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C

RELOCATION MEETING

Gila

Time : 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon
Date : Friday, June 12, 1943
Place : Conference Room, Canal Ad. Bldg.

The meeting of the Relocation Committee was called to order by Mr. Hugo W. Wolter. The following were present:

Mr. Hugo W. Wolter
Mr. L. T. Hoffman
Mr. William Huso
Mr. William Tuttle
Miss Gifford
F. Sasaki
S. Goto
I. Otani
Y. Okuno

Teizo Yahanda
George Kawahara
S. Hamai
B. Iida
R. Hayashi
T. Kinoshita
S. Hikida
John. Fukushima

Mr. Wolter made a report on the hearing of the Community Enterprise. The Cooperative Commission of the state of Arizona is debating on whether or not the Community Enterprise should be issued a license to operate in the state of Arizona. That a license had been issued for the period between April 1 to June 4, 1943 did not enter into their minds. The main objectors are the produce growers, farmers, truckers, and certain representatives of the Governor's committee. Mr. Zelmer was a member of the Governor's committee and was also down here last Wednesday. The points which were brought up were as follows:

1. That the Cooperative was not a non-profit corporation.
2. That the members of the Cooperative and the Board of Directors, being people of restricted nationality, could not legally act in any manner or purchase anything in the state of Arizona because of the law which was passed by the legislature. They claim that the Cooperative with its broad powers could do business anywhere under any circumstances in the state of Arizona, and that this was a power granted to a group of people representative of a nation at war with us and therefore, should not be permitted. That point that the members and the Board of Directors were people of Japanese ancestry was perhaps the strongest point presented. It was highlighted by almost every witness that his objection to the Cooperative was racial prejudice. With the exception of two witnesses the basis of all objections was that very point, others were merely incidental to the case. The hearing developed several very interesting factors the least of which was the hearing on the Cooperative. The main point seemed to be that the Japanese people themselves were on trial, that the administration of the WRA was on trial, and finally, the Cooperative was on trial. The newspaper articles by the Dies Committee were filed and used as a basis for this hearing.

All statements were refuted by the Project Director and Project Attorney. There was not one single point in any of their charges or criticism, as far as the Gila River Relocation Center was concerned, which was not satisfactorily refuted and admittedly so in the eyes of the Commission.

The growers of Arizona did not want anyone in the state to have license to do business, to buy land, or to do cooperative farming, especially people of Japanese descent. Resettlement in Arizona will be completely stopped as far as possible. Those people who appeared in the defense of the Commission were not members of any profession, business, nor of any industry. It seems to be the farmers only who objected. The activities of the Cooperative would be restricted to the center only and will be terminated six months after the closing of the centers. This plan seemed to be agreed to by all concerned. It was the desire of the WRA and the people of the community to cooperate fully with the people of Arizona and that any compromise which could be worked out would be satisfactory. The testimony so far has been largely irrelevant and dealt not with the Cooperative but with the attitude of the people. The order of the Commission had not been sent to the Cooperative and had not up to the present time been given any official notice. The Commission overstepped its powers in that it acted contrary to the advice of the Attorney General of the State of Arizona. The Project Attorney will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary. Up to now we have heard nothing from the commission. The vegetable growers and farmers of Arizona have objected to Japanese relocating in Arizona based on economic competition because the American labor cannot compete with the Japanese labor. They voiced the opinion that they would do anything in their power to stop resettlement of Japanese in the state of Arizona legally if possible, but illegally if necessary. The Governor's committee recognized this officially. The people of Arizona want to cut down the number of Japanese in this state to what it was before the war. The fact that many of these farmers are formerly from California may have a lot to do with their objections.

The following were among the objections of the people: There was no proof of loyalty, the dams were in danger, the people from Poston have been caught fishing and they have violated the laws in many instances. That the Community Enterprise was an attempt to sidestep the laws of Arizona to get land. That the Pearl Harbor attack proved that the people of Japanese ancestry were not trustworthy.

Regardless of the unfair charges which are contrary to the constitution of the state of Arizona and the U. S. , we must ignore these things.

Resettlement of Family Groups

One member expressed his opinion that we need more leave assistance for relocation. All the property which we left in California is more or less a liability. When we were evacuated we had a place to go. We knew we would have jobs and the family would be taken care of. Now we are not sure of anything. We want to relocate so that we may give proper education to our children. Some of us have some money but others do not have any and they wish to relocate as much as anyone else. Right now a single man might get \$50 whereas members of a large family might

not get as much in proportion and yet this large family might need the money more than the single man. One member recommended that he would like to see so much money given per head regardless of the number of family members. Our people would tackle any kind of a job to relocate, but we do need the money to buy the bare necessities of living. We have to make a complete new start. The policy of the WRA is not to try to relocate people as cheaply as possible but at least to an average standard of living. The general American public seem to feel that the Japanese can live very cheaply because of wages in Japan. Where you live has a lot to do with the standard of living and not entirely the wages received.

Most cases where the whole family relocated the homes were furnished, of course not always the highest places were available. Right now most of the jobs which come in are for couples or single people. Probably the reason for this is the difficulty in securing housing for families. Mr. Huso, however, has written to the relocation officers that it is very hard to get young couples without any children and has asked him to try to get jobs where families with one or two children may work. One member pointed out that in jobs where the man does general farm work and the woman is to do general housework, the woman hesitates to work right from the very beginning. She must get used to the community before she will want to work. We must not expect too high wages now either, in California the wages are a little higher because so many people have gone into industry and cannot get farm labor. Here in Arizona the average wage is between three to four dollars a day. Evacuees should take advantage of the livestock farm we have here in this center. The experience would be invaluable for people that relocate, especially in the Middle West. One member stated that after many people have relocated and that state passed a law similar to that of Arizona it would be very bad and people would lose confidence and would not want to relocate.

Miss Gifford stated that the office in Washington have been trying to establish a better policy to determine how much money it takes to resettle so that the evacuee will have a better sense of security until such time as they can earn money. The Dies Committee makes it very hard to establish such a policy of distributing money without making it look generous.

One member felt that we should send out a few families to resettle in the Middle West so that we may get direct information. He pointed out that the residents would not take the word of the administration. Too many things have broken up so that the large families do not want to take the chance of relocating.

Boys engaged in essential agricultural farming would be deferred by the Army. Some information on this will be put out in the newspapers.

Mr. Hikida made a suggestion that we should make some kind of classification of the residents of the center. Classification should be made of large and small families, and families engaged in different types of work such as business, farming, or professional. This committee would then report to the WRA and then the WRA could act accordingly. Miss Gifford stated that information like this would be very helpful to her office. Some states such as Colorado and Nebraska welcome the farmers while states like Arizona and California do not want the Japanese. Mr. Goto stated that the matter of relocation is a matter of time. When the people realize that certain states would be closed to them for the duration of the war they would relocate elsewhere. Mr. Fukushima, Mr. Kawahara, and Mr. Hikida will work out the details of this committee.

The general opinion of the American people is that the Japanese people do not assimilate into the American picture. Every part of the United States is settled by different races of people such as the Swede, Dutch, German, French, and so forth. However there is this difference: Physical characteristics. European languages have been studied in schools and are used all over the country whereas Japanese language is not. We have not had as large an amount of travel for cultural training to Japan as to the European countries. We have some typically Japanese cultural groups which are under suspicion by the Dies Committee. One man pointed out that the Japanese people could not assimilate physically unless there could be intermarriage, but otherwise the Japanese could assimilate very easily into the American public. The isseis had a hard time learning the American language but the niseis all speak fluent English and some know very little Japanese. One member pointed out that one big cause of trouble is the denial of citizenship to the Japanese. Another member felt that the division heads should participate more in the events of the evacuees. Mr. Wolter said that the Division Heads were always glad to take part but did not always feel welcome and then too they could not understand everything since it was done in the Japanese language.

Segregation

The American public both those who are very favorable and those who are against the Japanese feel definitely that there must be a definite determination of loyalty, and that if this had been done earlier that evacuation from the West Coast would not have been necessary.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Respectfully submitted,

T. Ajari,
Acting Secretary

Shotaro Hikida, 64-7-B, Rivers.
June 20, 1943.

WEEKLY REPORT ON GILA RELOCATION CENTER

Thursday, June 10th.

CANAL AND BUTTE C. A. S. JOINT MEETING. Joint meeting of Canal and Butte C. A. S. Executive Committee was held at Canal Administration Building and this was first meeting of this kind held since the opening of Gila relocation Center last year. The meeting was attended by more than fifteen from Canal and ten from Butte, all members of the Executive Committee of both Community's C. A. S. The meeting was opened by Mr. John Wells, who now acts as supervisor of C. A. S. for both communities. As main objectives for this joint meeting, he cited following problems; 1. Cut in C. A. S. personnel beginning July 1st; 2. Advisability of some C. A. S. activities such as instructions of music to be operated under C. A. S. Cooperatives with minimum charge of fees for instructions; 3. Necessity of greater cooperation and coordination between Canal and Butte Community Activity Section. The discussion which was rather lengthy one continued between Mr. Wells and members of Executive Committee in form of question and answers on above matters but no constructive arguments and opinions for immediate solution of these problems were not offered. It was perhaps due to unpreparedness of the members to opine on the subjects. The writer of this report, as one of the committee members, presented following working plan; Study of problems by each C. A. S. Executive Committee and formulation of constructive plan after due investigation of the existing conditions; then, at the next joint meeting, members of both committee discuss the problems as and with the plans presented by each and separate committee. During the course of discussion, several members voiced the need of better and greater cooperation and coordination between two C. A. S.

Friday, June 11th.

FIRST MEETING OF NEWLY ORGANIZED COMMISSION ON RELOCATION. Just recently, in order to bring successful operation of resettlement among evacuees, particularly of large family groups, Relocation or Resettlement Commission was set up, and members of the commission were appointed by Project Director. The said commission is one organization with members from both communities and members were mostly composed of Isseis. The meeting of this Commission was held Friday morning at Staff Recreation Hall. At the start of the meeting, Mr. Walter, the acting chief of Community Service said that it is the intention of the War Relocation ^{Authority} Center to encourage as many as possible the resettlement of large family units, and it is the duty of the commission to study this problem, make necessary recommendations to the project director, and to assist and cooperate in bringing greatest and most successful achievement of this program. Next, Mr. Huso, the chief of Employment Office brought up some of the existing problems which his office has in connection with relocation of evacuees, emphasizing especially, the difficulty which he expects in future with the resettlement of large family units. Then, the members of the commission were asked to express the feeling of residents as to resettlement of large family groups. Opinions were voiced by several members including the following; Mr. Kinoshita said that one of the difficulties in relocation of large family unit is that sons and daughters of large family are now marriable ages. Parents are so concerned about matrimonial opportunities of their sons and daughters that they are reluctant to resettle in community where such opportunities are scarce. Mr. Fukushima said that economic difficulty is another reason which may retard the relocation of this group. He said that a family with five or six children, with head of the family being only bread earner, can not so easily relocate to the strange communities. Some expressed the opinion that more farming opportunities should come, in order to attract the large family units to relocate. The writer of this reports expressed the opinion on the matter and recommended that systematic and constructive plan must be worked out in order to attain the objectives. The systematic and constructive plan which I recommended are as follows; 1- Social analysis of Gila community, such as social and occupational classification; Study of problems of each class of evacuees and their need in way of resettlement; Greater efforts on the part of W. R. A. to enable large family units to relocate; Educational program for relocation of large family groups and etc. Next meeting will be held at Canal week from today.

Monday, June 14th. The meeting of Engei Kai Advisory Board.

It is very regretful to report at this time that the old rivalry of Japanese Drama groups between Santa Anita group and Tulare group again becoming active recently. During past weeks, there have been several incidents which these two groups though united amicably in March, became near severance of their relations. The most unfortunate part of this case, at this time, is the complication arising out of remarks made by the members of the advisory Board against Tulare Engei group. The main trouble of the case seem to be the lack of cooperation between the members of two old engei group and over stepping of one member against the jurisdiction and power of another member. At the meeting of the Advisory Board, the recommendation was made that hereafter, entertainment to be put on separately by two groups, one group in charge of Modern play and other group in charge of classical drama, following the schedule very strictly, and avoiding any possible conflicts which may arise out of combined entertainment. It was so recommended that plan as outlined by this board be presented to the executive officers of the Engei Kai, next week.

Tuesday, June 15th. WEEKLY BLOCK MANAGERS MEETING. According to the information I obtained, at the weekly meeting of the block managers there was quite discussion on the matter of renewed rivalry between the members of Engei Kai. As a result of complaints made against remarks of certain member of Engei Kai Advisory Board who happens to be the block manager, it was voted that members of the Advisory Board who are also the block managers withdraw their membership from the said Engei Kai Advisory Board and leave such office entirely under the jurisdiction of C. A. S. The original members of Advisory Board were two members from Block managers and one from C. A. S. The latter was held by this writer.

MEETING OF ADVISORY BOARD ON FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION. The meeting of the advisory Board of Fourth of July Celebration was held at Staff Recreation Hall. Those who attended meeting were chairmen of various committee on Fourth of July Celebration and Issei representatives who are advisors for the proposed celebration. The Fourth of July events are sponsored by the Community Activity Section of Butte. Mas Goto, the general chairman spoke on behalf of the sponsoring organization giving reports on the progress of various events of the celebrations such as parade, baby contest, queen contest, pet show, whiskerino contest, farm exhibits and hand craft exhibits. In his report, he stressed upon a point that event such as parade will have very important bearing upon the public relation of the center with the outside, especially with the people of State of Arizona. He went further in his remark saying that most of the activities of the center in the past had been those of Japanese nature and there have been certain criticism against such activities, and he continued, that parade on Fourth of July must be the symbol of AMERICANISM.

Thursday, June 16th. People's concern over the possible segregation of loyal and dis-loyal appear to be more prevalent in the community, last few days. This is perhaps due to Mr. Bennett's informal statement made recently upon his return from Washington, upon this subject. Two people who answered no in last military registration came to see me asking the procedure in changing their answers from No to Yes. There are much gossips are going around about this subject and keep those who answered no quite concerned about the outcome.

Friday, June 17th. SECOND MEETING OF RESETTLEMENT COMMISSION. Kindly refer to the enclosed minute of the meeting. Upon completion of your reading please return it to this writer.

Saturday, June 19th. The Judo Tournament between Canal and Butte judoists was held at Butte Amphi Theater. There were more than 100 participants and close to a thousand spectators. The tournament was held very orderly and, this writer was very much impressed with value of such tournament to the young people. The value of orderliness, ~~and~~ discipline and sportsmanship to be shown by young people in the course of tournament is something which all the Niseis in the center need at this time. It is very unfortunate that such body as Dies Committee now conducting hearing in Los Angeles has misconception of this ^{kind of} Japanese sport.

RELOCATION

Of the three hundred and one evacuees who were relocated during the month of June, one third of this number accepted jobs in the state of Illinois of which the greater portion were relocated in Chicago. Next in order were the states of Ohio, Michigan and Colorado. The balance were in the main scattered throughout the mid-central states.

Domestic service offers continued to absorb the greatest number of relocators with farm openings next in importance. As in previous months young women continued to form the nucleus for recruitment in domestic jobs while openings for couples did not attract much attention. Those who left on hostel or hospitality plans were qualified primarily in office experience such as stenographers, secretaries, stock clerks, and general clerical workers. Several draftsmen, auto mechanics, one radio technician, one pharmacist, one accountant, one refrigeration mechanic, one electrician, 2 social welfare workers, and several sales clerks were given indefinite leaves without job commitments. Eighty persons departed during the month without definite job offers which included members of families.

Fifty percent of our offers received from relocation offices continue to be of the domestic service type. The interest in this type of work has not increased and we are still unable to fill twenty percent of those that we receive. Since the couple are disinterested recruitments is concentrated on the younger girls who have shown decided interest but have been frustrated to a great extent by parental objections. We have almost exhausted our skilled tradesmen applicants who are willing to go out at this time. It is useless to receive a great number of openings in such trades as auto mechanics, electricians, machinists, tool and die men, cooperage workers, draftsmen or chemists because when we have applicants in these categories who wish to relocate we can inform the relocation offices in the region where such applicant prefers to go.

During June we informed the relocation officers that in view of the occupational strata of our population we could not hope to resettle in adequate numbers the issei of our community because they were suited primarily for farm offers wherein large families could be resettled. An adequate number of these openings would stimulate relocation immensely because of the sense of security it gives. However we are cognizant of the difficulty in obtaining these offers and in filling them because of the fact that the farmers for the most part are specialists in either vegetable gardening or fruit growing and whereas most opening would be for general farming.

We are setting up our files so as to reflect occupational preferences which can be backed up by experiences totally qualifying or partially so. Of course these files would be limited to those who have declared their intention to relocate. Presently over a hundred relocators are called in daily to determine their attitudes, preferences, family status, and general problems, and our files are thereby brought up to date. We are trying to gauge the public reflexes which are prone to burn because of newspaper articles, reports from those who have resettled, rumors of segregation and even our internal efforts to reduce the employment rolls. A great deal of good has been accomplished by our evacuee relocation committee which presently numbers fourteen. This committee has subdivided itself into various units to study possibilities for business enterprise on the outside, farm opportunities and for the general employables. Under the direction of the em-

ployment division it is making studies of occupational backgrounds to determine more soundly if an augment of farm offers into our offices would be actively dealt with. They are engaged in an active educational program in awakening the people to the necessity of doing something on the outside in helping to win the war.

On or about the middle of June our project director set up two committees composed of appointed personnel which has been acting on all those who are about to relocate for the purpose of screening and counseling. As a result of his talks with various relocation supervisors our director felt that our project should use additional discretion as to who were permitted to relocate. These hearings exact information as to family backgrounds to determine if immediate components of their families are either in Japan or are interned. They delve into dual citizenship, occupational backgrounds of parents, Japanese language schooling, memberships of Japanese clubs and visits to Japan and their avowed purpose. They also trek in to the job possibilities that the evacuee have on a hostel or hospitality plan and are quite critical on letting certain individuals out without definite job offers and scrutinize the job offers that they have committed themselves to. We are watching very closely the community reaction towards these committees in order to be cognizant of its actual good in getting the more desirable ones out.

The Employment Division considers relocation more than an employment problem. The family relationships enter in our efforts more than ever especially when young people between the ages of 18 and 24 wish to relocate alone. We find that oftentimes a well directed action on our part can hasten the ultimate relocation of the balance of a family. Youngsters who contact our offices without any knowledge of their parent's attitudes are asked in many cases to either talk the matter over with them or asked to bring their folks in to see us. This has in many cases brought respect for our general relocation program from the elders.

Every job offer is mimeographed and distributed widely into every block of our communities. Occasionally these lists are printed in voluminous numbers in order that every barrack of our center will have access to them so that occupants can study them over at their leisure rather than glancing at them on bulletin boards.

At present two thirds of those being given indefinite leaves are going into the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. For some time we have discouraged relocation into Colorado, Utah and Idaho where it appears that the congestion point has been reached in many localities. Because the comparative low wage scales being offered in the Kansas City region there are but a few who are interested in offers from any of the offices in that section. However if favorable farm offers from Iowa and Nebraska begin to appear in numbers we believe that an appreciable interest will result.

A responsible evacuee who has helped in the coordination of our relocation program sums up the panaceas for a more effective program as follows:

1. Arouse more interest in the older group, by quieting their fears on the outside.
2. Inaugurate an educational program whereby the people can be taught the danger of continuous incarceration in the camp and what it means to them and their children.

3.

3. Broaden the government grants in regards to larger families; at the present a family of 3 can receive as far as subsistence grants are concerned as much as a family of 7 or 8.
4. Encourage families to go out as a group, rather than individually thus assuring preservation of family ties.

A copy of a memorandum issued to the relocation interivewers is herewith attached.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Gila River Project
Rivers, Arizona

April 5, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Relocation Office and Reports Office

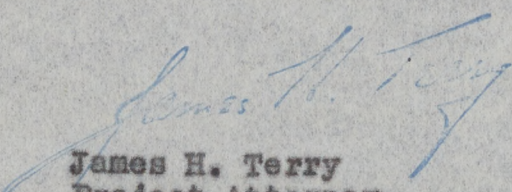
SUBJECT: Alien Travel Without Permit

The United States Attorney for the Southern District of California was requested to give a statement concerning the extent of alien travel without permit in his district. In reply to this request, he has made the following statement:

"In determining the travel by aliens of enemy nationality without the necessity of a travel permit, this office has established Metropolitan Los Angeles as the area within which such travel can be accomplished.

Roughly, the confines of Metropolitan Los Angeles are San Fernando Valley to the north; the Coast to the west, including all coastal towns down to Long Beach to the south, and, as for the east it includes beginning from the northern line of Sunland, Tujunga, Altadena, Sierra Madre, Arcadia, El Monte, Whittier, Artesia, joining the coast again at Long Beach.

In similar communities within the Southern District of California, enemy aliens are permitted to travel to the immediate adjacent towns or communities which are considered the natural and logical place where residents of small towns go to in the ordinary course of business."


James H. Terry
Project Attorney

See

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Gila River Project
Rivers, Arizona

W. J. Miller
DeLans
Rebels
Chicks
Shanty
Return - Dolins

JAN 20 1945

Dillon S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: H. Rex Lee, Chief Relocation Division

Dear Mr. Myer:

Sarcasm?

This will acknowledge Mr. Peterson's letter of January 8, regarding Relocation Division activities at this project during the months of November and December. We were naturally distressed to learn that the figure reported in our November monthly report placed us at the bottom of the list of the number of advising discussions on relocation plans. We also have been greatly impressed by the Rohwer figures in this regard. Their achievement is especially impressive when it is observed that in September, when 272 people relocated from that center, their monthly report shows that only 533 people were included in families covered by the Relocation Advising Program whereas in November when only 75 people relocated, over 2,000 people were covered by Relocation Advising Discussions. In other words, while relocation dropped approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of what it was in September, relocation advising has increased four times.

At Gila River, our experiences have been just the opposite. The decrease in the number of persons relocating was accompanied by a proportionate decrease in the number of persons seeking relocation advice. We regret that this downward trend was continued in December. As a matter of fact, however, the number of people calling at the Relocation Division during December to obtain information or to respond to invitations or letters regarding particular relocation opportunities were at a very low ebb, reflecting a general drop in interest in relocation throughout the project. Presumably because of the holiday season and the





Dillon S. Myer-2

shock of the post-exclusion announcements, this trend was not reversed until January 1. Since that time our offices have been much busier in meeting the needs of persons seeking information on relocation plans, WRA policies, and other information.

Peterson We agree completely with Mr. Peterson's statements regarding reinductions and visits. We feel that, for the most part, the provisions of Manual Section 150.1.10 are well conceived, clearly defined, and thorough. We believe that they should be followed to the letter. Several of the Field Relocation Officers have apparently found it difficult to abide strictly by the Manual with regard to certain types of visits which require the advance approval of the projects. We are requesting that they cooperate with us fully in this regard and believe that this matter will be ironed out as soon as everyone becomes accustomed to the new regulations. We are also finding that many of them are neglecting to set a expiration date for requested or approved visits. This matter should be called to their attention again.

The new Manual instructions have been a great help to us in meeting the reinduction problems. We have a few hold-over cases, however, in which persons returned to Gila before January 2 with the intention of seeking reinduction, but are now ineligible under the new instructions. This category includes expectant wives of service men, persons who returned because of ill health, and those who felt that they were unable to make a satisfactory adjustment outside of the center. We are receiving the complete cooperation of the Welfare Section and other divisions in these matters, and feel that the problems involved can be solved within a reasonable length of time.

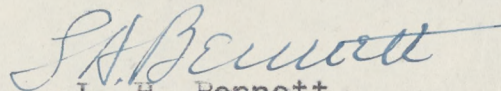
*OK.
RD* Effective January 19, we are discontinuing for the time being the family interviewing program, as it has been operating since last April. Initial interviews have been held with every family on the project with the exception of about 150 unattached elderly persons and about 50 families who were on the segregation list prior to the lifting of the exclusion orders, and have indicated no desire for a change in status. The Assistant Relocation Advisors previously engaged in the Initial Interviewing Program are



Dillon S. Myer-3

now devoting their entire time to follow-up work with families who are in a more immediate position to benefit from relocation planning.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "L. H. Bennett", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

L. H. Bennett
Project Director



FEB 28 1945

Mr. L. H. Bennett
Project Director
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

Attention: Mr. William Huse
Relocation Program Officer

Dear Mr. Bennett:

We hereby acknowledge your January Relocation Monthly Report.

As you no doubt know, the situation in regard to the Hawaiian evacuees has already been discussed in several Post Exclusion Bulletins. Their transportation will be paid, if they make application for it prior to March 1, 1946, from the coast to Hawaii.

We have still not heard from you in regard to the recommended construction in the Butte office. We cannot expedite approval of plans without the preliminary plans. Mr. Wolter assured you that we would do everything possible, but until we receive a definite request for an allotment of funds, our hands are definitely tied.

We wish to commend you on the excellent cooperation between the evacuees and the staff in relocation planning. We suggest that you follow through strongly on the interest in Louisiana and the South. We cannot assist on the subsistence of people going out on exploratory trips. These trips are designed for those who are definite in their own mind about a certain area but who have some questions about the human relationships between possible land owner and themselves or other details. These trips were designed to overcome the personal factor. Where individuals have definitely decided that they will resettle in an area if they find an opportunity to their liking, they are eligible for such preliminary travel. The Relocation Officer in the field can then assist them in overcoming or solving their particular questions. The time for generalities has passed.

Mr. Russell Derrickson will visit Gila on the week beginning March 5. You may discuss your questions with him.

Sincerely yours



H. Rex Lee
Acting Chief, Relocation Division

cc: R. B. Cozzens
Readers File
Desk Copy
C.I.S. 831

HWWolter/on
2/26/45

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM
GILA RIVER PROJECT
RIVERS, ARIZONA

February 26, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Councilmen
Block Managers
Relocation Commission Members

SUBJECT: Vegetable and tree fruit farming offers in Southwestern
Michigan and in scattered muck areas

Lee A. Marsa, Assoc. Relocation Officer of the Detroit Michigan Office arrived yesterday and plans to be here until March 11th to give information on farming offers in the Michigan District. Individual share crop and wage offers, which will become share offers another year, together with other factual information on Michigan Agriculture, are available on bulletin boards in the Relocation office, and Canal and Butte Administration Buildings.

We think these offers are favorable because they provide good housing, share cropping or eventual crop sharing and year round employment. Pictures of housing and growing crops are posted. Bulletins from the Michigan Agricultural College are available giving detailed information on Michigan farming practices are on hand in the relocation office.

Samples of offers are:

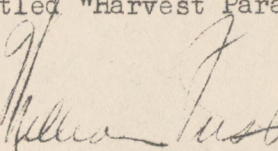
On 950 acre muck farm near Benton Harbor, the owner will share crop on 50-50 basis the following: 200 acres mint, 40 acres potatoes, 10 acres sweet corn, 5-10 acres of slicer cucumbers - All modern equipment available - good housing - will eventually turn over major part of farm to share crop.

135 acre fruit farm near Niles - 30 acres peaches, 10 acres apples, 30 acres shallow muck for vegetables - facilities for raising 500-1000 turkeys per year. Good modern housing - landlord will share crop 50-50 or annual wage first year of \$100.00 per month or will share crop with \$100 1 month wage guarantee.

100 acres muck located near Marlette, Michigan - 50-50 deal for crops as onions, carrots, red beets, sugar beets etc. good housing - all modern equipment.

Share crop for 25 acres muck near St. Johns, Michigan - for onions, carrots and red beets - 50-50 deal. Can use additional workers on wage basis. Landlord owns 80 acres muck and 320 acres of upland in addition. Will increase acreage on share crop another year. Good housing - all modern equipment.

Films of Michigan Agriculture entitled "Harvest Parade" and "Food for Victory" will be shown.


William Huso
Relocation Program Officer

Mr. L. H. Bennett
Project Director
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

APR 12 1945

Attention: William Huso
Relocation Program Officer

Dear Mr. Bennett:

This is to acknowledge receipt of the February monthly report of the Relocation Division at Gila River.

Your report mentions the problem of visitors who are short of funds and have been served notice to leave the center and are willing to do so but need assistance to cover their transportation and initial expenses upon arrival at their new destination. As you know, we shall be glad to give special consideration to any individual case situation that requires unusual or special handling.

We recognize that there are problems in the administration of Resettlement Assistance Funds but have reason to believe that many of the kinks are being worked out and before long the program will be operating smoothly and effectively. The situation in Arizona mentioned in your report represents one of the special problems in connection with the Resettlement Assistance Program and we hope that in the very near future our Welfare Section will be able to clear it up.

The plan for making the project Reports Officer primarily responsible for the dissemination of relocation information apparently meets with your approval and we know that we can count on your continued cooperation and close working relationship with her.

We fully agree with you that complete and full information regarding the experiences of evacuees returning to the West Coast, as well as other information concerning the situation in the various coastal areas, is needed at the centers. You can expect to receive this much needed information from the West Coast Area offices in the near future.

Mr. L. H. Bennett-2

In regard to Hawaiian residents who do not feel that they will be permitted to return to Hawaii before March 1, 1946, they can apply for permission to return to Hawaii by writing to the Provost Marshall in Washington, D. C. presenting full facts concerning their particular situation.

We were glad to learn of the strengthening of your relocation staff. From the standpoint of staff, it appears that you are in good position to carry out your program effectively.

We were especially interested in your report covering the trip to California. We feel sure that your report and discussions concerning it throughout the center will have a very great influence on your program as a whole. We want to compliment you on the fine job of reporting that you have done in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Robert Dolins
Acting Chief
Relocation Division

Dolins,

I note gila needs
more interviewers. How
about referring more
field committee
members?

Took

ROUTING SLIP

TO

~~Lee~~
DolinsHolt
thamler

FOR

APPROVAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YOUR INFORMATION
REPLY, PLEASE	<input type="checkbox"/>	NECESSARY ATTENTION
SEE ME, PLEASE	<input type="checkbox"/>	RETURNED AS REQUESTED
YOUR SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	INVESTIGATE AND REPORT
NOTE AND FILE	<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE ACTION DESIRED
NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/>	READ AND DESTROY
YOUR COMMENTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	PREPARE FOR ME
MORE DETAILS	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT OF SUGGESTED REPLY
ADVISE, PLEASE	<input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL AND FORWARD

REMARKS:

Personnel is making a
check for us of each
Center to see if
there are A.O.A. positions
open that they want us
to recruit for ... if

DATE

8/28

FROM

A. Dolins

we can't get permanent
appointees for them,
we will try to fill
them then such
temporary appoints

*Desk copy
8280*

*~~See~~
Unsold
Sales*

AUG 25 1944

Mr. Leroy H. Bennett
Project Director
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

Attention: William Russo
Relocation Program Officer

Dear Mr. Bennett:

We have reviewed the report of the Relocation Division for the month of July and the reports of the weeks ending July 29, August 5 and August 12.

We noted that 1000 families have already been covered in the Family Interviewing Program and that, roughly, a 40 per cent interest has been shown in relocation. We would be interested in having an estimate of when you expect to be able to complete the first section of the program, the initial interviewing of each family on the center. We have covered in previous correspondence to you our suggestions for improving this program.

The weekly report ending August 12 indicates that the Family Interviewing Program is not going well in the Canal community. We hope that the steps you are taking to improve the interpretation will help to remedy the situation. Possibly this calls for some additional written information in Japanese to be especially prepared for the Canal community.

In regard to the work of the Executive Secretary of the Relocation Planning Commission, we agree that this is a full-time position requiring the complete energies of the person doing the work. We are wondering how feasible it would be for you to try to make the block libraries as complete as the central library in the relocation office. This would require much duplicate material. You might consider a limited amount of material centering around published releases which are available in sufficient quantities to be distributed through the blocks and a bulletin-board display where pertinent notices and materials can be posted along with various kinds of picture displays. Minidoka uses the bulletin-board idea in

Mr. Leroy H. Bennett-2-

all the blocks and in other selected points where evacuees congregate and maintains a rotation system for changing the display, each display making the rounds of the entire center.

You report that an Assistant Relocation Adviser to handle Selective Service matters will report for duty on or about September 1. Is this person John Mills of Cleveland, Ohio, whose Form 57 we submitted to you for consideration?

We would be interested in receiving a fuller report from you as to the factors which have prevented you from relocating the Buddhist priest and his family to the Cleveland Area. Possibly there are some suggestions which we would be able to make to help in solving this problem.

We are glad to know that arrangements are underway for increasing the office space and that you plan to separate the Leave Unit from the Family Interviewing and Relocation Advising Program. This should be of material help in improving the program of the Division.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the records of the Jerome transferees should have arrived at the center. If the records have arrived, are they inadequate in terms of giving you the information you need in regard to leave and eligibility for leave assistance grants? If you will advise us about this, we shall be glad to check into it further.

As suggested in your recommendations on point 11., every effort will be made to keep you as currently posted as possible on incidents occurring in the field which affect relocation at the center. The new field bulletins from the Area offices will be broader in their coverage of information about resettlers and problems in the outside communities than the semi-monthly job and housing summaries, which they will replace.

In the report of the week ending July 29, some questions are raised in regard to subsistence charges for visitors. We do not feel that the situation would call for amendments to the instructions in regard to payment of visitors for room and board. In the first case of the person on indefinite leave from Poston, if this were considered a real hardship, a special request might be made to the Director. In the second case of the woman who returned for a temporary visit to the center, we would feel that, in view of the fact that she had evident plans to return to her community of relocation, it should be her responsibility to prepare herself financially to cover her period in the center and her return to the outside. This could be done

Mr. Leroy R. Bennett-3-

through use of the regular channels in the community for obtaining loans. If these are not available to her, some source could be found through the assistance of the Relocation Officer and the local committee so that she could assume responsibility for financing her visit and return to the outside.

In the report of the week ending August 12, a suggestion is made for including Louisiana in the indefinite leave trial period area. At the present time a recommendation for broadening the area is being prepared, which will include the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and all states east of this line. If this is accepted, it would meet your need.

We note that the Chicago District office has placed a limitation on their Community Invitation Plan. We are going to review these limitations with them to ascertain if they are essential.

In regard to family summaries, the Handbook instructions call for family relocation summaries to be sent on all relocation cases whether under the Community Invitation Plan or the Advance Approval Plan. We hope that new staff arrangements plus the setting up of your family folders will make it possible for you to increase the number of summaries being sent out to field offices where families are going on the Community Invitation Plan.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin G. Arnold

Edwin G. Arnold
Chief, Relocation Division

cc: R. B. Cozzens
Desk Copy ✓
RPolins/sjo
8/24/44

Desk Copy
828

OCT 18 1944

Mr. Leroy H. Bennett
Project Director
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

Attention: Mr. William Huse
Relocation Program Officer

Dear Mr. Bennett:

This will acknowledge receipt of the August monthly report of the center Relocation Division and weekly reports ending September 9, 16, 23 and 30.

The continuous work being done in developing the work of the two Relocation Planning Commissions is to be commended. We can only suggest that you continue to bring to them in the future, for discussions and action, the many relocation problems which they can help to solve.

Do you not feel that the discussions at the weekly staff meeting on relocation could be further developed if the active staff members were formed into a Staff Relocation Committee as described in Handbook section 130.26.6? Central Utah has had a good deal of success with this method, which helps coordinate the individual efforts of the different divisions and sections.

We are preparing for release for evacuee groups a summary of the public relations work being done by the WRA through its national and field offices to improve the understanding of the general population, of the problems of the Japanese-Americans in this country. The discussion which your Relocation Planning Commission had on this subject prompted our considering a full report for the evacuee groups. It will be presented to the Director on his return to Washington.

We note that the Relocation Planning Commission has recommended that efforts be made to lift some of the restrictions which aliens face in relocating. As these restrictions apply to all enemy aliens in the country, I do not think there is anything that we can do to get any of these removed for alien evacuees.

Mr. Leroy H. Bennett-2-

The recommendations presented from Gila River on group relocation have now been put together with suggestions made by the other centers. These are being reviewed for the preparation of changes to improve our group relocation policies and will be discussed shortly with the Director.

The statistics on reinduction are very helpful to us. We would suggest continuing to analyze these trends in your monthly reports, with some narrative statement on the kinds of problems given as the reason for the need for reinduction.

There is little material as yet on applications of individuals for Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans. We have just learned of one successful case in St. Louis and as soon as we have the details we will pass it on to you. We are recommending to our field offices that they develop more active participation of the employment subcommittees of the local committees in discovering and checking opportunities for small businesses, preparing neighborhood dealers for acceptance, and helping evacuees present their loan requests to government and private loan sources.

As you may know, the original Japanese translation for the family pamphlet was done by a Nisei. At present the Washington translator is an Issei which should materially improve our future translations. Continued stress is being put on getting out more material both from Washington and the field offices on stories, pictures and facts of Issei relocation.

It is planned shortly to have the Relocation Supervisors send to the Relocation Program Officers copies of their monthly reports to Washington. This will provide the story on area problems which you requested.

Your suggestion of the need for additional personnel on the staff of the Evacuee Property office has been referred to the Evacuee Property Officer in Washington.

We were happy to hear that the space problem is being solved. The work ahead will tax to the limit the staff, space and equipment of the Relocation Division. This is particularly so as family relocation increases.

We note the attention which you have been giving to recruitment of families for the Toccole Depot. Please keep us informed of the results which you achieve and any problems which impede success in recruitment.

Mr. Leroy H. Bennett-3-

We have recognized the problems which some youth are presenting outside the relocation centers. While the difficulties are not extensive, their relation to adverse community sentiment is important. The field offices have been instructed to make full use of local community guidance agencies in meeting these problems. In addition, Administrative Notice No. 130 was designed to put emphasis wherever necessary on advance planning for youth. Please keep us informed of any important situations that come to the attention of the evacuee community.

To the knowledge of the Legal Division, no other state has made a ruling regarding the charging of tuition for evacuees relocated within the state. There are a few isolated communities whose school boards have made such a ruling, but very few. Even in Idaho, only a few towns are enforcing the ruling, notably Twin Falls and Boise. There seems little possibility that any other state will try to make such a ruling since it hasn't firm legal grounds.

We have discussed with the Director the proposal to provide leave assistance grants for persons relocating for the purpose of enrollment in colleges or universities. After careful consideration, it was decided that such a policy was still inadvisable from a public relations standpoint. However, we want to encourage as many young people as possible to continue their education outside the center. Those going out with their families on a family relocation plan or those leaving to accept full-time employment to augment their educational funds for the future are entitled to travel grants. Where the purpose, however, is primarily to attend college, any part-time employment that they may plan in order to support themselves, cannot be considered as indefinite leave for employment purposes.

We are wondering whether or not the evacuees transferred from Jerome are relocating at a greater rate than other residents. Could you let us have a report on this?

Enclosed is a copy of WRA form 341 which is a revision of the monthly report form for the Relocation Division. The statistics from this report should give us a better picture of your center work. We hope that it has arrived in time to be used in your September report.

Sincerely yours,

H. Rex Lee
Acting Chief, Relocation Division

Enclosure

cc: R. B. Cozzens

Desk Copy

RDolins/sjo

10/16/44

*Relo Div
files*

Gila River Project
Rivers, Arizona

OCT 31 1944

Dillon S. Myer, Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
910 - 17th Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: H. Rex Lee, Acting Chief, Relocation Division

Dear Mr. Myer:

We wish to thank you for your encouraging letter of October 18. Its contents were discussed at length at our weekly staff meeting which is attended by relocation and welfare staff members.

The matter of developing a program for a Staff Relocation Committee should be studied again. We do have such a committee organized as the relocation handbook suggests and although it has met only a few times since its creation about a year ago, a considerable amount of orientation among individual members has been done and informational data has been passed on to them.

The criticism of Japanese translations was made known to you at the insistence of the Relocation Planning Commission members and other leaders. The composition of Japanese articles invariably produce considerable comment and it is well to have them executed as flawlessly as possible. We note that the translation of the New York bulletin of the Facts of America series is far superior to any previous effort.

The transmittal of Relocation Supervisor's reports to the projects will be very helpful because there is, I believe, a feeling at the projects that the perspective is not too clear as to what transpires in the field and field offices.

Statistics informs us that only 149 persons of the Jerome transferees have departed on indefinite leave. Since the time of the Jerome ingress there

[Circular stamp: RECEIVED OCT 31 1944]

OCT 31 1944

1. The first of the three main points of the report is that the situation in the Pacific is still very fluid. The second point is that the situation in the Atlantic is also very fluid. The third point is that the situation in the Mediterranean is also very fluid.

2. The first of the three main points of the report is that the situation in the Pacific is still very fluid. The second point is that the situation in the Atlantic is also very fluid. The third point is that the situation in the Mediterranean is also very fluid.

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Mr. Myer-2-

have been 1264 indefinite leaves processed and taking in consideration the fact that we received almost 2100 from the closed Jerome Center the comparative rate of departures discloses a sluggish interest in relocation by those from Jerome. Evacuees coming from Jerome have not usually responded as well on regular Community Invitation offers as other evacuees have and are prone to favor opportunities such as provided by Seabrook Farms.

Sincerely,

L. H. Bennett

Leroy H. Bennett
Project Director





Desk Copy
828

Mr. Leroy H. Bennett
Project Director
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

NOV 27 1944

Attention: William Huse
Relocation Program Officer

Dear Mr. Bennett:

This will acknowledge the September monthly report of the Center Relocation Division.

You advised us that as of October 15, 1713 families had received "initial interviews" with 1537 families still to be contacted. Based on your estimate of 360 new families contacted per month, the remaining group would be covered in the next four to five months. Without sacrificing the quality of the "initial interviews", we would suggest your thinking of ways to speed up the remaining interviews. This seems important in light of the discussions on the relocation program at the recent Project Director's Conference.

In regard to the recommendation under Point 11:

- A. Mr. Myer teletyped all centers on November 4 authorizing the shipment by express up to 500 lbs. per family of personal belongings needed for relocation. This should take care of the problem for you.
- B. The Reports Division has been exploring the possibility of providing for showing at centers as relocation material, simple, newsreel type movies showing relocated evacuees at work and at home. So far the cost is proving prohibitive to justify the undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

H. Rex Lee

H. Rex Lee
Acting Chief, Relocation Division

cc: R. B. Cozzens
RDolins/on 11/23/44
sjo 11/24/44

--OBJECTIVES ON RELOCATION EDUCATION--

- Objective 1. To acquaint School Staff with the Importance of the Relocation Program in order that the Inculcation of Positive Relocation Attitudes may Become Part of Daily Teaching.
- Objective 2. To Bring Into the Schools Such Contributions by Project Officials, Project Visitors, Evacuee Leaders, and Evacuee Organizations as will Provide Information, on and Incentives Toward Successful Relocation.
- Objective 3. To re-emphasize American Ways of Life and Cultural Values on all School Levels and to Acquaint Students with Essential Economic, Social, and Other Data Necessary for Favorable Relocation.
- Objective 4. To Develop a Vocational Training Program Geared to Project and Relocation Needs.
- Objective 5. To Develop Facility in the Use of Conversational and Written English.

--Suggested Techniques for Achieving the Five Respective Objectives --

Objective I. To acquaint school staff with importance of Relocation.

1. Discuss "Relocation Education" with school administrators and supervisors at weekly luncheons.
2. Have periodic education staff meetings with members of Project Relocation Office as speakers.
3. Have occasional school faculty meetings devoted to discussion of relocation education procedures, techniques and developments.
4. Call special staff meetings to hear relocation teams, students relocation directors and other officials who may be visiting the project to stimulate or assist relocation.
5. Arrange for attendance of staff at relocation movies.
6. Arrange open forum meetings with Project Relocation Committee (If these are general staff or project meetings, require teacher attendance. If no project meetings are planned, arrange with Relocation to conduct open forum meetings for school attitudes. *staff alone.*)
7. Participation of school staff in leave and segregation hearings to better acquaint staff members with individual problems and attitudes.
8. Periodic discussions concerning ~~deliberious~~ ^{unpleasant} effect of camp life on character, work habits, attitudes, etc. toward American thought, culture, and customs. These discussions should be conducted by Community Analyst, Welfare Section etc.
9. Request Washington office for periodic publications on relocation to be distributed to appointed personnel, explaining such items as current relocation figures, occupational opportunities, favorable expressions of outside sentiment, etc.
10. Appointment of Education Section Relocation Advisors with representatives from each school to stimulate and formulate Relocation Education activities.

Objective II. To bring into the schools contributions by project officials, visitors, etc., which will provide information on and incentives toward relocation.

1. Periodic talks to assembly groups by project relocation officials. *both evanes + appointed.*
2. Occasional and opportunistic use of off-project WRA and other officials who visit the project in school assemblies or group meetings.
3. Utilizing before assemblies, homerooms and school groups returned delegates to national or regional conferences such as YMCA, YWCA, etc.

4. Utilizing homeroom programs to discuss relocation problems, especially as related to members of the homeroom.
5. Utilizing influential out-of-state visitors to Arizona resorts in assemblies, special group meetings and individual group conferences.
6. Utilizing soldiers on furlough and relocated people back to the project on visit in assemblies, small group meetings and ~~and~~ in individual conferences.
7. Utilizing state officials of national organizations such as P.T.A., etc., Federated Women's Clubs, churches, etc., in school assemblies, group meetings, *Clear through Director.*
8. Utilizing services of Student Relocation ~~Committee~~ *Council* in classrooms, group or school assemblies.
9. Development of a file of correspondence from successfully relocated evacuees. This correspondence is continually coming into the project both to residents and to employees. Personal references could be deleted and a most interesting and stimulating file provided, excerpts from which might be mimeographed and circularized *in cooperation with Relocation Office.*
10. Secure from Reports Office national press bulletins, etc., suitable for circulation and stimulating relocation.

Objective III. Re-emphasis on American Ways, etc.

1. Prolific use of current newspapers and magazines.
2. Use of literature descriptive of localities or industries; i.e. Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Bureau of Mines, Governmental department Bulletins, etc.
3. Use of films, slides and other visual aids descriptive of localities, industries, vocations, etc.
4. Use of material descriptive of current war-time living such as ration books, transportation problems, quota limitations, etc.
5. Educational emphasis on democratic practices and procedures in conducting homeroom, class and student body meetings through elected officials and appointed committees.
6. Inter-school relations through athletics, debating, hobby, dramatics, and music teams, clubs, etc.
7. Providing opportunities for social gatherings patterned on American customs and participating with appointed personnel, their families, and guests.
8. Conducting a program of explanation of and participation in American sports and recreational activities as a means of understanding a dynamic part of American culture.

9. Practice in use of American table service, etiquette, and parlor manners through both real and pseudo situations.
10. Emphasis on and expansion of the normal school subjects and courses which present the history, development and appreciation of the American way of life.

Objective IV. To develop a Vocational Training Program geared to Project and relocation needs.

1. Exploitation of classes in American table manners and customs as vehicles of conversation in English.
2. Exploitation of mixed adult parties; either incidental to P.T. A. church meetings etc., or specifically planned to serve as a vehicle of conversation in English.
3. Exploitation of class programs and dramatization of normal life situations at adult school level for purposes as above.
4. Development of technical vocabularies and conversations around the normal activities of specific vocational courses such as mechanics, refrigeration, pattern drafting, etc.
5. Organization of personal shopping tours to both evacuee and staff canteens to develop "store vocabulary" and conversation. To give trips practical significance arrange with staff members to permit class to purchase items on their staff shopping list, using real ration tokens.
6. Push letter writing classes with training in writing personal and business letters, completion of business forms and income tax blanks!!!.
7. Development of correspondence exchange with outside groups using churches, Y. W. C. A.'s schools, etc., for initial contacts.
8. Institution of choral reading and music classes to develop freedom of expression.
9. Develop among Nisei, more sympathy and willingness to help Issei learn English and discourage contempt and criticisms now often expressed by Nisei for English used by Issei.
10. Expansion of nursery school program to include all children $2\frac{1}{2}$ or over.
11. Use flash cards and picture interpretations extensively even at adult level.

ARKANSAS IS ONE OF LEADING VEGETABLE PRODUCING STATES

Arkansas leads the nation in the production of strawberries, and late government statistics show that Arkansas leads in the production of spinach! California has been the Spinach Champ, but last year Arkansas produced 3,000,000 cases to California's 2,000,000 cases. Arkansas is third in the production of rice and is moving ahead of many other states in the production of celery, lettuce, beans, cauliflower, radishes, cabbage, cucumbers, okra, peppers, eggplant, onions, turnips, rutabaga, sweet potatoes and watermelons.

A NEW -- AND -- DIFFERENT OFFER...

Three dehydrating plants near Helena, Arkansas, employ approximately 100 Japanese American male workers, at \$3.50 per day, 8 to 9 months each year. Comfortable living quarters, with electricity, free to families of workers.

In addition, farmers owning the dehydrating plants and neighboring farmers will furnish opportunity to all workers who desire to grow vegetables on share-crop basis.

Farmers in the community can supply work for other members of families during cotton planting, chopping and picking seasons, and to work on truck crop farms.

Bus to grade and high schools furnished for all children. Train and bus facilities for adults.

And there are many other excellent offers in Arkansas, the healthiest state in the union. Further information on request.

RELOCATION

- In -

ARKANSAS

Proved To Be A

Most Pleasing

- and -

Satisfactory

Decision On The Part Of...

JAPANESE-AMERICANS

- WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY -

J. R. Walter, Supervisor - Southern Area, 7th Floor
Southern Building, 833 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.

A. N. Ragon, Jr. District Relocation Officer, 818
Pyramid Building. Little Rock, Arkansas

HERE IS STILL TIME ENOUGH LEFT
FOR 1500 TO 2000 MORE JAPANESE AMERICAN FAMILIES
TO ACCEPT EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES BEING OFFERED IN ARKANSAS:

During the past few months there has been a slow but substantial relocation of Japanese Americans in the State of Arkansas. The two sections where most of the relocatees are making their new homes are on The Wilson Plantation in the rich alluvial soils of the northeast and the vicinity of Little Rock in the central section.

Some evacuees are share-cropping, others are renting the land. Those having farm equipment in California are having it shipped to Wilson or to Little Rock.

Mothers and fathers are exceptionally pleased with the welcome their children have received in Arkansas grade and high schools. Mrs. Percy Nakagawa, formerly of Rohwer Center, says: "The teachers are even giving the youngest children extra assistance that each child may receive every educational advantage." And, Yukio Akahoshi, 13-year old son of Mr. & Mrs. Suematsu Akahoshi, formerly of Poston Center, was elected vice-president of the 'freshman' class at Wilson, Arkansas.

Not only are the Japanese Americans pleased with the friendly reception they received in Arkansas, but caucasian farmers with whom they are dealing are well pleased, too. So much so, that it has caused neighboring landowners to offer similar opportunities to other Japanese Americans seeking to establish themselves.

Since V-J Day over 145 new industries have started building in Arkansas. In fact, Arkansas is starting to lead The South into a new and prosperous era. You are invited to come to this 'Wonder State' to share in this progressive movement.

Returning War Veterans, Issei, Nisei and all others who are willing to do a full day's work for their employer or for themselves on a share-crop or land-rental basis will find no better opportunities elsewhere in the U.S.A. than in Arkansas.

The planning on The Wilson Plantation is toward that production goal which includes: "from the seed to the consumer". Over a million dollars is to be spent to build a canning factory and deep-freeze plant to process the next vegetable crops.

Vegetables grown on liberal share-crop basis or on land rented from Plantation can be marketed at the top current market prices. All housing rent free.

No finer 'opportunity gate' was ever opened to Japanese Americans than the one on the Wilson Plantation. There are no threats, terrorism and the like on The Wilson Plantation and other places in Arkansas. Here he and his family will receive consideration; where opportunities are good and far more numerous and life is more pleasant.

Mr. Crain, Manager of Wilson Plantation, is reserving places for about 950 more Japanese American families and returning war veterans who want to grow vegetables on a liberal share-crop or land-rental basis. December 15th is the deadline!

You and your family can earn a sizeable sum of money picking cotton until time for vegetable planting in 1946. See your Center Relocation Officer for full information regarding Plantation offer. Plenty 'off-season' work for all who want it.

Analyst report - bila lina

1/ Aug. 31 - 1226 initial interview

2570 interview in relocation

A - 2170 return only to Ence. Ann
1290 waiting trial and jury
2090 can't support family

B - 3090 of family own West
Coast Property.

ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION, TUESDAY EVENING, APR. 10, 1945



Rochester's Nisei Entertains at Tea

Rochester's Nisei, Japanese-Americans who have resettled here, entertained at tea in Brick Church Sunday. Left to right are Claude C. Cornwall of War Relocation

Authority, Frances Yuge, Dr. Edna Acheson, Kiyoshi Mizhuta, Tomiko Yasuda, Miss Mary Arnold, New York WRA, and Florence Sato. Mrs. William Takahashi pours.

We wish to extend an invitation on behalf of the Rochester Nisei and Issei and welcome you to our group. The next time we entertain we hope that some of you who are now in camp will be residents of Rochester, New York, and join in our activities.

Frances Yuge--Miwako Yanamoto
Co-Chairmen

Cowden

