E2.09

OPERATING AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

HOME SERVICE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

This agreement is written for the purpose of defining the services which will be performed by Home Service in Red Cross Units in War Relocation Centers. The Welfare Section of the War Relocation Authority and Home Service of the American Red Cross at the relocation centers will coordinate their activities in order to assure that the programs of both agencies are directed to the best interests of the evacuee population.

PROGRAM OF HOME SERVICE IN WAR RELOCATION CENTERS

In War Relocation Centers, Red Cross Units are organized directly under the jurisdiction of Area offices and are not connected with the local Chapters which may be covering that territory geographically.

The term "Home Service" is applied to the service rendered by Red Cross Units on behalf of persons in all branches of military and naval service and their families, for ex-service persons and their families and for civilians.

Home Service in Units should carry out this responsibility through the following functions after clearing with the Welfare Section in the War Relocation Center for pertinent data available in its records, or where such clearance seems necessary to prevent duplication:

HOME SERVICE PROGRAM FOR ACTIVE SERVICEMEN, EX-SERVICEMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

1. Assistance with communication between servicemen and their families and with inquires in regard to their welfare.

2. Information concerning regulations and legislation affecting servicemen and their families.

3. Cooperation with the military and naval authorities by obtaining social history material required for medical and psychiatric treatment.

4. General information regarding prisoners of war.

5. Information regarding servicemen reported as missing or prisoners of war.

6. Information and service regarding financial assistance for transportation of members of immediate family to visit seriously ill servicemen.

7. Information and service regarding claims for pensions and other Government benefits for ex-servicemen and their families.

HOME SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CIVILIANS

1. Information regarding transmitting messages through International Red Cross relative to Japanese desiring repatriation to Japan.

2. Information regarding welfare and whereabouts inquires referred to American National Headquarters by the International Red Cross Committee which have been received from the Japanese Red Cross and other Red Cross Societies concerning persons of Japanese origin residing in the United States.

3. Information regarding welfare and whereabouts inquiries referred by appropriate Area office to American National Red Cross Headquarters from Red Cross Units in War Relocation Centers for forwarding to the International Red Cross or other Red Cross Societies.

4. Transmitting twenty-five word personal messages referred to American National Headquarters by the International Red Cross Committee which have been received from the Japanese Red Cross and other Red Cross Societies for persons of Japanese origin residing in War Relocation Centers.

5. Transmitting twenty-five word personal messages referred by appropriate Area offices to American National Headquarters from Red Cross Units in War Relocation Centers for forwarding to the International Red Cross.

6. Information and service regarding the sending of cables to Japan.

PROGRAM OF WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY IN CENTERS

The WRA in the Department of the Interior was established for the primary purpose of relieving military establishments of the burden of providing for the relocation of persons excluded from military areas. The major part of the program of the Authority is the relocation of approximately 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the State of California and portions of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Arizona.

The majority of this group are at present in eight relocation centers in isolated sections of California, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and Arkansas, and the Tule Lake Segregation Center in California. Approximately two-thirds of the evacuees are citizens by virtue of birth in this country.

Persons of Japanese ancestry who are American citizens are subject to the provisions of the Selective Service Act.

The WRA provides all evacuees residing in centers the following essentials without charge: housing, food, medical care and education through the high school level. Clothing allowances are provided for those who work and their dependents. Illness compensation is provided for evacuees who are temporarily unable to work because of illness. Public assistance is available to families in which there are unmet needs.

At each center there is a Public Welfare Section staffed by qualified social workers. This section is concerned with problems of family relationships, the aged and the sick and with orphans and delinquent children, in addition to administering the program of cash clothing allowances and public assistance grants to evacuees. The section is responsible for establishing and maintaining cooperative relationships with other public and private social agencies.

The policy governing the release of evacuees from centers permits the granting of leave to accept seasonal employment, short-term leave to attend funerals, visit sick relatives, attend court or take care of other important business justifying temporary release and indefinite leave under which evacuees subject to the following conditions may leave the centers to take up permanent residence outside:

1. The evacuee must show that he has a definite offer of employment or other evidence that he can take care of himself at some point outside the areas from which ppersons of Japanese descent are excluded by military order.

2. The WRA must secure reasonable assurance that the community in which the evacuee proposes to relocate will accept him without incident.

3. An investigation of the evacuee, including the records of the FBI, the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Office of Military Intelligence, indicates that the release of the evacuees will not constitute a danger to the security of the United States.

4. The evacuee must agree to keep the WRA informed of his location at all times.

In general, the WRA pays the cost of travel of evacuees only under the following circumstances:

1. Transfers between relocation centers to reunite members of a family.

2. Transfer to the residence of guardians or other persons or to institutions, orphans, minors, physically handicapped or other persons not able to take care of themselves adequately.

3. Transfer to other relocation centers of professional or other skilled persons.

4. Travel may be paid also in unusual cases requiring a transfer to another center for the protection of the welfare of an evacuee.

5. In unusual cases the project director may authorize travel at WRA expense for an evacuee to attend the funeral of a member of the immediate family or to visit a close relative who is ill.

6. In cases where funds cannot be obtained to pay for travel to visit seriously ill servicemen.

7. Where an escort is required under the regulations of the Western Defense Command in order for evacuees to perform the travel outlined above, such escort is provided by the War Relocation Authority.

It is the policy of the WRA to assist evacuees in meeting cost of transportation and initial subsistence where this is necessary in order to enable the evacuee to accept an employment opportunity for which an indefinite leave has been granted.

While the WRA has a continuing interest in evacuees who have been resettled in other communities, it exercise no supervision over them and provides no service for them. Arrangements have been made with the Social Security Board for relocated evacuees who need emergency assistance to secure it through the program of that agency which provides assistance to enemy aliens and other persons affected by restrictive action of government agencies.

PROCEDURE FOR OPERATING UNDER THIS AGREEMENT

Home Service in Red Cross Units in War Relocation Centers will correspond and clear any problems needing administrative decision through Area offices. There will be close working relationship between the National Office of War Relocation Authority and Home Service of the American Red Cross National Headquarters.

Red Cross Units in War Relocation Centers will be advised of changes in policies by Home Service in the Area offices and will write to Home Service, Area Offices, for information on any questions which may arise in regard to handling a specific case.

Cases originating with Field Directors requiring service in a Red Cross Unit should be handled as follows:

Field Director should write Home Service in the appropriate Area Office which will write the Home Service Chairman of the Unit suggesting discussion of the case referred with the Welfare Section in the Unit.

Cases in Units which may involve financial assistance:

Financial assistance may be provided by a Red Cross Unit for transportation expenses of the immediate family to visit a seriously ill serviceman where the family is unable to finance travel expenses. If there are no funds available in the Red Cross Unit, the War Relocation Authority will provide the necessary funds. If an escort is required because of the regulations of the Western Defense Command, the escort will be provided by the Authority.

When a family wishes to cable to a close relative in Japan and is unable to pay for the cost of the cable, the Red Cross Unit may assume this charge.

When a social or psychiatric history is requested by the military or naval authorities, the Home Service Chairman in the Unit will confer with the Public Welfare Section.

Messages and inquiries regarding welfare and whereabouts of Japanese in the United States received from the Japanese Red Cross will be cleared by Home Service at National Headquarters with the National Office of WRA to secure correct address. These inquiries and messages will then be forwarded to Home Service in the appropriate Area office for transmission to the Unit.

DeWitt C. Smith /s/
Vice-Chairman, American Red Cross

August 26, 1944
Date

D. S. Myer /s/
Director, War Relocation Authority

to Mr Powell from F. Kagawa

Propaganda

E 2.09

INVESTIGATION OF INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Translation of article appearing in the Poston Chronicle of August 26, 1943 (From Article in Los Angeles Times.)

No Mistreatment in Japanese Internment Camps

Regarding the treatment of prisoners and civilians of the United States now in Japanese internment camps, there are various rumors or propaganda that lead people to believe that mistreatment is taking place. According to the recent investigation of the International Red Cross, the following conditions were found in the internment camps.

1. ZENTSUJI CAMP. The camp was established on January 16, 1942, The area is about six acres. There are 234 Americans and 54 of them are officers. Also there are 62 Australian soldiers making a total of 320. The type of building is similar to that of army camps. Five blankets and a pillow is provided to each soldier. To the officers extra matteresses are given. The sanitary condition of the camp is fine and prisoners are allowed to take a warm bath once a week and cold showers daily. They are required to work twice a week. Clothing, insufficient at first but at the present time overcoats and captured uniforms are supplied to them and are sufficient for cold weather. For meals, bread, rice and barley potatoes, various kinds of vegetables and fish are suppled.

There are three soldier doctors in the hospital and everything necessary for adequate medical care is provided. For sports, baseball, cricket, tennis are the main ones. They have regular games with outside teams once a week.

2. TOKYO GROUP. There are six camps around Tokyo; namely, Kanagawa, Shinagawa, Kawasaki, Hiraoka, outside of city limit, and Yokohama

Central Park. The committee of the Red Cross visited these camps in December and treatment and condition within these camps are the same to others.

Shinagawa: There are 400 prisoners in this camp, three-fourths of them English, Canadian, and Norwegians and one-third Americans.

Kanagawa: There are 540 prisoners here. They are English, American, Australian and Dutch. Straw mattresses are provided to soldiers and for officers private rooms are provided.

Yokohama Central Park: There are 296 English and American people in this camp. The gymnasium of the park is being used as the camp. The buildings are small, but in good condition.

3. OSAKA GROUP. There are four camps around Osaka; namely, Osaka, Kobe, Yamagasaki and Sakurajima, and headquarters of these camps is located in Osaka. The committee of the Red Cross investigated these camps in April of this year. The buildings are clean and neat and very comfortable. Prisoners of these camps are English soldiers who were captured in Hongkong.

The buildings of the Kobe internment camp are four-story brick buildings. Most of the buildings of the other internment camps are frame buildings. Heating system is set throughout the buildings. Five blankets are given to each prisoner. Beds are the double-decker twin-bed type. Goods sent from this country by the first exchange ship through the Red Cross were used in this camp.

Prisoners are working in factories or dry docks and officers are working in advisory positions. There are canteens which supply daily necessities and tobacco. The government is supplying 150 to

200 cigarettes monthly to each prisoner. To avoid gambling, the government has furnished playing cards for recreational purposes.

(Continued in the next issue)

BOSTON CHRONICLE August 28

Fukuoka Group.

There are seven camps which are administered from Fukuoka on Kyushu. They are Ube, Omine, Ohama, Motoyama, Higashimizone, Mukojima and Enoshima. The prisoners of these camps were captured from Hongkong and Java, mostly English sailors and civilians. Camp Mukojima and Enojima are located on a small island off Fukuoka Ken.

Food is rationed but there is sufficient to eat. Buildings are well maintained and there are bathrooms which are allowed to be used in every way. The sanitary condition is very good.

Prisoners in Camps Ube, Higashimizone, Ozone, Ohama and Motoyama are engaged in mining work. Those who are in the Camp Mukojima and Enoshima are working as longshoremen. Besides working as longshoremen, they are taking care of horses, chickens and rabbits, which are used for their meals. There were rumors that there was an epidemic of sickness but those patients were sick and injured in Hongkong previous to coming to Japan and they were confined in the hospital. There are 100 prisoners in the Enoshima Camp. They were brought in from Hongkong. Mukojima Camp has four officers and 76 soldiers. In the other camps, there are from 153 to 192 prisoners and officers are very few.

KEIJO CAMP

This camp was established on the 25th day of September, 1942. At present there are 443 prisoners. Three hundred six of them were brought in from Singapore and they are all English. The buildings are four-story enforced concrete buildings which were formerly used as a cotton mill.

There are sixty prisoners living in one room and beddings are of Japanese style. For main meals rice, barley, meat and various vegetables are used. There are five cooks in this camp. The clothing is sufficiently supplied for winter weather but underwear is Japanese style for which there have been some complaints. In the hospital there are three doctors but acute patients are sent to the Red Cross Hospital. There are playgrounds and drives and even newspapers are delivered. These prisoners are working for maintenance for roads and transportation.

TAIWAN GROUP

The Japanese have a prison camp on the island of Formosa location of which is still unknown to the Red Cross. It is at this camp that General Jonathan M. Wainwright, who was captured at Corregidor, is a prisoner.

PHILIPPINE GROUP

There are seven camps in Philippine Island but conditions and information about these camps are not well known. Only St. Thomas Camp is reported as a camp of the American style and all kinds of amusement facilities are provided. There are two hospitals one each for children and adult at which patients are taken care of by members of the medical corps. Meals for children were specially prepared, but for adult prisoners of this camp, Japanese meals are served. Work is not required by the military authority, however, they do voluntarily the necessary work around camp. For those who work steadily, there is some compensation arranged and they are occasionally permitted to go to the city of Manila.

Due to a great many missionaries and teachers interned, their educational system is well developed comparing to that of other camps, as a matter

of fact they have schools from first grade to second year in college and books for studying and reading. All manner of sports are indulged in, such as baseball, softball, basketball. There are also bridge, chess, concerts and sometimes even dancing.

WOOSUNG CAMP

There are 1500 American civilians and 48 English naval officers and merchant marine officers. Condition of the camp is not excellent. Last winter there was an epidemic of influenza, which necessitated the assistance of the International Red Cross Committee located in Shanghai, providing heating system throughout the building and improving the general condition of camps. Prisoners, both civilians and soldiers, are engaged in farming for consumption within the camp.

HONGKONG GROUP

Around Hongkong there are four camps, namely, Shamshuipo Camp, Argyle St. Camp, Bowden Road Hospital and Camp Stanley where civilian prisoners are housed.

Stanley Camp is located on the small island a short distance in the southern direction from Hongkong. The International Red Cross Committee station at Hongkong makes frequent visits to this camp. The most recent one was made in January, 1943. In this camp there are 2500 prisoners, 1,000 men, 1200 women and 300 children, mostly English. Buildings are very modern. Sanitary condition is good and treatment is the same as the other camps.

Boy Scouts

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STATEMENT OF JOINT POLICY FOR JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTERS

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

I. General Precepts

The Community Activities program at relocation centers includes the whole range of formal and informal associations and leisure-time pursuits in which residents of the projects take part. In general, the community activities should be initiated by the evacuees themselves and should be under their direction. One function of the project management is to facilitate and coordinate such activities in order to avoid confusion or duplication. The management should not assume unnecessary initiative, or control the organizations and groups which spontaneously arise among the evacuees. There are, however, certain general precepts which the project management should observe.

A. The identification of evacuees with groups typically American in concept should be encouraged. These may be either groups affiliated with established American organizations on the outside, or representative indigenous groups having a thoroughly democratic outlook. This includes, of course, the Boy Scout Program in full.

B. The participation of as many project residents as possible in the community activities program should be stimulated.

II. Direction of the Community Activities Program

At each relocation center a Community Activities Supervisor, working under the direction of the Chief of Community Services, shall have the entire responsibility of assisting the evacuees in the development of a community activities program. Such Supervisor shall draw extensively upon evacuee counsel as made available through the Community Council or through an advisory committee representatively selected.

The Community Activities Supervisor may employ such evacuee staff as may be necessary to carry out the community activities program. Personnel giving full time to community activities work shall be paid at the rate of $[illegible] per month if they are charged with the responsibility of directing a given activity. The number of paid evacuee personnel assigned to community activities shall be approved by the Chief of Community Services and Project Director in cooperation with the Employment Division. Men assigned to direct Boy Scout activities shall be selected in cooperation with the Local Council responsible and may be commissioned as District

or Neighborhood Commissioners, as agreeable to the Local Council and Community Activities Supervisor.

In addition to paid personnel, the Community Activities Supervisor may utilize the services of volunteer activity leaders. Person acting as volunteers for limited service as officers or leaders of groups shall not be considered employed. A volunteer worker shall not, in general, be given supervision over an employed worker. Both employed and volunteer activities workers, if they so desire, shall be given the opportunity for in-service training through the schools and through organizations which can provide leadership for such training.

III. Use of Grounds and Other Facilities

The Project Directo shall designate recreational areas and buildings which may be used whole-time and part-time for recreational and other leisure-time activities. Adequate custodial and maintenance service for use of such facilities shall be provided on a volu teer or employed basis by members of the Community Activities staff. All scheduling of regular activities and special events shall be handled through the office of the Community Activities Supervisor to avoid conflicts in time or space.

Adequate provision should be made for s torage of equipment and its repair. An inventory of equipment on hand and replacements necessary should be made at regular intervals.

IV. Type of Activities

The evacuees shall be free to develop whatever recreational and social group activities seem to them desirable, within the limits of War Relocation Authority regulations.

A. Where such groups are affiliated with organizations outside the projects having national offices and memberships, the following arrangements shall be made:

1. Any groups within the project wishing to receive visits from their nationak, regional, or area representative shall request from the Project Director through the Chief of Community Services permission for such visits.

2. Upon approval by the project director, acting with the advice of the Community Council, such representatives shall be free to visit the project to advise and consult with the groups inside for improvement of their program. Permanent residence on the project for such workers will not be permitted.

3. Representatives of outside organizations wishing to visit the project for such purposes should notify in advance the Chief of Community Services of the project in order to clear the schedule for such visits.

4. The Community Activities Supervisor, with the approval of the Chief of Community Services, may also request recognized national agencies for technical advice and assistance.

B. Special assistance from the project management may be extended in the establishment of activities deemed to be desirable for the project's general welfare, if these groups do not spontaneously arise.

V. Roster of Membership

The Community Activities Supervisor should provide the Project Director with a roster of all operating organizations at the center, including the purpose, size of membership, officers, and time and place of meetings.

VI. Scouting

There are about 120,000 people in these relocation centers with a boy crop of about 1300 to 1400. Many Japanese boys were Boy Scouts back home and a goodly number of the men were leaders of Scout Troops. A few had served as Commissioners in their Local Councils. They immediately asked for the continuation of Scouting even in the assembly centers and provision was made for them to have Scouting ~~even in the assembly centers and provision was made for them to have Scouting~~ as soon as the relocation projects were in operation. Not only those who had been Scouts back home, but every boy in every camp now might have full benefits of the Scout program if they could be properly organized and leaders found and trained. The Boy Scouts of American shall give fullest cooperation to make the Scout program available to every boy in thesr eelocation centers.

There are three very definite reasons why this program should be extensively developed:

First - to teach them to be good American citizens. Scouting, could make a great contribution there.

Second - to help them to stay happy in the relocation centers which have upset their home life a great deal, and occupy their time in a constructive way.

Third - and perhaps most important to them is to prepare them to go back home; do whatever we can for them, Japanese are not likely to be popular in the communities where

they formerly lived. But Scouting is a popular program and the fact that they have been Scouts will help materially to make them acceptable in the communities when the time comes for them to return home.

Scouting seems to be popular with the Japanese-Americans particularly so with the younger men and boys. The Government representatives are enthusiastic about Scouting in the WRA.

VII. Scouting Administration

A. Local Council Responsibility: Each project shall be under the supervision of the Local Council, just as any other territory would be under the s upervision of the Local Council, and visits made to the project by the Local Council staff as is practical. Registrations, orders for restricted supplies, and other request for service visits should be sent to the local council.

VIII. Organization

Each project should be set up as a District Committee, though in some instances it may be necessary to set it up as a sub-committee of a District Committee. All of the operating committees that are needed in a District Committee are needed in these relocation projects; especially at the present time do we have need for an Organization and Extension Committee, a Training Committee, Advancement Committee, and a Camping and Activities Committee. Each project should have a District Committee, one District Commissioner, and a sufficient number of Neighborhood Commissioners to give adequate supervision to the program.

The War Relocation Authority agrees to make availabel certain men from their Community Activities staff, who will give time to the organization and supervision of the Boy Scout program. These man may be commissioned a s District Commissioners, but they are in reality District Commissioners plus, and if adequately trained could be what a District Commissioner is supposed to be - a volunteer assistant to the Scout Executive.

The War Relocation Authority should make available as an advisor a Caucasian leader who is thoroughly interested in Scouting and as experienced in it as possible. What position he occupies officially should be determined locally. Generally, he should be commissioned as a Field Commissioner of the Local Council.

IX. Camping

Camping is one of the very great needs in these projects. In most of the projects it would be possible to improvise a camp on the Government property at a short distance from the Relocation Center. A camping place should be located in or near each center.

There is a very definite desire on the part of the Japanese to camp at the Council Camp or at some other point outside of the relocation center with Caucasian boys. Undoubtedly, in some communities this could be arranged. In other communities such a plan would not be acceptable and, therefore, it is a local problem that must be worked out in the Local Council. The War Relocation Authority at some of the centers would be glad to have Caucasian boys come in and camp with the Japanese boys, and that might be arranged locally; but there should be a camp setup.

Camporees ought to be developed on a very extensive scale, not one a year, but one every month, or every two months, at least. In these Camporees there could be unlimited opportunity for advancement, cooking and other Scouting activities.

X. Activities

Acceptable activities is one of the great problems in these Relocation Centers. Plays, demonstrations, circuses, etc., should be developed. If possible, every Troop should be encouraged to have a Victory Garden. Model airplanes and trophies could be made out of material that is available locally, though at time the material would not be perfect. One of the problems is to teach them to make the most of the material that is at hand; a Scout is Resourceful.

XI. Handicraft Work

Shops are available in most of the camps and there is a splendid opportunity for handicraft work of all kinds if a leader and material can be made available. Much of the handicraft work could be developed from material on the grounds.

XII. Meeting Places and Sponsoring Agencies

There are a good many churches and other organizations within the relocation center that could sponsor Troops. Meeting places so far as possible have been made available by the War Relocation Authority. Troops and Packs might be sponsored by the schools or Japanese Clubs, and where it becomes necessary it would be easy under the direction of the block leader to develop a Citizens Committee to sponsor a Troop for a block, or two or more blocks might combine to sponsor a Troop. Cub Packs would be ideally organized by blocks, and the retiring attitude of the Japanese mother would make it easier for her to serve as a Den Mother, if it were organized on a block basis. Meeting places are provided in some of the projects, but in most of the projects Troops could meet in school houses or in recreational buildings, which are either available at present or are in the process of construction.

XIII. Fees and Uniforms

There is money available for the incidental fees of the Scout Troops, and resourceful leaders can develop ways of earning money.

Each unit should be operated on the budget plan. The budgets may be pooled under central supervision.

A great many Scouts now have uniforms and there are opportunities to earn uniforms available to most of the boys.

XIV. Senior Scouting

A program for the older boys is very important. We should push the organization of Sea Scouts, Explorer Patrols and Air Scouts as rapidly as possible, and give our cooperation to providing proper training and proper facilities for adequate development of these Senior Scout programs.

XV. Training

Training should be thorough. The training of Commissioners and a faculty comes first and through there the Scoutmasters, Cub Masters, the Organization and Extension Committes and other leaders should be trained. The Troop Organization program should provide for training of parents. No unit should be registered u til the leader or leaders have been trained and certified by the District Commissioner and District Training Committee.

STANLEY G. HARRIS

STATEMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA AND WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

General Precepts: In keeping with WRA policy of encouraging evacuee identification with groups typically American in concept, WRA will give full cooperation in the establishment of a vigorous Boy Scout program at relocation centers. It shall be available to every boy of Scouting age including many identified with Scouting prior to evacuation.

The relocation centers are cities and should be considered as such. The Scouting program, whether organized under a council or district set-up, should not deviate from any of the national plans of Scouting any more than would be the case for cities of comparable size. The less that variations are taken into account, the more accurately will the activities involved in Scouting at the centers be comparable to the Scouting programs in normal communities. Except where necessary, there should be no special concessions, no limitations, and no basic differences from the general Scouting program. Those responsible for organization of Scouting in each location should, as in other communities, give emphasis to those parts of the Boy Scout program which seem especially applicable and adaptable to center use.

Organization and Direction: Organization of Scouting at relocation centers should be based on the possibility of:

A. Organizing a district committee to work under an area council
B. Organizing a subcommittee of a district committee

All of the Operating Committees needed in a District-Committee set-up are needed at relocation centers, in particular, an Organization and Extension Committee, a Training Committee, Advancement Committee, and a Camping and Activities Committee. Each center should have a District Commissioner and a sufficient number of Neighborhood Commissioners to give adequate supervision to the program. Men selected to give general supervision to Boy Scout activities at the projects shall be selected in cooperation with the Local Council responsible and may be commissioned as Field, District or Neighborhood Commissioners.

WRA-appointed staff members may serve as volunteer assistants in the organization and supervision of the Boy Scout program. If desired, a staff member may be commissioned as a Field Commissioner of the Local Council or serve as Chairman of the District Committee.

Camping and Activities: Scouting activities should be developed so that the experience of the Scout may resemble that of the Scout in the outside community in all ways possible. Camping shall be encouraged, both at camping sites within the relocation areas, and in conjunction with Troops organized in neighboring communities. Camporees shall be developed as frequently as possible, with opportunity afforded for advancement, cooking and other Scouting activities. Plays, demonstrations, circuses, etc., should be held. Troops should be encouraged to have Victory Gardens and to construct model airplanes. The accent should be on improvision and resourcefulness. For example, trophies might be fashioned from materials locally available. Handicraft should also be encouraged. There should be proper training and facilities for development of Senior Scout programs.

Meeting Places and Sponsoring Agencies: The organizations and institutions already operating in the centers - schools, clubs, churches, block and district organizations, etc. - may sponsor Troops, utilizing the Scouting program in carrying out the general aims of Americanization. In general, recreation and other buildings assigned to such clubs and organizations should be made available for Scout meetings and other purposes.

Fees and Uniforms: Payment of the incidental fees of Scout Troops should be made out of funds obtainable at the centers. All Scouts and leaders pay the national registration fee which is fifty cents for Scouts and one dollar for committeemen and leaders. Each unit should be operated on the budget plan. Budgets may be pooled under central supervision. A number of Scouts already have uniforms, and opportunities to earn uniforms are available to other boys.

Transfers: The regular transfer plan of the Boy Scouts shall apply to Scouts, Cubs and leaders moving from one location to another, either between centers or to outside communities. Scouts or leaders should secure transfers before leaving the center to present to the local Scout Council immediately upon resettlement to a new community.

Training: Training of leadership presents a problem in all U.S. communities at this time. Whatever the Scouting movement develops in other communities in the way of training for Commissioners, faculty, Scoutmasters, Cub Masters, Organization and Extension Committees, and other leaders should be applied at relocation centers to the extent feasible.

Boy Scouts of America
by: Arthur A. Schuck
Director of Operations

War Relocation Authority
by: Elmer M. Rowalt
Acting Director

August 12, 1943

BOY SCOUTS

(An agreement between the Boy Scouts of America and the WRA has been in force since June 15, 1942. The following is taken from that agreement, rearranged, and supplemented to make it comparable to arrangements with other agencies.)

1. Correspondence

The Boy Scouts are prepared to assist Boy Scout troops which wish to organize within the projects. Correspondence should be addressed to Mr. Raymond O. Hanson, Regional Scout Executive, 437South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, in regard to troop organization and supervision.

The Boy Scouts provide programs for boys 12 years of age to about 18. A younger program includes also boys 9-12.

2. Organization

(A) Scouting in each War Relocation Project shall be organized and operated according to the District Plan, as set forth in the Local Council Constitution and By Laws, each project comprising one or more Districts of the Local Council in whose territory the same is located.

(B) The Local Council involved in each case shall give definite supervision to the District through a member of its staff or a special Field Commissioner, who will maintain contact with the District Commissioners and other Scouters. He shall also maintain contact with the Project Director, and the degree to which the various phases of the program may be carried out will be subject to the latter's approval, and the cooperation of the elective body charged with the responsibility for promotion of all types of activity within the Project.

(C) Transfers shall be arranged on the regular basis from Troops of which boys were formerly Scouts to Troops formed in the Projects in which they are now located.

3. Materials

"Handbook for Boys" - Boy Scouts of America

4. Membership Dues

The annual membership dues are 50¢ a member and are sent in to the national headquarters when the troop registers.

The Troop Budget Plan should be urged as a basis of financing all new troops, with a view to solving the problem of boys who are unable to take care of their registration fees in full at one time, due to lack of opportunities for earning money.

5. Direct Supervision and Assistance

Requests for assistance should be sent in the first place to the regional office and then to the local council designated by the region to carry the responsibility.

The National Council will cooperate with the Local Councils assigned to supervise Scouting activities in War Relocation Projects, through its Inter-Racial Service and the Regional Staff.

At the time of Council visitations on the part of members of the Regional Staff, they shall give special attention to these Projects until they are in full operation.

Further plans for the promotion and conduct of Scouting activities in the War Relocation Projects are to be submitted to the Home Office for approval, as needs for more intensive and extensive development of the program may arise, or when special problems may develop in conferences between the Regional Offices and the War Relocation Authority.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

July 6, 1943

(Dict. July 2nd.)

Mr. Edward B. Marks, Jr.

Mr. Schuck, the Director of the Division of Operations, is out of the office and I am leaving tonight, so I have sent him a memorandum relative to your letter of the 28th. I quite agree with the suggestions you make. Mr. Schuck may write you definitely about the statement submitted. If not, I will try to clear it promptly when I return to the office about July 20th.

I am glad you call attention to the title. I thought my secretary was using the title "Assistant to the Director of Operations" on all correspondence with Japanese projects. It will be used hereafter.

Trusting everything is going well with you, I am

Most cordially yours,
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
DIVISION OF OPERATIONS

(Signed) Stanley A. Harris
Assistant to Director

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STATEMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS

GIRL SCOUTS AND WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

General Precepts:

In keeping with WRA policy of encouraging evacuee identification with groups typically American in concept, WRA will give full cooperation in the carrying out of a Girl Scout program at relocation centers.

The Girl Scout program shall be made available to all girls from seven to eighteen years of age including those who were Girl Scouts in their former communities.

Girl Scout troops in relocation centers will be classified as lone Girl Scout troops as are all Girl Scout troops not under the jurisdiction of a central local council. The one exception to this is the Heart Mountain, Wyoming, Center, which comes within the area of jurisdiction of the Big Horn Basin Girl Scout Association. The other centers are located too far away from Girl Scout offices to make it practical for them to be affiliated with a council or association. Lone troops in the centers will have direct access to the Girl Scout National Headquarters, where an advisory service through correspondence is maintained for all lone troops. As part of their regular schedules, members of the National Field Staff will plan to make limited number of visits to centers.

Organization:

The organization of Girl Scout troops at relocation centers shall follow the organization procedures outlined for Girl Scout troops in the pamphlets, "How to Start a Girl Scout Troop," and "Why a Lone Troop Committee." The one exception to these procedures is that it is recommended that there be a central Girl Scout committee in each relocation center to act as coordinator and a clearing house for the work of the troops in the center. Since it is expected that there will be a large number of Girl Scout troops in each center, this central committee is advisable. WRA appointed staff members may serve in giving leadership to this committee or as leaders of Girl Scout troops. The number of members of this central committee may vary according to the number of troops and the number of people necessary to coordinate the work of these troops.

The Field Division of Girl Scouts maintains a counseling service for all lone troops. Leaders of troops may write directly to the Field Division for help and advice or may have their requests channeled through the central Girl Scout committee at the centers.

Program:

Since the Girl Scout program is flexible and is designed to meet the needs of girls in all parts of the country, the program can be readily adapted to make the best use of the resources which the individual centers offer. The regular Girl Scout policies outlined in "The Leader's Digest of

Girl Scout Policies and Procedures"(*) should be followed in planning and carrying out the Girl Scout program in the troops. There are special publications for leaders of Brownie, Intermediate, and Senior troops, which give detailed information on all phases of the program. These may be purchased from the Girl Scout National Equipment Service.

The centers should provide meeting places for Girl Scout troops in club buildings, recreation halls, and other suitable places for outdoor activities.

Leadership:

The Girl Scout leaders must be young-women over twenty-one years of age (or assistant leaders over eighteen years of age) who have an interest in and an ability to lead young people according to the basic principles of Girl Scouting. Leaders may receive training by taking the Correspondence Course for Girl Scout Leaders from National Headquarters, 155 East 44th Street, or may request National Staff members to give training within the centers. Since trained leadership is important, every effort will be made to provide training either within the centers or by having the leaders take advantage of training schools that may be conducted within a reasonable distance from the center.

Registration and Transfers:

Girls, leaders, and committee members of the Girl Scout troops in the centers register as regular members of the organization upon payment of the national membership dues of 50 cents each. Official membership certificates will be mailed to the girls and leaders after the troop registration has been completed at National Headquarters. These cards signify membership in the Girl Scout organization for one year, and girls leaving the centers for new homes may be present these cards as evidence of membership. Leaders of troops may also issue regular transfer cards to girls before leaving the centers, so that they may present the cards to local councils upon resettlement in a local community.

s/ John H. Provinse
Acting Director
War Relocation Authority

January 20, 1944
Date

s/ Constance Rittenhouse
National Director
Girl Scouts

January 26, 1944
Date

(*) Sent free to all registered Girl Scout leaders

STATEMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS

GIRL SCOUTS AND WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

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Since the Girl Scout program is flexible and is designed to meet the needs of girls in all parts of the country, the program can be readily adapted to make the best use of the resources which the individual centers offer. The regular Girl Scout policies outlined in "The Leader's Digest of

Girl Scout Policies and Procedures"(*) should be followed in planning and carrying out the Girl Scout program in the troops. There are special publications for leaders of Brownie, Intermediate, and Senior troops, which give detailed information on all phases of the program. These may be purchased from the Girl Scout National Equipment Service.

The centers should provide meeting places for Girl Scout troops in club buildings, recreation halls, and other suitable places for outdoor activities.

Leadership:

The Girl Scout leaders must be young women over twenty-one years of age (or assistant leaders over eighteen years of age) who have an interest in and an ability to lead young people according to the basic principles of Girl Scouting. Leaders may receive training by taking the Correspondence Course for Girl Scout Leaders from National Headquarters, 155 East 44th Street, or may request National Staff members to give training within the centers. Since trained leadership is important, every effort will be made to provide training either within the centers or by having the leaders take advantage of training schools that may be conducted within a reasonable distance from the center.

Registration and Transfers:

Girls, leaders, and committee members of the Girl Scout troops in the centers register as regular members of the organization upon payment of the national membership dues of 50 cents each. Official membership certificates will be mailed to the girls and leaders after the troop registration has been completed at National Headquarters. These cards signify membership in the Girl Scout organization for one year, and girls leaving the centers for new homes may be present these cards as evidence of membership. Leaders of troops may also issue regular transfer cards to girls before leaving the centers, so that they may present the cards to local councils upon resettlement in a local community.

s/ John H. Provinse
Acting Director
War Relocation Authority

January 20, 1944
Date

s/ Constance Rittenhouse
National Director
Girl Scouts

January 26, 1944
Date

(*) Sent free to all registered Girl Scout leaders

STATEMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS

CAMP FIRE GIRLS, INC. AND WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

~~E2.16~~ E2.09

General Precepts: In keeping with WRA policy of encouraging evacuee identification with groups typically American in concept, WRA will give full cooperation in the establishment of a Camp Fire Girls program at relocation centers. It shall be available to every girl of Camp Fire or Blue Bird age, including those identified with Camp Fire Girls prior to evacuation.

The establishment of Relocation Centers and their consequent development into small ~~cities~~ communities makes it possible for the Camp Fire Girls program to function there without deviation from national planning as to program and organizational setup. In order to accomplish the purposes of the relocation centers and to give the children in these areas a normal experience in the program, no basic differences from the general program, as it functions in cities of like size, need be made. Responsibility for emphasizing certain sections of the program as to adaptability and suitability should be placed upon those who direct and lead the program.

Organization and Direction: Organization of the Camp Fire Girls at relocation centers should be based on the possibility of organizing:

A. A sponsoring committee of three to five representative men and women whose business it is to ensure quality of group leadership and activities. ~~The Girls' Recreational Director~~ A rep. of the Community Act. Sec. should be a member of the committee.

B. A Guardians' Association. This will be listed at the National Office when there is a minimum of three registered leaders in the center. Special booklets are compiled for Guardians' Associations.

Meeting Places and Sponsoring Agencies: The organizations and institutions already operating in the centers - schools, clubs, churches, block and district organizations, etc. - may sponsor groups, utilizing the Camp Fire program in carrying out the general aims of Americanization. In general, recreation and other buildings assigned to such clubs and organizations should be made available for Camp Fire meetings and other purposes.

The Camp Fire Program: Camp Fire is a national organization for girls with a program of wholesome educational and character building activities which the girls enjoy. Most of the interests of girls and women have been included in the Seven Crafts of Camp Fire: Home Craft, Hand Craft, Health Craft, Camping, Nature Lore, Business and Citizenship.

Organization of Groups: Camp Fire Girls is prepared to organize groups of six to twenty girls from seven years of age to about eighteen in three programs: The Blue Birds for girls seven, eight, and nine; Camp Fire Girls for girls ten to about sixteen; The Horizon Club, an older girls program for senior high school

and junior college age. Each division of the program is described in its own book - The Blue Birds Book (50¢), The Book of the Camp Fire Girls (50¢), and the Horizon Club Program Book (50¢). (Camp Fire Outfitting Company.)

Membership Dues: Payment of the incidental fees of Camp Fire and Blue Bird groups and Horizon Clubs should be made out of funds obtainable at the centers. National dues are $1.00 per girl and $1.00 for each group. For girls under ten, national dues are 50¢. Each group should be operated on the budget plan. Budgets may be pooled under central supervision.

Transfers: Girls and leaders transferring to new centers or communities will be given credit for unexpired dues and helped to find places in Camp Fire or Blue Bird groups in new communities through the National Office or local executive if there is one near the new location. Girls and leaders should secure transfers before leaving the center. The membership card should be taken with each girl. This also serves as transfer.

Materials: "The Guardian," the national monthly publication, is sent to each registered leader and assistant without additional cost. Also, samples of mimeographed and printed bulletins are sent free, from time to time, from the National Office, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York. The program books for Blue Birds, Camp Fire Girls, and Horizon Clubs, (50¢ each), the Library of the Seven Crafts - a selection of short books on crafts, nature, Camp Fire symbolism - as well as miscellaneous equipment for members should be ordered from the Camp Fire Outfitting Company, 197 Greene Street, New York. (Send for catalogue.)

Training: Training of leadership presents a problem in all U. S. communities at this time.

1. A correspondence course or Guidepost is available and offered free to leaders within the relocation centers from the National Office.
2. A short training course outline will be supplied free to each new leader.
3. Special program material to help the leaders is contained in "The Guardian." Samples of the latter will be sent on request, in addition to one sample set of literature.
4. There is a large selection of mimeographed material, plays, games, etc., supplied at cost price. Send for list to the National Office, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York.
5. National field traveling secretaries will visit the projects when their schedule makes this possible.

Camp Fire Girls, Inc.
by: Ruby B. Lattimore
National Field Director

War Relocation Authority
by:

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dog

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CAMP FIRE GIRLS, INC.

1. Correspondence:

Correspondence regarding the organization of camp fire groups should be addressed to:

Mr. Lester Scott
Camp Fire Girls, Inc.
88 Lexington Avenue
New York City

Requests for field workers to visit the projects should be addressed to:

Miss Edith Kempthorne
Field Department
Camp Fire Girls
88 Lexington Avenue
New York City

2. Organization of Groups:

The Camp Fire is an organization prepared to organize clubs of six to twenty girls from eight years of age to about eighteen in three programs, one for girls eight or nine, the chief program for girls ten to about sixteen, and an older girls program for senior high school and junior college age. The program includes a wide variety of educational and recreational activities described in the "Book of the Camp Fire Girls" (50¢).

Club leaders are trained by a program from the national office. A Correspondence course for leaders is available in communities having no professional worker and could be used in the projects.

A committee of adults called a local council acts as sponsor and administers the program. These local councils are related to a District council and to the National council.

3. Materials:

Materials recommended for the following development of the program include:

"The Guardian", a monthly publication which goes to all leaders. This contains program suggestions, hints on leadership, and general news.

"The Library of the Seven Crafts", price $4.45. This should be ordered from the Camp Fire Outfitting Company, 197 Greene St., New York, N.Y. This is a selection of short books on crafts, nature, Camp Fire symbolism, etc.

"The Book of the Camp Fire Girls", price 50 cents. This should be ordered from the Camp Fire Outfitting Company. This gives the complete list of activities and Camp Fire program.

4. Membership Dues:

National dues are $1.00 per girl and $1.00 for each group. For girls under ten national dues are 50¢. (Any change in these fees for groups within W.R.A. will be given consideration as special need arises.)

5. Direct Supervision and Assistance Available:

Field workers can visit the projects upon request of the Chief of Community Services.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers
600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

VOID — Re-issued 5/1943

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STATEMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

1. Correspondence

Correspondence on organization of parent-teacher associations should be addressed to the state president in which relocation center is located. (List of state presidents attached.)

When location of camp or limitations of state office prevent the state congress from giving necessary service for organizing, the national vice-presidents in these regions should be contacted: southwestern states, Mrs. J. W. Bingham, 2005 Cowper Street, Palo Alto, California; northwestern states, Mrs. M. D. Wilkinson, 619 North "J" Street, Tacoma, Washington; and Arkansas, Dr. Alice Sowers, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

2. Organization

Some teachers in the relocation centers have had parent-teacher organization experience. Many parents in the centers have been members of a parent-teacher association before being relocated. Those who have held administrative offices in parent-teacher units will understand procedure for organizing, and they should be encouraged to undertake the organization of units. Units may be organized in elementary schools and high schools. Preschool sections or study groups should be included for parents of preschool children.

3. Membership Dues

The membership is all-inclusive, national, state, and local. The national portion of the dues is five cents per member per year. The state portion will vary according to the state in which the camp is located. The local portion is optional with the local group.

On organizing, the state and national portion of the dues are sent to the state treasurer. Membership cards are then sent on receipt of dues.

4. Materials

A list of the publications of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will be available upon request. The bulk of the organization's publications are distributed to the state congresses for redistribution to parent-teacher associations. Extra copies may be secured at cost from the state offices of the state congresses. Certain books and publications are made available also to the public at established prices, and may be purchased direct from the National Office of the organization or from the state congresses.

A free sample of the National Congress Bulletin and of the National Parent-Teacher Magazine will be sent upon request. It is recommended that the

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association take at least one subscription to each. The National Congress Bulletin subscription rate is 20¢. It is a four-page periodical issued eleven times a year; contains organizational news and information of timely interest to national, state, and local workers. The National Parent-Teacher is the official magazine of the organization. The subscription price is $1.00 a year. It contains articles and special features concerning home and school cooperation, parent education, social welfare, and other subjects related to the program of service of the organization.

5. Supervision and Assistance

Direct supervision and assistance are usually available from the state branch through officers or staff personnel assigned to the task. When this is not available, the national vice-president in the region will visit the project on request.

PRESIDENT OF STATE BRANCHES

ALABAMA.....	Mrs. L. M. Lowrey, Thomaston
ARIZONA.....	Mrs. Marion Lee, Box 56, Thatcher
ARKANSAS.....	Mrs. R. V. Hall, 2020 Hickory St., Texarkana
CALIFORNIA.....	Mrs. E. T. Hale, 416 Union Bldg., 2nd, and Broadway, San Diego
COLORADO.....	Mrs. O. C. Ufford, 1337 S. College Ave., Fort Collins
CONNECTICUT.....	Mrs. Leslie Mathews, 918 Hoyden Hill Rd., Fairfield
DELAWARE.....	Mrs. P. C. Elliott, 704 Pine St., Seaford
D. C.....	Mrs. P. C. Ellett, 643 Ingraham St., N.W., Washington
FLORIDA.....	Mrs. L. H. Gibbs, Route 1, Box 100F, Orlando
GEORGIA.....	Mrs. Robert A. Long, 1082 St. Charles Pl., Atlanta
HAWAII.....	Mr. Kilmer Moe, 1511 Piikoi St., Honolulu (Acting President)
IDAHO.....	Mrs. Howard J. Maughan, 152 E. Oneida, Preston
ILLINOIS.....	Mrs. Theodore Gleichman, 2401 - 12th Ave., Moline
INDIANA.....	Mrs. Frederick Conkle, Noblesville
IOWA.....	Mrs. F. R. Kenison, Madrid
KANSAS.....	Mrs. E. W. Emery, Mt. Vernon Rd., Route 1, Atchison
KENTUCKY.....	Mrs. Tuttle Lockwood, Afton Heights, Paducah
LOUISIANA.....	Mrs. Fagan Cox, 4202 S. Grand St., Monroe
MAINE.....	Mrs. Leroy H. Smith, Winterport
MARYLAND.....	Mrs. Stanley G. Cook, Indian Head
MASSACHUSETTS.....	Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser, 138 Berkshire Avenue, Springfield
MICHIGAN.....	Mrs. James C. Parker, 1729 Union Boulevard, S.E., Grand Rapids
MINNESOTA.....	Mrs. D. A. Munro, 1823 E. 10th, Duluth
MISSISSIPPI.....	Mrs. C. C. Clark, 1913-15th St., Gulfport
MISSOURI.....	Mrs. Frank Wheeler, 1420 St. Louis St., Springfield
MONTANA.....	Mrs. Holsey C. Johnson, 3015 Sheridan Ave., Butte
NEBRASKA.....	Mrs. Mark Pierce, 1211 Garfield St., Lincoln
NEVADA.....	Mrs. E. R. Harker, 820 Humboldt St., Reno
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	Mrs. Benjamin Kendrigan, 36 N. Main St., Newmarket
NEW JERSEY.....	Mrs. Leonard G. Twitchell, 118 Rynda Rd., South Orange
NEW MEXICO.....	Mrs. George Wilcox, Dexter
NEW YORK.....	Mrs. Avery J. Pratt, 356 Parker Ave., Buffalo
NORTH CAROLINA.....	Mrs. J. S. Blair, Elizabethtown
NORTH DAKOTA.....	Mrs. O. T. Forde, 600 Avenue D, Bismarck
OHIO.....	Mrs. James Birrel, 4565 Harrison, Rossmoyne
OKLAHOMA.....	Mrs. John A. Wadlin, 1140 E. 26th St., Tulsa
OREGON.....	Mrs. F. W. Blum, 417 Oregon Bldg., 509 S.W. Oak St., Portland
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Mrs. Edwin F. Yarnall, 330 Highland Rd., Pottstown
RHODE ISLAND.....	Mrs. Newton P. Leonard, 341 Sharon St., Providence
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	Mrs. John Morrall, Beaufort
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Mrs. J. C. Lepler, Watertown
TENNESSEE.....	Mrs. Paul J. Dunn, Route 3, Nashville
TEXAS.....	Mrs. Jack M. Little, 3513 Purdue, Dallas
UTAH.....	Mrs. L. K. Nicholson, 357 - 8th Ave., Salt Lake City
VERMONT.....	Mrs. Wallace M. Fay, 59 Olympus Rd., Proctor
VIRGINIA.....	Dr. E. L. Fox, Ashland
WASHINGTON.....	Mrs. Walter M. Perry, 1012 Queen Anne Ave., Seattle
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Mrs. A. W. McConnell, Hollidays Cove
WISCONSIN.....	Mrs. Roger Scott, Route 5, Box 805, Waukesha
WYOMING.....	Mrs. Murl Hendrickson, 937 S. Lincoln, Casper

1/6/43

National Congress of Parents and Teachers
600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

STATEMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

E2.09

1. Correspondence

Correspondence concerning the cooperative relationships between the War Relocation Authority and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers should be addressed to the president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Mrs. William A. Hastings, at the National Office, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

A vice-president, Mrs. J. W. Bingham, 2005 Cowper Street, Palo Alto, California, has been appointed to represent the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in cooperating in the plan of establishing parent-teacher associations in the war relocation centers.

2. Organization

Some teachers in the relocation centers have had parent-teacher organization experience. Many teachers in the centers were members of the parent-teacher organization before being relocated. Those who have held administrative offices in parent-teacher units will understand the procedure for organizing, and they should be encouraged to undertake the organization of units. Units may be organized in elementary schools and high schools. Preschool sections or study groups should also be included for parents of preschool children. When there is no local person who is familiar with parent-teacher organization procedures, an organizer may be sent from the state congress or the National Congress. Arrangements for this service may be made through Mrs. Bingham.

3. Dues

Associations in relocation centers may determine the amount of their local dues. The sum, however, must include national per capita dues and state per capita dues if the association is a part of the state branch. National dues are five cents per member if the association is within the organized state territory, or ten cents per member per year in unorganized state territory. A relocation center is considered unorganized territory until it is accepted into the state branch. Upon organization, instructions will be given as to where to send the dues.

4. Material

Essential publications are supplied without charge to parent-teacher associations. Certain books and publications are made available also, at established prices, and may be purchased directly from the National Office, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. A list of publications of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will be sent upon request.

Every parent-teacher association receives a copy of the National Congress Bulletin sent to the president's home address. Extra copies may be obtained at the price of twenty cents per year. The National Congress Bulletin is a four-page periodical issued eleven times a year. It contains organizational news and information of timely interst.

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The National Parent-Teacher is the official magazine of the organization. The subscription price is $1.00 a year. It contains articles and special features concerning home and school cooperation, parent education, social welfare, and other subjects related to the program of service of the organization.

5. Supervision and Assistance

Direct supervison and assistance will be provided through state officers, regional vice-presidents of the National Congress, and field workers. Arrangements for this service may be made through Mrs. Bingham.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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National Congress of Parents and Teachers
600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

RESOLUTION ON PARENT-TEACHER UNITS IN WAR RELOCATION AREAS

(Passed at the meeting of the Board of Managers in Chicago, May, 1943.)

WHEREAS, The United States War Relocation Authority has requested the National Congress of Parents and Teachers to cooperate in establishing parent-teacher associations in the war relocation centers, which invitation has been accepted by the Executive Committee of the National Congress, and

WHEREAS, It is the object of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers to serve all children, regardless of color, race, or creed, and

WHEREAS, A large number of the evacuees, predominately American citizens, were members of parent-teacher associations in their home localities and are desirous of continuing membership in the National Congress, and

WHEREAS, The Caucasian teachers and Caucasian members of the staff desire membership in the National Congress, and

WHEREAS, According to the Bylaws of the National Congress, membership in the National Congress is open to all persons interested in the objectives of the Congress, and

WHEREAS, The war relocation centers established in California, Arizona, Colorado, Arkansas, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho are temporary in nature and under Federal administration, and

WHEREAS, Because of the unusual nature of the centers, it may not be expedient in all instances to include the centers in organized state branch territories, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That as a war emergency measure, the Board of Managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers declare as unorganized territory, for the period of their existence, those war relocation centers not included in state branch territory; that members in P.T.A. units formed in such relocation centers shall pay dues directly to the National Congress in accordance with Article 10, Section 2, of the Bylaws; and that these units be serviced directly by the National Congress under the supervision of a member of the Executive Committee; and be it further

RESOLVED, That these relocation centers may be included in organized state territory at any time upon the request of the Board of Managers of the state branch to the National Congress.

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STATEMENT OF RELATIONSHIP
Y.M.C.A. AND WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Services to Persons of Japanese Ancestry

I. Policy

The national Council of Y.M.C.A.'s, at its meeting in October, 1942, following a discussion of the evacuation, relocation, and resettlement of persons of Japanese ancestry, took the following action:

1) The announced policy of the War Relocation Authority of the Federal Government, to enable those Japanese evacuees, whose loyalty has been verified by the F.B.I. and the W.R.A., to resettle and contribute to national production in widely-scattered inland communities, is welcomed by the National Council as socially desirable, and as in harmony with American democracy; and further,

   The Council advises the National Board and member Associations to cooperate with churches, colleges, civic, and social agencies in developing community acceptance of such settlers, in finding employment for them, both within and outside of the Association itself, and in aiding them to participate freely in community life.

2) The Council approves the leadership being given by Area Councils and the National Board in developing Association service, especially among young people, in the ten Relocation Projects established by the Federal Government.

3) The Council instructs the National Board and the Program Services Committee to aid the member Associations in carrying out the foregoing resolutions and in providing pertinent materials for their use.

Pursuant to this action, the National Board appointed Masao Satow to the National Program Services staff as secretary for special services to West Coast evacuees. Mr. Satow works under the direct supervision of George B. Corwin, another member of the Program Services staff, and is related to the Y.M.C.A.'s Public Affairs Committee of which Dr. Galen Fisher is vice-chairman.

In October, 1943, the National Council, at its annual meeting, reviewed the work of the year and adopted the following resolution:

> The Council re-affirms the Resolutions adopted in 1942, respecting the Japanese evacuees.
>
> The Council commends the Western Area offices and local Associations for their services on behalf of the Japanese evacuees, but calls upon them to strengthen their activities along the following lines:

1) Interpreting to their constituencies the vital constitutional principles involved, and the bearing upon winning the war, in treating the evacuees in accordance with our nation's professed democratic war aims.

2) Facilitating the government program for resettling approved evacuees in interior states.

3) Participating with other agencies in forming local committees to develop community acceptance of resettlers, and in integrating them into community life.

4) Cooperating with Secretary Satow in his service, both within the relocation centers and outside.

These actions of the National Council indicate clearly the three main emphases of the Y.M.C.A.:

A. The resettlement and integration of persons of Japanese ancestry back into normal community life.

B. The development of Y.M.C.A. services to more adequately meet the needs of young men and boys in the relocation centers.

C. The education of the general membership of the Y.M.C.A. on the basic issues involved in evacuation, relocation, and resettlement of a people in a democracy looking toward a more favorable public opinion.

II. Procedures

A. Resettlement

1. In cooperation with the W.R.A. and The Committee for the Resettlement of Japanese Americans, factual information, bulletins, and news releases are sent to all Y.M.C.A.'s in communities where there are W.R.A. offices.

2. Local Y.M.C.A.'s in those communities are urged to participate responsibly and actively with other agencies in the organization of community committees, to cooperate in providing housing and job opportunities within the Y.M.C.A. as well as outside, and to develop programs to assist in the social integration of evacuee newcomers.

3. Information is sent from time to time to all Y.M.C.A.'s as a matter of public affairs education.

4. George B. Corwin, National Council staff member, represents the Y.M.C.A. on the Committee for the Resettlement of Japanese Americans.

These procedures are carried out through correspondence and mailings from the National Council office; through visitation of National Council staff members, including Mr. Corwin and Mr. Satow; Area Council and Regional Student Council staff members; and through articles in Y.M.C.A. bulletins and periodicals.

B. Y.M.C.A. Service in Relocation Centers

1. Initiating Y.M.C.A.'s

Former members of the Boards of Directors of the Japanese Branch Y.M.C.A.'s in Los Angeles and San Francisco, committee men, leaders of boys' and young people's groups, and members of Y.M.C.A's in California, Washington, and Oregon are or have been residing in the relocation centers.

These Y.M.C.A. leaders and members, when they desire, are encouraged to organize Y.M.C.A. groups and to consider the possibilities of organizing community Y.M.C.A.'s in the centers.

The policy of the Y.M.C.A. is to cooperate with these interested people in every way possible, but only upon their initiative.

2. Program

Program units which may be and are organized in relocation centers are: Gra-Y clubs, Pioneer clubs, Indian Guides, for boys in grade school; Hi-Y clubs for boys in high school.
Young Men's Councils
Phalanx, for young men 18-25
Y's Men's clubs, for men 25-40
Craft clubs, for boys and young men
Sport groups, for basketball, volleyball, baseball, and other physical activity
Co-educational clubs, for informal study and social life among young people
Among other program features conducted by Center Y.M.C.A.'s are forums and institutes on leadership, resettlement, etc., parties, dances, recreational programs, summer camps.

3.. Organization

In order to provide, coordinate, and supervise the Y.M.C.A. program in the centers, it is recommended that an Advisory Committee, Board of Directors, or Board of Management be created. This group should be representative of all interests in the center and perform the usual functions of such a body. The Boards or Advisory Committees are urged to establish such committees as are necessary for efficient functioning.

4. Y.M.C.A. Coordinators

In order to give more direct and full time supervision and coordination to Y.M.C.A. services, resources are available to provide for two full-time evacuee workers at $19 a month plus clothing allowance. The requests for such appointments must come from the Center "Y" Board or Committees, and are to be approved by the Area Council.

5. Membership and Fees

Membership is open to all who are in sympathy with the purpose of Y.M.C.A. and who wish to participate in the Y.M.C.A. program. Each Center Y.M.C.A. is free to work out its own membership procedures in line with the objectives of the Y.M.C.A. Each Y.M.C.A. determines its own fees, depending on its own needs. Center Y.M.C.A.'s are urged to provide their members with membership cards which will be recognized by Y.M.C.A.'s in outside communities.

National registration fees for Hi-Y Clubs and Y's Men's Clubs in the Centers have been waived.

6. Transfer of Membership

It is expected that members of center Y.M.C.A.'s who leave the projects for resettlement will want to transfer their membership to the Y.M.C.A. in the community to which they go.

It can be assumed that all Y.M.C.A.'s will accept these transfers, but that newcomers will be expected to pay whatever differential in fees there may be.

Center Y.M.C.A.'s are encouraged to give letters of introduction to members and friends of the Y.M.C.A. who leave the centers to resettle. These letters would be addressed to the General Secretary of the local Y.M.C.A. in the community to which these people are going.

7. Program Materials

Manuals, pamphlets, bulletins, issued by the Area Councils and National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s, are provided without charge.

8. Intervisitation

Center Y.M.C.A.'s are invited to send representatives to outside Y.M.C.A. meetings, such as student and general conferences, and Area Council meetings. In most cases funds are available to cover reasonable travel expenses. Exchange meetings with nearby Y.M.C.A.'s are encouraged.

9. Institutes in Centers

The student Y.M.C.A., in cooperation with the student Y.W.C.A., is prepared to conduct institutes and workshops within the centers on leadership training for community living. Teams of two or three leaders are made available. Especially related to these programs at present is Mr. Thomas R. Bodine, of 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

10. Relation to Churches

Galen M. Fisher, vice-chairman of the National Council's Public Affairs Committee, is a member of the Protestant Church Commission for Japanese Services, and serves as liaison between the Y.M.C.A. and the Protestant Churches.

11. Supervision

Supervision of the Y.M.C.A.'s in relocation centers is provided as for any other Y.M.C.A.'s. The responsibility for such supervision rests with the Y.M.C.A. Councils in the four areas in which centers are located as follows:

For centers in Arizona, California, Utah - Pacific Southwest Area
Lawrence E. Norrie, 715 S. Hope St., Los Angeles
For center in Idaho - Pacific Northwest Area
James E. Maxwell, 909 Fourth Avenue, Seattle
For centers in Wyoming, Colorado - West Central Area
H. Harper Glezen, 114 E. 9th St., Topeka, Kansas
For centers in Arkansas - Southwest Area
Grover C. Good, Assoc. Exec.,
605 N. Ervay St., Dallas

The Area Council staffs are supplemented by the services of:

a. Mr. Masao Satow
b. Members of the National Student staff of the Y.M.C.A.
c. Local Y.M.C.A.'s accessible to the centers
d. Other National staff personnel, including Mr. Corwin

The functions of this supervisory personnel are:

a. To counsel with the center Y.M.C.A. Board or Advisory Committee
b. To aid in the organization of committee and program groups when needed.
c. To train group and club leaders within the Y.M.C.A. and to participate in any leadership training processes that may be set up within the center.
d. To aid in the furthering of the resettlement program through individual counsel, through speaking and interpretation, and through setting up institutes and forums.

Correspondence regarding Y.M.C.A. services in relocation centers should be addressed to the Area Council offices as listed on page 5, or to Mr. Masao W. Satow, 434 South 5th Street East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

General correspondence regarding Y.M.C.A.'s and resettlement should be addressed to George B. Corwin, National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

APPROVED:

s/ John H. Provinse
Acting Director
War Relocation Authority

DATE Jan. 20, 1944

s/ Jay A. Urice
Executive Secretary, National Board
National Council of Young Men's
Christian Associations

DATE February 9, 1944

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington, D.C.

March 22, 1944

NOTICE

The first and second pages of the Statement of Relationship with the Y.M.C.A. has been re-run to improve certain phrasing. Will you please see that these reach the persons who received copies of the earlier release, so that a substitution may be made?

John H. Provinse

John H. Provinse, Chief
Community Management Division

OM-966

STATEMENT OF RELATIONSHIP
Y.M.C.A. AND WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Services to Persons of Japanese Ancestry

I. Policy

The national Council of Y.M.C.A.'s, at its meeting in October, 1942, following a discussion of the evacuation, relocation, and resettlement of persons of Japanese ancestry, took the following action:

1) The announced policy of the War Relocation Authority of the Federal Government, to enable those Japanese evacuees, whose records have been checked, to resettle and contribute to national production in widely-scattered communities, is welcomed by the National Council as socially desirable, and is in harmony with American democracy; and further,

The Council advises the National Board and member Associations to cooperate with churches, colleges, civic, and social agencies in developing community acceptance of such settlers, in finding employment for them, both within and outside of the Association itself, and in aiding them to participate freely in community life.

2) The Council approves the leadership being given by Area Councils and the National Board in developing Association service, especially among young people, in the ten Relocation Projects established by the Federal Government.

3) The Council instructs the National Board and the Program Services Committee to aid the member Associations in carrying out the foregoing resolutions and in providing pertinent materials for their use.

Pursuant to this action, the National Board appointed Masao Satow to the National Program Services staff as secretary for special services to West Coast evacuees. Mr. Satow works under the direct supervision of George B. Corwin, another member of the Program Services staff, and is related to the Y.M.C.A.'s Public Affairs Committee of which Dr. Galen Fisher is vice-chairman.

In October, 1943, the National Council, at its annual meeting, reviewed the work of the year and adopted the following resolution:

The Council re-affirms the Resolutions adopted in 1942, respecting the Japanese evacuees.

The Council commends the Western Area offices and local Associations for their services on behalf of the Japanese evacuees, but calls upon them to strengthen their activities along the following lines:

1) Interpreting to their constituencies the vital constitutional principles involved, and the bearing upon winning the war, in treating the evacuees in accordance with our nation's professed democratic war aims.

2) Facilitating the government program for resettling approved evacuees.

3) Participating with other agencies in forming local committees to develop community acceptance of resettlers, and in integrating them into community life.

4) Cooperating with Secretary Satow in his service, both within the relocation centers and outside.

These actions of the National Council indicate clearly the three main emphases of the Y.M.C.A.:

A. The resettlement and integration of persons of Japanese ancestry back into normal community life.

B. The development of Y.M.C.A. services to more adequately meet the needs of young men and boys in the relocation centers.

C. The education of the general membership of the Y.M.C.A on the basic issues involved in evacuation, relocation, and resettlement of a people in a democracy looking toward a more favorable public opinion.

II. Procedures

A. Resettlement

1. In cooperation with the W.R.A. and The Committee for the Resettlement of Japanese Americans, factual information, bulletins, and news releases are sent to all Y.M.C.A.'s in communities where there are W.R.A. offices.

2. Local Y.M.C.A.'s in those communities are urged to participate responsibly and actively with other agencies in the organization of community committees, to cooperate in providing housing and job opportunities within the Y.M.C.A. as well as outside, and to develop programs to assist in the social integration of evacuee newcomers.

3. Information is sent from time to time to all Y.M.C.A.'s as a matter of public affairs education.

4. George B. Corwin, National Council staff member, represents the Y.M.C.A. on the Committee for the Resettlement of Japanese Americans.

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Y.M.C.A.

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1. Correspondence

Correspondence on organizing Y.M.C.A. groups and concerning all other Y.M.C.A. service matters should be addressed to L. E. Norris, Pacific Southwest Area, 715 South Hope St., Los Angeles, California.

2. Organization

Japanese Y.M.C.A. Secretaries, Japanese members of the Boards of Directors of the Los Angeles and San Francisco Japanese Y.M.C.A.s, Committee members, leaders of boys' and young people's groups and members of various Y.M.C.A. clubs are in the Relocation Centers.

These Y.M.C.A. leaders and members, when they desire, are encouraged to reorganize Y.M.C.A.s and Y.M.C.A. groups in the Relocation Centers. The policy of the Y.M.C.A. is to cooperate with them in every way possible, upon the initiative of the Japanese.

Units which may be organized include:

Gra-Y clubs (for boys in grade school)
Hi-Y clubs (for boys in high school)
Young Men's Councils
Y's Men's clubs (for men 25-40)
Craft Clubs (for boys and young men)
Sport Groups (for basketball, volleyball, baseball, and other physical activity)
Coeducational Clubs (for informal study and social life among young people)
Board of Directors (Of those Japanese willing to assume responsibility for developing and coordinating various Y.M.C.A. activities)

3. Membership Dues

No outside fees are required. Each group decides its own dues based upon its own group needs.

4. Materials

Upon request to the Pacific Southwest Area Y.M.C.A. office in Los Angeles material for the various age groups and types of activity will be furnished.

5. Direct Supervision and Assistance Available

Some supervision in Japanese professional Y.M.C.A. Secretaries is available in Relocation Centers. Three such fully trained secretaries are so located. In addition, experienced leaders capable of providing assistance are in the centers.

Visitation upon request by traveling Y.M.C.A. Supervisors can be secured by writing to Mr. Norris at the address given above.

THE Y.W.C.A. AND THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

1943-1944

The Y.W.C.A. stands with all other social forces in combatting discrimination against racial groups. It is seeking, therefore, to give all possible support to the War Relocation Authority in its socially constructive job with the American Japanese who, because of their race, have been among America's earliest war victims. As a national agency the Y.W.C.A.'s contribution is divided in two general directions: Work in relocation centers and in resettlement. For the present year a special project has been set up with national staff members assigned to full time work.

I. Work in Relocation Centers

A. Organized Groups

Clubs are organized for younger girls of junior and senior high school age similar to those to which they belonged in other communities. In addition to providing for companionship and good times for younger girls the Girl Reserve program provides for this age group suggestions for planning club meetings around such interests as health, work problems, personal relations, problems of social concern, religion and the arts.

For adults the Y.W.C.A. is organizing clubs for young employed women, home women's groups, young matrons and older women, and coed groups for college age people.

The Y.W.C.A. promotes program that deals with the following subjects according to the interests and needs of those involved and the leadership available: religion, health, the arts, family relations, work relations and social responsibility. A real effort is made to relate these subjects to life in the centers as well as to the world as it is changing outside.

B. Advisory Board

The Y.W.C.A. believes it is important to have an Advisory Board or Council to direct the Y.W.C.A. program in the community. This board is expected to be representative of the different groups in the community. Among other duties it considers the needs of girls and women in the community, encourages the formation of clubs, stimulates programs to meet these needs, enlists the help of qualified people for club leaders, maintains relationships with the administration and cooperates with other community groups in important community undertakings. It finds ways of keeping the Y.W.C.A. and its members in touch with the outside and increasingly stimulates interest in resettlement.

C. Materials

Program materials, pamphlets, etc. for leaders of clubs are provided free of charge by the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. This includes such current periodicals as the Womans Press magazine, the Bookshelf (a bulletin for Girl Reserve advisors), Exchange bulletins for business and industrial club girls, and material on health, music, etc. Pins, arm bands and such insignia are available for those who desire them.

D. Membership

Membership is open to all who wish to take part in the Y.W.C.A. program either through club groups or as individuals. As in most community Associations, the Y.W.C.A. provides for senior membership, eighteen years or over, and junior membership, under eighteen years. Membership does not necessarily require the payment of dues. If dues are required they should be used in carrying on the local work. The National dues for Registered Y.W.C.A.'s are waived for Y.W.C.A.'s in relocation centers.

E. Supervision and Assistance

The National Board of the Y.W.C.A. is prepared to have several staff members available to visit relocation centers and to counsel through correspondence, in order to:

1. Strengthen the work of the advisory board or council.

2. Help in the organization of additional clubs and committees, as they are needed.

3. Train club leaders within the Y.W.C.A. groups and participate in any leadership training courses which may be planned in connection with community activities.

F. Work at Tule Lake Center

The different nature of the Tule Lake segregation center is recognized. However, it is agreed that, should the internees express a wish for Y.W.C.A. work, there is an important contribution to be made, especially with young people and with those who may possibly become eligible for leave.

II. Resettlement

As the American Japanese move out of the relocation centers to take their rightful place in community life, the Y.W.C.A. is ready to share in the responsibility for their resettlement.

It is possible for the Y.W.C.A., working in close cooperation with the War Relocation Authority and other interested social agencies:

A. To furnish factual information and interpretative material to local Associations in advance of and during the resettlement period.

B. To further urge local Associations to become a part of and to give active support to community committees working on such problems as housing, job opportunities and the social adjustment of the evacuee group. Because of its inclusive nature and its long experience, the Y.W.C.A. can make a special contribution in helping with the orientation and assimilation of American Japanese women and girls, and their families.

The above is to be accomplished through correspondence and visits to local Associations, the national staff constantly using the practical experience of the local Association and community as a basis for determing ways of work.

* * * * *

Correspondence

Communications with regard to Y.W.C.A. work in relocation centers and in the resettlement program should be referred to Miss Esther Briesemeister and Mrs. Winona Hyland Chambers, Japanese Project, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

October 22, 1943

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The National Board
of the
Young Womens Christian Assn.
of the United States of
America -

New York Office

COPY

January 15, 1945

December 17 marked another red letter day in the history of Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens living in the United States. The lifting of the blanket exclusion orders in effect since 1942 is a most significant event and Y.W.C.A. members all over the country feel that now democracy can be a reality to all of us. I know that all of you are beginning to make plans and our local Associations are eager to be of as much help as possible. I hope that you will urge individuals and families to get in touch with the Y.W.C.A. as they move into new communities. The local Associations can be of real help in the following ways:

1. In counseling with individuals and families through correspondence and interviews upon arrival in the community.

2. In making suggestions regarding housing and jobs, perhaps providing temporary housing.

3. In extending a friendly hand to newcomers and inviting girls to become a part of group activities.

As we look at the work of the Y.W.C.A. in relocation centers for the next few months we have a big job to do:

1. It is important to keep the clubs going as long as there are girls in the center. This means that club advisers will need to be urged to stay on the job as long as possible.

2. There is no question but what clubs will now want to major on relocation. This means that club advisers will want to meet more often to plan program.

   A. A recent report from one of the centers says: "The secretary and advisers are outlining a program in which etiquette and homemaking are stressed. With resettlement inevitable, a knowledge of life on the outside is essential." Perhaps girls have forgotten how to set a table. Young matrons who have been married in the center will be interested in cooking classes and other aspects of homemaking.

   B. Budgeting our money is a problem to all of us. How much should go for rent, food, clothing and recreation? Take $125 a month as an average wage and have a discussion how to budget this.

   C. Where to relocate and what to do is probably of real concern to many young out-of-school-girls. It may be of help to have small groups meet with a good leader to discuss "How to plan for the future." I am sure that the Y.W.C.A. board members and many of the Community Welfare staff will be interested in giving time to meet informally with groups. We should never feel that a group is toosmall to invite the help of an outside leader. It is important too to urge girls to have individual conferences with Y leaders if they need help in completing their plans.

Continued

Our advisory boards are all made up appointed personnel and resident women who are interested in what happens to people.

D. Many of the young girls in the relocation centers have never had any work experience outside of the center and there is a place in the club program for discussions and dramatic presentations on:

(1) How to apply for a job.

(2) How to evaluate our own skills and decide what kind of work we can do.

(3) What we can reasonably expect in the way of wages in relation to skills. It is important to help girls see that they will probably have to start at beginning wages, not because they are Japanese-Americans, but because they have not had any work experience. We will be sending you some program material based on the kinds of jobs women are doing these days, things that can be useful in starting group discussion on job opportunities for women.

3. The job of the advisory board will increase and it may be necessary to meet more often. The older women who can speak Japanese can be of real service in helping to interpret the new orders to the Issei. People will want to have a chance to talk things over in smaller groups. Some of them may be able to volunteer time at this point. They can also help to interpret the work of the Y.W.C.A., bringing about more understanding of how our organization can help people as they move into new communities or go back to their old homes. It is important for the community to understand that the services of our organization are open to all people, not just the Christian group.

4. I am sending a supply ofYW.CA membership cards to be given to individuals as they leave the relocation centers. I think it would be helpful too if you could write letters of introduction for people who are interested in having this kind of service. Also it might be well to have individuals who are planning to go back to the coast write to local Associations, asking about the community attitudes and suggestions as to best ways for completing their plans to return to a given area. Letters to Local Associations should go out at least three weeks in advance of a person's departure date. I am enclosing a list of all the YWCA's in the United States, which should be helpful as individuals and families move out of the centers. This list is also going to the director of community welfare and the relocation officer in the center, so that three copies will be available. Letters to local Associations can be addressed to the general secretary.

We are giving some thought here at headquarters to the problem of disposing of the YWCA equipment in relocation centers and will be writing you about this at a later date.

Please write me if you have other questions about the program for the next few months. I will be interested in what your groups are doing so that we may exchange ideas with the other centers. With best wishes for the New Year.

Esther Briesemeister, Secretary, Japanese Evacuee Project, Div. of Community YWCA's

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between the

Director of the War Relocation Authority

the

Director of Selective Service

and the

Executive Secretary of the

National Service Board for Religious Objectors

1. Authority. Executive Order No. 9102 of March 18, 1942, authorizes and directs the Director of the War Relocation Authority to formulate and effectuate a program for the removal of persons or classes of persons designated under Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, from areas designated under such Order, and for their relocation, maintenance, and supervision. In order to effectuate this program, the Director is authorized to secure the cooperation, assistance, and services of any governmental agency (Paragraph 3(c)). In addition, all departments and agencies of the United States are directed to cooperate with and assist the Director in his activities (Paragraph 6).

Executive Order No. 8675, of February 6, 1941, authorizes the Director of Selective Service to establish, designate, or determine work of national importance under civilian direction to which may be assigned registrants under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 who are found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in combatant and noncombatant training and service in the land or naval forces. Under the Order the Director shall determine the agencies, organizations, or individuals that may provide civilian direction of such work (Paragraph 2). To carry out the provisions of the Order, he may utilize the services of the departments, officers and agencies of the United States, accept voluntary services of private organizations and individuals, and may obtain by purchase, loan or gift, equipment and supplies from Federal and other public agencies and private organizations and individuals with or without advertising or formal contract (Paragraph 3).

2. Purpose of Memorandum. This Memorandum prescribes --

(a) The conditions and procedure for assignment of registrants under the Selective Training and Service Act of

1940, as amended, who are found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in combatant or noncombatant training and service in the land or naval forces and who are placed in Class IV-E or Class IV-E-LS (hereinafter referred to as "conscientious objectors"), to service with the War Relocation Authority (hereinafter referred to as the "Authority").

(b) The agreed respective duties and responsibilities of the Authority, the Selective Service System and the National Service Board for Religious Objectors (hereinafter referred to as the "National Service Board") in connection with such assignments.

3. Policy. In accordance with the provisions of this Memorandum, the Authority will accept for service at relocation centers a limited number of conscientious objectors who desire such service, who meet the qualifications of the Authority, and who are assigned to such service by the Director of Selective Service. The conscientious objectors assigned to serve with the Authority will serve as doctors, teachers, attorneys, or in the performance of other skilled and professional service in connection with the relocation program under the control and supervision of the War Relocation Authority.

4. Selection of conscientious objectors. The Authority, with the cooperation of the Selective Service System and the National Service Board, will arrange for interviews of conscientious objectors at the places where they are located, or at other places where interviews can conveniently take place.

5. Assignment of conscientious objectors. Any conscientious objector who has first been interviewed by a representative of the Authority will be assigned to service with the Authority by the Director of Selective Service from camps operated by the National Service Board, from Government-operated camps, or direct from the Selective Service System, if --

(a) Such conscientious objector desires assignment to such service.

(b) The experience and professional attainments of such conscientious objector are equivalent to those required for qualification of an applicant for similar work under Civil Service Commission standards.

(c) The Director of the War Relocation Authority approves and requests the assignment of such conscientious objector to such service.

(d) The Director of Selective Service authorizes the assignment of such conscientious objector to such service.

6. Return for service rendered. The Authority shall furnish for each conscientious objector assigned to service with the Authority in return for the service rendered --

(a) Housing and subsistence, either with a separate group of conscientious objectors, or with other Caucasian personnel at the relocation center.

(b) Necessary work clothing and medical care.

(c) A monthly cash advance, not to exceed $5.00 a month.

(d) The cost of the transportation of such conscientious objector from his place of work at the time of his assignment to the relocation center to which he is assigned.

7. Termination of assignment. (a) The assignment of any conscientious objector to service with the War Relocation Authority may be terminated at any time by the Director of Selective Service or by the Director of the War Relocation Authority, if the Director terminating the assignment gives the other Director fifteen days advance notice.

(b) The Director of Selective Service will specify the place to which the conscientious objector is to be sent when his assignment to service with the War Relocation Authority has been terminated, and such conscientious objector shall be sent to that place.

(c) The cost of the transportation of a conscientious objector whose assignment to service with the War Relocation Authority has been terminated, from the relocation center to which he was assigned to the place to which he is to be sent, shall be borne by the agency terminating the assignment.

8. Status and supervision. All conscientious objectors assigned to service with the Authority in a relocation center --

(a) Shall be treated as members of the Authority's staff at the center.

(b) Shall be under the control and supervision of the Authority and under the jurisdiction of the chief executive officer of the Authority at the center in the division to which they are assigned.

9. Civil Service employees of the Authority. Any Civil Service employee of the Authority, who after the date of this Memorandum is classified as a conscientious objector and is assigned to service with the Authority, shall serve on the same basis and subject to the same conditions as other conscientious objectors assigned to service with the Authority.

10. Selective Service Regulations. The Director of Selective Service will prescribe such amendments to, and make such determinations or designations under, the Selective Service Regulations as may be necessary to enable this Memorandum to be effectuated.

11. Duration and limitation of Memorandum. (a) This Memorandum agreement shall be effective for three months from the date of final execution, during which period the assignments of conscientious objectors to service with the Authority shall be made to only one relocation center and shall not exceed ten in number.

(b) At any time before its expiration this Memorandum agreement may be renewed with or without limitation for any period up to 14 days after conclusion of the war, upon the written consent of the Director of the Authority, the Director of Selective Service, and the Executive Secretary of the National Service Board, or their authorized representatives.

(c) The Director of the Authority, or the Director of Selective Service, or the Executive Secretary of the National Service Board (or their authorized representatives) may withdraw from this agreement upon sixty days written notice to the other two parties.

July 27, 1942 Date	(Sgd.) Lewis B. Hershey Director of Selective Service
July 16, 1942 Date	(Sgd.) D. S. Myer Director, War Relocation Authority
July 16, 1942 Date	(Sgd.) Paul Conily French Executive Secretary, National Service Board for Religious Objectors