in this area: one in Brooklyn, N.Y., which will service all of the metropolitan area surrounding New York City; the other in Philadelphia, Pa., which offers hospitality to families and individuals who plan to resettle in Pennsylvania and the southern part of New Jersey.
3. The recently opened relocation office in Rochester, N.Y., has already built up a substantial list of job offers which indicate that there are excellent opportunities for families as well as individuals desiring to resettle in up-state New York.
4. The Area staff has recently been augmented by the appointment of Martin Sherry, who has had a long and varied experience in community adjustment work, as relocation adjustment adviser. Mr. Sherry is working with the relocation officers and the members of resettlement committees in various cities to mobilize the full community resources for the benefit of resettlers who need assistance in meeting problems of health, welfare, education, housing, and employment.

In behalf of all our staff members, I am glad to extend a community invitation to prospective resettlers from all of the cities in which WRA now has relocation offices in this area.

Sincerely yours,

Harold S. Fister

Harold S. Fister
Relocation Supervisor
Middle Atlantic Area

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA

MS-6
June 1, 1944

NEW YORK, N.Y., DISTRICT
Room 5305, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, N.Y.

E. Price Steiding, Relocation Officer in Charge

A. CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES

New York City Hostel Welcomes Resettlers

The New York City Hostel, which opened on May 10th under the sponsorship of The Church of the Brethren and The American Baptist Home Mission Society, has already provided comfortable shelter for twenty-five temporary residents and is receiving numerous applications each week from prospective relocatees. Resettlers find a warm welcome and a homelike atmosphere at the hostel, which is under the capable management of the Reverend and Mrs. Ralph Smeltzer. The hostel has the active support of a large and influential citizens' resettlement committee, whose members are giving time and energy to assist resettlers in successfully bridging the gap between center life and normal community activity.

Applications for hostel reservations should be mailed directly to Reverend Smeltzer at 168 Clinton Street, Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

1. Employment Opportunities for Evacuees

Excellent opportunities are now available for Issei and Nisei who are interested in relocating in New York and following mechanical lines of work or learning a mechanical trade. The following illustrates the present opportunities in this field:

A commercial automobile and truck renting service in New York which owns and services more than two thousand trucks and cars has just placed an order with us for twenty-five men. We were advised that this was an initial order and that many additional jobs would soon be available.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Type of Workers</u>	<u>Base Pay Per Hour</u>
6	Auto Mechanics	.95 - 1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$)
2	Woodworkers	" ")
1	Spray Painter	" ")
1	Metal Man	" ")
1	Blacksmith	" ")Time & one-half over 40 hours
1	Motor Man	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$)
4	Mechanic's Helpers	.80)
6	General Garage Helpers	.55)
1	Apprentice Painter	.55)
1	Head Dispatcher	\$55 per week to start
1	Assistant Parts Room Manager	\$50 per week

This company guarantees its employees a forty-eight hour week and allows them, in many cases, to work in excess of forty-eight hours per week if they wish. The company advancement policy enables an apprentice to earn seventy-five cents an hour within six months from date of employment.

This would be an excellent opportunity for two or three friends, brothers, or fathers and sons to get located together with a company that has an old and well established reputation.

Special Positions

These vacancies are open for a limited time only.
Interested persons should rush applications with full details.

Purchasing Agent: Large agency needs an experienced and qualified purchasing agent to purchase hospital and medical supplies for export shipment. Salary \$5,000 a year.

Mechanical Engineer: Large national concern producing 35 per cent of our nation's critical articles needs a mechanical engineer. Must have A.B. degree in Mechanical Engineering. Salary to start from \$2400 - \$3600 a year, depending upon abilities of applicant.

Accountant (chief): Must be able to re-organize entire accounting system of large office and install bookkeeping machine system. Salary to start, \$75 a week.

2. Job Offer Digest

MEN

Antique Restorers

Repairers of antique furniture and vases.
Painters of porcelain. Wood carvers.
Oil painters. Salary \$25 - \$65 a week, depending on skill.

Artists

Letterers for lithography company. 60¢ an hour and up depending on abilities.

Auto Mechanics

Experienced. Start from 95¢ - \$1.03½ an hour, depending on ability. Time and one-half for over 40 hours a week. 48 hour week guaranteed.

Auto Mechanics' Apprentices

Completely inexperienced men can start at 55¢ an hour. Time and one-half for over 40 hours a week. 48 hour week guaranteed. Can advance to 75¢ an hour within six months.

Auto Mechanics' Helpers

Some experience required. Start at 80¢ an hour and advance to \$1.03½ as abilities develop. Time and one-half for over 40 hours a week. 48 hour week guaranteed.

Auto Metal Man

Experienced on body work. Start from 95¢ - \$1.03½ an hour depending on ability. Time and one-half for over 40 hours a week. 48 hour week guaranteed.

Auto Motor Man

Experienced on motors. \$1.03½ an hour. Time and one-half for over 40 hours a week. 48 hour week guaranteed.

Auto Shop Servicemen

Inexperienced. Start at 55¢ an hour and advance to 75¢ an hour within six months. Work includes tire repair, greasing, car washing, servicing, and parking. Time and one-half for over 40 hours a week. 48 hour week guaranteed.

Bakers

To make pastries, cakes, and breads. Experienced men earn \$50 a week.

Bakers' Apprentices

Start at \$25 for 40-hour week.

Beauticians

All around male operator. Start at \$25 a week and 20 per cent commission. Advance as abilities develop or are determined.

Boiler Fireman

\$115 a month and room.

Carpenters

Local construction work. \$8 - \$12 a day. Hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Carpenters' Helpers

Local construction work. \$4 - \$6 a day depending on experience and ability. Hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Compositors (hand)

Set printing type by hand. Must be experienced. \$60 for 40-hour week.

Cooks

All types for restaurants, hotels, summer resorts, and homes. Pay ranges from \$90 to \$150 a month with maintenance and from \$40 to \$50 a week without maintenance.

June 1, 1944

Dental Technician

Ceramist to work on porcelain jacket crowns. \$50 - \$75 for 48-hour week. Must be experienced.

Die Cutter (Paper Mfg.)

Mechanical aptitude. Experience not necessary. 60¢ an hour to start.

Dispatcher (head)

Mechanical ability plus experience in supervising people and dispatching motor equipment. \$55 a week. Open for limited time only.

Dishwashers (electric)

Hotels and restaurants. \$26 a week and meals.

Draftsmen

Good opportunities for draftsmen at \$175 a month to start. Placements individually arranged for.

Errand Boy

Run errands, file court papers, make bank deposits for lawyer. \$25 a week.

Hospital Help

Attendants, clerical workers, technicians, Salary \$50 a month with full maintenance, to \$125 a month without maintenance.

Lapidary Workers

Experience not necessary. \$25 a week to start.

Lithographers

Pressmen for color presses. Salary open.

Metal Workers (apprentices)

Smelting, rolling, cutting, and refining of precious metals. Rapid advancement. Start at \$25 a week.

Operators in Wash House

Rug cleaning concern. Experience not necessary. 60¢ an hour, 40-hour week, time and one-half for overtime.

Packers

Start at 65¢ an hour. Day work.

Painters

Local construction work. \$8 - \$12 a day depending on experience and ability. Hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Painters' Helpers

Local construction work. \$4 - \$6 a day depending on experience and ability. Hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Painters (spray)

Work in large automotive repair shop.
95¢ - \$1.03½ an hour. Time and one-half
for over 40 hours a week. 48-hour week
guaranteed.

Painters Apprentices (spray)

Work in large automotive repair shop.
Start at 55¢ an hour. Time and one-half
for over 40 hours a week. 48-hour week
guaranteed. Advance to 75¢ an hour
within six months.

Parts Man (assistant)

Assist in handling large automotive
parts room, including purchasing of
parts. Must be experienced. \$50 a
week. Open for limited time only.

Pharmacist

For large hospital. \$140 to \$150 a
month plus dinner.

Photographers & Finishers

Commercial houses. Experienced printers
can earn \$50 to \$55 a week.

Plasterers

Local construction work. \$8 - \$12 a
day. Hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Plasterers' Helpers

Local construction work. \$4 - \$6 a day
depending on experience and ability.
Hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Pressers, Cleaners, or Sorters

In dry cleaning establishments. 55¢ -
\$1.10 an hour. 44-hour week.

Produce Man

In charge of produce department in coop-
erative store. \$45 a week. Open for
limited time only.

Refrigerator Mechanics

\$48 - \$52 for 48-hour week.

Retouchers (photographic)

Can earn \$50 a week on a salary basis.
Excellent opportunities for free-lance
work. Work at home and earn from \$50 -
\$80 a week, depending on speed.

Summer Hotel Workers

All types. \$140 - \$150 a month.

Stock and Shipping Clerks

\$25 - \$35 a week.

Vegetable Cleaners

\$35 a week and two meals

Warehouseman

Packing and shipping. \$32.50 a week.
Hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
\$36.50 for swing shift. Hours: 5 p.m.
to 2 a.m.

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Woodworkers

Start from 95¢ - \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. Time
and one-half for over 40 hours a week.
48-hour week guaranteed.

WOMEN

Artificial Flower Makers

50¢ - 60¢ an hour for experienced workers.
40¢ an hour for beginners.

Beauticians

All-around operators, \$30 - \$45 a week.
Finger-wavers, \$30 - \$35 a week
Manicurists, \$25 - \$30 a week.
Openings in exclusive shops.

Billing Machine Operator

Moon-Hopkins biller for music store.
Salary up to \$27, depending upon
experience.

Comptometer Operators

Experienced \$30 - \$35 a week, depending
on skill.

Counselor

Summer school for underprivileged children.
July 5 to August 22. Hours: 9 a.m. to
4 p.m.

Dress Designer's Assistant

Apprentice to dress and hat designer.
\$15 a week while learning. Advancement.

Dress Finishers

Exclusive custom dress shops. \$15 -
\$35 a week depending on experience.

Nurses Aides

In large city hospitals. \$55 - \$65 a
month plus meals.

Nurses (graduate)

County hospital. \$1560 a year plus one
meal daily. \$1110 plus all meals and
room. Highly experienced will receive
more.

Obstetrical Nurse

Large hospital. Must be RN. \$110 a
month plus full maintenance. \$120 a
month with meals but without room.

PEX Switchboard Operator

\$30 a week. 40-hour week.

Power Machine Operator

\$20 a week base pay. Pay on piece work
basis after production exceeds \$20 worth.

Secretary

For school. Personal contact in office with students, parents, faculty. Some college training required. \$25 a week. Hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. One month vacation with pay.

Sorters

Temporary. Sorting clothing for packing. \$23 for day shift, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. \$29 for swing shift, 5 p.m. to 2 a.m.

DOMESTIC JOBS

COUPLES - SINGLES - MEN - WOMEN

Domestic service jobs are plentiful and well paid: cooks, from \$90 - \$150 a month with maintenance; nursemaids, from \$90 - \$100; general houseworkers, from \$85 - \$115 for women with experience and from \$65 - \$85 for inexperienced girls. Domestic couples in homes where the woman cooks and does upstairs work, and the man acts as butler and does heavy cleaning, from \$150 to \$250 a month. In some cases the woman acts as cook or general houseworker, and the man acts as gardener.

All rates quoted are in addition to complete maintenance. Room and bath are provided, and where couples are employed, two rooms and bath. Many of these jobs are in the beautiful suburbs surrounding New York. Liberal time off is provided in practically all instances.

FARM OPENINGS

Farm openings are available on small farms a short distance from New York. These include fruit and orchard work, growing tomatoes, and poultry raising. Wages for men in this work range from \$70 - \$100 a month plus maintenance.

There are many openings for farm couples where the man works on the farm and the woman does cooking or house-cleaning. These jobs pay from \$100 - \$150 a month and maintenance. In some cases, rooms are provided in the main house; in other cases, a tenant cottage is provided.

Practically all farms from which this office receives offers are equipped with modern facilities for farm work as well as for personal living. Most of the houses have electricity, running water, and bath.

B. CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION

Housing opportunities are looking up in New York City for two reasons.

1. THE OPENING OF THE HOSTEL provides additional inexpensive temporary housing at a rate of \$1.00 a day (including meals).
2. THE BROOKLYN HOUSING COMMITTEE has been organized to develop housing opportunities. The committee consists of prominent real estate men. Although vacancies are still scarce, this committee will be working continuously to discover vacancies and make them available to relocatees.

<u>Type of Accommodation</u>	<u>Furnished</u>		<u>Unfurnished</u>	
	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Price Range</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Price Range</u>
Temporary Single Room	Plentiful	\$1-\$1.50 night		
Temporary Double Room	Adequate	\$2.50-\$3.50 night		
Furnished Room-Single	Adequate	\$5-\$7 week		
Double	Adequate	\$8-\$12 week		
1-Room Housekeeping Apt.	Scarce	\$40-\$80 month	Scarce	\$40-\$70 month
3-Room Apartment (2 rooms and kitchen)	Scarce	\$55-\$85 month	Some available	\$35-\$75 month
Single Family House (suburbs only)			Scarce	\$50 & up month
Cold Water Flats (Families supply own heat)			Plentiful	\$18-\$25 month
In apartment buildings				
In 2-family houses				

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA

MS-6
June 1, 1944

ROCHESTER, N.Y., DISTRICT
313 Terminal Building
65 Broad Street
Rochester, N.Y.

Claude C. Cornwall, Relocation Officer

A. CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES

1. Employment Opportunities for Evacuees

Job offers in increased number and variety were received last month, and interest is being developed among employers for technically trained persons - engineers, chemists, agricultural experiment station workers, optometrists, laboratory technicians, etc. It is suggested that persons who have such training send their applications and credentials to this office. Openings in Civil Service are also available, and the local post office has indicated its willingness to receive applications for reinstatement of workers previously employed in the postal service.

It would be desirable for some workers to come and take jobs in the food processing plants during the summer, for this would give them an opportunity to interview employers and open up avenues for placement in the better positions available here. Employers are reluctant to hire persons for the more favorable positions without opportunity of personal interview. Job opportunities are so widespread that evacuees should not hesitate to come out on trial indefinite leave under this suggested arrangement.

2. Job Offer Digest

MEN

SKILLED

Accountants

\$35 - \$50 a week. Some jobs on hourly basis - 75¢ an hour.

Agricultural Technician & Helpers

Experience in poultry preferred. Salary \$110 a month. Agricultural experiment station.

Automobile Mechanics

\$1.00 an hour plus bonus.

Chemists

Graduate chemists, chemical engineers, or persons who have had training or experience in chemical fields, please submit credentials.

Engineers

Graduate mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, or persons qualified in engineering fields, please submit credentials.

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Optometrist

One opening for qualified optometrist licensed in California or New York.

Radio Repair Man

Please send statement of training and experience.

Tailors

75¢ - \$1.25 an hour. Experience necessary.

Technical Workers

Openings for men with training and experience in technical fields, such as lens grinders, photographers, opticians, printers. Please submit credentials.

Welders (Arc)

\$1.20 an hour and upward for experienced men. Trainees start at 60¢ an hour and upward.

SEMI-SKILLED

Basket Weavers

Making containers for shipping fruits and vegetables. Year-around work. Housing available. 60¢ an hour.

Boilermen

Many openings. \$30 - \$50 a week. 40-hour week base, work 48 hours.

Cannery Workers

National food processing companies desire workers in canneries, dehydration plants, and frozen food factories. 60¢ an hour. 54 - 60 hours. Housing available in camps at some factories.

Clerks

Shipping clerks and stock clerks. Many openings. 60¢ an hour. 40-hour week base.

Cooks

Restaurants, hotels, and clubs. \$50 a week and upward. Please verify experience.

Dry Cleaners

Start \$25 a week. Can earn up to \$50 a week. Will teach business to beginners. Many openings.

Farm Work

Many openings. \$60 - \$100 a month plus room, board, and privileges. Also opportunities for families.

Gardeners and Nurserymen

Many needed for both private homes and commercial nurseries. \$25 a week and upward. Also opportunities for couples at salaries from \$125 to \$200 a month.

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Mechanic's Helpers and
Trainees

60¢ an hour and upward. Many openings also for car washers, body and fender men, tire repair and recapping men.

Pressers

Many openings. Experienced. 70¢ - \$1.00 an hour.

Restaurant Workers

\$24 a week plus meals.

Unskilled Workers

Many openings. 76¢ an hour.

Warehousemen

63¢ - 70¢ an hour. 40-hour week. Time and one-half for overtime. Work 54-hour week. Union.

WOMEN

SKILLED

Medical Technicians

\$125 - \$130 a month.

Nurses

Opportunities available. Registered nurses interested please submit credentials.

SEMI-SKILLED

Beauty Operators

Shortage of trained workers so acute any licensed operator will find ample opportunity for employment.

Cannery Workers

50¢ an hour.

Civil Service

Several openings. Applicants please submit Form 57's.

Clerical

\$18 a week and upward. Typists, messenger girls, etc.

Domestics

\$15 a week and maintenance. Also for couples \$100 to \$200 a month. Some openings where husband may have outside job.

Hotel Service Work

Maids - \$21 a week. 40-hour base.
Waitresses - 45¢ an hour plus lunch.
Dishwashers - \$17 a week.
Chambermaids, apartments - 45¢ an hour.
Hotel assistant cooks - \$30 a week plus meals.
Kitchen workers - \$20 to \$25 a week plus meals.

Institution Workers

Cooks, waitresses, general help.
Salaries from \$678 to \$912 a year with
full maintenance. Opportunities for
families.

Part-time Work

Room and board jobs available for students
and full-time workers.

Receptionist

One opens in September. \$25 a week.
40-hour week.

Restaurant Work

General help and pastry counter. \$20 a
week and meals.

Stenographers

\$18 to \$35 a week, depending on experience

B. CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION

Housing continues to be difficult to find in Rochester. However, there is an increasing number of places being advertised for rent since the closing of schools. Furnished rooms are available at rents of from \$4 to \$8 a week, some of these with housekeeping privileges. These can be used on a temporary basis until a suitable apartment or house can be located. Many houses are offered for sale. Unfurnished flats rent from \$18 to \$35 a month; unfurnished homes from \$35 to \$50 a month. Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, are not plentiful. These rent from \$40 to \$60 a month, depending on size and location.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA

MS-6
June 1, 1944

PHILADELPHIA, PA., DISTRICT
1105-8 Stephen Girard Building
21 South 12 Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry C. Patterson, Relocation Officer

A. CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES

1. Employment Opportunities for Evacuees

There has been a steady increase in the volume of offers with emphasis on opportunities in the fields of farm, secretarial, and domestic work. As the community becomes more familiar with the abilities of evacuees, we find that the employment offers are more varied and hold definite promise of permanency.

Although the starting wage in the Philadelphia area may seem lower than that of other cities, the large majority of the employers guarantee rapid promotion, and at no time must the evacuee exist below a decent standard of living. On the whole, there are far more job offers than evacuee applicants.

2. Job Offer Digest

MEN

SKILLED

Counselors

For summer camps. Must be experienced.
\$175 a month, head counselor; \$100 a month, regular counselor; \$50 a month, assistants.

Interpreters

\$2,000 a year. Must read and write Japanese. Issei or Nisei. Civil Service job.

Resident Physicians

\$125 - \$150 a month with full maintenance for couple.

Sheetmetal Workers

\$1 an hour and up. Overtime after 40 hours. Must be experienced.

SEMI-SKILLED

Bookkeepers & Office Workers

\$27 - \$28 a week, 5-day week. \$22 - \$25 a week in rural store.

Chefs, Short-Order Cooks

\$30 - \$50 a week plus meals. Several needed.

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Dishwashers

\$25 - \$26 a week plus three meals. 8 to 9 hours a day. Several needed.

Factory Workers

55¢ an hour and average of 52-hour week. Men to make wooden boxes, crates, and shooks.
50¢ an hour in hosiery finishing mill; also piece work. 3 needed.
50¢ an hour for packing and labeling boxes. 8 to 10 needed.

Farm Workers

Truck and fruit farmers. Share crop basis; \$20 - \$25 a week plus maintenance. Dairymen. \$80 - \$90 with full maintenance. Some on yearly basis. Poultry farmers. \$50 - \$75 a month with full maintenance. Fruit and vegetable picking. 50¢ an hour or piece work amounting to \$7 a day if fast workers.

Gardeners & Nurserymen

50¢ - 75¢ an hour for gardeners. \$22 - \$35 a week for experienced nurserymen, some with full maintenance and additional provision for employment of wife.

Handy Men

\$20 a week with full maintenance. Drive a car and do odd jobs for private family. \$75 a month plus lunch; 8 hours a day in diet kitchen.
\$28 - \$30 a week plus meals for night man.
70¢ an hour for 40 hours. Wash trucks, windows, attend to the gas pump, etc. for baking company.

Hospital Orderlies

\$70 - \$90 a month plus meals. 3 needed.

Housemen

\$75 - \$125 a month depending upon experience. Full maintenance.

Janitors & Sextons

\$100 - \$125 a month. Arrangements can be made for board and room. \$100 a month for part-time job.

Pressers, Cleaners, & Washmen

\$25 - \$30 a week for beginners. \$35 - \$60 a week depending upon experience. 5½-day week.

Producemen & Grocerymen

\$35 - \$50 a week in cooperative and chain stores. 45-hour week. Several needed.

Warehousemen & Truck Drivers

\$25 - \$40 a week depending upon ability.

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WOMEN

SKILLED

Counselors

For summer camps. Must be experienced.
\$175 a month, head counselor; \$100 a month, regular counselor; \$50 a month, assistants.

Dietitian, Trained

One to serve 165 to 170 people. Salary dependent upon qualification.
One needed at farm school for girls.
Full maintenance. 5½-day week.

Laboratory Technicians

\$70 a month for untrained girl. \$100 a month for experienced person. 8 hours a day.

Nurses, Graduate

\$100 - \$110 a month plus full maintenance.

Nurses, Undergraduate

Placements still possible in U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps for September.

Recreational & Social Service Workers

Full time. \$75 a month plus full maintenance.
Part time. \$1 an hour. 9 to 15 hours a week. Typing, clerical, and receptionist jobs available. 3-day basis. \$15 - \$18 a week.

Sewing Teacher

For school. \$65 a month plus maintenance and laundry.

SEMI-SKILLED

Beauty Operators

\$20 - \$35 a week plus tips, depending upon experience.

Bookkeepers

\$20 - \$35 a week depending on experience.
5½-day week.

Dressmaker (Alterations, fitters, drapers, finishers)

\$23 - \$25 a week for alteration work in department stores and specialty shops.
5½-day week.

Domestic Service

Inexperienced helpers. \$15 - \$18 a week plus maintenance.
Cooks and general housework. \$18 - \$30 a week plus maintenance.
Couples \$125 - \$200 a month.
Private cleaning and laundry work. \$4 - \$5 a day plus lunch and carfare.

Domestic Service (part-time)

Part-time domestic work for room and board available for workers in other fields plus small compensation.

Factory Workers

Candy machine operators, box labeling, etc. 50¢ - 55¢ an hour. Full time or part time.

File Clerks

\$18 - \$20 a week. 5½-day week. Several openings.

Nurses' Aides & Hospital
Receptionists

\$40 - \$90 a month with full maintenance. Many openings.

Power Machine Operators

Women's apparel, slip covers, etc. \$25 - \$50 a week depending on speed and experience. Also part-time jobs available.

Stenographers

\$20 - \$30 a week depending on experience. 5½-day week. Several needed. Civil Service positions also available. \$1440 base pay.

Typists

\$15 - \$25 a week. 5½-day week.

Waitresses

\$14 a week plus full maintenance in boarding home. One day a week off and ½ day every other Sunday. Short hours.

B. CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION

The Philadelphia hostel continues to function at almost capacity. Evacuees should contact the hostel representative in each relocation center for advance reservations in Philadelphia. The capacity of the hostel is supplemented by many hospitality offers from private citizens who, because of their interest in the relocation program, offer temporary housing.

Mr. Robertson Fort of the American Friends Service Committee, formerly director of the Chicago Friends Hostel and now located in Philadelphia, is giving much of his time toward securing permanent housing for local evacuees. In addition, the Citizens Cooperating Committee for Resettlement of Japanese Americans is forming a housing sub-committee to render alike service.

There are still ample furnished and unfurnished apartments and houses to be found in Philadelphia, but since the city covers a large area, cooperation on the part of interested citizens is very helpful to evacuees in finding suitable quarters.

Average rents are as follows:

<u>Type of Accommodation</u>	<u>Furnished</u>		<u>Unfurnished</u>	
	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Price Range</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Price Range</u>
Temporary Single	Plentiful	\$1-\$1.50 night		
Temporary Family	Adequate	\$3 & up night		
Furnished Room	Plentiful	\$3.50-\$5 week		
2 or 3-Room Apt.	Fair	\$35-\$80 month	Adequate	\$30-\$65 mo.
Single Family House	Fair in suburbs	\$50-\$85 month	Fair in suburbs	\$45-\$75 mo.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA

MS-6
June 1, 1944

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE DISTRICT
1322 O'Sullivan Building
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Robert C. Cronin, Relocation Officer

A. CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES

1. Employment Opportunities for Evacuees

Job offers continue to come in, within a limited variety of occupations, for farm helpers, skilled and semi-skilled mechanics, and apprentice helpers in the automobile and dental laboratory fields. A number of good domestic and caretaker opportunities are available. There are other jobs available to resourceful individuals who would be willing to look around and be on the spot to handle the situation.

2. Job Offer Digest

MEN

Auto Mechanics, Auto Mechanics' Helpers, Auto Body Repair Men, Auto Painters, Stock Room Clerks, Checkers of Taxi Meters 10 needed. Wages 90¢ to \$1.06 a hour, 57-hour week. Straight time for all overtime.

Auto Mechanics and Body and Fender Men 4 needed. 2 auto mechanics, 2 body and fender men. Skilled 90¢ to \$1.10 an hour. 40-hour week. Time and one-half for overtime. Semi-skilled 60¢ to 75¢ an hour. 40-hour week. Time and one-half for overtime.

Auto Mechanics and Body and Fender Men 4 needed. 2 auto mechanics, 2 body and fender men. Skilled 95¢ an hour. Semi-skilled 70¢ an hour. 54-hour week. Straight time for all overtime.

Chauffeur, Gardener, and Caretaker Should be careful driver and have knowledge of growing vegetables and flowers. House and garden supplied. \$70 a month.

Cook and Houseboy Usual duties, two in family. Single room and adjoining bath provided. \$15 a week to start plus \$5 increase if satisfactory.

Housemen 3 needed. Cooking and general housework. Room and private toilet facilities furnished. \$15 a week plus maintenance.

MS-6
June 1, 1944

Nurserymen

1 needed. Some experience in landscape gardening. \$25 a week to start.
1 needed. Shrubs and flowers. \$2.50 a day straight time. 6-day week. Small cottage of one room furnished. Would have to board self.

Orchard Workers

8 to 10 needed. 50¢ an hour straight time for general orchard work such as pruning and spraying. Picking would be on piece work basis, ranging from 7¢ to 10¢ per 5/8 bushel basket. Average person made at least \$8.00 a day. In 1943 some pickers averaged \$12.00 a day. Men around 30 years of age wanted. Season from present time to August 20. After that, abundant supply of other work in area would be available.

Poultryman

Some farm experience, poultry preferred. Small truck farm, more truck garden area available for personal use. Complete maintenance, \$50 a month.

WOMEN

Domestic Workers

\$15 a week plus maintenance, room, and private bath. Cooking and assist in care of three children.

2 needed to act as cook and maid. \$60 a month each plus maintenance. Possibility of increase. Two separate rooms with connecting bath.

\$12 plus full maintenance. General domestic work.

Nurses

6 needed. Practical nursing. \$55 a month plus maintenance.

12 needed. Student nurses. 18-month course in practical nursing. \$10 a month allowance plus maintenance. Graduates on floor duty \$70 a month plus maintenance.

Stenographer

\$25 a week to start. Excellent surroundings.

Typists

\$1260 per annum plus \$300 overtime to start. Can be promoted within 30 days. 48-hour week. Persons interested should prepare Form 57, Federal Application for Employment, at project.

COUPLES

Domestic

\$35 a week plus maintenance. Room with private bath. Wife - cook and some housework, no laundry. Man - act as butler, some garden work.

\$75 a month plus increase if satisfactory. Full maintenance. Spend winters in Florida, summers in Virginia. Two in family.

\$26 a week. Couple 45 to 50 years of age. Full maintenance. Two private rooms and bath. Wife - cook and general housework. Man - butler, generally assist around place.

\$150 a month plus full board and room. Man as houseman and yardman; wife as cook and housekeeper. Excellent surroundings. Other offers open in neighborhood. If accepted have companionship in area.

Domestic Farm

\$150 a month and modern dwelling. Man to be general caretaker, tend vegetable garden, and work ten acres of peonies. Wife expected to give 4 or 5 hours a day to housecleaning.

Married couple or two women. No children. \$150 a month for couple and living quarters consisting of one or two rooms with private bath. Man - general handy man on country estate. Must know how to drive automobile, serve as butler, and do general work on lawn and, at times, in garden. Wife act as housemaid.

\$80 a month and full subsistence on small farm. Wife to take care of household duties. Man to do gardening, tend chickens and fruit trees. Profits from farm production to employees.

Farm Families

With couple of boys old enough to do some part-time work. Assist with 103-acre farm, growing asparagus, sweet potatoes, melons, etc., corn, and hay. Should be experienced in vegetable growing and operation of Case tractor and equipment. \$80 a month and modern house, plus supply of vegetables grown on one-acre plot set aside for that purpose. Children could attend nearby school.

Man and wife or two single men on 65-acre orchard. Year-round job. \$50 a month and maintenance. Wife could have part-time employment either in home or packing house. Would share two rooms in home, but would be expected to do own cooking.

Two needed. Truck farming on share crop basis. Furnish own equipment. Housing furnished. Tenant operates farm to own liking as long as crops are properly cultivated. 2/3 net profit to tenant.

Three needed. Operate three farms of 220, 100, and 170 acres, on share crop basis for 1945 season. Crops are tomatoes, beans, beets, turnips, peas, spinach, melons, and grain. Housing without modern improvements furnished; also machinery such as row crop tractors, planters, combines, bailers.

B. CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION

Housing is still tight, but can be found by thorough searching. There is an apartment house available for occupancy on application to the War Housing Center.

Three-room apartments	Unfurnished	\$50 to \$55 month
Two-room apartments	Unfurnished	\$45 month

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA

MS-6
June 1, 1944

WASHINGTON, D.C. DISTRICT
Room 717, Barr Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Emery Fast, Relocation Officer

A. CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES

1. Employment Opportunities for Evacuees

Vacancies in government clerical, typist, and stenographic positions continue to increase. The Civil Service Commission has issued a nationwide appeal to women interested in office jobs. Form 57 applications should be mailed directly to this field office.

2. Job Offer Digest

MEN

Bus Boys

51¢ an hour.

Cabinet Maker

\$1 an hour. Must be experienced.

Cook and Houseman

For bachelor. \$75 a month and full maintenance.

Dishwashers

55¢ an hour.

Farm Help

Well-known columnist. Two men and boy or woman, or even three men. Dairy - milking 45 cows. Housing accommodations: 3 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath room, electricity. \$100 a month each man in dairy. \$50 to \$60 a month for boy or woman.

Hotel Cooks

\$50 to \$75 a week, depending on skill.

Laboratory Technician

\$1620 per annum plus overtime.

Landscaping and Maintenance

8 to 10 men needed. \$100 to \$110 a month. 2 supervisors, \$125. Overtime 70¢ an hour.

Locker Room Attendants

\$1080 per annum.

Silk Screen Operator

\$35 to \$40 a week.

WOMEN

Dietitian

Catholic Hospital. \$150 a month with meals.

Well-known cafeteria. Start at \$30 a week and meals. After 3 months, raise to \$35; after 6 months, to \$40. Excellent training.

Domestic

Unusual openings in good homes. \$70 to \$85 a month beginning wages. Full maintenance.

Government Clerk-Typists and
Jr. Stenographers, CAF-3

\$1971 a year for 48-hour week.

Laboratory Technician

\$35 a week. Experience required.

Nursery Aides

\$65 a month and full maintenance.

Power Machine Operators

50¢ an hour.

Practical Nurses

\$5 a day for 18 hours duty. With room and board.

\$35 a week plus maintenance. Doctor's home. Opportunities for good nurse to build practice. Can make \$50 a week after few months.

Secretary

Research and editorial. Private. Unusual opportunity for person trained in philosophy, logic, history, and sociology. Salary open.

Stenographer

Red Cross National Headquarters. \$150 a month.

Stenographers, Medical

\$1620 to \$1800 per annum plus overtime.

Typists

Research Institute. Equivalent to Civil Service CAF-2.

Typist Receptionist

Part-time, YWCA. 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., six days a week, \$65 a month.
Full-time, YWCA, music room. \$1440 per annum, 39-hour week.

COUPLES

Domestic Family

Three in house, one outside gardening.
Servants' wing in main house: 2 single
rooms, 1 double room, tiled bathroom and
linen, sitting room. Salary open.

Domestic

\$225 a month plus maintenance. 2 in
family. Permanent.

Farm and Domestic

\$150 a month plus coal and light. Man
to do farm and garden work. Woman to
help in house 3 hours daily.

B. CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION

The housing situation has not changed in the past month, and we can assure
satisfactory housing. Average rents are as follows:

Single rooms	Furnished	\$6 to \$8 week
Double rooms	Furnished	\$5 to \$12 week
Apartments for 2 persons	Unfurnished	\$35 to \$50 month
Apartments for 2 persons	Furnished	\$45 to \$60 month
Apartments for 3 persons	Furnished	\$65 and up
Houses for 4 - 8 persons	Furnished	\$125 to \$150 month

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SECRET

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COMMITTEE ON RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

Sponsored Jointly

by

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
The Home Missions Council of North America

in cooperation with

The Foreign Missions Conference of North America

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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GEORGE E. RUNDQUIST
Executive Secretary

September 19, 1944.

Dear Mr. Morgan:

On August 29th I wrote you a letter requesting your assistance in obtaining the names of Issei who would correspond in Japanese with Issei in the Centers. It was our intention that such names, after obtaining signed permission from each person, be compiled in a directory and copies distributed.

It now appears that a directory of this kind might provide an opportunity for misuse. We have, therefore, decided not to publish it. Instead, the names of willing correspondents will be kept confidential in our office. We shall announce in the Centers that anyone desirous of corresponding in Japanese with Issei on the outside may send his letter to us and we shall forward it to an Issei residing in the locality in which an inquiring evacuee is interested.

In this way, we are confident that we can safeguard the persons on our list and at the same time serve the original purpose of our plan.

Very sincerely yours,

George E. Rundquist
George E. Rundquist
Executive Secretary

GER/R.

Travelers Aid

Room 6301, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

February 9, 1945

GB:LT

To: All Project Directors
Attention: Relocation Program Officer
From: E. Price Steiding, Relocation Officer in Charge
By: Gordon Berryman, Relocation Officer

The Travelers Aid has cooperated completely with us in trying to meet all persons that you have requested service for. This is also true of members of the Resettlement Council. They have both indicated, however, that additional information would be helpful, such as the name of the railway terminal in New York where the person is expected: Grand Central Station at 42nd Street and Lexington Ave., Pennsylvania Station at 32nd St., and 7th Avenue, or the Central Railway of New Jersey with terminal at Jersey City. (This is used by the Baltimore and Ohio which maintains free bus service for all train passengers, makes deliveries without charge to various points in New York including Grand Central Station, Broadway at 59th Street, and to 32nd St., and 7th Avenue.)

If the passenger will upon arrival at Chicago go to the Travelers Aid office, a representative will instruct him how to make up a tour telegram (fifty words) which can be sent from Chicago or whatever large city they are coming from at a special rate of 35¢ or 40¢. This telegram should state the expected time of arrival, the name of the railroad, the train number, the car number, and at which terminal the train is expected, and the full name of the traveller.

CHRONOLOGICAL

Mr. Loughlin

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
EAST COAST AREA
Room 5516, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

70.7 ad

June 20, 1945

TO: All Project Directors
FROM: Robert Dolins, Relocation Supervisor *R.D.*
SUBJECT: MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA CONFERENCE REPORT

shown
I am attaching a copy of the Middle Atlantic Area Conference report. The interest by all the centers in sending in topics for discussion was very helpful and played an important part in the material presented.

cc: Central Utah
Gila River
Colorado River
Heart Mountain
Granada
Tule Lake
Rohwer
Manzanar
Minidoka ✓

Attachment

80529



Summary of Findings and Recommendations

MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA CONFERENCE

May 10th & 11th, 1945

Hotel McAlpin, New York City

This summary has been abstracted from complete reports on each session taken by the Conference Reporters: Helen S. Ascher, Priscilla Ayres, Jennett S. Walker, and LaVerne Madigan. Copies of these reports are on file in the Area Office and will be available upon request.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA CONFERENCE
May 10 - 11, 1945

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Reports from District Offices and the Look Ahead

In opening the area conference Mr. Choate announced:

1. It is expected that the centers will close on schedule.
2. Although recent relocation had been relatively light, it must be much heavier in the months ahead in order to accomplish WRA's objectives.
3. No time for lost motion now. The best ideas available must be put into immediate action.
4. The area staff is to be strengthened by additional members.
5. New England and Middle Atlantic Areas will be amalgamated and operate as one unit after June 1, 1945.

Mr. Luther T. Hoffman, Project Director of the Central Utah Relocation Center, gave a vivid picture of the attitudes of the evacuees still waiting and considering relocation.

He emphasized the following needs:

1. Friendly contacts to create greater feeling of security.
2. Stimulation which will help evacuees to take the initiative in making their relocation plans.
3. Elimination of factors that hold people back (special work with military authorities).

Plans are being made to open six Buddhist hostels on the West Coast and every effort is needed to relocate the Buddhist leaders so they can aggressively plan to bring their people out of the centers.

Highlights in Reports from the District Offices

Washington, D. C.

1. Most of the resettlers work in government offices.
2. Community Committee has distinguished members.
3. Newspaper publicity is deliberately minimized, but public relations are good.

Philadelphia

1. 70 per cent of the resettlers are family groups.
2. Relocation doubled in last two months.
3. Public relations excellent.

Newark

1. Nearly 100 professional and highly skilled workers placed.
2. Press and radio relations excellent.
3. Relocation of large family groups difficult but being worked out.

New York

1. Considerable number of businesses operated by Japanese Americans which will draw Issei.
2. Housing tight but "no one has ever had to sleep in the Park."
3. Students placed in four city colleges.

Rochester

1. WRA office secretary has joined the WAC.
2. Relocation very light.
3. Community sentiment and housing good.

Program Interpretation

To insure good program interpretation, the district offices must provide the basic material to be edited and sent to the centers. They must keep a watchful eye on public relations while encouraging their cooperating committees to function actively in this field. They should encourage resettlers to write of their experiences to residents of the centers and to center newspapers.

Other aids brought out in discussion:

1. Press relations with smaller papers as well as dailies.
2. Participation of Nisei in preparing news items.
3. Packets of pamphlets on schools, colleges, recreation, household budgeting - also a directory of vocational services - sent to centers.
4. Bulletin board and table displays in reception room at district offices giving information on relocation opportunities, social events, and general facilities of the city for resettlers.

Community Participation

It is essential that a continuous campaign for orientation be carried on, opening up new community resources, extending the services of those agencies already cooperating, and preparing the way for future problems. This should be done, not only on the top level, but straight down to the staffs of cooperating agencies.

1. Community committees are necessary to obtain continuing support by local citizens.
 - a. Representation should include all major groups in a city - welfare, social, civic, religious, business, labor, industry - leaders who can support the program, guide public opinion, and overcome difficult situations causing bottlenecks and impeding relocation; and also resettlers to interpret the need of other evacuees.

- b. Planned motivation is essential in order to use a committee to its fullest capacity. A paid executive secretary is valuable but the leadership still falls to the district relocation officers.
 - c. Committees function most effectively when divided into sub-committees, such as housing, employment, etc. Staff members can be assigned to work with sub-committees covering their special activities, thus releasing district relocation officers of the entire responsibility.
 - d. The future needs of resettlers should be planned for by the committee by:
 - (1) continuing as a group,
 - (2) becoming part of a committee already operating with similar objectives for other minority or cultural groups.
2. Resettlement Councils of Nisei
 Their activities should be stimulated to cover:
- a. Active program in encouraging family reunions.
 - b. Welcoming of newcomers.
 - c. Social activities to bring resettlers together and educational lectures for their orientation.

Center Trends and Problems

Mr. Choate read letters from Minidoka by E. Price Steiding, and from Manzanar by Daniel C. Chapman. Copies have been sent to each district office.

An interesting report on Rohwer and Heart Mountain Centers was given by Charles T. Moon.

Some of the outstanding points stressed by these three relocation officers were:

- 1. Information on favorable community sentiment and economic stability will overcome fears creating psychological and emotional insecurity.
- 2. There is need of blocking rumors with factual information, such as overcoming the hazard created by misinterpretation of climate.
- 3. A brochure is needed on: health, financial assistance, legal aid, day care, family counselling, help for servicemen's wives, care for aged, loans, etc., to combat real and imaginary fears. Issei also need data on educational and recreational opportunities for their children.
- 4. The evacuees' conception of farming differs from our conception and it is therefore difficult for them to understand our types of offers. There is some interest in purchasing farms. The lack of alien land laws in the East Coast Area should be publicized.
- 5. The importance of letters from relocated evacuees cannot be overstressed. Motion pictures of typical housing, etc., would be useful.
- 6. Teletypes should be used for submitting offers of unusual opportunities and jobs.
- 7. There is need of further work among Buddhist groups.

Employment Opportunities

The Issei, Mr. Choate emphasized in opening this discussion, are people to whom all efforts must be directed. They are timid and they have a language handicap. The discussion brought out the following:

There are still many employment opportunities waiting to be filled. Special attention is needed, however, in opening up:

1. Jobs with housing for large family groups
2. Small business enterprises
3. Group placement which includes housing

Job offers should be more freely exchanged between districts, and districts should consider themselves more a part of the area in solving their mutual problems. To this end, the Field Bulletin will present more of the area picture in the future.

The value of interpreting the functions and using the services of USES needs to be publicized at the centers and carefully explained to each resettler as he comes into WRA offices.

It might be well to stress that "This is the Federal employment agency - that evacuees, as citizens, have the right and privilege of using USES just as other citizens do."

Of equal importance is the carrying on of a well planned program of orientation for the staff members of every local office of USES so they will have a better understanding of the problems which resettlers face and know how to give them the service they need in locating their first jobs. In some USES offices it may be possible to refer resettlers to one person designated because of her special training. Each WRA district office should build up a directory giving the location of all local USES offices, cooperating committees, unions, professional organizations, etc., who are willing to aid in employment.

Continuous and various types of publicity are needed to bring to light unusual opportunities in jobs and housing and also to win the confidence of the evacuees at the centers.

Some of the other suggestions made were:

1. Radio programs and success stories of placement in local newspapers have brought in requests for gardeners on country estates, trained personnel for nurseries and hothouses, and other types of skills needed in rural communities.
2. Better placement of stories in center papers with more of them translated into Japanese.
3. Follow-up teletypes for good jobs still unfilled.
4. A re-aligning of job opportunities by cities and towns.

Housing

A resume was given by Mrs. Edna Monsees of National Office on housing from national and local point of view.

Present Status

1. In New England Federal housing is available but there are only a few evacuees.
2. In big cities housing is tight and evacuees are numerous.
3. Reports of inadequate housing are retarding relocation.
4. Resettlers should be told of necessity of putting their names on waiting lists at housing registries.
5. Resettlers should organize themselves in house-finding organizations.

New memorandum 87 on housing was circulated among staff. A plan for developing jobs in Connecticut River Valley where housing is available was presented.

Reports on Temporary Housing

1. One-family hostels.
2. Use of non-evacuees in helping resettlers find housing.
3. Emergency Fund to buy sheets, etc.
4. Girls' residence underwritten and opened.
5. Y.W.C.A. grant to enable Nisei girls to use their Residence Club.
6. Other tentative plans were also given.

Summary

Housing looms as the major problem retarding resettlement. Every possible aid is needed.

On Area Level

An additional relocation officer is to be put on the Area staff who will be a specialist in the housing field and knows how to organize community groups for definite jobs. He will work with each district to strengthen and supplement their present housing program.

On District Level

Renewed efforts are needed to open up more housing opportunities:

1. A sub-committee on housing might lead to a new approach if housing officials, real estate men, and community leaders were willing to concentrate on this problem.
2. Further use of Nisei in working out plans for stimulating resettlers to hunt for vacancies.
3. The development of a housing registry which might be financed by the community committee but located possibly in one of the hostels, thus giving new arrivals easy access to information about housing vacancies.

4. More hostels - especially for family groups and available at low rates so a family can afford to stay two or three weeks until permanent housing is found.

Family Reunions

Discussion brought out the following plans in use:

1. System of coding developed to keep file of every resettler alive until reunion is planned.
2. Conference for Nisei to discuss family reunion.
3. Lists of evacuees about whom nothing is known to be sent by each district to centers for more information.
4. Brief report sent to centers after family interview.

Emphasis was put on following for every office:

1. Interviewing every evacuee on his family reunion plans and maintaining an inventory of status of family reunions in each district.
2. Evening office hours to facilitate family reunion interviews without resettlers losing time off from their work.

Form 390 and Family Summaries

It was agreed that:

1. Emphasis should be put on importance of family reunions, which take intensive work and should be given priority.
2. Relocation officer should become familiar with existing agencies able to handle cases, as dependency load will become increasingly heavier.
3. Information contained in family summaries should be used; in correspondence with centers this use should be indicated.
4. Inadequacies in family summaries from a given center may be sent in a full report on them including recommendations for improvement to Area office.

The Use of Resettlement Assistance

The new regulations which will be effective June 1 were discussed. Objections to this change were raised on the grounds that the use of welfare agencies has been valuable on the following counts:

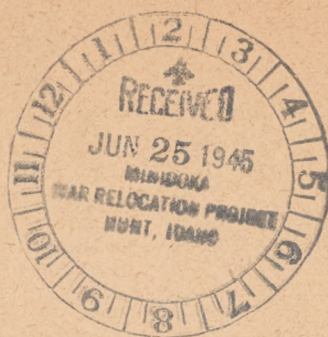
1. In familiarizing the resettlers with the established community agencies and their services.
2. In breaking down the prejudice of resettlers against social agencies.
3. In providing immediate financial aid without delay so that resettlers are able to "camp out" until the arrival of furniture shipments from the West Coast and from the relocation centers.

Closing Session

In closing the conference, Mr. Choate again emphasized the need of realizing that certain factors were of major importance. Evacuee information program can be effective only if every district office takes a responsibility in processing through all the data which is needed to keep a constant flow of information going out to the centers.

Adequate housing looms as a major problem and can best be solved by securing the interest of everyone involved, from the Federal officials down to the tenants of housing units. Bringing families out as complete units so as to expedite relocation calls for more hostels with capacity for taking family groups. The securing of jobs, developing plans for family reunions and arranging for resettlement assistance calls for developing intimate working relations with staff of public and private agencies and the constant interpretation to resettlers of the value of using community resources.

During the next six months it will be essential to carry on a continuous plan of orientation, reaching committees, organizations, and resettlers themselves in order to maintain and create anew a friendly welcome for the increased number of arrivals. The using of committees and community resources now is laying the foundation for the continuance of the understanding and goodwill which WRA must leave in each community so the work of integrating the interests and lives of resettlers will become a normal process.





UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
East Coast Area Office
5301, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York City 1, N. Y.

January 31, 1946

Dear Friend:

You doubtless know that the War Relocation Authority is now bringing its activities to an end in accordance with plans announced a year ago. Nine relocation centers have already been closed and the only one still open - Tule Lake - will also close in the near future.

Now that practically all the evacuees have relocated, there is increasingly less need for the special services which the War Relocation Authority field offices have provided for resettlers. These offices in the East Coast Area will therefore be closed during the next few months. The Hartford office will cease operations on January 31.

After that date you can continue to obtain assistance with transportation and property matters from the WRA district office in New York City, Room 5301, Empire State Bldg., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York. The East Coast Area office will remain open until May 15, 1946.

For some time the WRA office in Hartford has been working with interested citizens and local agencies in various communities to provide resettlers with essential services after that office has closed. Should you need assistance in such matters as getting a job, finding a place to live, or taking care of an emergency illness, there will accordingly be someone to whom you can turn for professional help and advice. The Family Welfare Society, 36 Trumbull Street, Hartford, will provide information and guidance for Japanese Americans after January 31. The enclosed guide will give additional information regarding facilities in Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury.

If you know of other Japanese Americans in the Hartford area, please pass this information on to them.

Please feel free to ask us for further clarification or assistance which we can make available to you. In behalf of all of us on the staff of the WRA in this area, may I extend to you and your family our earnest wishes for your health and prosperity in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Dolins
Relocation Supervisor

Enclosure

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
East Coast Area

A GUIDE FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS IN THE HARTFORD DISTRICT

January 30, 1946

More than a year ago the War Relocation Authority announced the program which it has recently been carrying out for closing the relocation centers operated as wartime residences for the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from their West Coast homes in 1942. Nine of the ten relocation centers have already closed; the one center still open - Tule Lake - will close in the near future. With the closing of the centers, the War Relocation Authority has also undertaken a parallel phase of its termination program - the closing of its field offices. This is being done in accordance with carefully made plans which provide for the continuance of essential services to the Japanese Americans by community committees working through and with the aid of local agencies.

The Hartford, Conn., District Office, which has been serving some 200 resettlers in Connecticut will close on January 31. For some time this office has been working with interested citizens and agencies in Hartford and nearby communities to complete arrangements whereby the the resettlers will continue to have available, after the WRA office closes, every community resource they need in meeting problems related to employment, housing, health, and their permanent adjustment into the normal life of their chosen community.

Listed below are the places where resettlers can go to get help with such problems after the Hartford office has closed. This guide also indicates the dates until which transportation and property assistance will continue to be provided by WRA, and gives other information.

CURRENT INFORMATION REGARDING WRA SERVICES
AND RELATED MATTERS

1. Transportation Assistance: No transportation requests will be issued after February 28, 1946, and travel must be completed by March 30, 1946. This also applies to relocated persons eligible for WRA assistance to Hawaii and Alaska.
2. Return to Alaska and Hawaii: Families with pregnant women beyond 7 months or families having children less than 3 weeks old will be given assistance to return to Hawaii or Alaska after February 28 providing they submit a relocation plan to the Washington office which calls for return at the earliest practical date but in no case later than June, 1946.

Public Proclamation #2 issued October 1, 1945, makes military clearance for returning Alaskan evacuees no longer necessary, removes all restrictions previously imposed, and rescinds all exclusion orders.

3. Contraband Goods and Travel of Parolees: Restrictions relating to the possession of all prohibited articles previously designated as contraband, and restrictions pertaining to travel by aliens within the continental limits of the United States were revoked by the President on November 27, 1945.
 - (a) Contraband articles surrendered to the Department of Justice or local law enforcement agencies will be returned upon request to the U. S. Marshal for the judicial district in which the property was surrendered.
 - (b) Articles seized by the Western Defense Command and now in WRA custody will be returned upon application to the WRA Area Supervisor, East Coast Area, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He will forward the request to the appropriate West Coast office. All contraband goods held in WRA storage will be shipped according to the evacuee's instructions.
 - (c) Travel within the United States may now be performed by enemy aliens without prior approval from a U. S. Attorney.
 - (d) Changes of address must still be reported to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.
 - (e) Enemy aliens are no longer required to carry special identification cards, by Presidential Proclamation on January 4, 1946.
4. Coast Guard Regulations: Coast Guard regulations relating to enemy aliens, including Japanese Nationals and their activities on the waterfront and on shipboard, were revoked on November 27, 1945.
5. Storage and Shipment of Property: Each relocated evacuee residing outside the evacuated area and having property in a West Coast WRA warehouse will have received a registered mail letter with return receipt requested, from the appropriate West Coast Area Supervisor, indicating the following:
 - (a) Every evacuee, excluding some from Tule Lake, will have been relocated 60 days or more by February 1, 1946.
 - (b) If they wish WRA to pay for the shipment of their property to an address outside the evacuated area, it will be necessary for them to file a WRA 156 request for shipment prior to February 1, 1946.

(c) If the evacuee does not wish his property shipped outside the evacuated area but wishes it stored with friends or a commercial warehouse, WRA will do this for them if WRA receives detailed instructions before February 1, 1946.

(d) If the shipment order is not received by February 1, 1946, the property will be held in the warehouse until March 15, 1946. Between February 1, 1946 and March 15, 1946, the evacuee or his authorized agent may call at the warehouse and collect the property but WRA will not pay any shipping or crating expense or make arrangements for shipment.

(e) If the property has not been called for or arrangements made for its removal by March 15, 1946, it will be sold and the proceeds turned over to the United States Treasury.

(f) Evacuees who have not received their notice by registered mail, that is, those who have property in private storage in the evacuated area, or those who have been relocated less than 60 days, have until February 28 to request shipment of their property at government expense.

For further information, after the Hartford office closes, on any of the above statements, call or visit the New York City District office, Room 5301, Empire State Bldg., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York. The telephone number is MUrray Hill 3-6800, Extension 33.

LOCAL OFFICES OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
AND REFERRAL BUREAU

Advice and guidance on employment, resettlement assistance, housing, and other problems can be secured at the offices of the agencies listed below:

EMPLOYMENT

United States Employment Service

	<u>Address</u>	<u>Representative</u>
Bridgeport	1281 Main Street	Mrs. Ross
New Haven	673 Chapel Street	Mr. William Rosenberg
Waterbury	123 Bank Street	Mr. Parsons
Hartford	414 Capitol Avenue	Miss Welch

RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

	<u>Address</u>	<u>Representative</u>
Bridgeport	Dept. of Public Welfare 838 Washington Ave.	Miss Clara O'Rourke
New Haven	City Dept. of Charities 200 Orange St.	Miss Clara Ames
Waterbury	Public Welfare Dept. 36 Welton St.	Mr. Martin Hayden
Hartford	Public Welfare Dept. 14 Atlantic St.	Mr. Lawrence Fagan

GUIDANCE & REFERRAL SERVICE ON HEALTH, RECREATION, EDUCATION,
LEGAL AID AND FAMILY WELFARE

	<u>Address</u>	<u>Representative</u>
Bridgeport	Inter-Racial & Inter-Faith Committee 211 State St.	Mr. John H. Ives
New Haven	Council of Social Agencies 165 Elm St.	Mr. Harold Woodcock
Waterbury	Lincoln House Association 35 Field Street	Miss Jean Meserve
Hartford	Family Service Society 36 Trumbull St.	Mr. Perry Hall

ADVICE & FRIENDLY COUNSEL

Chairmen of State Council and Local Committees for Japanese Americans

Connecticut State Council	Paul Butterworth	Sunset Farm Rd. West Hartford	West Hartford 3-1665
Bridgeport	John H. Ives	211 State St.	Bridgeport 5-6726
New Haven	Lawrence Rose, D.D.	80 Sachem St.	New Haven 7-2000
Hartford	Perry Hall	36 Trumbull St.	Hartford 2-8246

Springfield, Mass.	J. Albin Anderson	126 Suffolk St.	Springfield 2-1636
Springfield, Mass.	Alice M. Halligan	32 Spring St.	Springfield 3-2132
Springfield, Mass.	Sidney Simon		Springfield
	Jewish Community Center	130 Maple St.	7-0429



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
East Coast Area Office
5301, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York City 1, N. Y.

UC 0
January 11, 1946

Dear Friend:

You doubtless know that the War Relocation Authority is now bringing its activities to an end in accordance with plans announced a year ago. Nine relocation centers have already been closed and the only one still open - Tule Lake - will also close on February 1, 1946.

Now that practically all the evacuees have relocated, there is increasingly less need for the special services which the War Relocation Authority field offices have provided for resettlers. These offices in the East Coast Area will therefore be closed during the next few months. The Boston office will cease operation on January 31.

After that date you can continue to obtain assistance with transportation and property matters from the WRA district office in New York City, Room 5301, Empire State Bldg., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York. The East Coast Area office will remain open until June 1, 1946.

For some time the WRA office in Boston has been working with interested citizens and local agencies in various communities to provide resettlers with essential services after that office has closed. Should you need assistance in such matters as getting a job, finding a place to live, or taking care of an emergency illness, there will accordingly be someone to whom you can turn for professional help and advice. The International Institute at 190 Beacon Street, Boston, will open a bureau on information and guidance for Japanese Americans on January 15. The enclosed guide will give additional information.

If you know of other Japanese Americans in the Boston area, please pass this information on to them.

Please feel free to ask us for further clarification or assistance which we can make available to you. In behalf of all of us on the staff of the WRA in this area, may I extend to you and your family our earnest wishes for your health and prosperity in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Dolins

Robert Dolins
Relocation Supervisor

Enclosure



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
East Coast Area Office
5301, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York City 1, N. Y.

February 1, 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Murray I. Daninhirsch
Acting Relocation Officer in Charge

RE: Property belonging to Fred Yutaka Nakayama, 118 No.
Mott Street, Los Angeles.

In reply to your memorandum of January 29, this will authorize you to issue a Government bill of lading to return to Los Angeles property belonging to Mr. Nakayama which was incorrectly sent as part of larger shipment to Mrs. Masako Sumida in Washington, D.C.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert Dolins".

Robert Dolins
Relocation Supervisor.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

East Coast Area Office
5301, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York City 1, N. Y.

December 21, 1945

Dear Friend:

You doubtless know that the War Relocation Authority is now bringing its activities to an end in accordance with plans announced a year ago. Nine relocation centers have already been closed and the only one still open - Tule Lake - will also close on February 1, 1946.

Now that practically all the evacuees have relocated, there is increasingly less need for the special services which the War Relocation Authority field offices have provided for resettlers. These offices in the East Coast Area will therefore be closed during the next few months beginning with the Newark, N.J., office which will cease operation on December 29.

After that date you can continue to obtain assistance with transportation and property matters from the WRA district offices in New York City and Philadelphia. Detailed directions are given in the enclosed guide so that you may go to the office nearest your home. The East Coast Area office will remain open until June 1, 1946.

For some time the WRA office in Newark has been working with interested citizens and local agencies in various communities to provide resettlers with essential services after that office has closed. Should you need assistance in such matters as getting a job, finding a place to live, or taking care of an emergency illness, there will accordingly be someone nearby to whom you can turn for professional help and advice. The enclosed guide lists the name and address of the agency or individual nearest you who will be ready to give you any necessary information and to refer you to the proper place for assistance.

Please feel free to ask us for any information or assistance which we can make available to you. In behalf of all of us on the staff of the WRA in this area, may I extend to you and your family our earnest wishes for your health and prosperity in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert Dolins".

Robert Dolins
Relocation Supervisor

W.R.A.
Housing -
New York

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Room 6301, 350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

June 4, 1945

Mr. Duncan Mills
Poston, Colorado Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Mills:

In response to your letter dated May 19 in which you asked for information regarding housing facilities in New York and suburbs, may we state that we will endeavor to answer for New York and will refer your letter to our Newark, New Jersey Office for further information.

At the present time, we have temporary housing facility available in a one-family hostel apartment. The total rent is \$2 per day, and this furnished apartment accommodates six persons.

We have a hostel in Brooklyn which can accommodate single persons. (The hostel is a half hour from the W.R.A. Office.) Rates are \$1 a day per adult, room and meals, and 50¢ for children.

We have temporary accommodations for single women at the Y.W.C.A. and for single men at the Y.M.C.A. Approximate prices here are \$1 per day rent. Reservations made at these temporary residences must be paid for unless canceled.

We have a housing service in our W.R.A. Office where evacuees may secure leads for permanent housing. At present, we have approximately 100 unfurnished, steam-heated apartments. These all have hot water, private bath, kitchen, bedroom, and livingroom. They all rent for \$30 per month. They are all situated in made-over tenements--buildings of six stories without elevators.

There is a New York Public Housing Service called the City Vacancy Listing Bureau located at 1 East 44th Street, New York, New York. They have listings of ten thousand vacant apartments at the present time. Practically all of these are unheated flats. This means that the tenant supplies his own heat by means of coal or fuel oil used in either a "Space" or "Victrola" heater. These flats have hot water supplied. They usually have kitchen, private bath, living room, and two bedrooms. They are located in all parts of the city.

We have a few listings of homes for sale in the suburbs and have the names of some cooperative real estate agents who have assisted evacuees to purchase homes in this vicinity, and are anxious to help other evacuees.

In our files, we have only one house for rent. This is a $6\frac{1}{2}$ room house located on the Long Island Railroad, one hour from New York City. The heater is installed and the bath has not been yet installed. The tenants would use well water. Some furniture is provided. There is one-half acre for the tenant's use for gardening. Further information of this house can be found by writing directly to Mr. A. C. Abden, Deer Park, Long Island.

Your question on leases is hard to answer. In general, agents are not anxious to provide leases because they hope that O.P.A. will go out of existence, and that they will be able to raise the rents. It is not possible to buy refrigerators, although W.P.B. has given a conversion release to at least one manufacturing plant. Probably refrigerators will be available in the near future. Meantime, iceboxes are used by at least half of the people living in New York City. Ice is delivered daily.

Stoves are provided for apartments and houses. If necessary, they can be purchased.

It is possible to buy used furniture in New York City at very reasonable prices. House furnishings can be purchased.

We hope that this will give you some idea of housing facilities here. We suggest that families with children come immediately in order to get themselves established before school opens on September 8.

If there is further information which you would like, please feel free to write again.

Sincerely yours,

Mary H. S. Hayes /s/
Acting Relocation Officer in Charge
New York District Office

By Priscilla Ayres /s/
Relocation Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

350 Fifth Avenue
New York, 1, N.Y.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

November 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM

TO: Staff Members

FROM: Robert M. Cullum
Relocation Supervisor *RM*

You will be interested in reading the attached excerpts from the recent broadcast on the Japanese-American problem by Mr. John B. Hughes, Mutual Broadcasting System commentator.



"NEWS AND VIEWS BY JOHN B. HUGHES"

BROADCAST OVER THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Excerpts from 10 - 10:15 p.m. broadcast
of Wednesday, October 27, 1943

"News and Views by John B. Hughes"
is heard coast to coast at ten o'clock
E.W.T., Wednesdays, Saturdays and
Sundays

Physically, we are winning the war, but there is reason for serious doubt that we will ever win it mentally or spiritually. Last week I reported to you on one phase of activity which contributes to our loss of the peace that will follow the fighting. I talked about the professional pacifists who have organized for the purpose of bringing about a negotiated peace. In Philadelphia, the resisters, oppositionists and peace-at-any-price advocates laid plans that endanger the security of post war civilization. By some curious line of reasoning - or rationalizing they want us to bow down to the demands of Hitler and Tojo -- to give in to the terms of Germany and Japan -- even as one radical pacifist suggested to lay down our arms even if they invade our shores.

That is one extreme of American thought - one dangerous extreme -- There is another extreme - no less dangerous. That other extreme was amply demonstrated last week in the city of Los Angeles, where a committee of state Senators was holding a hearing on the subject of the Japanese in this country. The purpose of the hearings has been to obtain a cross-section of public opinion and to obtain evidence for the use of California's Attorney General, Robert W. Kenny, in the prosecution

of Alien Land Act Evasions. The hearings, however, have degenerated into a field day of racial prejudice which only American novelist, Pearl Buck, has had the integrity and temerity to oppose.

The most significant thing about the hearings is the proof they provide that there has yet to be written a law that can cope with prejudice and intolerance, or that protects men from prejudice and intolerance in others, and the proof they provide that there is no moral force in the world equal to the strength of cupidity. On the basis of opinions expressed by witnesses at the hearings, we may as well start planning now for another big war in the not too distant future, and we may expect the present era of injustice, inhumanity, intolerance and cruelty to expand rather than contract. On the face of it, the Nazi and Fascist ideologies are winning a tremendous victory in the midst of armed defeat. The Los Angeles hearings have brought forth no new facts concerning enemy Japanese activity in this country - there are the same old stories long since told about Japanese espionage, the activities of the Black Dragon Society, about the subversive teachings in Japanese Language schools - the facts that many of us reported long before Pearl Harbor and the Dies Committee and the Tenny Committee. It was on the basis of these facts that General DeWitt quite correctly ordered the general evacuation of all Japanese from the Western Defense Zone - an order which many of us supported as

a military necessity, while disapproving of the clamorous approbation heaped on General DeWitt by those who supported his action for personal reasons having little relationship to national safety and military necessity.

Quite a number of the witnesses heard by the Senators last week in Los Angeles represent agricultural interests of Southern California. The common thread in the braid of their testimony was a desire to prevent the return of Japanese to California, either now or after the war, whether alien or American born. That the desire rests on an economic basis is evident in this statement by a member of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau, quote "Our farm industry is now built on a solid American basis. If we allow the Japs to come back on the same basis as they left, it would, in my opinion, be a grave mistake." end quote. In other words, the farmers do not want competition which willy-nilly forces the exercise of Free Enterprise, resulting in lower food costs for public consumers. Two other witnesses before the Senators were Los Angeles Mayor, Fletcher Bowron, District Attorney, Fred Howser. Said District Attorney Howser, quote: "I have letters in my office warning that the writers will murder any Japanese they find here." end quote. Mr. Howser said that as long as there are laws providing punishment for murder and mayhem, he does not want to see a Japanese permitted to reside in Los Angeles County. I take this to mean that the District Attorney does not want to be forced to

uphold the law of the land against the actions of so-called vigilantes. I do not question his courage to uphold the law, but I do question the unprincipled implication of support of murderers and those who threaten murder. As for Mayor Bowron, his statement that he defies anyone to find a loyal Japanese no matter where he was born was answered later by Secretary of War Stimson, who revealed that a battalion of loyal American-Japanese had led a fifth Army division into action in Italy.

One more witness should be quoted. This is the Reverend John Carruthers, executive vice-president of the recently organized Pacific Coast Problem League. The Reverend Carruthers declared that no Japanese should ever be allowed to enter this country, and advocated returning all Japanese to Japan. His argument was that America should be a "Christian nation" and that those who profess pagan philosophies of either government or religion should be excluded. By pagan, I presume the Reverend means any religion outside Christianity - what he means by Christianity or what the term 'Christian' means to the Reverend Carruthers, I haven't the slightest notion, though I suspect that the golden rule and its application in terms of democratic tolerance regardless of race, color or creed plays but little part in his philosophy. Nor do I like the sound of the narrow nationalism and isolationism he professes under a banner marked Christian.

Fortunately the Senators also heard Pearl Buck - even though her logic did strike like a dash of cold water threatening to crack the hot glass of earlier testimony. According to one newspaper account, the Senators escaped the barrage of her arguments, which they didn't want to hear, by adjourning for lunch. But before they had adjourned, they had heard Mrs. Buck prove that Nazi activities, espionage and atrocities are in no way inferior or less dangerous or less immoral than those of the Japanese - that if you plan to exclude the Japanese, then you must exclude the Germans; if you take the property of Japanese nationals or citizens of Japanese descent, you must take the property of German nationals and citizens of German descent. Getting down to fundamentals, she pointed out that we have "arbitrarily placed the Japanese in a class of their own, and by doing so we are breeding another war." That the visit of Admiral Dewey in a battleship to Japan, and the Japanese Exclusion act of 1924 both contributed to Pearl Harbor - that the exclusion laws of 1924 killed the liberal movement in Japan, and that Japan might have been a democracy today had it not been for those laws.

And finally, Mrs. Buck stated, "Our attitude toward the Japanese here today is being carefully watched throughout the world as a portent of the future. All the great colored races of the world -- the yellow, the brown, the black - are watching you, gentlemen. The decisions reached right here in California will form the pattern for the future -- a pattern for peace, or a pattern for war."

In this there is much wisdom. It does little good to repeal the Chinese exclusion laws and retain the Japanese exclusion laws - it is a mockery to offer the Phillipines their Freedom, but refuse to protect Japanese descended American citizens here at home. The surprising thing is not that some American-born Japanese listened to the ideas disseminated by Tokyo, but that so few of them took to those ideas in the face of the overwhelming discrimination against the Japanese along the West Coast in the years before the war. If the economic welfare of man in the future depends on expanding industrial and agricultural production, the worth of that welfare can only be measured by the extent to which our democratic principles are expanded in practice. Unfortunately, the Pacific Seaboard, which stands to gain so much through the economic development of the Far East, and which might so easily provide living proof that we practice the principles we preach, is letting the windbags blow up the dust of dissension that obscures those principles letting them sow a whirlwind that will be disastrous in the reaping."

Ex 2

MAJOR INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS PREPARED
FOR USE AT RELOCATION CENTERS

News Releases

Office	Number
Area	39
New York City	48
Philadelphia	17
Washington	11
Newark	7
Rochester	6
TOTAL	128

Newsletters (July - December, 1945)

Office	Number
Area	4
Philadelphia	13
Boston	8
Washington	6
New York City	6
Newark	5
Hartford	4
New York Suburban	2
TOTAL	48

Relocation Summaries

Mimeographed. Issued for the entire area on a monthly or semi-monthly basis.

8 editions issued - February - August, 1944.

Relocation Field Bulletins

Mimeographed. Issued for the entire area on monthly basis.

9 editions issued - September 1944 - June 1945.

Special Pamphlets

Area

"Schools for Your Children in the East Coast Area"
English - Multilithed cover - 18 pp. - July 1945

"Jobs and Housing in the East Coast Area"
English - Mimeographed - 13 pp. - August 1945

"Rural Jobs With Housing in the East Coast Area -
A Special Bulletin for Rohwer Residents"
English - Mimeographed - 6 pp. - November 1945

"Security for Resettlers Through Public and Private Agencies"
English - Mimeographed - 6 pp. - November 1945
Japanese - Multilithed @ 12 pp. - February 1945

"Rural Jobs with Housing in the East Coast Area -
A Special Bulletin for Tule Residents"
English - Mimeographed - 6 pp. - December 1945

Hartford District

"Housing and Jobs in the Connecticut River Valley"
English - Mimeographed with multilithed cover - 19 pp. - August 1945
Japanese - Multilithed - 23 pp. - August 1945

Newark District

"Facts About Northern New Jersey - Industrial and Agricultural Center"
English - Mimeographed with multilithed cover - 10 pp. - March 1945
Japanese - Multilithed - 11 pp. - June 1945

"War Manpower Commission Officials Assures Newark WRA Office
of Continued Cooperation in Placing Resettlers During Post-War- Period"
Mimeographed - September 1945

New York City District

"New York News and Views" - by Miwako Oana
Mimeographed - January 3, 1944

"Business Opportunities for Issei in New York City"
English - Mimeographed - 12 pp. - January 1945
Japanese - Multi lithed @ 20 pp. - April 1945

"Guide to Househunting in New York City"
Multilithed - 3 pp. - February 1944

"Facts About New York City"
English - Multilithed - 16 pp. - March 1944
Japanese - Multilithed - 15 pp. - October 1944

"Educational Opportunities in New York City"
English - Multilithed - 5 pp. - April 1944

"Greater New York Hostel Aids Many Resettlers"
English - Mimeographed - 7 pp. - July 1945

"Jobs for Resettlers in New York City"
English - Mimeographed - 4 pp. - November 1945

"Memo to Tuleans: What New York City Offers You in Employment -
Housing - Welfare Assistance"
English - Mimeographed - 4 pp. - December 1945

New York Suburban District

"Jobs with Housing for Families on Farm-Estates Near
New York City"
English - Mimeographed - 2 pp. - September 1945

Philadelphia District

"The Philadelphia Hostel - Resettlement Gateway to Philadelphia
and Southern New Jersey"
English - Mimeographed - 7 pp. - September 1944

"Facts About Philadelphia"
English - Multilithed - 16 pp. - October 1944
Japanese - Multilithed - 20 pp. - December 1944

"Invitation to Philadelphia"
English - Mimeographed with multilithed cover - 10 pp. - June 1945
Japanese - Multilithed - 12 pp. - June 1945

"Philadelphia - The City for Family Relocation"
English - Multilithed - 13 pp. - August 1945
Japanese - Multilithed p 12 pp. - September 1945

"War Manpower Commission Reports Employment Situation Good in
Philadelphia"
Mimeographed - September 1945

Rochester District

"Facts About Rochester, New York, and Vicinity"
English - Mimeographed - June 1944

Washington - Baltimore District

"Relocation Progress in Baltimore, Md."
English - Mimeographed - 7 pp. - August 1944

"Facts About Baltimore Maryland and Vicinity"
English - Mimeographed - 3 pp. - August 1944

"Business Opportunities for Issei in Washington, D. C."
English - Mimeographed - 8 pp. - July 1945
Japanese - Multilithed - 7 pp. - August 1945