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MEETING
FAMILY WELFARE SECTION
March 31, 1944

WAR RELOCATION
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

A meeting of the Family Welfare Counseling Staff was held Friday, March 31, 1944. Others present were Dr. John Powell, Dr. Walter Balderston, Dr. David French, and Mr. James Crawford.

A teletype dated March 29, 1944, and signed by Mr. Leland Barrows was read as follows:

"Requests For Repatriation And Expatriation Have Continued Steadily At All Projects Since Segregation With Recent Sudden Increase. It Is Important That We Know Fully What Lies Back Of This Trend. Please Prepare Report On Factors Motivating Requests For Repatriation and Expatriation On Your Project and Submit As Soon As Possible Utilizing Community Analysis And Whatever Other Materials Are Available."

Number of active applications for repatriation and expatriation were reported by Camp and by date of application. The table below shows the increase in number of applications in Camp III.

Number of Applications for Repatriation and Expatriation at Colorado River Relocation Center, active on March 31, 1944, (Not including voluntary segregants).

<u>Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Camp I</u>	<u>Camp II</u>	<u>Camp III</u>
Prior to 2/1/44	332	122	49	161
During February	150	62	3	85
During March	<u>375</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>330</u>
TOTALS	857	216	65	576

Following is a summary of the points made in the course of the discussion.

I. Reasons given by the evacuees themselves in making requests for repatriation and expatriation.

A. Sociological

1. The war is lasting longer than was expected. People are tired of waiting here for it to end.
2. Many Issei would go back anyway; they feel they might as well go now rather than beginning the struggle to establish themselves again here.
3. Discrimination in this country is felt and feared. They have seen it spread eastward from the west coast. Many Nisei expect no discrimination in Japan. Those who admit the possibility say it will be no worse than here.

welfare

4. Family ties draw them back. They hear from their friends and relatives in Tule. They have had word of deaths in the family in Japan. Nisei go to take care of the family, because their parents want to keep the family together, or because they themselves wish to stay with the family. The whole family can go to Japan; it is more difficult for the whole family to relocate at one time.

B Economic

1. Many expect that Japan will win, or at worst that the peace will be negotiated and Japan will come out of the war with territories in the Far East. The development of such territories will, they feel, offer many opportunities to people of all occupations, especially professional people and those with special skills.
2. Some of the younger people have never expected a chance to follow their profession in this country and so expected to go to Japan eventually.
3. Some people report special invitations from Japan to return. Good jobs are reputedly promised them, they expect that their passage will be paid, and they say they have also been promised a gift of money, \$300 or 1000 yen, from the Japanese government.
4. Those who own property there feel it will be easier to re-establish themselves there than here.
5. Many people sold their equipment when they left California and are now unable to replace it, either because of lack of funds or because such material is not available in war time. They also hesitate to learn how to farm all over again as they feel they would in a new part of the country. When it is pointed out that the same difficulties face them in Japan, they say they will manage somehow.
6. Some recognize that the standard of living in Japan is lower, but feel the future holds better chances for them there despite that.

C Selective Service

1. Some boys admittedly do not wish to serve in the army, and think that the army will not take expatriates.
2. Many draft-age boys say they must go with their families; they can't help the draft.

3. Old people, especially those who planned to farm, can't relocate without the help of sons. Now that the future of the sons is so uncertain, they feel they might as well go back to Japan.

II. Analysis of the situation by the staff.

A. Sociological interpretations

1. Resentment as a result of economic losses sustained in evacuation, loss of privileges, and so forth, is a big factor with the young people. It is less a factor in the case of the Issei.
2. There is much adverse popular sentiment in the camps towards relocation. The influence of friends, relatives, and the immediate family is very great.
3. Many of the rumors are probably wish-fulfillment. The desire to go to Japan is the desire to escape the present situation, plus cultural ties with Japan.
4. Repatriation or expatriation are regarded as a feasible alternative to relocation, and in their eyes a better one, for the reasons expressed in the first section.
5. Most applicants do not recognize the real nature of facism^s. They lack any adequate concept of what it will mean to live in Japan under a dictatorial regime. Most of the young people as well as the old, have no sociological background, and they are influenced by the California papers.
6. Some people are gambling on the victory, casting their lot on the side they think will win.
7. Whether or not to go to Tule Lake Center is a factor; the weather, housing, relatives or friends present at a particular time, showing that often the reason for applying for repatriation is not so much related to Japan as to the relative merits of Tule Lake and Poston. For instance, the weather in Poston in winter and Tule Lake in summer, may be preferred.

B Economic

1. Issei applicants turn to the comparative economic security of Japan. Nisei and Kibei applicants feel that there is no future in this country for them.
2. The expectation of many opportunities in Japanese-held territory in the Orient is a real factor in many cases. If

Japan was forced back to her own islands and there was little hope for a negotiated peace, withdrawals of application for expatriation and repatriation would be expected.

C Selective Service

1. Many boys who said yes on Question 28 are now actually faced with army service. The family, on the initiative of the parents, applies for repatriation to cover the boy, and then instructs him to go with them. In some cases, relocation plans have been changed, and boys returned from indefinite leave to go with their families. It is extremely difficult for these older people to see their sons go into the army.

Some people sent for sons who were being educated in Japan to return to this country in order to escape military service there. This is the same process in reverse.

They do not think the army will take expatriates, and they do not expect to have to serve in the Japanese army.

2. They have selected from the available facts those which favor expatriation, and because of their frustration here, have built up very convincing arguments out of both true and erroneous beliefs. The draft came and was fitted into this framework.
3. There are some boys who, while not admitting it, are undoubtedly hoping they will be drafted and thus escape from family pressures which have caused them to sign for expatriation.
4. Boys whose families have signed for repatriation can be divided into three groups, with the greatest number in the second group.
 - A. A few refuse to sign for expatriation in spite of their families.
 - B. Most have acquiesced, probably thinking this is a pretty good idea and worth trying.
 - C. Some would have signed for expatriation anyway.

D Why are the largest numbers of repatriates from Camp III?

1. Camp III had practically no segregants last fall in comparison with the other two camps.
2. Camp III was never cleaned out by the FBI, as were the other two camps.

It took selective service to bring about segregation in Camp III.

3. The evacuee leadership in Camp III is poor and divided.
4. There is undoubtedly leadership of some sort. As the camp lost the younger, more easily assimilable people in relocation it became more Japanese in orientation. The Council sponsored a petition stating a willingness to serve in the army, but asking for the return of civil rights. Meetings were held in many blocks, the **relevance** of which is not known, as no appointed personnel attended.
5. While applications for repatriation and expatriation are localized in certain blocks, there is also a concentration in certain work groups which cuts across block lines. For example, maintenance, the Fire and Police Departments, the hardware warehouse, and No. 4 Canteen signed up in large numbers. This spread of ideas in the occupational groups has been observed in other instances.
6. There seems no need to assume activity here emanating from Japan. Several different people, excited for one reason or another and given the psychological and sociological situation in Camp III, could precipitate this flood of requests for expatriation and repatriation.

Low E. Butler

The average leadership in Camp III is poor and divided.

There is undoubtedly leadership of some sort. In the camp, most of the members are really established people in relocation. It seems that there is a certain amount of loyalty to the Council, but a feeling of being a victim is also present. There is a feeling of being a victim of civil rights. Feelings are held in many cases, the relief of which is not normal, as no qualified personnel attended.

While applications for relocation are being received, there are also a concentration of people in certain areas. There is also a concentration in certain work areas which are across the river. For example, maintenance, the fire and police departments, the hardware warehouse, and No. 1. There is a feeling of being a victim of being in the concentration areas. This has been observed in other instances.

There seems no need to assume activity here emanating from Japan. Several different people, excited for the reason or another and given the opportunity, and a logical situation in Camp III, could reproduce this kind of reaction for organization and reaction.

Low 3 Butler

~~Kakutani~~
~~Caral Camp~~ liquor
Gambler, soap, etc. for resale; 100 lb.
black-market sugar

Low 3 Butler

AGENDA

MEETING OF HEAD COUNSELORS,
WELFARE SECTION

April 24 through 29, 1944.
Room 725, Barr Building
- - - - -

MONDAY - April 24

- 10:00 A.M. - Opening of Meeting.
- 10:30 - Outline method of conducting Meeting.
- 10:45 - Cash Clothing Allowances.
- 12:30-2:00 - lunch
- 2:00 P.M. - Public Assistance
- 4:00 - Housing - Custodial Barracks.

TUESDAY - April 25

- 9:30 A.M. - Administration and Organization.
 - 1. Duties and responsibilities.
 - 2. Lines of Administrative and Technical Responsibility.
 - 3. Budgets.
 - 4. Personnel - appointive and evacuee - Staff development.
 - 5. Manuals.
- 12:30-2:00 - Lunch
- 2:00 P.M. -
- 5:30 " - Welfare Services for Evacuees.
 - 1. Delinquency.
 - 2. Marital problems.
 - 3. Separated families.
 - 4. Repatriation.
 - 5. Housekeeping Aid Services.
 - 6. Handicapped persons.
 - 7. Psychiatric Services.

WEDNESDAY - April 26

- 9:30 A.M. -
- 11:30 " - Relocation Counseling.
- 12:30 P.M.
- 2:00 " - Lunch
- 2:00 - 5:30 - Committee Meetings
 - Public Assistance Committee
 - Relocation Counseling Committee
 - Child Welfare Service Committee
 - Delinquency
 - Adoptions
 - Unmarried mothers.

THURSDAY - April 27

- 9:30 A.M. - Relations with Other Divisions and Sections
1. Community Analysis Section
2. Community Activities Section
3. Health Section
4. Education Section
5. Fiscal Section
6. Employment Section
7. Statistics Section
8. Project Attorney
9. Property Officer
10. Relocation Division
Relations with State and Other Federal Agencies.
- 12:30 P.M.
2:00 " - Lunch
- 2:00 "
5:30 - Meeting of Committees

FRIDAY - April 28

- 9:30 A.M. - Reports and Statistics
11:00 - Closing of a Center
- 12:30 P.M.
2:00 " - Lunch
- 2:00 - Report of Committee on Public Assistance
Discussion of any additional subjects submitted
by Counselors
Unfinished discussions

SATURDAY - April 29

- 9:30 A.M. - Report of Relocation Counseling Committee
11:00 - Report of Child Welfare Services Committee
- 12:30 P.M.
2:00 " - Lunch
- 2:00 " - Unfinished Business
Closing of Meeting

1108 Victor Lane
East Lansing, Michigan
May 5, 1944

Dear Dr. Powell:

Enclosed are pages 9 and 10 of my notes on the meeting at Washington. The first 8 pages went to you this noon and I hope reach you promptly as I addressed the envelope from memory.

Please give Miss Gifford two messages. First, I think the Counselors' meeting was very helpful to us from the Centers and I am grateful to her for arranging such a good meeting. Second, I regret that I missed the ending of the discussion of the Committee report on Family Counseling. I am sorry that I did not take a chance on room and train reservations for a later time and stay for the discussion.

You will notice that Miss Gifford, Miss Brown and Mr. Crays all feel strongly as we do about the family counseling for all families regardless of their future plans. Miss Gifford has had some struggle, I guess, in maintaining her position on the subject. Mr. Provinse, I gather, feels as she does. I told her that you felt the same and would insist that the Welfare Section be permitted to do a careful job of family counseling for future plans, helping the families to work out the plans best suited to each individual group.

I hope you have a good meeting in Denver.

Sincerely yours,

Lou E. Butler

APR 10 1944
EAST LANSING
MICHIGAN
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NOTES ON MEETING OF HEAD COUNSELORS?
WELFARE SECTION? APRIL 24 - 29, 1944, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Monday, Apr. 24

Mr. Myer says the Welfare Section has a big job ahead, it must take considerable responsibility in the task of liquidation of WRA. Counselors are to discuss with all evacuees what plans they can make with out help for their future. Some will relocate and some will return to California to their homes. It will doubtless be necessary for the Welfare Section to secure the assistance of other Federal and State agencies to make long-time care plans for some who will not be able to become self-supporting entirely. Then, too, while the plan is not yet completed, there will probably be additional work for WRA after the evacuees are no longer under WRA jurisdiction. The Welfare Section may have its name changed because of the opposition to "welfare" and "social" in connection with this work; but that does not mean that our methods or policies will change and we should continue to do the same thorough, individual type of work.

Miss Gifford explained the agenda. She requested the counselors to discuss subjects freely and to suggest any changes. She named the staff members from other divisions and sections who would be in attendance for parts of the conference. Mr. Crays and Miss McCord were introduced as members of the Washington office staff who will make visits to centers. Field visits are a two-way process, to give and to get help in making our work better. Miss Lucy Brown was introduced as Miss Gifford's assistant in the Washington office. Miss Brown does much of the correspondence and liaison with other divisions and other federal and state agencies; as, for instance, with Mr. Stauber in regard to repatriation policies and contacts with the Justice Department, and with the Social Security Board in regard to agreements for aid to those who have relocated.

Cash Clothing Allowances were discussed. Miss Gifford explained the policy at the time she joined the WRA staff and how it had been transferred (the administration of the policy) from the employment division to the welfare section. The Basic Family Card was hastily devised to assist in the administration of the clothing allowances. Miss Gifford asked the opinion of the group in regard to the use of the card. It was the general concensus that the Basis Family Card was very good, considering the lack of any former experience to go by. Several counselors reported that other sections and divisions at the centers used the Basic Family Card for reference, saying it was the only source of information or the best and most accurate source of information in regard to families that was available at the centers. Mrs. Fern French of the Washington statistical office said she had found this to be true.

(I suggested that there be added the names of any members of the family group who had never been in the Center. Others agreed and Mr. Bagley of the Tule Lake Center said that information would be of especial benefit there. Miss Gifford made a note of it and suggested we begin immediately adding this information if it is not too late to do so.)

Some questions raised in connection with cash clothing allowance grants were:

Are the present allowances adequate?

What would be involved in giving clothing allowances to everyone regardless of employment?

How can the present procedure be simplified?

Mr. Crays reported that he had done some exploring in regard to adequacy of grants. He had enlisted the cooperation of the specialists in other federal agencies as the Social Security Board, Bureau of Home Economics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. He had also found helpful the studies made at the Colorado River Relocation Center and at the Crystal City Family Internment Camp. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that there was an increase of 10% in costs since the schedule was set up. Then the question he had to answer was how realistic were the first amounts? The federal agencies referred him to the Heller Committee studies which were used at Poston. According to these studies, Mr. Crays has come to the conclusion that the schedule should be changed and that there should be an increase in amounts. This recommendation will be made in connection with the Budget.

The second question in regard to giving clothing allowances to everyone on basis of residence instead of employment was discussed. Miss Gifford and Mr. Crays have apparently already made this recommendation to the Budget Office. The Counselors were divided on the subject but no one ~~felt~~ expressed himself strongly one way or the other. Miss Gifford for the pros, stated that nothing was ever gained by denying necessities, that would not be a help in getting people to work. Some agreed, others thought a change might affect the employment section adversely. (I volunteered my usual statement that I would prefer to see wages increased and asked if they thought a plan to increase wages was impossible. Miss Gifford and Mr. Crays both said no, they did not think it was impossible at this time, that it was impossible at the time the wage scale was instituted because of the low wages of men in the armed services.)

Simplification of procedure was discussed. All agreed that dependence upon the Basic Family Card for issuance of clothing allowance orders is workable; that we have to check to see that all the necessary information is routed to the Welfare Section for posting on to the cards, such as births, deaths, marriages, ~~arrivals~~/ inductions, leaves and all employment data. The possibility of simplifying the actual payment process, such as combination of wages and clothing allowance in one check would be a matter for the fiscal section to decide.

Public Assistance. One of the first questions that arose was the definition of grants to be charged to Public Assistance. Miss Gifford said it had been decided that professional fees and insurance, costs of medical care outside the center and transportation to such medical sources are not to be charged to public assistance. Some centers had other miscellaneous charges against the funds. The counselors agreed that in this case WRA Forms 76 should not be used for such other expenditures as this form is entitled, "Application for Public Assistance Grant". Directions for such use are to be corrected in the Manual. It was agreed that gifts of old clothes should be discouraged and that if received should be given to groups for rugs and other such handwork. Suggestions for changes in procedure and in schedules are incorporated in the report of the Public Assistance Committee which met Wednesday and Thursday and reported Friday. The suggestions of the Committee include the following:

The eligibility statement, Chapter 30.4.11, paragraph A(1) should be broadened to include those who are unable to accept employment for other reasons; paragraph A(2) should include children over 16 if in school; paragraph B should be qualified.

Chapter 30.4.12, Paragraph A should be revised and brought up-to-date; present paragraph B should be omitted; D and E should be omitted;

30.4.15, delete first two sentences of paragraph A and substitute a statement requiring monthly payments. Omit paragraphs B and C.

30.4.16, A, period after Welfare Section. C, omit case number and register.

Restrict the use of Form WRA-76 to provisions of Chapter 30.4. Eliminate its use in other sections of the Manual; as professional fees.

Include in Chapter 30.4, provisions now in other Chapters which are functions of Welfare Section; as, transfers, clothing allowance, for religious workers, division of responsibilities with Health Section. for glasses, dentures, etc.

Housing and Custodial Barracks. Subjects discussed were (1) space for transfers from Jerome, (2) necessary moves within the center, (3) custodial barracks for non-ambulatory persons under the supervision of the Health Section. The majority agreed that persons who are ambulatory to the extent that they can go to the dining-hall and latrine without assistance are the responsibility of the Welfare Section insofar as housekeeping aide service can solve the problem; but that the custodial barracks for non-ambulatory persons should be the responsibility of the Health Section.

TUESDAY, April 25. Administration

Budgets. Head Counselors should have copies of budget material, become conversant with budget processes. Secure basic information for definition of terms, how objective classifications are broken down, assist in drafting justifications, describe any variation ~~from~~ uniformity so it can be explained to the Congressional committee. Ask for reports from Fiscal office, explain to Fiscal what is included in the expenditures for which Welfare Section is responsible.

Staff. It was decided to recruit appointive staff from the Washington office because available people were in the middle west and the east. There has been much delay because of transfer of form 57's and because there are so many other opportunities. There are now good prospects for CAF-9 but not for CAF-7's.

The Welfare staff now approved at each center consists of 1-CAF-11, 2 CAF-9, 6 CAF-7 and 1 Secretary. The three positions loaned to Relocation Divisions are to be returned to Welfare on or before June 30, 1944. It is all right for the Centers to recruit additional staff members for appointment about June 30 with the approval of the Washington office and appointment through the Washington Civil Service office. We may like to check on the qualifications of the persons who were appointed by the Relocation Division for temporary service.

If C.S. papers come to the Center from the Washington office it means that that person is approved by the Washington C.S.

Manuals. Head Counselor is supposed to get all manual material. All the Counselors reported that they did not get the entire manual, some thought they had received all of Community Management. Miss Gifford will send each Head Counselor a complete Manual with Handbooks so that we will know as of a certain date that we do have a complete file of procedures and policies. If we do not get the copies we ask for, report it at once. (I explained our need for 4 copies, one copy for each of 4 offices, and Miss Gifford said that it was important that we should have 4 copies to assist with staff development as well as with daily operations. Mr. Provinse's secretary made a note of it.)

Miss Pearlson of Personnel. Two half-time employees make one whole position. Senior Counseling Aides no longer have to meet the specifications of CAF-7; rather such classification depends upon duties. Aliens can qualify for Civil Service jobs if the federal agency has permission in its budget allocation. In regard to employment of evacuees in Centers in Civil Service positions, Miss Gifford asked what the sentiment among other evacuees in Center would be. Opinion was divided, Mrs. Adams of Manzanar opposed such appointments.

Mr. Barrows spoke on the function of the Budget. Projects are given more autonomy than field offices of most government agencies - enough to hang themselves and get the whole WRA in hot water. There is no centralization of purchases, not necessary to get bids; no lines of command from Washington to Center offices. There are lines of influence such as development of policy statements and procedural releases, visits to centers and inspection of work, review of reports from centers, approval of personnel actions (initiated at centers), and budgetary process which is a tool of management as well as a report to Congress. Travel for relocation is all through budget, wherever a saving can be made. A simple but complete and accurate report of budget should be made to the evacuees. Counselors should study items for which they are responsible, in 01.1, 01.3, 02.1, 02.2, 07, 09, 11.1, 11.2.

Tuesday P.M., Apr. 25, Welfare Services for Evacuees.

Resources of the community were discussed. Counselors brought out cooperation with health, education, internal security and community analysis sections, also with block managers, youth counseling service, legal division, relocation division. Mrs. Adams says she and Mr. Bennett help with block managers' meetings; there is a co-ordinating council on which are representatives from school, welfare, health, community council; a Youth Counselling Group is composed of representatives from young peoples clubs and from the blocks. (I reported Miss Peavy's work.) Tule Lake has a more formal plan for child guidance badly needed there.

Reunion of families. Miss Gifford reviewed history of WRA policy to reunite families. First admissions to Crystal City were promised to families of workers who helped construct camp. After Gripsholm sailing WRA asked for more space at Crystal City. Admissions are made only after Hearing Board reviews case of alien and says no parole can be granted. One eligible for segregated parole is asked if he is willing to go to Tule Lake, if not he is put at bottom of list to go to Crystal City. Hawaiian internees are responsibility of War Department (not Justice). Parolees often go to Centers until sponsorships can be worked out.

Repatriation. Washington records must be kept up to date. A serious problem is revealed in applications from Nisei who do not wish to go to Japan. Arrangements have been made to have Spanish Embassy sent lists of applicants to State Department which will send them to WRA and such applicants will be placed on Stop Lists. Spanish accepts application for whole family signed by one, but WRA places on list only one who signed. Justice does not refuse parole solely on basis of request for repatriation. Mr. Stauber is head of Relocation Planning Division and is the statistician, too. Relocation Division is another division, do not confuse them.

Applications for return to Hawaii should be sent to Washington office. In some centers new admissions and re-admissions are the responsibility of Welfare, in some of Relocation. A question of whether wives of soldiers should be readmitted should be decided on individual basis. Medical care for soldiers' wives and other visitors is under discussion. In Manzanar Welfare reviews cases of those going out.

Psychiatric Service. Miss Shipps spoke of the necessity of Health and Welfare working together on such cases, there is a need of service but lack of psychiatric workers, both social and medical.

Housekeeping Aid Services. We should be able to secure as many job positions as we need to furnish this service as necessary. Also arrangements can be made for foster home care as needed. Some Centers have six or more housekeeping aid positions.

Wednesday, Apr. 26. Relocation Counseling.

Read article in Survey Midmonthly written by Mrs. Freed, Community Analyst's office. Welfare Handbook and Relocation Handbook and recent emergency releases should be available to all counselors.

Welfare has a big share of responsibility in the eventual liquidation of WRA. Records must be developed on every family, those selected who can relocate, records must show why others cannot relocate so plans can be made to care for their needs. This project of interviewing for future planning will show WRA what must be done to meet needs.

Rohwer. Welfare processes grants, talks with each person before he goes out, especially those under 20 and heads of family, pressure of work requires shorter interviews with single persons over 20. Have a classified file: (1) breadwinnerless families, (2) large families, and (3) one member relocated.

Gila. Welfare had resettlement interviews last year but Relocation took over such interviews. Later Welfare interviewed again, make appointments thru letter signed by Project Director saying Mr. Tuttle will call at home in regard to relocation unless family notified Welfare not to make the call. Make a three page record narrative. Analyzed 50, 13 referred to Relocation, 12 interested mildly but not ready for referral.

Jerome. Farewell interviews started in fall by evacuee counselling aides, asking address and type of work, and giving encouragement.

Manzanar. Mrs. Adams reported. Waited until after segregation. Committee composed of representatives from Welfare, Relocation, Statistix Community Analyst, plan to begin in June with Instruction program. Block Managers Assembly accepted Relocation Planning Committee. Welfare supervises staff of interviewers both Welfare and Relocation interviews. Block Managers and secretaries will check Forms 340 before counselling starts. Will work slowly, probably take longer than first planned.

Heart Mountain. Began in January as activity in Welfare. As the counselling aides are trained, they were used as interviewers. Began with (1) heads of families left center for work, (2) heads at center but one member relocated and (3) where there was more than one worker in the family. Out of 1200 interviews, 238 referred to Relocation. Found it is important to wait for right plan, take time. Interviewed in outlying offices, no privacy in homes, sent notices, stopped at time of draft note

Tule Lake. Has 4000 to 6000 persons who should be able to relocate.

Central Utah. Work in teams, Counselor and Aide interpreting. Face sheets made out in Welfare, sent to statistician for completion. All refers sent to Relocation. Face sheet has space for segregated and relocated members.

Granada. Steps in procedure; Welfare compiles lists, Statistics prepares face sheets of family composition, Leave adds to face sheets all leave information, Placement adds project employment history. Family Welfare supervises discussions (interviews) carries on discussions records narrative, codes narrative for face sheet, tabulates number who respond, Statistics completes statistical information, Relocation analyzes plan. Meetings were held with groups of evacuees, leave clearance interviews were available.

(I reported for Colorado River. Minidota report adds nothing new.)

Mr. Hoffman explained that the positions had been transferred to Relocation temporarily so that Forms 340 could be completed more quickly. Less well qualified persons can do the preliminary work of interviewing.

Mrs. Freed asked what the project attitudes are in regard to plan. Rohwer community council accepted counseling plan but did not wish to appoint a committee because they did not agree with the plan. Gila reaction was good. Granada, all right. Manzanar prefers not to call it relocation planning, but recommends beginning with those who cannot relocate. Miss Gifford stressed the necessity of approaching the project as future planning for each individual and family, plan must be acceptable to family and person and communities outside. Eventual liquidation of WRA depends partly on other Federal agencies.

Miss Gifford went on to say that the WRA program from now on is a program of liquidation of WRA. Future planning for each individual must be done before liquidation plan can be made. This does not mean that all families will relocate now, as the care of some will be transferred to other federal agencies as individual plan is made, and some will return to their homes in California. We should bear in mind what content in record is helpful to Relocation Field Office.

Mr. Marks said the goal of the Field Relocation Officer is to develop a staff and to develop relations with other offices to help in community adjustment. Field offices will employ persons to help in such community adjustments. There should be local committees on housing, social adjustment. Agreements have been developed with Social Security Board, Family Welfare Association of American, Travelers' Aid, with help of Welfare staff in Washington office. Relocated people may need help in planning for family. Welfare contacts above agencies and such agencies as Children's Bureau, Health Section helps work out agreements with Health agencies. Relocation forms local relocation committees with evacuee members and old-time Japanese-American residents.

Rohwer suggested releases might well go to Community Council. Gila suggested information regarding aid received from Social Security Board by relocated persons would be helpful to counselors.

Counselors should check to see that we received all relocation material as well as Welfare. Relocation Memo 20 lists all material sent out earlier that date of that Memo. Request everything since. Ask for Community Adjustment release by Marks.

Welfare records will help social agency make a plan for family in resettlement area, such as financial aid to large families where head needs supplementary income until children grow up, etc. Private social agencies thru F.W.A.A., as well as federal agencies, may help relocation officer. Private social agencies loaned some workers to WRA, this will help agencies prepare for future work in local communities. In correspondence, follow usual channels, correspond with Field Relocation Officer through Relocation Division on Project. For content of record to be transferred to field, see Instruction Mar. 24, 1944. Welfare compiles summary only when family is ready to be referred to Relocation.

Director Myers' weekly Staff Meeting, Wednesday night.

Mr. Marks talked about the ~~Host~~ Hostels as an aid to Relocation. He mentioned the new hostel in Brooklyn established by the Brethern and the Baptists. Mr. Cross told of his visit to Camp Shelby just before the boys moved out. Mrs. Adams spoke of the attitudes at Manzanar and how they had improved since segregation. Mr. Glick was asked to speak about litigation in regard to evacuees and their problems. He said the value of litigation was to give the evacuees and their friends information as to their rights; but there had not been enough litigation to enable us to draw conclusions. Two cases have reached the Supreme Court on major constitutional issues. There are four such issues: (1) curfew, (2) evacuation, (3) detention of evacuees by Army, by WRA until policy was established, until sorted, until arrangements for place to go, and Tule Lake; and (4) exclusion. The Supreme Court has decided that the curfew was legal. That is the only one settled. The case to decide the constitutionality of evacuation is in the Supreme Court and one to decide the constitutionality of retention is in a lower court. It is doubtful if there will be enough litigation before the war is over to help give light on these problems. Mr. Barrows spoke humorously about the experience he and Mr. Myer are having "on the Hill" before the Committee. Director Myer spoke regretfully about the "battle of New Jersey" and the necessity of going back and preparing locally for relocation in that place. He said also that Leupp is to be reestablished and about 75 of 100 persons now in the stockade at Tule Lake will be sent to Leupp. This will help all those at Tule Lake. Ben Kuroki is to visit some of the centers. More people are returning to California although it probably is best not to make much of it.

Thursday, Apr. 27.

Relationships with other sections of the Community Management Division were first discussed, then with other divisions. Miss Gifford asked that, if ~~such~~ relationships of cooperation were not active, ~~it~~ ~~was~~ the counselors should take the responsibility of effecting them.

Granada has a division meeting each Friday, meetings for visitors to project as feasible. Some of the others reported weekly division meetings, others not, to secure cooperation and understanding among sections. (I reported use of Welfare weekly staff meetings and understanding gained through personal contacts with Health, Education and other sections, particularly through the Child Welfare Worker) and through cooperation of all in the orientation discussion group.) Some welfare sections help with selective service counseling, many with leave clearance hearings.

Mr. Staley told of Community Activities policies and called attention to Administrative Notice No. 48 which is an attempt to clarify the assignment of WRA personnel to private agencies. He spoke of the cooperation with other federal agencies (except Red Cross which delays making any commitment). One counselor said Red Cross messages should be read carefully. Y.W.C.A. and Churches have cooperated well.

Mr. Spicer says that Community Analysis is functionally, an overall activity. The Analyst should be a consultant to evacuee and appointive groups in regard to expective evacuee reactions to programs, evacuee ways of thinking, interpretation in terms of background, present residence. He may be consulted in regard to reasons for block conflicts, conflicts between religious groups. He may be asked to advise which evacuee groups and individuals to contact for help with questions of the Welfare Section or help to form committees, to secure advisory assistance or staff members. The reports which the Analyst makes are valuable in Washington in planning; but they sometimes reduce effectiveness of the Analyst at the Project. (See Memo re help with Family Counseling, sent out by Mr. Spicer.) Miss Gifford commented that the Analyst is valuable to the Welfare Section as a person separated from operative pressures, with whom we can measure our judgments. He can help find out the real effect of administrative policy. The Welfare Section has a direct relationship with evacuees (a Yes or No relationship) while the Analyst can pick up points of view without giving an answer. Mr. Spicer gave a note of warning - that while we use Analyst's points of view we should also be critical to his reactions and evaluate them; he has to separate fact from propaganda, both staff and evacuee may try to use him as a propagandist. He may have some difficulty in avoiding this tendency. Criticism will help him and protect the Section.

Reports and Statistics

In setting up the statistical report form, it was recognized that Centers would have to set up procedures to provide the information. It is expected that some reports have inconsistencies but future reports should be accurate. The Statistician at the Center should be able to check reports.

(I asked about the definition of the Family Unit for reporting the clothing allowances. The decision is that we should revert to the old definition and use the social family unit instead of the worker. This will change our method at Poston back to the one used, I think, in December.) The statistician's report of population includes those on short-term and seasonal leave.

Mrs. French, of Statistics Section, asked what numbers we use. She explained that many had three numbers; WCCA number given at Control Station to identify people who wished to be relocated together, SDR number where the registrant gave the names of those in his family (not satisfactory because not done correctly nor consistently), WCCA numbers assigned at Assembly Centers, and, at some Centers, new work numbers. WRA 26 asks for family number, this is supposed to be the SDR number. The SDR number should be accepted as another means of identification, we know it is not very accurate. Basic family cards should use this number. In case of marriage, the young man keeps his father's family number, the wife keeps her father's family number, any children born to the couple take their father's family number.

Mrs. French says the Basic Family Card is the only record of the family group and is used by Statistics for information. In case of transfers, the Basic Family Card is checked for family number.

The report form is to be changed as our experience shows where change will be an improvement. Sections F and G need definition. Narrative reports are valuable, help Welfare interpretation to other Sections and Divisions. Include changes in administrative organization, how welfare functions are operating and why, describe new problems, make objective statement of job, show awareness of things significant for future planning. (Ask Mrs. Brown whether a copy of my report gets to Miss Gifford or whether Mrs. Brown sends excerpts in her summary.)

Mrs. French asked about Housing report. Are people out on seasonal leave included in monthly report, "number in room"? How long is a place

held for them? Under what conditions? Section B, which gives total number of rooms and total number of persons in them does not agree with t population report. In Section E, size of family, include only those in Center. Basic Family Card should be used as a basis. Total housing should include those outside for whom housing is being held. F, rooms occupied by more than one basic group. Separate those living together through necessity from those there through choice,- make two numbers. Some come in without totals, please ask that this be corrected.

The importance of the Basic Family Card was stressed by Mrs. French, asked that we check to make sure cards were being kept up to date by the recording of births, deaths, leaves, and making new cards for new basic groups, such as newly married couples and new inductions.

Relations with State and Other Federal Agencies.

Washington office of WRA helps develop agreements. Welfare Section helped develop agreement with Social Security Board on use of Alien Enemy Funds. Agreement with Children's Bureau more involved than SSB. WRA does not enter into any agreements involving expenditure of WRA funds over long periods because of the plan to liquidate WRA. Welfare also worked out agreement with Office of Dependency Benefits on allotments and allowances. Projects should work locally through Red Cross. Some arrangements should be made for school attendance for deaf and blind in states where family has legal residence or possibly through relocation agreements.

Committee reports.

1. Public Assistance. See page 3 above.

2. Child Welfare Services. Committee reports listed problems including, dependency, neglect, delinquency, abnormality, physical or mental, unmarried mothers. Recommendations included extension of the housekeeping aid services, statement of standards for foster homes, more study of problem of unmarried mothers. Manzanar reported housekeeping aid staff of older women, Minidota has some part-time (two half-times make a whole), Granada asks chairman of Welfare Committee to recruit housekeeping aids. Miss Gifford states more positions may be had if needed.

3. Family Counseling. Suggestions of this committee include emphasis on best interest of evacuee and on his point of view, the measure of success from standpoint of better understanding on part of evacuee and community instead of numbers, counseling service should be available to families after they have relocated. "We should help the residents to think critically about their present situations and to review the resources they can draw upon for developing plans for their future which give promise of greater satisfaction for living." The resident should be given the opportunity to take the initiative at every step,- in making the appointment, choosing the place for the interview, in talking about his interest in the interview, in expressing his opinion about the counseling service, in discussing the purpose of the service, in participating in the content of what goes into the record. Encouragement should be given him at every step to discuss each part thoroughly enough to afford complete understanding. One or many interviews may be necessary. The resultant document should be the resident's rather than the interviewer's.

Welfare

STAFF MEETING -- NOVEMBER 7, 1944

Transfers. Revision of Manual Section 50.3.17 to 50.3.26, Regulations Affecting Evacuees.

- (1) Provide the evacuee who transfers with an extra copy of WRA-149, Application for Transfer, to present to the new center when he arrives. (Welfare)
- (2) Responsibility in the transfer of records is given to the statistician. (Statistician).
- (3) The alien transferee should be advised to mail a change of address card, Department of Justice Form AR-11, to the Philadelphia office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; and, if the transferee is a parolee, the Project Director should notify the District Director of Immigration and Naturalization Service District in which the Center is located. (Leave Office takes care of this.)

329 Forms

- (1) Mr. O'Day requests that we put on the 329's the number in the family at the time of induction into the Center. (Suggest where to place the figure on the 329 form).
- (2) Miss Stevick requests that the 329's and 340's be transmitted to the Unit Education Offices by the 5th of each month. Miss Weitz will give her copies to Miss Isaacson by the 5th. Unit One counselors please give 329's and 340's to Miss Butler by the 4th of the month.
- (3) Forms should be submitted on a current basis. All forms dated in November should be transmitted on December 5th, to Relocation Offices.
- (4) The number of forms submitted should agree with the number of initial interviews held during the month.
- (5) With the forms, send a transmitted memo listing names and addresses alphabetically. Send Miss Butler a copy of this transmitted memo with list of names corresponding to number of initial interviews given on / weekly reports during the month.

Marriage Licenses. Issuance has been transferred to Welfare Section. First one or two will be issued in Project Welfare Office to see what is involved. Responsibility will probably be delegated to one person.

Miss Steele's Visit

- (1) 681 families out of 2500 - 3000, will need financial assistance after leaving

the center, temporarily or permanently. Miss Steele asks we continue to fill out cards.

(2) Records contained gratifying amount of information.

(3) In addition to Welfare and Relocation Records, Health Records were checked for the Clinics in Camps II and III, the Rest Home in Camp II, the Hospital - Camp I, and those under care for tuberculosis in the three camps.

(4) Miss Steele says the last word she had was negative on recommendation to increase clothing allowances. However, a letter received yesterday from Mrs. Lane says the matter is still under consideration.

(5) Miss Steele asks that we aim again at 20 initial interviews each week. Important to complete such interviews by January 1st. Mrs. Lane urges utmost effort. Mr. Altmeyer pressing for information.

Section Organization. See chart.

Daily Routines

Keep appointments except for extreme emergency.

Ask co-worker to take appointments rather than cancelling them.

When absent, ask co-worker to handle emergencies in your district.

Leave word with supervisor and receptionist when you are away, as to

- (1) who will take your work while you are gone
- (2) what work you expect will develop
- (3) where you can be reached in case of necessity.

Only two, or in emergencies three, workers should be absent at one time.

Save time by keeping dictation up-to-date.

Keep as few folders as possible out of the file.

1/10/45

NOTES ON STAFF MEETING
JANUARY 10, 1945

- A. There was general discussion on work of Welfare Section during past month.
- B. Possible attitudes of welfare cases in regard to relocation were considered, and also ways of meeting those problems. The case work method is to be continued. No pressure is to be used to encourage people to relocate.

Transfers and inductions are to be discouraged, but recommended to the Project Director for approval in urgent situations.

C. Next steps

Final plans for interviewing of dependency cases cannot be completed until the Manual Release on the subject is received from Washington. In the meantime, the following preparations can be made:

1. All current cases and records are to be kept up to date in order to avoid a drag when the interviewing of dependency cases begins.
2. In order to avoid duplication of interviewing the same cases by Welfare and Relocation, the dependency cards will be checked to make certain that Relocation has received a registration slip on every case in the file. Relocation will be advised to consult Welfare before interviewing any case on which they have a registration. As cases are interviewed, Relocation will be advised by a form notation of all cases found to have no dependency situation - so that Relocation can take over the responsibility for those.
3. All possible information on cases will be assembled before interviewing in order to avoid repetition of questions.
4. The interviewing of Public Assistance Grant cases (which include many dependency factors) will begin first. This group of about 125 will be divided among the five appointed Personnel workers, for whom four cases each will be scheduled per day. Those now in the caseloads of evacuee workers will be transferred to the appointed workers.

After the Public Assistance Grant cases have been interviewed, other categories will be scheduled for interviewing in the same manner. Those not presently open will be assigned to the workers as new or reopened cases.

5. Since the evacuee case aids prefer not to do relocation interviewing, they volunteered to serve as interpreters for the appointed workers.

6. A case register will be prepared and posted on the wall. On this register all cases notified for interviewing will be posted, and information on results of interviews kept up to date.
7. Form letters will be prepared for notifying cases of the time and place of the interview. Each case will be given the choice of being interviewed at home or at the office, and may designate a convenient time.

Forms to be prepared:

- a. Original and follow-up letters for scheduling interviews.
- b. Referral slip to Relocation for non-dependency cases.
- c. Case register.

Further plans will be considered as soon as the Manual Release on the Relocation of Dependency Cases is received.

Counselor

MINUTES ON THE MEETING ON THE RELOCATION OF DEPENDENT
AND HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

Mr. R. T. Sanford's Office,
Assistant Project Director,
January 5, 1945,
Friday, 3 P. M.

PRESENT: Miss Dickinson, Mr. Sanford, Miss Mack, Miss Kiester,
Dr. Collier, Mr. Pratt, Mrs. Cochran, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Barn-
hart, Dr. Hoffman.

This meeting was called by Mr. Sanford in order to bring to-
gether for discussion persons who will have responsibility
in the relocation of the dependent and handicapped residents
of the Center. Mr. Sanford called upon Mr. Pratt to explain
to the group the purpose of the meeting.

Mr. Pratt read from Manual Release No. 158, which outlines
the responsibility of the Welfare Section in the relocation
of dependent and handicapped persons. He explained that Wel-
fare felt that this would be a tremendous undertaking and it
was necessary to immediately start making plans for the pros-
ecution of this program. It was explained that Welfare, in
order to carry out its responsibilities in relocation of de-
pendent and handicapped, would need to draw heavily upon the
services of other sections on the Project, especially on the
Hospital, Relocation and Education Sections.

Dr. Collier raised the question of relocation plans for tu-
bercular and mental patients and other individuals requir-
ing hospital or institutional care. He asked if it were
necessary for them to be returned to the State and County of
residence which would have been their place of residence pri-
or to evacuation. This would become a problem of especial
importance when the remaining members of such an individual's
family wished to relocate east. After some discussion on
this question, it was decided that the Hospital and Welfare
would work out definite plans for such a case and that this
case would be submitted through proper channels to the Field
Relocation Office to see what disposition they would make
and also that this question would be raised with the Wash-
ington Office.

Miss Dickinson felt that the Field Relocation Office would
be helpful in working out relocation plans for dependents
just as they had been in the past in working out such plans
for non-dependents.

Mr. Pratt suggested that the following steps be taken in working out the program necessary for approaching and interviewing dependent and handicapped persons. His suggestions were:

1. A carefully worded statement of the plans for relocation of the dependent and handicapped to be inserted in the Topaz News.
2. Appointments for interviews to be made through selected evacuee members of the Welfare Staff; the interviews to take place either at the home or the Welfare Office, as desired by the person to be interviewed.
3. A few sample cases of potential dependency to be processed immediately according to the instructions outlined under Manual Release No. 158, Section 150, 1.6B IIA, so that precedents may be established for future guidance.
4. Suggested conferences of Welfare and Medical Social Service Staffs with medical officers at the hospital on cases of doubtful employability.

Dr. Hoffman approved the suggested methods of approach to interviews and said he thought the use of experienced evacuee staff members in making appointments to be sound procedure.

There was some discussion as to the extent of dependency which will exist after the Centers close. Approximately 800 individuals in 500 family units were recently identified on Basic Family Dependency Cards. It is recognized, however, this group expects more assistance from WRA than they will expect from outside agencies. Dr. Hoffman pointed out that prior to evacuation the Japanese-Americans took care of their dependents within the family, and through contributions to their own community funds. It is believed the negative effects of over two years of enforced dependence may be balanced by the traditional independence of spirit within the group.

The next meeting was scheduled for Friday, January 12th, at 3:00 p. m., in Dr. Collier's office.

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

March 9, 1945

MEMO TO: Welfare Staff

SUBJECT: Conference in Phoenix with Mrs. Aaron, representative,
Social Security Board, Regional Office, San Francisco.

TRANSPORTATION: Mrs. Aaron says there was a meeting recently in San Francisco among persons concerned with this problem. It was the consensus of the group that emergency needs including transportation should be met by the agency which, in legal terms, "has the body." This means that if the individual is in a WRA camp, and wishes to return to his location of resettlement, WRA should make the determination and meet the expenditures even if it means a second grant for transportation. If the person is in transit and some emergency arises, application for emergency aid should be made to the local welfare agency. If at the point of relocation, application should also be made, through the WRA Field office, to the local welfare agency. The recommendation of the group was sent to Washington.

Mrs. Aaron commented that it seems not feasible for the Social Security Board to write a check for expense when the need is determined by the WRA and money is paid by the WRA. She added that people should be given information about reporting to the WRA office in case of emergency so that the WRA may refer them to the proper source of help.

RELOCATION IN ARIZONA. The matter of relocation in Arizona of those who have not previously resided in the State will have to be settled, according to Mrs. Aaron, by the head of the WRA and the governor of the state. (Mr. Myer made a subsequent statement in regard to this subject).

FOSTER HOMES. Mrs. Aaron was unenthusiastic about what she called "work homes." She believes it better to keep the family together. She questions the motive of the employer and cites the difficulty of supervision by an agency. She added that supervision of unattached minors is required up to twenty-one years of age in the States of California and Arizona.

CONTENT OF CORRESPONDENCE. Mrs. Aaron was asked whether the content of summaries was satisfactory to the State and County welfare agencies. She said it was not; that our histories were very

419

March 9, 1945

good in so far as relocation is concerned, but that in areas of "return and resettlement" the agencies wish to have the legal settlement emphasized.

Mrs. Aaron said that in areas of return such as California, they were distinguishing between "return" and "relocation." The agencies there define relocation as locating in a new community in which need would be met by the voluntary action of the States or the State and the county. They were defining "return and resettlement" as a return and re-establishment of home in the State of previous residence, and usually in the county of previous residence. In the later case, the State and community have a legal obligation to meet the needs of the families.

Hence, Mrs. Aaron went on to say it is important that we establish legal residence at least in the State and also in the county if possible. Ways of doing so might include addresses for five years before evacuation or longer if the family has not lived in one county in a continuous year; description of the location in relation to a known city if the address is post office box or a rural route number. State where children went to school; where the employed members of the family worked and where the family traded. *Give names of persons who can verify residence.*

BUDGETS. In what Mrs. Aaron called a "working case" the immediate needs and fluctuating needs are met by a flexible budget for an indeterminate length of time. The situation is surveyed at intervals by the county agency. Resettlement funds are administered by the county supervised by the State agency.

In cases requiring "longtime care" all immediate needs are met by some resettlement funds in order to put the family on an operating basis. In the second month a regular allowance will be established. Funds are administered by the county agency supervised by the State agency.

In cases of a long time and short time care both, it is important that the Welfare Section give as complete a description as possible of the needs which will be necessary to put the family on an "operating basis." It is hoped that a first lump sum check will cover such needs. A description of such needs should include all the operating needs of the family and the description of their plan for meeting the needs.

Interrelated plans should be described; that is, if the plan of an individual or family is related to that of another individual or family, there should be a paragraph describing

March 9, 1945

the other family's situation and how their plans are related. This is particularly true if the second individual or family is already resettled in the locality to which we are writing.

There should be a paragraph in regard to resources regardless of whether or not the family has any money. If they have no financial resources a statement to that effect should be made in the paragraph entitled Resources. If relatives and friends plan to help the individual or family, that should be mentioned in the paragraph. There are also intangible resources which can be mentioned if they are outstanding or a separate paragraph on attitudes may be made.

TIMING. Mrs. Aaron suggested that plans, even though indefinite, be sent as soon as possible so that the information would be available to the local agency. She cited the instance of seasonal workers, migrant laborers and handymen, and suggested that if they wished to return to the place where they did such work before, the information be gathered up and sent in at once with the request that the local agency report back on the best time for arrival. A man who may be accustomed to seasonal work in the fall harvest may fear he cannot get a job before fall, but if he wishes to return to a given locality the agency there may report a plan which can be made for him in the meantime and may advise us that it is well for the man to be on the ground instead of in the Center at the time the fall harvest is ready for workers.

Lou E. Butler
Head Counselor
Welfare Section