

L2.57

67/14
C

REPORT
RELOCATION COUNSELING UNIT
April 1944

STATISTICAL REPORT

Caseload report:

Number of active cases carried over from March	216
Cases opened during April	157
New Cases	146
Reopened Cases	11
Number cases placed on inactive list (these are cases where worker feels no further counseling is possible at the present time.	61
Number cases closed (where entire household has taken indefinite leave)	31
Number of active cases carried over to April	281

Interviews held:

In Office with client	209
In Office with collateral	18
Home visits	78
Collaterals outside office	12
Total	317

Source of referrals:

Relocation Office	148
Welfare Office	5
Other departments	2
Voluntary application	2

PERSONNEL AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM:

Mrs. Lilljeberg and Miss Evans have worked throughout the month and have shown increased sufficiency in counseling with people in regard to future plans.

Mr. Ter Borg has assumed the duties of housing superintendent in the Welfare Department and has little time to spend in the Counseling Unit during the month.

Mr. Umezawa, Issei, was assigned to the Unit as Counselor, but after working for ten days he took a short term leave to look over business opportunities.

In-service training has been conducted throughout the month through individual consultation with the case worker in regard to the problems in counseling.

DIGEST OF PRESENT PROBLEMS AND PLANS OF THE UNIT:

In developing the Relocation or Family Counseling program in the Center this unit has become convinced that evacuees not only need help with their general overall plans for the future, but that they need help with specific plans in order to meet specific and individual needs of the family. In order to do this we require the help of the WRA field offices in getting specific information and in continuing the planning with the evacuee when he relocates to the community of his choice. The plan an evacuee makes before he leaves the center is necessarily one-sided. He can see his own needs, and express his own desires and hopes, but he is unable to see all the adjustments which will become necessary when he comes face to face with

the actual facts of the new situation to which he is going. No matter how excellent his plan may be here, he will have to adjust it to meet the real situation in the new community.

We feel that the first step in bridging the gap between the center and the new community is to acquaint the WRA Field Officers with the needs and wishes of the family, in order that they may begin to plan for that family before they arrive. Next we feel that specific information is needed from the Field Offices as to certain opportunities which exist in the community to meet the needs designated. This information is needed to give the individual or family the assurance they need to initiate their venture, which to them is fraught with uncertainty.

We realize that there are resources and agencies in most communities to meet the needs of the evacuee such as the Social Security Program, Farm Security, Farm Credit Association, Public Health Program, Family Welfare Agencies, etc. We also realize that these agencies are primarily concerned with problems which exist in their respective political sub-divisions in which they accept responsibility. Their responsibility is directed toward problems which develop among their own residents and not toward problems which develop outside their own communities or sub-division. In other words they are not concerned with bringing people into their communities or to help solve the problems of people who are not now, even though they may become, their responsibility in the future.

Since the only organization now existent which is concerned with bringing Japanese people out of the centers and establishing them in communities through out the country is the WRA with the aid of the various Hostels, it is their unique task to bridge this gap. We believe this problem must be approached on an individual family basis, and cannot be approached on a mass basis. To this end we have been preparing dockets or social histories on families in the center who wish to relocate for the purpose of acquainting the Field Offices with individual family problems, and requesting specific information regarding opportunities in the community which will meet the individual needs of the family. We have depended on the demonstration of our effectiveness to be helpful in assisting with plans in order to interpret our work to the evacuee and insure continued voluntary request for assistance in planning. However, such demonstration on our part depends upon the cooperation by the WRA Field Offices in giving attention to individual and family problems and situations.

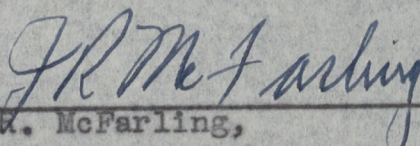
At the present time the most effective agents for relocation are the relocated friends and relatives of center residents who find jobs and make other arrangements for them in the community where they themselves are living. They are able to do this because they know what are the needs and capacities of their friends and relatives in the center and are able to find the situation into which they can best adjust themselves.

So far as the organization of the unit within the center

is concerned, we have enjoyed the cooperation of the Relocation Office and have thus been in a position to counsel with many individuals and families before they leave the center.

The Counseling Unit has been faced with the difficult problem of making an approach to the evacuees who need help in planning for the future. We have recognized that this approach must necessarily be on a basis of mutual confidence and of the willingness on the part of the evacuee to accept help in making his plans for the future. We feel it highly desirable to discover who of the evacuees are interested in formulating plans.

To date nearly all our referrals have come from the Relocation Office. We see the need, however, of acquainting ourselves with the problems of the evacuees who are considering plans for the future, but who have not yet contacted the Relocation Office. We believe that one method at least is a present survey being conducted by the Relocation Office in which the Relocation Outlook will indicate who our prospective clients may be. This Office will follow up on the ~~Relocation Outlook~~ summaries; Relocation Outlook reports and make contacts first with those who indicate their desire for relocation in the near future and later with those whose plan are not so immediate. We believe in this way that it will be possible to counsel with people while their plans are in the formative stage.



J. R. McFarling,
Associate Counselor

REPORT
RELOCATION COUNSELING UNIT
MAY 1944

I. STATISTICAL REPORT

Caseload report:

Number of active cases carried over from April 281

Cases opened during May 366

New Cases 334

Reopened Cases 32

Number cases placed on inactive list, (these are cases where worker feels no further counseling is possible at the present time.) 153

Number cases closed, (where entire household has taken indefinite leave.) 19

Number of active cases carried over to June. 475

Interviews held:

In Office with client 521

In Office with collateral 24

Home visits 63

Collaterals outside office 19

Total 627

Source of Referrals:

Relocation Office 341

Welfare Office 8

Other Departments 2

Voluntary Application 15

Total 366

GENERAL:

May has been the busiest month yet for the Relocation Counseling Unit. The three workers in the unit have held a total of six hundred twenty-seven interviews, both in the office and in the home. We have seen a number of the evacuees with whom we have discussed relocation plans arrive at a satisfactory solution and complete the process by taking indefinite leave. We have also had letters from them after they have relocated expressing their appreciation for the help they received. We have had many evidences through the month that the unit is gaining the confidence of many in the evacuee population which we feel is essential to effective counseling.

DOCKETS:

We are very glad to report considerable improvements in the cooperation of the WRA Field Offices in regard to the Relocation Counseling Dockets being mailed to them. During the past two weeks especially, we have received prompt response to the dockets mailed which included both Community Invitation Plan and Advance Approval Plan. We believe this prompt response has done a great deal toward giving evacuees the courage they need to relocate in a new community since they feel that the field offices are acquainted with their problems and are anxious to help them find a solution.

PROCEDURE AND PRINCIPLES USED IN COUNSELING:

This office has adopted the practice of following-up leads referred to us where it is indicated that a person or family is ready to consider relocation. It has also developed a screening process on all leave clearances to determine by means of an interview if there is need or desire for family counseling. If there is, then the worker follows-up with a home visit or schedules further office visits to discuss family plans. If the interview involves an indefinite leave where little planning has been done, then a Relocation Counseling Docket is prepared with the consent of the interviewee for use in the Field Office of the WRA. In a number of such cases, a person who has experienced counseling has brought in a friend who is also considering relocation but whose plans have not been formulated.

Counseling is a slow process of breaking down barriers to growth and positive action. Many people in the center are not only blocked with regard to relocation but are also blocked with regard to discussing the subject with Caucasian personnel. Wherever there is bitterness toward evacuation the plan has been to give the evacuee every opportunity to talk it out or through mental catharsis to drain off resentment in order to free him for positive action. As long as his thinking is negativistic, he is unable to make any progress. In failing to act, he is often acting normally to an abnormal situation,

which created, paralyzing emotional responses of a compensatory character. Whenever this negative emotional response is expressed or given conscious recognition and thus drained off, the evacuee has no further need of continuing to compensate himself by resentment and can begin to think concretely about his future plans. Wherever there is bitterness towards evacuation, the evacuee is referred to a Caucasian counselor since we feel that this resentment may be best treated against a background of acceptance by a Caucasian worker. Before this can be done, however, the counselor must develop the sort of relationship with the evacuee in which he may have confidence in the counselor and be able to express his feelings, hopes, fears, and resentments. When the evacuee feels a sense of acceptance on the part of the worker and realizes that he is able to express himself without fear of recrimination or counterattack then he is able to go on to the next step in his development which is to plan for the future. In this process also the worker recognizes the evacuee's need to formulate his own plans with whatever assistance the worker can offer in helping him to think through each step in the process and in getting needed information. The counselor accepts that the evacuee's interests and welfare are always uppermost and respects that his rights, privileges, capacities, and responsibilities as an individual are paramount. He recognizes that this respect cannot be simulated but must be

real.

The workers in this unit believe that since the evacuees have been displaced from their homes through no fault of their own they have the right to the security which the Relocation Center offers as long as it is necessary in order to complete their plans. They have a right to be treated as individuals with all that this means in the way of giving attention to their hopes, fears, ideals, and respect for personality. They have a right to ask questions and receive intelligent replies. They have a right to request reconsideration of an unfavorable decision. They have the right to take the time they need to complete their plans for relocation in order that they may be satisfied that they are acting in the best interests of themselves and their family. We realize that this approach to the problem is a slow process but as we interview more and more people, we are convinced that it is the only way to successful counseling for relocation, and in the long run may be the quickest by being the surest.

J. R. McFarling,
Associate Counselor

File

REPORT
RELOCATION COUNSELING UNIT
JUNE 1944

STATISTICAL REPORT

Caseload report:

Number of active cases carried over from May	475
Cases opened during June	225
New Cases	192
Reopened Cases	33
Number of cases placed on inactive list, (these are cases where worker feels no further counseling is possible at the present time.)	208
Number of cases closed, (where entire household has taken indefinite leave.)	49
Number of active cases carried over to July	443

Interviews held:

In Office with client	452
In Office with collateral	21
Home visits	35
Collaterals outside office	10
Total	518

Source of Referrals:

Relocation Office	180
Welfare Office	3
Other Department	4
Voluntary Application	38
Total	225

The Relocation Counseling Unit has continued to interview relocatees at the time of leave for two reasons.

First, to discuss future plans in regard to permanent relocation of the family of the relocatees and to discuss immediate plans of adjustment to the area to which he is going. The latter includes arrangements for hostel accommodations where hostels are available and such accommodations are requested; preparation of dockets of information to be transmitted to the field office to be used by them in helping the relocatees to find employment, permanent housing, health facilities; in short, to make a satisfactory adjustment to their new location.

Second, to interpret the purpose and function of the counseling unit and to demonstrate of its effectiveness in order to gain the confidence of the residents of the Center, thus, opening the way to voluntary application on the part of the residents for help in planning for the future.

Now that the unit and its functions are known to the community and confidence has been established, we feel we are in a position to schedule interviews with all residents of the Center for the purpose of the family planning for the future. This survey should yield information for over-all planning by the WRA and for individual plan with family groups in the Center.

The pertinence of the information depends upon the successful interpretation to the residents of its usefulness and value to them. Also that the information obtained will be used by WRA to shape its policies for relocation.

We propose to enlist the support of the Block Managers, Community Council, Evacuee Relocation Committee, and of other evacuee groups for this survey. Personnel will be drawn from Japanese speaking workers in the Welfare Section and from six or seven evacuee workers who speak both Japanese and English.

We feel that a thorough analysis of the first two hundred interviews will yield information for over-all planning which will deviate little from the average for the entire Center. However, for purposes of planning with individual families, all families in the Center will need to be interviewed.

J. R. McFarling,
Associate Counselor

RELOCATION COUNSELING DOCKET

- I. MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY.
Names, relation to head, birth dates, birth places, citizenship, extent of education.
- II. NAME OF PERSON OR PERSONS RELOCATING AT THIS TIME.
- III. INDIVIDUATION OF MEMBERS OF FAMILY.
Personal histories of each member of family, typical reaction patterns (initiative, resourcefulness, cooperativeness, emotional stability), language ability.
- IV. FAMILY PLAN FOR FUTURE.
Immediate plan of person or persons relocating at this time, where he plans to go and type of work he expects to get; what he expects to accomplish in the way of planning for other members of the family; long term plan of family.
- V. MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY EXPECTING TO BE EMPLOYED OR GO INTO BUSINESS FOR THEMSELVES.
 - A. Kind of work desired; business opportunities desired.
 - B. Other employment or hobby skills.
Wood carving, furniture making, flower making, etc.,
 - C. Educational training of each member expecting to be employed.
 - D. Certificate of availability for employment.
Where it can be obtained if needed.
- VI. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY
What employment or business has each member of the family been engaged in prior to evacuation, length of employment, amount earned per month, supervisory experience, special skills.
- VII. STANDARD OF LIVING PRE-EVACUATION.
Status in community, civic offices held, approximate earnings, type of houses owned or rented.
- VIII. ECONOMIC RESOURCES
Financial means, property owned, sources of credit available, credit references obtainable.
- IX. INTERESTED RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.
Relatives and friends who have helped in the past or may be expected to help in case of need.
- X. ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL LIFE DESIRED.
 - A. Housing needs.
Rent or buy property; apartment or house; number of rooms needed; transportation facilities needed; modern conveniences necessary; approximate rent expect to pay.

B. Health needs.

Present medical treatment, and kind of medical facilities needed in community of settlement for continued treatment; health of each member of the family.

C. Educational needs.

Type of school needed: primary, secondary, college, trade school, language school, adult education, etc.

D. Religious needs.

Religion; desired language worship service.

E. Recreational needs.

Recreational forms desired and practiced; attitudes toward various forms of recreation, e.g., group recreation, checkers, golf, etc.

F. Social and language needs.

Chance to meet others of same language and feel community of interest. (Issei especially); social clubs in which they have had membership.

XI. MARITAL AND FAMILY PROBLEMS.

Attitudes of parents toward each other and toward children; attitudes of children toward parents and each other and those outside family; attitudes toward other races and nationalities; attitudes toward other minority groups.

XII. LARGER FAMILY UNIT.

Related families which may be affected by satisfactory adjustment of this person or family; general statement of employment desired by them and special needs.

List of terminal leaves from the Granada Relocation Center,
for the Los Angeles Area, during the period from January 2, 1945,
through April.

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	
AGE 90	Baba, Kosaburo 5-2-45 TO L.A.	Los Angeles, Calif.	155E1-M
AGE 46	Fukuyama, Shizu 5-5-45 2146 W. ADAMS	Los Angeles, Calif.	" F
	Kamayatsu, Amy - HOME AT 727 E. ADAMS	San Diego, Calif.	
	Erika Lynne -		
AGE 38	Kaneko, Robbin 987 S. BERENDO 2-19-45	Los Angeles, Calif.	NISEI-M
AGE 63	Kigushi, Haruzo 5-1-45 TO L.A.	Los Angeles, Calif.	155E1-M
AGE 47	Kishi, Kikumatsu 5-1-45 TO L.A.	Los Angeles, Calif.	155E1-M
AGE 43	Miyamoto, Tatsuhiko 5-12-45 TO L.A.	Los Angeles, Calif.	155E1-M
AGE 49	Shizu " " " "		NISEI-F
AGE 40	Mizuhara, Eugene K. 2-19-45 987 S. BERENDO	Los Angeles, Calif.	NISEI-M
" 49	Monii, Kiyoshi 2-19-45 TO L.A. 1583 W. 37 ST.	Los Angeles, Calif.	155E1-M
" 45	(MOMI) Sakae (SAKAI) DITTO " "		" F
" 9	Eiji DITTO " "		NISEI-M
" 20	Nakagawa, Akiko 4-24-45 TO 512 N. MADISON	Los Angeles, Calif.	NISEI-F
" 55	Shintaro DITTO " "		155E1-M
" 45	Ritsu DITTO " "		155E1-F
" 16	Kei DITTO " "		NISEI-M
" 13	Esther DITTO " "		NISEI-F
" 53	Nakashima, Sayo 4-18-45 TO 2102 AMEY ST.	Los Angeles, Calif.	155E1-F
" 58	Jimmy Kenjiro		155E1-M
	Nakasugi, Tama	San Diego, Calif.	
" 59	Tadakuma, Shigeki 5-1-45 TO 7125 W. 31 ST.	Los Angeles, Calif.	155E1-M
" 49	Tamura, Sentaro 4-27-45 TO 1336 W. 36 PL.	Los Angeles, Calif.	155E1-M
" 45	Tashima, Robert 2-19-45 TO 987 S. BERENDO (OWN HOME)	Los Angeles, Calif.	NISEI-M

2- Los Angeles District continued

AGE 45 Yamada, Harry 3-20-45-TO 2100 W. 30 ST., L.A. 7
 " 34 Tsunayo DITTO Los Angeles, Calif. 155E1-M
 (ALSO HAVE SON + DAUGHTER WITH THEM) NISEI-F
 Yamamoto, Tsuyako — San Diego, Calif.
 John Jr. —
 Kaoru —
 Yamamoto, Shiki — San Diego, Calif.
 AGE 54 Yoshimune, Shigeto J-3-45 TO Los Angeles, California 155E1-M
 1336, W. 36 PL.

MEMORANDUM

January 12, 1944

To: J. G. Lindley
From: Relocation Division
Subject: Relocation

Attached hereto is an analysis of project employment by family groups as of January 12, 1944.

In discussing with various individuals the desirability of relocation, it has become increasingly obvious that a great many persons are reluctant to leave the security and known income of the relocation center for what they believe to be an uncertainty in an unknown community.

A study of the attachment will indicate that relocation, however desirable it may be in the abstract, finds it extremely difficult to compete with the attractive net incomes and security some of these families are enjoying.

It would seem highly desirable to consider this aspect when making a reduction in project employment.

cc: Harbison
Halliday
Johnson
Rademaker
McCelland

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILY

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Numbers of persons now employed on Project *	2	133	128	109	58	20	17	10	7	3	1	-	1
	3	-	33	37	32	21	14	7	4	2	1	1	-
	4	-	-	11	11	10	6	4	4	-	-	-	1
	5	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

* For example: There are 133 families of 2 persons in which both members of the family are assigned to project employment; there are 37 families of 4 persons in which three persons are assigned to project employment; there are 4 families of 6 persons in which 5 persons are assigned to project employment, etc.

Granada Relocation Center
January 12, 1944

Note: This count does not
include Block 6G or 11K

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Granada Project

May 11, 1943

To: W. Ray Johnson

From: Paul J. Terry

Copies of the enclosed statement were received from the New York Church Committee for Japanese Work which has recently been organized to help in the resettlement of Japanese and Japanese Americans. This committee feels that the attached information will be of value to those who are concerned with the relocation program.

NEW YORK CITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS

This committee has been organized with the approval of the War Relocation Authority and the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans.

Its purpose is to provide necessary information and guidance for those who are coming to resettle in New York City.

It offers the following services:

1. Meeting trains
2. Securing suitable lodgings
3. General counselling
4. Hospitality

Inquiries concerning employment should be directed to Mr. Robert Cullum, WRA Office, 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The committee welcomes correspondence from anyone who is planning to come to New York, so that arrangements for meeting trains and securing rooms can be made in advance.

The committee consists of representatives of the following agencies:

Community Service Society of New York
International Center, Y.W.C.A.
Travelers Aid Society
Women's Division, Greater New York Federation of Churches
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association
Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans
New York Church Committee for Japanese Work

For further information, write to:

New York City Advisory Committee for Japanese Americans
150 Fifth Avenue, 11th Floor
New York, N. Y. (Tel. WAtkins 9-8887)

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY UPON ARRIVAL

CONSULT TRAVELERS AID DESK situated in railroad and bus terminals.