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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Great Lakes Area
960 Union Commerce Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

September 30, 1944

Ben -
For your
files
T

NEWSLETTER

An account of recent happenings concerning Issei and Nisei and the relocation program in Ohio and Michigan, the western portions of New York and Pennsylvania and other parts of the Great Lakes Area.

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Rooms are equipped with double and single beds, running water and dresser space. In addition, the hostel has ample lounging facilities. Meals are eaten in a group with other hostel residents and housecleaning chores are shared by all. (continued on page 2)

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"I have heard of no case whatever in which there has been any tendency on the part of our regular students to consider our friends from California as any other than fellow students."

Mr. Moseley reported that none of the students received less than a "C" average and that several had "B-Plus". Obviously, Wayne University considers its experience with Nisei a very happy one

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"Issei are working as rayon machine operators, machine tool operators, mechanical engineers, upholsterers, woodworkers, photographers, textile workers, cooks, tablet makers, soap makers, bakers, bookbinders, gardeners, beauty operators, and domestics. About 10 of them are working in plants important to the war effort. One of these has a PMGO clearance. With the exception of the domestic workers, those Issei not employed in war plants are contributing their labor to locally needed activities.

"Nisei are employed as electricians, radio repairmen, commercial artists, bookkeepers, accountants, typists, stenographers, pharmacists, mechanical designers, molders, grinders, tool and die makers, mechanics, coopers, woodworkers, power machine operators, bakers, vulcanizers, recappers, cooks, truck drivers, welders and pressers. About one-half of the Nisei in Cleveland are contributing to war production and the other half, with the exception of domestic workers again, are working locally-essential activities."

Harry E. Titus, relocation officer for Southern Ohio of which Cincinnati and Dayton are the principal cities, wrote as follows:

"We have dental assistants, dental technicians, physicians,

college professors, a pharmacist, certified public accountant, automobile mechanics, electricians, a registered nurse, shipping clerks, cooks, nursery men, gardeners, florists, teachers, ministers, stenographers, office clerks, a produce clerk, and a watch repair man. A bean sprout business is now being promoted by two Issei."

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WELCOME IN A BUS -

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The driver broke into a broad grin and said, "Welcome to Buffalo. I'm a German American, and when people ask me what I am, I tell them I'm a Nazi. Ha, ha, ha, ha, we are all good neighbors in this country."

The warm glances of the other passengers made Rose feel right at home in Buffalo which is known as "The City of Good Neighbors".

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Rev. John Yamazaki, an Episcopal priest in Cincinnati, tells a story of a Cincinnati Nisei girl/ bride and her experience on a recent trip to visit her soldier husband at Camp Blanding in Florida.

The Nisei bride was reading a paper in the coach when a Caucasian Marine came up to her, tapped her on the shoulder and asked:/// "Are you a Nisei?"

Here is her account of what followed: "I wondered why he/// should ask me but I told him I was a Nisei. This seemed to please/// him very much. 'I have been in/// the South Pacific for two years,' he told me, 'and I have been very close to the Nisei out in the/// front lines. I owe plenty to the Nisei and I want to show my appreciation. You must be my guest for the rest of the trip'.

"From then on (the bride continued), he took me to all my/// meals in the diner and insisted/// on paying for them and for all/// other incidentals on the trip like papers, magazines, sandwiches and coffee. I knew I would have hurt his feelings if I refused."

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The total of new arrivals who came into the area in August was, 348 of which 12 were on seasonal/// leaves, 37 on trial indefinite,/// and 299 on indefinite.

A group of 100 men and boys/// from Rohwer picked cherries and/// later worked on farms in the Michigan District.

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First thing the children did/// as their parents moved in was to open up a cardboard carton holding several hundred funny books. Carrying as many of the comics as they could, they hurried out to/// the courtyard of the project and started to read them in full//// sight of the many children watching the new family move in. As/// one by one the other children approached Jeanne and Ted offered them some of the books. Before/// long, a gang of laughing children, including the Tanases, were sharing the common enjoyment of the comics. Thus, the ice was/// broken, and the parents of the children seeing how well their youngsters got along with Jeanne and Ted, found it easier to welcome the family warmly.

The director of the project/// credited the good-will of the///

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I am particularly glad to report that within recent weeks a number of professionally-trained persons have found a real place for themselves -- a dentist, a chemical engineer, a hotel operator. Jobs, in general, are more plentiful than evacuees to fill them, and this does not include the hundreds of unfilled domestic jobs in Detroit and Cleveland.

Housing remains the major difficulty in the Michigan and Northeastern Ohio districts. To safeguard families coming out, these places are not open to community invitation to families. We are doing everything we can to expedite family relocation on an advance approval basis. As announced elsewhere, the Cleveland hostel will soon handle families on a special setup. In Detroit, 15 families are living happily in war housing, as a result of their essential jobs. No problem is getting more attention than housing.

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For those who wish to relocate in a place where jobs abound and wages are up but where there are very few relocatees, I suggest Buffalo. It is worth looking into.

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JAPANESE AMERICAN FARMER GETS \$1500 FSA LOAN FOR MICHIGAN FARM

Last month the WRA farm specialist in the Detroit office received a letter from a County Farm Security agent near Lapeer, Michigan, in which was described the granting of a farm loan to an evacuee from one of the Arkansas projects.

Following are portions of the Farm Security Administration Supervisor's letter:

"The loan application was made by the evacuee farmer in April, 1944. Prior to that time a two year lease on the 120-acre farm equipped for growing truck produce, had been made with no assistance from this office.

The applicant had left the relocation center in Arkansas in 1943 and worked on a farm in the vicinity of which his present farm is located. Last winter he worked in Detroit and accumulated enough capital partly to finance this year's operations.

(continued to page 7)

NISEI AND CAUCASIAN FAMILIES LIVE, WORK, EARN TOGETHER ON JOINT OHIO FARM DEAL

The Columbus, Ohio, STAR printed the following story in its September 16 issue. The headline was "Nisei Produce War Food Crop."

"A few miles west of Milford Center, Ohio, on the black soil of the Darby Creek bottom land, two American families are working together with a success that proves the democratic spirit of fair play in America.

"One of these families is headed by Cone Howard, a man whose forefather first settled and developed the thousand acres of land he now is working. The other is the family of Mickey Furuta, a Nisei, born of Japanese parents into American citizenship.

"When the war came, it brought problems to both the Howards and Furutas. Mr. and Mrs. Howard and their three small children found themselves faced with the task of operating their vast acreage, but with no help to do it.

(continued to page 6)

SONS IN SOUTH PACIFIC,
SHE RENTS ROOM TO YOUNG ISSEI
IN CINCINNATI

Perhaps in no city in the Great Lakes Area have the residents been so warm and friendly to the evacuees as in Cincinnati. From the start, the relocatees have felt a ready acceptance in this city and have found good placements with a long-range future to them.

A story that well illustrates the attitude of many of the natives is told by a woman who was very active in finding housing for the new settlers. Here's her story:

"In answering an ad for a room to rent, I found that the lady of the house was seeking to rent a room belonging to her two soldier sons--both of whom were in the South Pacific theater of war.

When I mentioned the Japanese name of the 23-year-old Issei who needed the quarters, and told of his racial background I heard her catch her breath for a moment. Then she said:

'Well send the lad along. I'm sure my soldier sons, if they knew, would want their mother to put into living practice, the democracy they may have to give their young lives fighting for'.

"The Issei became one of the family and the kid sister of the soldiers learned to adore him as another brother. One day one of the soldiers came home unexpectedly on a furlough and he and the Issei slept in the same double bed and went around together."

This same person described Cincinnati as lacking in the huge apartment houses packed one after another as found in other cities. "Its residential districts are made up of single homes or doubles with plenty of

page 2-

space for gardens and flowers. Life is lived more serenely and this is even mirrored in the transportation which seems slower than in other cities. Because there are many kinds of industry, Cincinnati isn't hit as early or as hard by depressions. Persons of Japanese ancestry who are forward looking shouldn't overlook the possibility of relocating here."

Though we are not free to identify this person by name, we can say she lived many years in California.

* * *

WHAT'S IN A HANDSHAKE??????

Chester Koch, a Cleveland city official in charge of patriotic affairs, was quoted as follows in a daily paper the other day:

"I definitely believe that either resentment or sincerity can be expressed in the handshake depending upon the firmness or flabbiness of the grip. It is quite easy to spot a dissatisfied selectee by the half-hearted handshake he extends. (Koch accompanies all youths inducted into the Army to the railway station.)

"I am tremendously impressed at the virility found in the handclasp of the American Japanese who are leaving for the service."

EVACUEE IN COLUMBUS WORKS
FOR SCOTT SEED COMPANY

Dr. and Mrs. George Kido have moved from Columbus to Marysville, Ohio, where Dr. Kido is employed by the O.M. Scott Seed Company. Dr. Kido is engaged in experimental work testing grass seeds for resistance to insects. He and his wife are from Poston.

EVACUEE MAKE MARK
IN CLEVELAND WAR PLANT

The JOINT NEWS is a 12-page monthly magazine put out by the Cleveland Steel Products Corp. in Cleveland. A page-by-page examination of the contents of the October issue will give a good idea of how well-accepted the thirty Japanese American employees are out there.

PAGE 2--An Honor Roll of former employees in the armed service includes the following:

Hiroshi Eguchi, Masamu Ishida, Harry Ito, Clark Nakamura, Masao Nakashima, Frank Nakatani, George Yoshioka.

PAGE 3--Half the page is a picture of the company baseball team including George Tatsuna, right fielder, and Minoru Nitta pitcher.

"Minoru Nitta's fine pitching, combined with a good infield and outfield, made a well-balanced team. Total games played 49; Won 37; Lost 10; Tied, 2. Minoru pitched 31 games; won 28; lost 3; 11 of the wins were shutouts. The team won three championships."

PAGE 5--Has a picture of Pvt Clark Nakamura as he visited the plant on a furlough. It tells of his assignment to the Japanese-American unit at Camp Shelby.

PAGE 10--Contains the following items: "Belated Welcome. George Tatsuna and his bride of two months Nellie, have jointed the employ of the company. George is in the aircraft division and Nellie is in the inspection department. Best wishes to you both!"

(Minoru Nitta is formerly of the Colorado River Relocation Center and Santa Ana, California. Tatsuna is of the same center and formerly lived in Bakersfield, California).

page 3-
GREAT LAKES AREA INFORMATION
IMPORTANT TO NEW ARRIVALS

As a convenience to those evacuees intending to relocate in one of the cities of the Great Lakes Area where WRA offices are located, we are printing here a list of the office and hostel addresses and telephone numbers.

CINCINNATI

WRA Off: 1005 Union Trust Bldg.
Tel: Parkway 0100
Ext. 77

Hostel: Friends' Hostel
2820 Winslow Avenue
Tel: Woodburn 9300

CLEVELAND

WRA Off: 960 Union Commerce Bldg.
Area Tel: CHerry 7900
Ext. 584

Dist. 506 Chester-9th Bldg.
Tel: CHerry 7900
Ext. 289

Hostel: Baptist Hostel
2429 Prospect
Tel: CHerry 7241

COLUMBUS

WRA Off: 3660 A.I.U. Bldg.
Tel: MAin 6685

DETROIT

WRA Off: 1417 Penobscot Bldg.
Tel: RANdolph 1280
Ext. 72

Hostel: Fellowship House
130 East Grand Blvd.
Tel: FITzroy 5943

BUFFALO

WRA Off: 1126 Rand Building
Tel: MADison 3160
Ext. 56

ISSEI FARM FAMILY OUTSIDE OF BUFFALO EXPANDS FARM ACTIVITIES

An Issei family which appears to be making a success of their relocation to a farm in Elma, New York, outside of Buffalo consists of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Rikitsu Tsujimoto and their two sons, Jimmy 23 years old and Harry, 17.

This family came to the farm in December of 1943 after a third son had investigated it and found it was a suitable venture. They took over on a share basis.

Although the bulk of the acreage had not been worked for 20 years, the Tsujimotos were able to get it into sufficiently good shape so that it produced abundantly. In the course of this last season, they have planted and harvested tomatoes, cabbage, broccoli, peppers, egg plants, radishes, mustard greens, turnips, beets, asparagus and rhubarb.

In addition to these crops, they grew flowers. The owner of the farm, who operates a grocery store reports that he marketed over \$200 worth of gladioli alone. He also reported that tomatoes were so abundant that he has had to go to the general market several times to sell surplus baskets of them.

The son, Harry, finished his high school course in a country school at Elma and made so good a record that he was offered an agricultural scholarship at Cornell University.

Mother, father and two sons all pitch in and do the work shoulder to shoulder.

So encouraged are the Tsujimotos by their progress that they have just bought a small farm of their own at East Aurora, a short dis-

page 4--
tance from the farm in Elma, New York. They now will keep the two farms going, they said.

Jimmy says one of the hardest things for him to do will be to give up teaching at the Elma Church where he has been conducting a Sunday School for 12 to 14-year-old boys. But when they move to their new farm house, it will be too difficult to continue doing that. On several occasions, Jimmy has conducted Sunday worship services in the absence of the regular pastor. It is understood that his brother, Yoshiya, is an assistant to the pastor at a Christian Church at Poston.

* * *

CLEVELAND HOSTEL HAS HOUSED 66 FAMILIES SINCE BEGINNING

Max Franzen, director of the Cleveland Baptist Hostel who recently announced plans for converting the premises completely to the use of the families, revealed today that 66 family groups had used the hostel in the last 17 months.

This number does not include families where the head of the family relocated first but only those families that relocated to the hostel as whole units. The 66 families ranged in size from two to six persons. They stayed an average of 15½ days with the stays ranging from one to seventy-two days.

Under the new plan, it is expected that families will find it easier to relocate in Cleveland than in the past. No time limits will be placed and rates will be adjustable depending on the family's income. One family has already moved in under the new system, Franzen announced.

FARM FAMILY HAS TOUGH START
BUT IT'S WORKING OUT WELL
ON OLD OHIO FARM

page 5--

The story of the Takahashi family which relocated from Poston to a farm at Delaware, Ohio, illustrates what CAN be accomplished if one has the will to do so. It is the story of overcoming hardships. The family relocated from Poston in June of 1944.

There are eight members in the family--two adults and six children ranging in age from 14 months to 16 years. The four older children are in school; two go to city schools in Delaware and two are in rural school at nearby Ostrander, Ohio.

In March, 1944, Edward Takahashi went to Columbus on short term leave. For two weeks he and the WR. office worked closely in investigating the opportunities in the district. Of the several places he visited, the Lynn Rohrbough offer in Delaware interested him most. He accepted the employment there at \$100.00 per month plus a house to live in, garden space to raise vegetables; and farm products such as milk and eggs free.

The owner had purchased the run-down farm with old buildings which were falling apart. The barn and the house were at least 100 years old and without any sign of ever being able to be resurrected into suitable livable quarters. The land is thin and needs a cover crop treatment, fertilizer and rotation to build it back to productivity. Despite these hardships and problems, Mr. Rohrbough and Mr. Takahashi tackled the job. Mr. Rohrbough supplied the credit for purchasing materials to improve the house and farm buildings.

As spring wore on the work progressed slowly and by June, Mr. Takahashi decided to bring his family out from the Poston Center. In a few weeks he and the family were together in Delaware.

The first few weeks were very trying to Mrs. Takahashi. There was the real question of whether the family could adjust to the new situation and the new environment. This was because the electricity had not been wired to the house; the well had not been dug; there were no screens on the windows; and the sink in the kitchen had not been put in. There was no furnace, and food was prepared on a kerosene stove.

The children took to farm life like ducks to water and enjoyed it from the start. Gradually as improvements were made, there was a change in Mrs. Takahashi's attitude. Now the family seems very happy, and Mr. Takahashi is talking in terms of contracting farm land for the coming year or of purchasing land outright.

The change in the appearance of the old run-down place is amazing; it now looks like one of the better places. It has been repainted and refurnished, and the electricity and water have added considerably to the comforts of living on the farm.

This was not an easy relocation and it was not satisfactory until the whole family had been brought together.

The fact that all members of the family have worked and made these improvements, has added an interest over and above just having a job and relocating.

AKIRA OMACHI FIND BUFFALO
MUCH LIKE SACRAMENTO

Recently, the International Institute in Buffalo asked several evacuees to write of their experiences in Buffalo.

The statement of Akira Omachi, formerly of Tule Lake and Sacramento was considered an especially fine contribution. It follows:

"I came to Buffalo in September, 1943, to attend the University of Buffalo as a senior chemistry student. It was thru the recommendation of a friend already in the school that I came.

"My first impression of Buffalo was that it was like Sacramento, my home town in California; perhaps it was the big shady elms, the slow street cars or just the general atmosphere that made me feel Buffalo was simply a double-sized Sacramento: a sort of town that combines the features of a large town in its size and industries, its business district, and numerous activities, with the characteristics of smaller towns in its naturalness, easy-going atmosphere and friendliness. In later months, I came to appreciate that easy-goingness for it afforded me an environ in which to settle down mentally, particularly with university attendance.

"In my nine months stay I was able to finish college and make acquaintances who have and will doubtlessly assist me in getting placed in some capacity for which I have been trained. I count at least two instructors as among the most stimulating in my university years. The university has been considerate and helpful in every way.

"As was the case at the time of

page 6--

evacuation, the church people in Buffalo have also been kind in extending their hand in the resettlement program. Their efforts in arranging parties and meetings have done a lot to start us in Buffalo in a pleasant and wholesome manner.

"Buffalo has been an easy place to resettle into. Living 'outside' has proven wrong the many ideas that we had in the centers. It is certainly not the easiest thing for anyone to resituate in a strange town but the heartneing fact remains that there are people here, as elsewhere, concerned and actively interested in our efforts to prove our hearts and attitudes are American. This, I believe, was the greatest source of strength I received in my "bucking the outside world."

* * *

FURUTA-HOWARD FARM DEAL
(From page 1)

"The Furuta family, Mickey and Amy, newly married, had to get rid of their leased vegetable farm in California and to take their place in a relocation center. They waited for a chance to prove their loyalty.

"Mickey Furuta is a graduate of the University of California. He studied industrial personnel work but the opportunity of making a living in California was greater in truck farming.

"His wife Amy is a graduate of Mills College in sociology. The Furutas' 2 year old Wilmer was born in the relocation center.

"When Dr. Carl L. Spicer, officer of the Columbus WRA suggested to Mr. Howard that evacuee help
(over)

help might solve his manpower problem, he agreed.

"The Furutas felt no resentment against their government for what had happened to them. They wanted to work, to take their places with other Americans in furthering the war effort.

"The thing they knew best to do was to grow food. So they accepted this job and moved to Ohio last March. Their life on the Howard farm has been happy.

"On Mr. Furuta's suggestion, Howard contracted to grow tomatoes for a cannery. Before, he had engaged almost entirely in general farming and horse breeding.

"He and Furuta have produced nearly 25 tons of tomatoes on two acres of land which was unfit for growing grain and had lain fallow for years. A similarly encouraging planting of potatoes occupies a near-by area.

"Amy Furuta is raising several hundred head of turkeys for the Thanksgiving market, and every indication points to a good profit for Howard on her project.

"Earlier in the spring the young birds suddenly developed a malady that affected them as rickets affects children. Furuta had read everything the Department of Agriculture could send him on turkey culture and he recognized the ailment as a diet-deficiency. He added the missing substance to the birds' feed and they snapped back to health.

"Friendly cooperation exists between the Howard and the Furutas. All are determined to make a "go" of things and the results show that Americans of whatever race or color, determined to work together, can achieve wonders."

page 7--

\$1500 F.S.A. LOAN (from page 1)

"As to references, the man was well known to the County Agent and his former employer. He had previous experience in truck farming and also marketed produce in California. The amount of the loan was determined in exactly the same manner as any Farm Security Administration loan, being based on his farm plans and estimating as nearly as possible how much operating capital had to be obtained besides cash on hand to carry him over until he got started. Since machinery, including a truck, was leased with the farm his loan was entirely for operating expenses. The amount of the loan was \$1,500.00. Security consisted of chattel mortgage on the crops grown this year.

"From present indications, I believe the loan will be a financial success giving the applicant an establishment of his own.

"The application was approved in the usual manner of being accepted by the County FSA Committee and obtaining the District Supervisor's advice.

"The family's two children attend a rural school near the farm. The children like their school work very much and are getting along better than they did in California. Produce is marketed on the eastern market in Detroit, and as far as I have been able to determine, little, if any, racial discrimination is encountered. This family is trying to get along in the community and seems to be succeeding well. They exchange work and use of machinery with the neighbors and also have obtained valuable advice as to farming practices."

* * *

STATEMENT BY THE AREA SUPERVISOR

On the first page of this issue is the story of an evacuee in Michigan who established so fine a reputation for himself in the short time he has been near Lapeer that he has already convinced the FSA officials of his stability and has been granted a \$1,500 loan to carry on and expand his activities next year.

Last spring when we visited the centers, we emphasized the necessity for farmers to learn something of eastern agriculture before making the plunge as owners or even share croppers, and we talked a good deal about the value of working for a time, to gain the friendship of neighbors.

This experience of the evacuee mentioned above is worth talking further about, not only because it was successful, but more important, because it indicates a pattern; it outlines an effective pathway toward acceptance in a new farm community. The letter was written by the FSA County Supervisor. Let us consider its pattern:

"The applicant left the relocation center in Arkansas in 1943 and worked on a farm in the vicinity ... as to references, the man was well known to the county agent and his former employers."

"He had previous experience ... in California."

"The amount of the loan ... was based on a farm plan ... The application was approved in the usual manner of being acceptable by the County FSA Committee and obtaining the District Supervisor's advice."

"The family's two children like their school work ... This family is trying to get along ... and seems to be succeeding well. They exchange work and use of machinery with their neighbors and also have obtained valuable advice as to farming practices."

That this is not an isolated incident, other pages of this news letter will prove. Notable is the experience of the Takahashis in Ohio and of the family near Buffalo.

Nor can I emphasize too much the fact that the time to plan is NOW. There is much to do on a farm in winter and to prepare for the March planting and plowing. Machinery has to be repaired and oiled and stored. Houses need painting and repairing. If it is a fruit farm, trees have to be pruned.

The persons mentioned in the NEWS LETTER have set out to farm in our area and are doing it; others we shall write about later are also doing it. THERE IS ROOM AND WELCOME IN THIS AREA FOR ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Cullum

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Great Lakes Area
960 Union Commerce Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

December 15, 1944

NewsLetter

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An account of recent happenings concerning Issei and Nisei and the relocation program in Ohio and Michigan, the western portions of New York and Pennsylvania and other parts of the Great Lakes Area.
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* * *

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT OFFICE OPENED IN RESPONSE TO CHURCHMEN'S REQUESTS

In response to repeated requests from individuals in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Great Lakes Area of the War Relocation Authority has opened a district relocation office in that city. The office is located at 429 Fulton Building, but a relocation officer has not yet been appointed to supervise relocation in Western Pennsylvania. The opening of the office there followed a public endorsement of the relocation program by the Council of Churches of Christ of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh is a highly industrialized city located at the joining of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers where they form the Ohio River. It is especially noted for the manufacture of plate and window glass, electrical equipment and steel. It is also in the midst of the country's largest production of Bituminous coal. In addition, there is a diversification of manufactures including the making of aluminum, nuts, bolts and rivets, plumbing fixtures, air brakes and coke. The world's largest food producing company of its kind is also situated here.

(over)

"ARE YOU A JAP?" ASKS TOUGH CINCY SOLDIER... RESPONSE PLEASES NISEI

Were you ever scared stiff and proud at the same time? Well Tak Shirazawa, formerly of Visalia and Poston, had that experience.

He was visiting his uncle, Dr. James Takao in Cincinnati. One evening as he walked down a street, a cafe door swung open and out came a huge Caucasian soldier. He stalked over to Tak, grabbed him by the shoulders and shook him.

"Are you a Jap?" he asked meanly. Tak fearfully admitted he was a Nisei.

"Well," said the tipsy G.I., "You ought to be proud of it." He then identified himself a member of the 34th "Red Bull Division" which has been fighting with the Nisei in Italy and France. He wore a Purple Heart and could not say enough about the courage, skill and loyalty of the Japanese Americans.

His parting shot at Tak was: "If you know what's good for you, you will live up to the good work being done by the Fighting Nisei."

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT OFFICE
(from page 1)

The daily papers are full of job opportunities for men and women of assorted occupations and skills. Several of the companies in need of manpower are associated with sister companies in Cleveland which hire Japanese American laborers and skilled workmen. It is accordingly with confidence of opening up many fields to the evacuees that it was decided to open up an office in the "Iron City."

A special pamphlet will be prepared in the near future describing the opportunities available to evacuees and enumerating the advantages of settling in that city.

FORMER OAKLAND BARBER
OPERATES SHOP IN OBERLIN

In the November 27 issue of Time Magazine, the following story appeared, headlined "Tonsorial Tolerance".

"Negroes in Oberlin College have always had to go out of town for their professional hair cuts because local barber shops did not admit them. Last week, Oberlin College students and faculty, some of whom had let their hair grow in protest against this discrimination, were getting their hair cut beside negroes in their own cooperative shop. The barber is Terry Mizuiri, a Nisei."

Mizuiri formerly had a barber shop in Oakland, Calif. He came to Cleveland about a year and a half ago from Tule Lake.

Asked on a visit to Cleveland how things were going, he said that at the end of the first week in Oberlin, he cut 160 heads of hair and the second week his business increased to 190. He is now negotiating with the friend to come in and take charge of the second chair in the two-man shop. The shop is owned by a cooperative of 300 members who pooled their resources to purchase the equipment. Mizuiri said some of his customers had gone several months without a hair cut in protest against the discrimination.

FORMER SAN JOSE NISEI MANAGES
COLUMBUS COOPERATIVE STORE

In the space of a few months, Chester Ogi formerly of the Tule Lake Relocation Center and of San Jose, Calif., has made a place for himself in the Columbus Consumers Cooperative, Inc., in Columbus, Ohio.

When he came to Columbus in April, 1944, having left a job in a cooperative store at Madison, Wisconsin, he was given the retail vegetable fruit and grocery department of the Columbus Co-op to manage.

Ogi said he made the change from Wisconsin to Columbus because of his interest in the cooperative movement and his belief that it had a great future to it in that city. The Columbus Cooperative is located near Ohio State University which he said was important because of the type of clientele and opportunity provided him to engage in community activities.

He has made many friends since he took over the management of the store. So accepted has he become that he was recently selected as the member of the Columbus Fair Employment Practices Commission.

In a recent Nisei publication in Columbus, a story appeared about Ogi saying that since he took over the management of the store business had increased many fold. "The customers who were curious to see a Japanese were disillusioned as they saw no evidence of buck teeth and goggles. Chet is quite tall and speaks English perfectly." He lives with his wife Emi and his son Geodi not far from the store. In his spare time he gives lectures on the cooperative movement.

XMAS PARTIES FOR NISEI IN DAYTON

The church women of Dayton are sponsoring a Christmas party for Japanese Americans relocated there. The McCall Publishing Company is also giving a party for its Nisei workers.

CLEVELAND NISEI GUIDE WAR FUND TEAMS OVER THE TOP

Two Nisei were captains of teams that went "over the top" in the recently concluded War Fund Drive in Cleveland. They were Harry Sabusawa, formerly of Long Beach and Granada and Abe Hagiwara, formerly of Alaska and Minidoka.

Both were leaders of teams in the Metropolitan Section of the drive, and both teams led the entire section in the amount of money collected.

The teams were composed mostly of Caucasians and each member was given a part of the city to canvass. Under the direction of the Nisei, the members of the teams went from house to house and store to store with such energy that soon they led all other teams in the amount of money solicited. One of the team members was Fred W. Ross, Cleveland WRA Relocation Officer.

The Nisei both are employed by the YMCA in charge of directing boys programs.

200 JAPANESE AMERICANS WORK FOR CITY OF DETROIT

In a letter not long ago, an official of the Detroit Civil Service Commission gave the following picture of the persons of Japanese ancestry in the employ of the city:

"There are approximately 200 employed in the various city departments. (Since the letter was written, several have been drafted.) They are found in practically all occupational categories including professional engineering positions, office positions, mechanical jobs (particularly shops), common laborers, bus and street car operators and hospital positions.

"We have had no complaints from the several city departments about such



Harry Sabusawa of Long Beach and Granada is shown surrounded by his team of workers which was the first of the Metropolitan Section to go over the top. Abe Hagiwara led a similar team in the recent drive.

employees either as to their efficiency on their work or their ability to adjust to the work situation.

"This commission has never discriminated against any group because of racial origin. We have had a few employees of Japanese ancestry for many years, and the present situation is merely an increase in the proportion of such employees."

Last week, the WRA checked with the personnel division of the Detroit Street Railways and learned there were then 37 resettlers working for the transportation system. Of that number there were 17 repairmen; eight transportation equipment helpers; one junior typist; one machine operator; two stockhandlers; and eight operators, including motormen, conductors and coach operators.

COLUMBUS, CAPITAL OF OHIO,
GOOD LOCATION FOR EDUCATION;
OPPORTUNITIES ATTRACTIVE THERE

Columbus ranks as one of the most ideal cities in the Middle West as far as education is concerned.

The fact that it is the state capital and the locale of Ohio State University, not to mention the innumerable smaller colleges and trade schools in and around the city, makes it an outstanding center of learning and culture. Living costs here are moderate because it is not a wartime "boom town."

The city has a population of 304,000 which is largely native born. There are five or six high schools within the city and any number in the outlying communities which evacuees may attend.

Already several high-school-age Nisei attend schools in this area.

About a third of those relocated in Columbus are students; they are in colleges, business schools, beauty schools, night classes as well as in high schools. And, ALL of them work part time to defray living and school expenses.

Columbus has all the facilities that a city of its size can offer in the way of recreation - movies, stage plays, musicals, baseball, football and other sports, YMCA activities, and during the summer there are organized playground programs in which you could participate if you so desired.

The high schools, of course, maintain their own activities in athletics, dramatics, musicals and socials. There are libraries and art galleries.

The city abounds in churches of all denominations and presence of Japanese Americans in any of them would be welcomed.

There are about 75 persons of Japanese ancestry in the city including five students at the University.

DETROIT HOSTEL OPENS SUITE
FOR USE BY COMPLETE FAMILY UNITS
ADDITIONAL SUITES POSSIBLE LATER

In order to make it possible for families to relocate to Detroit as complete units, Fellowship House, the hostel in the city of Detroit, has set aside a suite including cooking facilities for use by the family.

A special rental of \$12.50 a week will be charged for the rooms and no time limit will be placed on the length of occupancy.

Inquiries regarding this suite should be made to Rev. Shigeo Tanabe at the Fellowship House located at 130 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan.

This move closely mirrors what has been done by the hostels in both Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Rev. Tanabe said that should sufficient requests be received from family groups serious consideration would be given to opening up more suites to families.

NEWLYWED NISEI "SHOWERED"
BY NEW BUFFALO NEIGHBORS

At least one neighborhood in Buffalo recently proved the true origin of the city's nickname: "The City of Friendly Neighbors."

Sadaichi Asai and his bride, the former Shizue Marian Tsumura, both from Poston, were in the city but a few weeks when the neighbors threw a surprise shower for them. After the shower a subsequent visitor said their living room cabinet was "just piled high with household gifts--dishes, glassware and kitchen equipment."

"We were very happy to see how cordial and friendly our new friends were," the newlyweds said.

Sadaichi is employed by the Emmanuel Baptist Church and Christian Center as a program director supervising and counselling boys groups. He formerly owned a dry goods store on Terminal Island. His wife was previously an attorney's secretary in Los Angeles.



Paul Shimada, labor supervisor at the Becker Company in Decatur, Mich., discusses storage problems with the manager.

* * *

SEASONAL WORKERS DID WELL HARVESTING VEGETABLES IN MICHIGAN MORE HELP WANTED NEXT SEASON

"I wish to express our appreciation for the assistance given in securing Japanese evacuees to harvest our celery and onion crop this fall.

"With the exception of a very few minor items, not worth while to mention, we are very well pleased with the job performed.

"Plans are for another year to put my complete farm into production--mostly celery and onions, approximately 300 acres of celery and about 200 acres of onions.

"Would like to use Japanese evacuees for the entire season next year."

That is a copy of a letter from Harry Becker, head of a company which this fall hired 99 evacuees from Rohwer at its farms in Decatur, Michigan.

Decatur is located 30 miles from Benton Harbor, Michigan, the center of the fruit and vegetable section of the



Howard Miyoshi of Florin and M. Adachi of Long Beach were among 99 evacuees from Rohwer at the company this fall.

* * *

state. It is about 120 miles from Chicago and 170 miles from Detroit where the celery and onions, grown on this farm, are marketed.

Housing was located on the farm and consisted of the bunkhouse type constructed with glazed tile. In addition there were five family dwellings similarly constructed, each with a capacity of two families. The bunkhouse housing has showers and inside lavatories.

The farm was well equipped with 14 tractors; four caterpillars, 10 International Harvesters; sprayers; dusters; wagons; and trucks in sufficient amount to grow, process and market crops.

Acreage of the celery harvested by the evacuees was 230 acres, yielding on the average 300 crates per acre. Acreage of onions was about 60 acres with an average yield of 500 bushels to the acre.

The men arrived on Sept. 7 and began work on the 9th, working through the 31st of October. This was approximately 44 days at \$5 a day making an average total
(over)

earning of \$220 plus board and room free. Some workers received \$5.50 a day to \$6 and 23 of the men remained to work as a wash house crew until January 1. Most of these earn \$6 daily.

On October 19, the Decatur Republican, daily newspaper, printed a very favorable article about what the men were doing also giving a little history of Paul Shimada, formerly of Lodi, Calif., who was Labor Manager of the camp.

In a subsequent issue of the paper was a letter from a woman in Lodi who had read the article. In part her letter read: "I was quite surprised when I received the paper last week and saw that there was a Japanese colony in Decatur, and reading further saw that it was led by a Lodi boy, Paul Shimada.

"The world isn't very large, is it? The first thing that attracted my attention was that they came from McGehee, Ark. and I knew our Japanese with whom we were acquainted went there, and I went on and saw Paul Shimada, the leader. I didn't know him personally. He lived in the northeast part of town and we lived south west, but he led the Boy Scouts and I can remember when he brought them to the Methodist Church for services and how reverently all the little Japanese boys saluted the flag.

"Many of my very good friends knew him and I took the paper to church this morning and showed it to them. Mr. Leroy Nichols, superintendent of schools, was one. He teaches our S. S. class, so he read that part of the article concerning Paul and told some of his experiences in leadership in the high school. Arthur Asay was another and Mr. and Mrs. Porter Gray.

Mrs. Gray wanted me to have you tell him that their son Gordon is a prisoner in Germany. He went down over Munich and was reported missing some time before he was reported a prisoner. They haven't heard from him yet though have an address that they can write a

censored letter to him. Mr. and Mrs. DeVinning are other friends of mine that knew Paul and probably lots of others, especially the town's people.

"Thought maybe you would see Paul and give him greetings from these people and tell him about Gordon."

MANZANAR FAMILY SECOND TO ACCEPT CLEVELAND HOSTEL INVITATION

Mr. and Mrs. Ainosuke Ichida and sons, Alan and Grant, of Manzanar, will be the second family relocating to Cleveland under the Cleveland Hostel Family Resettlement Plan. The entire family will be allowed to live at the Hostel as long as it is necessary to find employment and permanent housing.

Four organizations will be working jointly to help the family. The organizations are: The Church Federation, the Resettlement Committee, the Hostel and the War Relocation Authority. In addition, one of the Cleveland churches will assume sponsorship of the Ichida family and will help them find housing, make school arrangements and friends and get economic security.

These organizations are giving preference to family units who relocate under the new resettlement plan.

The first family to relocate under the plan was the Tanaka family of Topaz. The family was sponsored by the Lakewood Methodist Church. They are now completing their resettlement plan and will leave the Hostel shortly, having found jobs and housing.

The Tanaka family consists of Teruhiko Frank, father; Makiko, mother; Paul, son; and Henry, son.

Inquiries regarding vacancies should be made to Max Franzen, Supervisor of the Hostel at 2429 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland.

ISSEI MAN AND WIFE, DAUGHTER GROW FLOWERS NEAR DAYTON

A few miles from the throbbing, little city of Dayton, a Nisei girl and her two elderly Issei parents have been doing a fine job of raising flowers for a leading florist in that city.

Formerly of Sacramento and Jerome, the family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Jinjiro Sasaki and their daughter, Katherine. They came to work for the Dayton florist over a year ago and have done a remarkable job of increasing flower production.

Since they have been there they have grown Glads, Snapdragons, Chrysanthemums, Stocks, Sweetpeas, Geraniums and other potted flowers, and Pom-Poms.

Whereas the best production of Pom-Poms in the past was only "one bench". Katherine reported that she had been able to grow nine benches or almost three-quarters of an acre of Pom-Poms.

She did equally well or even better with Gladioli. She and her parents managed to grow 35 rows of them as compared to a high of 3 rows grown by others before.

Mr. Sasaki and Katherine are on a salary basis, while Mrs. Sasaki is paid by the hour when she works.

The picture shows Mr. and Mrs. Sasaki working side by side in the greenhouse.

NIAGARA FALLS OPEN TO EVACUEES

George E. Graff, district WRA officer for Western New York, reports that several employers in Niagara Falls have asked for Nisei help. At a recent meeting, a group of leading residents including the chief of police, expressed the opinion that community sentiment would be extremely favorable in this city, which for years has been the haven of honeymooners because of the breath-taking beauty of the thundering waters.



NISEI YOUTHS TRAIN DOGS FOR ROYAL OAK KENNELS

A familiar sight on the streets of Royal Oak, Michigan, a few miles from Detroit, is that of a Nisei youth training Doberman Pinschers to guide persons who are blind. The youth is Jimmy Kajiware of Topaz and San Francisco. Also employed by the same kennels is another Nisei, Thomas Imoto of Santa Ana and Poston.

Jimmy works for the part of the kennels known as "Pathfinder" which is similar to the famous "Seeing Eye" institution for training guide dogs. He takes the dogs out on training trips under the familiar harness; showing them how to stop at curbstones; avoid overhanging obstructions; and cross streets safely.

Tommy on the other hand, teaches dogs obedience. He trains them to "heel", "sit", "fetch" and other habits which make the dogs good household pets. In addition, he has trained hunting dogs.

Jimmy lives with his wife, Nobu, and son, Teddy. He formerly operated an Oriental Art Store.

A STATEMENT BY THE AREA SUPERVISOR

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
December 8, 1944

As this is being written, the mighty industry of the Steel City has blanketed Pittsburgh with a thick pall of "smog," that mixture of smoke and fog peculiar to this locality. Here, where so many of the raw materials for war are being forged, is WRA's newest relocation district. Many a time I've seen the desert moon more bright than today's noonday sun. The smog is everywhere but, of course, not all the time.

But this smog today signifies the presence of a great and fundamental activity contributing to the welfare of the country as a whole. And in this activity, there lies a pressing need for the work of more men and women. Here will be found a variety of new opportunities to be grasped by those with initiative.

During the past year, there has been steady expansion of resettlement to new communities from the older districts. Cities and towns that westerners had seldom heard of, now have sizeable contingents of evacuees. Mt. Clements, Monroe, Sodus, Kalamazoo, Royal Oak, in Michigan; Dayton, Yellow Springs, Lima, in Ohio are among notable examples.

WRA district officers are continually helping interested citizens to extend the area of understanding. Warren and Akron, Ohio; Erie, Pennsylvania; Westville, Jamestown and Fredonia, New York, in addition to innumerable rural areas, are new focal points of Japanese American settlement. In addition to opening up new opportunities, this expansion provides a partial answer to the problem of housing.

The move to Western Pennsylvania continues this pattern; it is a further move on the part of your government to extend the area of opportunity.

May your Christmas this year be happy; may the New Year prosper you all.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Cullum

Robert M. Cullum
Relocation Supervisor

GL127NL3

NEWSLETTER...

- ANN ARBOR - CINCINNATI - BUFFALO - AKRON -
- ROCHESTER - COLUMBUS - DETROIT - TOLEDO -
- PITTSBURGH - CLEVELAND - DAYTON -

Great Lakes Area

July 1945

OVER 700 FAMILIES RELOCATED TO AREA

Area Territory Expands

In a recent Great Lakes Area survey over 700 evacuee families were reported living within the boundaries of the area.

Many of the families have been recently reunited. Others will be joining

NEW PITTSBURGH HOSTEL OPENS
Accommodations for 15 families.
Variety of jobs available.
See your Relocation Program
Officer for details.

resettlers after schools close in the centers. All are living comfortably in their own homes, apartments, government projects, rooming houses, small hotels or hostels.

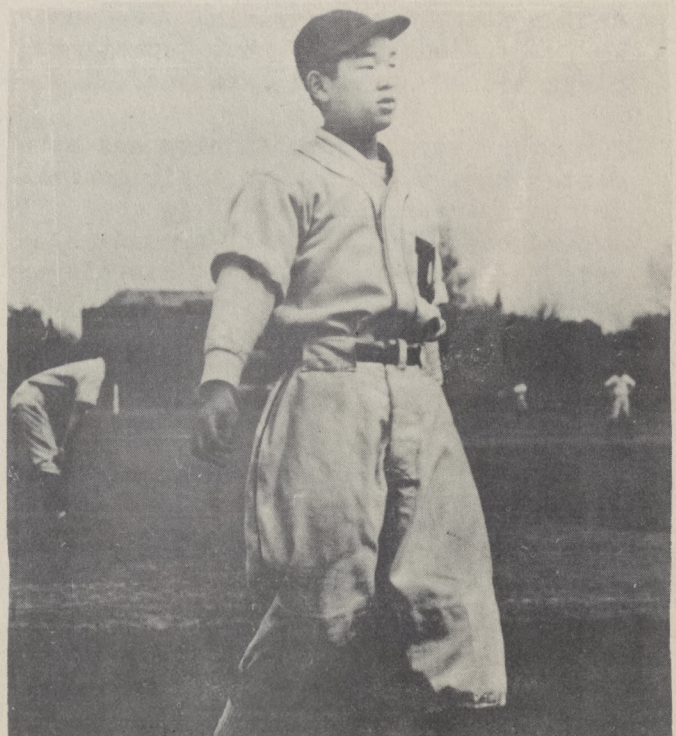
At the same time, Robert M. Cullum, the Area Supervisor, announced that effective June 1, 1945 the Great Lakes Area had been extended farther into New York State to include the counties of Allegany, Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Yates, Steuben and Wayne, which constituted the western part of what was formerly the Rochester District.

This new territory, formerly in the Middle Atlantic Area, was added to the Western New York District with offices at Buffalo, New York. George E. Graff is the Relocation Officer in charge.

COLUMBUS ATHLETE REPORTS FOR EXAM

The following story about a relocated high school student, George Hinoki, pictured below, appeared in the Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, April 24, 1945:

"If George Hinoki makes the kind of hit in the Army he's made at University High School, the pleasant, half pint little Nisei should be a general in less than no time.



CLEVELAND ISSEI CLUB OFFICERS

L to R: Pres. George Tange (Cleveland); Secty. M. Kondo (Long Beach, Calif., & Jerome Center); Vice Pres. H. Matsushige (Hollywood, Calif., & Mt. Mountain Center); Treas. S. Imori (Olympia, Wash., & Minidoka Center).



"George, who was 18 in February, reports to Selective Service Board No. 21 Thursday morning for his physical examination.

"A native of Colusa, California, moved to Amache, Colorado, relocation center when war broke, George has been in University High, where he is a senior, since October.

HE LIKES COLUMBUS

"In those brief months his athletic ability has landed him on the basketball team and the football team and his teammates on the baseball team recently elected him captain. He usually plays shortstop, but sometimes plays second or third base too.

"In other words, both faculty and students have taken him to their hearts. Teachers describe him as 'a good all around boy' and an 'all-around athlete.' Students chuckle at his clever baseball tactics and recently put their stamp of approval on him as a person when they elected him as vice president of the student body.

"George, who stands 5 feet 3, returns their compliments with the reminder that he chose University High because 'it is so liberal.' He is equally appreciative of Columbus. He says: 'It is just fine. The people here are awfully nice.'

"His sister, Hizi Hinoki, found them

CLEVELAND ISSEI CLUB WRITES PAMPHLET ON EXPERIENCES

..Article by M. Kondo, Issei, formerly of Long Beach, Calif., Jerome Center, and now relocated in Cleveland.....

* * * * *

Cleveland Issei Club has written a bulletin, "Report on Cleveland Issei Resettlement". This is printed for the one year anniversary of club's founding and printed in Japanese for the convenience of Issei in several projects.

You will find it in center library or leave office and extra copies can be
(Continued on Page 3)

cordial, too, and it is through her that he came to Columbus.

"Miss Hinoki came here last May, and is employed as a stenographer by a social agency.

FATHER HERE TOO

"Their father, Frank Hinoki, also has come to Columbus and is employed by a florist. The three live together at 18.W. Brighton Road. Their mother has remained in the relocation center. Both their parents were born in Japan.

"George is all set for the Army, but he hopes to realize one wish first: 'To finish his course at University High.'

obtained there. Cleveland Issei are proud of this city, we find the same favorable condition all over in eastern cities, especially in the Great Lakes Area of W. R. A. For the past year we Issei resettlers toiled and worked hard here, and learned that true Democracy still remains. We have learned also that we can be part of American community.

The contents of the pamphlet does not tell all of what we have learned in this city, but will reveal what we are doing and how we are accepted in this city.

Please tell about this to your parents. This is, we believe, one of the "must" pamphlets to read before leaving the center. Any Japanese letter will be answered in Japanese from our club which has temporary office at Room 211, 1538 Payne Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

List of booklets published by the Great Lakes Area office since March 1, 1945 and in your center library:

1. Ohio Farming English & Japanese
2. Michigan Farming " "
3. Community Services in the Great Lakes Area " "
4. Cincinnati - A City for Families " "
5. Domestic Job Offers " "
6. Cleveland Issei Club " "
7. New Opportunities in Central Ohio " "

ISSEI FINDS WAY IN CINCINNATI FOR FIRST TIME

Issei H. Wakayama arrived in Cincinnati's Union Terminal on a short term leave recently. He had had a long train journey from Amache, Colorado, and it felt good to be on the ground again. The huge colorful Terminal Station gave him an expansive feeling and he liked the adventure of being in a strange city alone.

Not being able to locate a taxi stand he asked a policeman for directions. The officer advised him to take a bus

instead of a taxi since the bus line went right by Mr. Wakayama's destination, and the fare was only a dime. The Issei answered that he was a stranger in the city and would not know where to get off. Just then a Caucasian American who happened to be boarding the bus at the same time offered to assist the newcomer. It was during the evening rush hour and the two men jammed into the bus.

This friendly Cincinnati saw to it that Mr. Wakayama made the right connections and got off at the correct street. With a stout heart and a loud knock on his friends' door Mr. Wakayama made his presence in Cincinnati known. His friends were duly surprised to see the unannounced unescorted man walk in.

"How did you find your way?" they asked.

"I've got friends," Mr. Wakayama replied.

INDUSTRIAL HOURS DROP IN DETROIT

Detroit, Michigan May 11, 1945-- Industrial working hours are being curtailed here according to Wendell P. Gee, Detroit Relocation Officer.

Though this situation has not directly affected the Michigan evacuees, the 60-hour-plus war overtime week is gradually being trimmed down to the standard 48-hour war week, and some plants have been granted permission to cut back to 40 hours per week. Reconversion to civilian goods is moving slowly in Detroit and several months may lapse before those idle because of outbacks are re-employed.

Male workers are still finding immediate employment, if at curtailed hours and, in some cases, lower starting wages. With the exception of work for trained stenographers and domestics, industrial female employment is extremely slack. Domestic and gardening offers are still numerous, and the

wages for this type of work are high in the Detroit District.

Many resettlers are turning their attention to Michigan agriculture. A pamphlet entitled Farming in Michigan produced by the Great Lakes Area office, in both English and Japanese gives center residents a clear picture of the rich agricultural opportunities in this state.

For example, Michigan ranks first in the production of late crop market strawberries and celery in the nation for 1943; second, in late crop cantaloupe and third, in late crop asparagus production.

For more information on agricultural opportunities in the state of Michigan have your relocation program officer write to Wendell P. Gee, Relocation Officer, 1417 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan

The Detroit WRA office can furnish any center resident who might be interested in Michigan farming with names and addresses of evacuees who are at present engaged in agriculture in the state.

BOB HIRANO EDITS
CINCINNATI BULLETIN

BOB HIRANO, Former California newspaperman, who relocated from Granada is the editor of Cincinnati's new news bulletin.

The bulletin just named, the INTEGRATOR, includes both evacuee and resettlement committee members on its staff. The second issue, published during the latter part of April, opens with an editorial statement:

"The Americans of Japanese ancestry this term, we feel, includes Issei as well as Nisei and Sansei) will become an inseparable part of America in the not too distant future is the hope of the Integrator. From the many names submitted, "Integrator" was chosen because it, more than any of the

others, befitted the hope.

"The staff thanks you who made suggestions and you who subscribed so quickly. Your prompt and enthusiastic response has been heartening.

"To do its job well, the Integrator must let its readers know how well the Americans of Japanese descent are progressing in the Cincinnati area. You may help by submitting news and opinion. Contributions may be dropped in the news boxes at the Friends' Hostel and at the War Relocation Authority office; or mailed to the Integrator, care of the Council of Churches, 818 Transportation Building, Cincinnati 2; or telephoned to Anne Schneider, Woodburn 9300, or to the Rev. John H. M. Yamazaki, Parkway 4630.

"The Integrator has made a beginning thanks to your cooperation, and looks to the future with a great deal of hope."

CAMPAIGN OPENS FOR
BUFFALO HOSTEL

May 9, 1945 -- "The Buffalo Resettlement Committee's campaign for a hostel was officially launched today with the mailing out of over a thousand informative leaflets," stated Chairman M. Adolphus Cheek, Jr.

Part of the article which ran in the Resettlement Committee's NEWS BULLETIN follows:

"Our committees are conscientiously working to make the hostel a reality. The Committee has felt for some time that due to the tight housing situation, we need in Buffalo a hostel where the evacuees can live at a minimum charge until permanent housing is found. Japanese Americans have more than proved themselves on the battlefields and on the home front. After their unhappy experiences on the west coast and in relocation centers, this it seems to me, is the least we owe them. As a responsible American community, Buffalo can absorb its share

of Japanese American neighbors," Mr. Cheek concluded.

Dr. Clara H. Town, Chairman of the sub-committee on housing, is spending a great deal of her time searching for a house which can be appropriately used for a hostel. A five room apartment has been found and is being proposed to the Housing Committee as a temporary hostel until a house can be secured.

"We'll need everyone's financial support -- committee members and their friends -- if we are to meet our goal," asserted Miss E. Marguerite Gane, chairman of the Finance Committee, "The very minimum we'll need is \$3,500." All checks should be made payable to Mr. C. Edward Berryman, Treasurer, Buffalo Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, Marine Trust Building, Buffalo, New York.

FEDERAL HOUSING OPEN
TO EVACUEES IN BUFFALO
WORKING IN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY

Buffalo - May 15 - Evacuees employed in essential industries are eligible and can obtain housing in government projects in suburban Buffalo, George E. Graff, the Western New York District Relocation Officer, revealed today.

"Government housing authorities met with the representatives from the Buffalo Resettlement Committee and myself recently to discuss the problem of securing proper housing for evacuees.

"The results have been fruitful; the housing authorities said that quarters for small family groups are available now. We don't know how many we can take care of on this plan," he continued, "but have your relocation program officer write early and we will see that your request gets quick attention.

It was pointed out that two evacuee families are already living in one of the projects, and their experiences

have been very favorable. As a matter of fact, the project housing manager said, "They (the Masaki's and Yamaguchi's) have won their way into the community. Their friendliness and cooperativeness were soon recognized and they're among the most popular people in the community."

In a survey being conducted by the Great Lakes Area Office 36 evacuee families were found to be living in government housing projects in the following cities: Dayton 9; Cleveland (Berea), 6; Sidney, Ohio, 1; Buffalo, 2; Detroit, 18. The survey showed good acceptance in all cities.

CLEVELAND COMMITTEE
OPENS SERVICE OFFICE

Cleveland, Ohio, -- The Resettlement Committee here has recently opened an office in the Community Service Building, 1001 Huron Road, Cleveland, and hired an executive secretary to help coordinate resettlement services for evacuees.

When WRA no longer exists, this office will fully assume any necessary coordinating community services.

Miss Beatrice Burr is the new executive secretary and her office will be open part time in the Community Services Building. Miss Burr was formerly chairman of the housing sub-committee. She has served as a Northern Ohio Director of W.P.A.

The Resettlement Committee is voluntary in nature and represents a cross-section of prominent Clevelanders and some evacuees who are interested in the WRA program in Cleveland. Funds to defray overhead expenses were collected by the Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. George Trundle, Jr., from Issei and Nisei groups, Committee members themselves and from Clevelanders at large. The many varied services and assistances rendered to relocatees are described in a recent booklet titled, "Community Services in the Great Lakes Area," which is available at your center in Japanese.

NEWS BRIEFS

ALICE MIYOSHI, who is in Cleveland with her sister, Betty, is now working on window displays in a series of six shops operated throughout the Northern Ohio area. She did this work before in Seattle and has had training in the field. The work is a lot of fun for Alice, because she is able to use her own ideas in arranging these windows.

* * * * *

Nisei Servicemen at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, have found Cincinnati a friendly place to spend their weekend passes. They travel 150 miles to spend a few hours among friends in a home-like atmosphere.

* * * * *

On May 10th, Mrs. SADAICHI ASAI, formerly of Los Angeles, California, and Colorado River Center was the guest speaker at the Monthly Missionary meeting of the Woodside Methodist Church at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller in South Buffalo. And on May 18, Mrs. Asai offered the prayer at the afternoon session of the Sixth Annual Missionary Leadership Training Institute of the Council of Church Women of Buffalo and Erie County at Buffalo. "The Church and Uprooted Americans" was the theme of this session. Dr. Mark A. Dawber of New York, Executive Secretary of the Home Missions Council, was the speaker.

* * * * *

MOKO MOMII is one of those little "guys" who makes a big impression. In Cleveland on the 17, Moko won his bouts in the boxing matches at the Arena -- he even had his picture in the paper. The other day he said: "I enjoy boxing and the friends I make in these matches learn to know the Nisei as good sports and good fellows. I try very hard to make them see this."

* * * * *

JACK MATSUMOTO has his crop program pretty well under control on Mr. Clyde Beebe's 950 acre muck farm at Baroda, Michigan. The Matsumoto's report very agreeable community relationship. Jack previously farmed at Clarksville, Michigan.

* * * * *

Japanese Americans in Ann Arbor, Michigan, held a combined memorial and recognition



candlelight service honoring Nisei servicemen and war dead at the Methodist Church recently.

The Rev. Ralph Dunlop of the Methodist Church conducted the service, while the Rev. William Lemon of the Presbyterian Church preached the sermon. Col. Reginald Miller, Army Commandant, spoke. A statement of recognition of Secretary of the Interior Ickes was read.

A large number of Nisei

and Issei and their friends in the Ann Arbor area attended the impressive service.

* * * * *

NEWS BRIEFS

Miss RIYO SATO spoke before a Girl Reserve group and showed the movie, "A Challenge to Democracy". Miss Sato is a former resident of Palo Alto, California, and of the Heart Mountain Center.

In the Tuesday, May 8th, edition of the Buffalo Evening News, there appeared an article about Miss Sato with her picture and a group of students, entitled "Youth Practices the Art of Self-Criticism." On Friday of each week, Riyo teaches an art class at the YWCA.

* * * * *

Mr. KENZO KUBOTA, former assistant pastor of the Japanese Christian Church in Los Angeles and a recent arrival from the Colorado River Center, is the newest member of the fast-growing Issei Club at their bi-monthly meeting, May 20, at the International Institute.

* * * * *
* First winter peas to be raised in the *
* Cincinnati region were grown by Issei *
* farmer, FRANK T. YAMAMOTO, from Elk *
* Grove, California, and Manzanar. *
* * * * *

A Relocation Record - once his mind was made up about relocating, YOSHIO HATA lost no time in leaving the center. In three days, he was on his way.

He saw a job offer which appealed to him in the field bulletin and made his first inquiry on Friday, May 11th at the Heart Mountain Center relocation office. Carl L. Spicer, Relocation Officer from Columbus, Ohio, visiting the center, was contacted and a wire was sent at 5 P.M. the same day.

On Monday, May 14th, Yoshio, packed and "cleared", took leave of friends and center life. He began work with the Ohio State Agricultural Experiment Station at Berea, Ohio, on May 21, on a project dealing with tomatoes. He will make his home at Rocky River near Cleveland.

Yoshio is a former resident of Wapato, Washington, and attended the University of Wyoming. His mother and sister are still in Heart Mountain Center.

* * * * *

AL SATO has returned to Davison, Michigan, and will again grow vegetables on share basis with Smith Lauderman.

* * * * *

A home in Hyde Park, a residential area of Cincinnati, rented and furnished by their three children awaits Mr. and Mrs. M. GEORGE YOSHIKAWA, formerly of Marysville, California, who are relocating from Topaz Center. Accompanying them will be their youngest son.

Their three older children now consider Cincinnati their home and prepared for this re-union. LILLIAN, the eldest, has been working for two years at the Central Office of the Y.W.C.A. as a secretary; and FRANCES, the second daughter, is secretary at the Automatic Electric Devices Company. MARVIN, a 16-year old brother, attends Norwood High School, is considered a good student and a popular track star.

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NEWS BRIEFS

Visitors take note -- Chow Mein and Chop Suey lovers may make reservations for such dinners at the Cincinnati American Friends Hostel, 2820 Winslow Avenue, by calling Woodburn 9300.

* * * * *

HIRO SUDA, formerly of Fresno, California, and Gila River Center, is in his third studies of veterinary science at Michigan State College, East Lansing. He is employed part time at Hunt's Food Shop doing general restaurant work for his board and room and to help defray the expenses of his college education.

He has recently been invited to join the Ellsworth Co-op at East Lansing and has pledged to join the last five weeks of his present term. This organization is composed of 20 members, 18 Caucasian Americans and two Nisei. Hiro is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Suda, residing at 28-5-C, Gila River Center.

* * * * *

FRANK NITTA, employed by Fred Thompson of Davison, Michigan is still looking for a cook for the boys. Temporarily Frank is doing the cooking himself. Let's hope he'll have better luck in finding a suitable chef.

* * * * *

MARSHALL SUMIDA, son of C. Sumida of Los Angeles and Rohwer Center and now in the Army at Fort Snelling, and Miss MISAKO TANAKA of Stockton, California, and Gila River Center and presently residing in Chicago, were married in Chicago May 10. On May 11, a church ceremony was performed by Rev. John H. M. YAMAZAKI at the Graduate School Chapel in Cincinnati.

A reception was held for family and friends at the Cincinnati hostel. Mrs. Sumida will go to Minneapolis soon where the couple plan to make a temporary home.

* * * * *

* BETTY KAIHARA, from Granada Center, arrived in Cleveland, *
* Ohio, after spending four days in Chicago. It was her first *
* trip east. Chicago was big. So was Cleveland. At least *
* that's what Betty thought on the morning of her third day of *
* work. *

* It was early morning, and Betty rushed out of the house *
* to catch the street car. She didn't want to be late to her *
* new job -- and so she ran down the street and just made it. *
* She got on the car, sat down and watched for her stop. It *
* was a short ride. It was supposed to be a short ride! But *
* then fifteen minutes went by, twenty minutes and Betty was *
* still riding. After realizing that the buildings looked *
* very unfamiliar, Betty consulted the conductor who promptly *
* told her, "Sorry lady, you're going the wrong way." *

* It wasn't until 9:30 that Betty, all breathless from *
* running, showed up at the office. *

* * * * *

NEWS BRIEFS

The Capac High School, Capac, Michigan, recently posted the Honor Roll of Japanese American soldiers from the Rohwer Relocation Center on the high school bulletin board.

* * * * *

WILLIAM SASAGAWA, formerly of Palo Alto, Calif. and Topaz, has been appointed by the Cincinnati Planning Commission to act as co-ordinator between design planning and research in the city program to meet problems of juvenile delinquency. His father, FRANK K. SASAGAWA, has recently relocated in Cincinnati.

* * * * *

The entire KOICHI HORIBE family group have relocated from Rohwer Center to Marlette, Michigan. Mrs. Horibe's father, Mr. ITO, and his family are included. The families are share-cropping Everett Bristol's muck vegetable farm. Recently, necessary furniture was secured for the evacuee families.

* * *

Reading the latest news at the Cincinnati Friends Hostel: BILL SASAGAWA and HENRY OGATA (seated).



* * *

IRVING TOSHIO KOSHIBA, Issei, Sacramento, Cal., and Heart Mountain Center, received word that his son Pvt. Jone S. KOSHIBA was wounded at the Italian Front. Pvt. Koshiba is one of three sons in the armed service.

* * *

Congratulations to ROSE KITAZAWA, San Jose, Calif., Mt. Mountain Center; she was recently selected by the faculty of the Grosse Ile, Michigan, schools as the valedictorian of her high school graduating class. She has also held several elective offices during her senior and junior years.

* * * * *

HAZEL T. MATSUI became the bride of FRANK T. INOUE at a recent wedding in the home of a University of Cincinnati professor's home. The groom, senior at the university, has been employed part-time in the library. Miss Matsui is a recent graduate of Mac Murray College for Women, Jacksonville, Ill. The couple met when she was a student at the University of Southern California and he, a student at the University of Los Angeles.

* * * * *

CHARLES OGATA and family arrived in Eau Claire, Michigan, from the Gila Center. He will be the labor supervisor on Harry Lane's 300-acre peach orchard.

NEWS BRIEFS

Another evacuee family has recently been granted an Farm Security Agency loan in St. Clair County, Michigan. The family reports there was no difficulty in securing the loan.

* * * * *

With the aid of Reverend William Van Arsdale of the Emmanuel Baptist Church and the Christian Center and a member of the Resettlement Committee, Mr. and Mrs. FRANK FUKUDA and their three children have located suitable living quarters.

Mr. Fukuda plans to open an Oriental restaurant in the city as soon as he is able to find satisfactory location. Mrs. Fukuda has already started work at the Hengerer's Department Store, one of Buffalo's large stores, as a seamstress.

Frank Fukuda owned and operated a fruit stand in Long Beach, California, before evacuation and relocated from the Gila River Center.

* * * * *

A real welcome - food ready to be cooked, beds made up and even a bowl of flowers on the table - greeted the arrival of travel-weary MASAICHI FUJITA and his sister, SAKUYO, after their train trip from Gila River Center to their new home in Sharon, Pa.

The Fujitas are pioneering relocation in the fertile Shenango Valley, one of the richest farming sections in the state. Mr. Fujita is working on the farm and his sister is doing the housekeeping in their four-room house.

* * * * *

* According to a recent check with all Selective Service *
Boards in Cleveland, it was learned that there had been *
a total of 150 persons of Japanese ancestry inducted *
from Cleveland, 138 pre-induction examinations, and *
46 rejected. *

* * * * *

The Californians, Japanese American bowling team, finished third in the Goodfellowship League which ended in April, only one game out of second place. HENRY WATANABE, who sparked the squad with a 174 final average, shot the highest single game in the entire league, a 256. Joe HORIMOTO, the team's second man, had the second highest individual series, 642.

The final averages for the members of the team: Henry WATANABE, 174; Joe HORIMOTO, 170; Ryo IINO, 154; Hisashi SUGAWARA, 154; Sho IINO, 154. Alternates were Ed FUJITANI, Ty SAITO and Dr. James TAKAO.

* * * * *

DICK OKINAGA, share cropping with Fred Thompson at Davison, has been busy helping the boys recently recruited from the Rohwer Center getting settled with furniture and household equipment. This is Dick's third year at Davison.

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Almost 20 farm families in the last month have been referred to the Bureau of Social Aid offices in Michigan. Most of them have received immediate service from this agency. Many have received furniture within one week of the referral being received by the agency.

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Great Lakes Area
960 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Newsletter

October 12, 1945

Mr. Robert M. Cullum, Great Lakes Area Supervisor, has just returned from a six weeks' assignment for WRA working in the lower San Joaquin Valley (Kings, Kern and Tulare Counties), a section of race tension in the west. This is his report.

The problem of relocation in the west is essentially the same as it is in the midwest and east. There is probably more ignorance concerning the problem because there are more closed minds. I doubt that there are more race baiters, but those that are there have been going unchallenged so long they think they represent the whole, which is false. Conversely, there are just as many people of good will and of courage there as elsewhere, except that they are not active enough.

Prejudice in California as elsewhere stems from greed and ignorance. Prejudice vanishes with personal knowledge of facts and the vast majority of Californians have only second-hand information concerning persons of Japanese ancestry. No one who has had any contact with the relocation program needs to back down one whit when confronted with the familiar "You folks in the east don't know the Japanese"; in most cases Easterners know more. My usual reply was to ask for names, dates and exact locations, when the familiar bogey's were trotted out, "so the Government can document such instances." My notebook remained blank. (This prescription is a specific when rumors are spreading.)

The schools and school people generally were doing a magnificent job. A number of police officials I met were outspoken and positive; I met none who showed indications of laxity. The climate of opinion was much benefited by such official readiness and calm. There have been atrocities in California, and there is still much left to be desired; nevertheless, there are some real people who are concerned and unafraid.

Rural people returning to their own property are, for the most part, getting along well. Immediate neighbors in nine cases in ten are friendly. There were no special problems in disposing of produce in the district I served. Those returning to the small towns return to an uncertain future. I didn't see enough of San Francisco to generalize and missed Los Angeles entirely.

There will be a movement, west to east, once older people are settled. Many young people who came west from the east and midwest, out of duty to parents, wish they were back.

Relocation toward the east is now down to 20% of the total. However, since the coast was opened, nearly 20,000 have left centers to come eastward. With centers closing by January 1, 1946, the flow of new faces to the Great Lakes area can be expected to slow down almost completely by early December. The end of the need for direct service in terms of housing and employment will serve to emphasize the continuing need for community integration and the meshing of resettler needs to community services. From the standpoint of community planning and organization to meet this need, we have come a long way together. In every community where there has been resettlement in significant numbers, there is a body of alert, informed citizens ready to move ahead. Thus, while the next two to six months will witness a planned withdrawal of federal activity, the basis for continuation of service is laid, and we who have participated officially have little fear that there will be loss of ground gained these past three years.

We cannot yet foresee the entire pattern of the termination of the WRA program; you, who have been so interested and helpful will be informed and consulted as plans develop.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Cullum

Robert M. Cullum
Relocation Supervisor

NISEI PROVED VITAL HELP IN WINNING WAR, SAYS
TUCKER, HITTING U. S. DISCRIMINATION

WRITER TELLS SECRET OF HOW INTERPRETERS SAVED YANK LIVES

Maj. John M. (Jack) Tucker, busy as a censor in Manila,
writes again to Managing Editor A. Vernon Croop.

Manila, Sept. 3

~~xx~~One of my Nisei friends was a kid called Murphy.
His real name was too hard to pronounce. Murphy used to sit around in a logged fox-
hole at night, while the Jap artillery shelled us from the hills, and sound off.

"You think we can get a break when we get back home?" Murphy would say.
"Are the people on the West Coast still not going to accept us?"

How can you conscientiously answer a question like that? I know damned
well the Nisei are going to have their troubles back in the States. It is a
miserable condition, and a rotten commentary on the democratic ideas of fair play
which we Americans are so quick to mouth. We'd like to have had some of these grand-
stand quarterbacks---who never did any fighting but think nothing about chasing
returned Nisei soldiers out of barber shops, desecrating their homes, striking their
names off an American Legion honor roll (Hood Valley, Ore.), and generally letting
them know in no uncertain terms that they ain't wanted---in the front lines the way
Nisei soldiers have been. They'd change their tune.

One cannot help but wonder dismally just what American democracy means
when such arrogant discrimination is practiced on returned fighting troops.

What makes these misguided West Coast hotheads think that merely be-
cause they themselves happened to be born white Americans they are privileged? Don't
they ever consider that people are black or white or yellow, or in most cases Protes-
tant or Catholic or Jew or Holy Roller for that matter, because of accident of birth?
It is all very well to look down one's nose at the "less privileged" classes, but
I don't believe that an unborn baby can press a button and thus decide what kind of
color of child it is going to be. You is what you is. Period.

There are too many glass-house citizens and throwers-of-the-first-stone
who can't see the forest for the trees. If wars accomplish anything at all, they
should pave the way toward that utopian goal of permanent peace . . . and no per-
manent peace ever was established on bigotry, selfishness and lawlessness.

JACK

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Great Lakes Area
627 Union Commerce Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

May 15, 1946

NewsLetter

.....

This is the final report of the Area Office, War Relocation Authority, to members of Resettlement Committees in the Great Lakes Area -- Ohio, Michigan, and Western New York and Pennsylvania.

.....

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TRANSMITS PROPOSED CLAIMS BILL TO CONGRESS

On many occasions during the past three years, Resettlement Committee members, and many other friends have inquired about the possibility that compensation might be provided by the Federal Government for the tangible losses suffered by evacuees as a direct result of evacuation. In answer to these many requests, proposed legislation has been prepared, which has now been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget and transmitted to the Congress by Secretary of the Interior, J. A. Krug.

The complete Great Lakes Area report will be on file in the Library of the University of California; this brief summary can do but scant justice to three years of swiftly moving activity. For point of view, however, we reprint the first paragraph of that report:

"This report is dedicated to the pioneers who came to the Great Lakes states, and who through their exemplary conduct and sound contribution to the new communities of their choice, so fully justified the positive faith, the time and the effort, freely given by many hundreds of noble people of these communities -- men and women who believed Democracy was a living organism and not a static creed."

At this writing, it has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Allen J. Ellender, and assigned Senate Number S 2127. A copy of this bill together with the full text of Secretary Krug's letter is in the hands of each Resettlement Committee chairman. In the course of this letter, Mr. Krug states the following:

"The chief military justification for the removal of those 110,000 persons was the possibility of the existence of a disloyal element, increased uneasiness over the possibility of espionage or sabotage, and the lack of time and facilities for individual loyalty screening. The persons evacuated were not individually charged with any crime or with disloyalty, and subsequent experience has clearly demonstrated that the vast majority of them were and are good Americans. This is convincingly indicated by the outstanding record of our 23,000 Japanese-

Americans who served in the armed forces in both the European and Pacific theatres, and by the fact that the intelligence agencies show no case of sabotage or espionage by Americans of Japanese ancestry during the entire war.

"The evacuation orders gave the persons affected desperately little time in which to settle their affairs. The governmental safeguards that were designed to prevent undue loss in these circumstances were somewhat tardily instituted, were not at once effectively publicized among the evacuees, and were never entirely successful. Merchants had to dispose of their stocks and businesses at sacrifice prices. In a setting of confusion and hysteria, many evacuees sold personal possessions for a small fraction of their value. A large number had to accept totally inadequate arrangements for protection and management of property. Valuable leasehold interests had to be abandoned.

"Continued exclusion increased the losses. Private buildings in which evacuees stored their property were broken into and vandalized. Mysterious fires destroyed vacant buildings. Property left with 'friends' unaccountably disappeared; goods stored with the Government sometimes were damaged or lost. Persons entrusted with the management of evacuee real property mulcted the owners in diverse ways. Tenants failed to pay rent, converted property to their own use, and committed waste. Prohibited from returning to the evacuated areas even temporarily to handle property matters, the evacuees were unable to protect themselves adequately. Property management assistance given by the War Relocation Authority on the West Coast, although it often mitigated and sometimes prevented loss, could not completely solve the problem there, complicated as it was by difficulties in communication with absent owners and local prejudice.

"In relocation centers the only income opportunities for evacuees lay in center employment at wage rates of

\$12 to \$19 per month, plus small clothing allowances. Many felt compelled to discontinue payment of life insurance premiums. Some found themselves unable to make mortgage or tax payments and lost substantial equities.

"All of the foregoing examples of tangible loss to the evacuees are directly attributable to the evacuation and continued exclusion of these persons from their homes. Unlike our fighting men and their families, who also made financial and personal sacrifices in this war, this group was given no statutory right to ameliorating benefits. These persons have had to bear the losses occasioned by the evacuation in addition to the war-time deprivations they have shared with the rest of the American people. For the first time in our history, persons of Japanese ancestry are appearing in substantial numbers on the relief rolls. The least that this country can do, in simple justice, is to afford some degree of compensation for the measurable special losses that the evacuees have suffered."

* * * * *

The only clear recourse which evacuees now have, through the passage of individual private relief bills, is cumbersome and impracticable. If passed, the bill will establish an Evacuation Claims Commission of three members in the U. S. Department of the Interior with power to hear and determine such claims, a procedure economical and practical both from the evacuees and the Government's standpoint. Other provisions of the proposed bill include:

....Provisions of Bill:

Eligibility: Claim for loss must be directly related to the evacuation, occurring on or after December 7, 1941.

Claims must be filed within 18 months of the date the bill passes. All cases are to be completed within five years from the passage of bill.

All claimants would have the right to a hearing.

The Commission would have the power of subpoena, and to investigate.

The Commission would have the right to assist needy claimants in preparation of claims.

The Commission would be empowered to pay approved claims not in excess of \$2,500 directly. Other awards will be made in the same manner as a final judgment in the court of claims.

Adjudications of the Commission would be conclusive and a bar to further recovery.

Attorney's fees of not more than 20% of amount allowed, may be granted, not in addition to the amount of the award. Charge of fees in excess of this amount is made a misdemeanor.

Exclusions: Persons deported, voluntarily or involuntarily since Dec. 7, 1941 and residents of a foreign country would not be permitted to file claim.

Claim for loss arising from provisions of the trading with the Enemy Act, or from death, personal injury, or mental suffering, would not be admitted.

The Commission would make a report covering each case to the Congress at the opening of each regular session.

ACCOMPLISHMENT

As a conservative estimate, at least 10,000 Japanese Americans have come to the WRA Great Lakes Area (Michigan, Ohio, Western New York, Western Pennsylvania); between 6,000 and 7,000 remain. Possibly 20% of those in the Area January 1, 1945 returned to their former homes. From 1944 more than 1,000 have been inducted from the area into the armed forces. Others have drifted east or west.

This group of uprooted people made a notable contribution to the industrial life of war time America, in almost every conceivable occupation from the drafting room of a first line aeronautical company to the fender bumper in a local garage. Many girls found office work, a sizeable number in federal and local civil service. We do not know the total in domestic service, but by all odds, the number represented a very small proportion of the whole.

More impressive still is the fact that in a short two or three years, so many have put down roots into their new community. Even in these past months

of dislocation, few have become unemployed.

Primary in this accomplishment have been the good civic behavior of resettlers and the active good will of midwest communities. A recent editorial in the Cleveland Press summed this up well --

"Much credit goes to the Nisei, who have borne themselves not only as good citizens, but with unusually courteous and well-mannered attitude toward the community.

"A good record toward the Nisei seems to us a special certification of civilization in a community. It is evidence of an objective, and democratic attitude toward fellow citizens who are not responsible for the sins and errors of their racial kin in Japan. Cleveland has again qualified as a good city."

With no exception, this can be said for every community in this area in which we have worked.

A LOOK AT THE PAST

On March 20, the last relocation center closed with population zero. At that time WRA records indicated that about 51,000 of the 109,300 relocated persons have settled away from their former homes and that 57,500 are back in the west coast states. Between 7,000 and 8,000 have been returned to Japan and a few remain in Department of Justice detention camps.....

.....On January 16, 1943, when the Cleveland District and the Great Lakes Area opened as one office, resettlement was still an unproven idea. It was a little known federal project to be tried in a manpower shortage area. There were many barriers to overcome. Barriers which had to be approached effectively and with special care. Without precedent in American history, we were plotting new ground with little experience to draw upon. No other mass migration had a planned federal program of assistance. This one was highly organized, securing jobs and housing, disseminating constructive information, and coordinating community resources and services. At the same time, it was an entirely voluntary program. Evacuees were given guidance and service but there was no coercion.

From the beginning we have tried to avoid speculation concerning the evacuation itself. But no one in a position of authority denies that damage was done loyal American citizens. The Relocation Program was a partial attempt to repair that damage. We were fortunate to be engaged in this constructive work.

The tools with which the relocation program was begun were shaky. There was the record of no sabotage but early this was largely disbelieved. There was the fact of "clearance", by which WRA was able to certify that those who came to a community were not "dangerous to the war effort". The use of the Nisei in the Pacific was "top secret", and the military record of the

442nd was yet to be made -- in fact in the early days Nisei were stigmatized by not being called into the Army. The record in industry was limited to the spectacular saving of the sugar beets in the intermountain states.

The news early in 1943, of the Japanese enemy's beheading of American fliers was a turning point. When it became known that only in one isolated instance was there retaliation against resettlers, both the WRA staff and the resettlers, themselves, felt they were approaching firm ground.

As time went on, and evacuees became better known as good citizens these working tools became more effective, but without the many public discussions in which we engaged, it is doubtful if the basic task of informing the people of the United States could have been accomplished.

Much early publicity brought out sensational misinformation, which in the end, helped tremendously to make the true situation clear. The Great Meadows incident which ended in tactical defeat, provided the first real indication of GI opinion and strengthened the program. The same was true of Hood River, and of the California terror. In our own Area, the Pittsburgh opposition to the Hostel cleared the air and brought about widespread support in that city.

The program started with the country as it was in 1943, and was the product of tactical and strategic ground won; it was not a product of ratiocination conducted in some ideal social laboratory. Its touchstone was concern for the fundamental human rights of the evacuees and its development was due to the fact that both overall and day to day policy and program decisions were rigorously tested against that central moral code, yet kept within the realm of the possible -- in this case the level of public information and support.

Employment -- With relocation, the economic structure for resettlers has been broadened. Many have been employed for the first time in the field for which their education qualified them. Resettlers haven't by any means had access to all industries and employment, but channels have been opened in skilled and unskilled trades and many professional classifications. A history of continued employment since V-J Day is indicative of the excellent employment adjustment in this area.

Local committees can continue to do much by focusing attention on broadening channels and opening new areas of opportunity. Individual vocational guidance in finding opportunities suitable for special abilities; specialized opportunities for Issei (especially small businesses); license for professional groups; and other special problems may need attention. This will assist not only the individual resettler, but will be a push ahead on the democratic principle of equality in employment for all regardless of race, color or creed.

Labor -- As a general policy CIO was sympathetic and cooperative and actively endorsed the program. There were isolated cases of difficulties with CIO locals, usually because of a segment of a local's membership. The A.F.L. policy was not uniform from local to local. Some A.F. of L. Unions went all out in support of Nisei rights.

Integration -- The degree or ease of resettler integration into general community groups has to a great extent depended upon individual experience prior to relocation. Those persons who had interracial contacts and friends on the West Coast, who had participated in regular churches, YMCA, YWCA, P.T.A. have readily established themselves in a new community. Others with more limited experience in social groups needed to gain security and status in their own group prior to developing broader contacts.

The danger in the all Japanese group lies in its becoming static or a means of escape from inter-group contacts. Wider horizons should constantly be developed. Much of the initiative for stimulating inter-group contacts will need to come from the Americans of Japanese ancestry. Resettlement committees and local agencies can assist by providing channels for broader opportunities.

In long range planning these new residents of the community are continuing to develop community acceptance and integration through participation in regularly established community groups and working together for the benefit of the whole community.

Returns to Coast -- Approximately 20% of the resettlers relocated to the Great Lakes area have returned to their West Coast homes. Most of them relocated here prior to the lifting of the West Coast ban. They have returned to property, farms or businesses which had been built up prior to evacuation. Many young people have been reluctant to leave jobs and new associations, but have returned to maintain the family in re-establishing themselves in their former homes.

The West Coast was home to many older people. Ties with friends were strong. Some have been lonesome, dispersed throughout cities in the area. Issei have not been accustomed to working for other people. Language difficulties have at times been a barrier.

Now that most people have decided on permanent relocation plans, there will probably be no more movement than is normally found in any group of people seeking the most suitable opportunity for themselves. The majority of the people in local communities now consider themselves residents not resettlers.

A LOOK AT THE FUTURE

It is safe, now to predict, that the future of the ex-resettler will be the future of his or her community.

Community agency service (social agencies, church, school, recreation, employment etc.) are available to resettlers on the same basis as to other people in the community. Local agencies which have participated in planning know that what and why of the Relocation Program and have given assistance on how to put the program into action. This has given local agencies a proprietary interest in the Program's success, and it has been entirely natural for them to assume responsibility as WRA bowed out of the picture. Community facilities, likewise are, available to resettlers without discrimination.

A source of accurate information in the community is indispensable. Resettlement committees, should continue to provide an organized channel for a well-informed public. Continued constructive assistance from media such as newspapers and radio, and continued exhibits of pictures, speeches, forums, newsletters is indicated. Cooperative planning of resettlement committees, resettlers, and other groups such as the Mayor's Interracial Committees, would coordinate efforts through regular media for information to the public.

Pamphlet material has been left with resettlement committees, public libraries and universities in the Area. The Cleveland Public Library and the Nationality Division of the Detroit Council of Social Agencies have films and special exhibits of pictures. Resettlement committees, newspapers and radio support have furthered understanding. A large share of the credit for better public understanding of resettlers, however, goes without question to the Nisei G. I. who showed his gallantry, devotion and true patriotism in Italy, in the South Seas, the Pacific and other theaters of the war throughout the world. Those who serv-

ed in civilian capacity have made their contribution as well; not the least in their own heightened perception of problems even larger than their own. On March 9, Larry Tajiri wrote in the Pacific Citizen -- "Arbitrary distinctions because of race menace all, for so long as such practices are tolerated no American is safe from discrimination".

In positive vein, Thomas T. Sashihara wrote: "Throughout evacuation and resettlement I saw two opposing forces at work; one a native racism and the other a democratic force of freedom and justice. The latter, like a flood control embankment was not so noticeable until the flood came, at which time it showed its real strength as a bulwark against the swelling tide of destructive racism. My faith in American democracy has strengthened many fold by witnessing the effectiveness of this bulwark at various stages of evacuation and resettlement."

"I have been very much impressed with the work of the Resettlement Committee. Here is a group of citizens giving valuable time and effort freely and gladly to serve their fellow men and further the cause of racial tolerance and understanding in their community."

Resettlement Committees remain the local vanguard for the continuation of the program working toward the ultimate goal of full integration of all relocatees into community life.

Working together, we in government and you in the community have learned something of the technique for thwarting prejudice. Many larger problems remain, and we shall meet again.

* OPEN UNTIL JUNE 30, 1946 *
* *
* WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY *
* Barr Building *
* Washington 25, D. C. *

U. S. ATTORNEYS ALERTED TO BACK CIVIL LIBERTIES

Attacks on the rights of racial minorities in the United States prompted Attorney General Tom Clark on March 6 to order all United States attorneys to give special care to protection of human rights and civil liberties.

"The civil rights of minorities in this country were never under greater threat than at this time," Clark said. "It is my purpose to protect human rights and civil liberties, wherever they are infringed, to the full extent and intent of the Constitution and of statutory provisions.

"We have come thus far in the unsettled postwar period without great disorder. However, symptoms of increasing intolerance have been noted recently.

"It is my desire that you immediately devote special attention and investigation to protection of all Americans in their civil liberties, regardless of race or color. Special attention should be paid to laxity or inefficiency of peace officers of any category."

CENTRAL INFORMATION

In all communities there is a central referral point for information concerning local resources. Information concerning this has been given through a letter and directory sent each before WRA closed. Japanese Americans have very slight record of requesting community help. Continued personal interest from resettler leaders, members of local resettlement committees and community agencies will help to overcome timidity and to prevent possible suffering.

Full information concerning resources and referral agencies in all communities is available through your committee chairman --

Detroit	- Dr. Charles W. Scheid
Ann Arbor	- Dr. Roy Waterman
Buffalo	- Mr. M. Adolphus Cheek, Jr.
Rochester	- Mr. Richard Hart
	Mrs. Robert Corbin
Pittsburgh	- Dr. John Coventry Smith
Cleveland	- Mr. George T. Trundle, Jr.
Akron	- Dr. W. B. Robinson
Columbus	- Miss Rowena Kessler
Dayton	- Mr. Wm. F. Gutwein

HOUSING

Resettlers are all housed with the close of the relocation program -- we know of no emergency housing problems. In every city in this area, the housing pattern is one of dispersal throughout the community. There is no place where resettlers are "hemmed in".

We believe this good. Housing is a part of a way of life. It is important that the group move to better neighborhoods as available housing increases rather than drifting or remaining in less desirable sections of a city because of possible discrimination or restrictions.

Inadequate housing has placed intolerable pressure on the lives of many thousands of people in every community. As a group, resettlers are no worse off than others who arrived at the same time. But, because the situation is so widespread and so desperate, housing is a point to be watched. It is all too usual for thwarted people to seek a scapegoat.

* * * * *

Cincinnati - Dr. Nelson M. Burroughs

TWO IMPORTANT PROBLEMS

"There are two important problems related to evacuation, but beyond the scope of WRA, which demand the attention of the American public. The first is the need for providing a means of compensation for real and personal property losses directly resulting from evacuation. At the present time, the only recourse an evacuee has is to persuade a Congressman to introduce into Congress a private claims bill. This is an uncertain and time-consuming procedure. If we admit and I think all fairminded Americans will that there is ample justification for such compensation, then a less cumbersome claims procedure should be worked out, specifically for evacuees, which will assure them prompt compensation for substantiated claims.

"Secondly, our naturalization laws as they now stand, make it impossible for some aliens who are permitted to reside permanently in this country to obtain citizenship status. These special restrictions are based on racial origin and are directed against practically all Asiatics and peoples of the Pacific Islands. During the war, our naturalization laws were broadened to include Chinese under the quota system, but there are still some 185,000 persons resident in the United States and Hawaii who are not eligible to become naturalized citizens. Many of them have been in this country 20 years or more, are married to citizens and have citizen children, many of whom have fought with the United States Army during the war.

"The racial discrimination in our naturalization laws is reflected in state legislation, particularly on the West Coast. Restrictions in the Alien Land Laws are aimed at 'aliens ineligible for citizenship'. Aliens in this status may not own land in some states, may not obtain some types of licenses or be eligible for certain welfare and social services. Yet generally speaking, these same aliens are law-abiding residents of the country and intend to reside here permanently. Our restrictive state legislation precludes the possibility of their having the equal economic opportunity which is their right as legal residents of this country. Legislation based on racial origin is inconsistent with our democratic principles as expressed in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. A further broadening of our immigration laws to include the Asiatic peoples on a quota basis, as was done in the case of the Chinese, would remove the last racial restrictions from these laws, and would contribute substantially to our avowed interest in establishing better international relations.

"These two problems need the same kind of serious study and constructive effort as that given to the relocation program. During the fight to restore the civil rights of the people of Japanese descent in this country, the ugly forces of racism and intolerance loudly proclaimed their undemocratic prejudices. Against relocation they fought a losing battle, but they have not been destroyed. We must continue to combat the forces of racial discrimination wherever they appear if we expect to achieve the true meaning of democracy and international harmony."

From an article by Dillon S. Myer, appearing in the Resettlement Bulletin published by The Home Missions Council of North America.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Great Lakes Area
960 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

NEWSLETTER

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Sept. 1945

OUR WORST WARTIME MISTAKE by Eugene V. Rostow

"Time is often needed for us to recognize the great miscarriages of justice," says Prof. Rostow of Yale Law School and former State Department advisor on Lend-Lease affairs. "In the perspective of our legal tradition the facts (of evacuation) are almost incredible."

Prof. Rostow, upholding the dissenting opinions of Supreme Court Justices Roberts and Murphy in the Korematsu case, which declared evacuation constitutional, presents his argument to show that evacuation converted "a piece of wartime folly into national policy - a permanent part of the law - a doctrine enlarging the power of the military in relation to civil authority.....Unless repudiated, it may support devastating and unforeseen social and political conflicts."

Reviewing "what was done in the name of military precaution on the West Coast," as contrasted with the procedure in Hawaii, "certainly a more active theatre of war," Prof. Rostow points out that "those arrested in Hawaii were taken into custody on the basis of individual suspicion, resting on previous examination or observed behavior.....not because of the color of their skins."

"The history of law affords nothing more fantastic than the evidence which is supposed to justify this program (evacuation.)" Prof. Rostow takes to task the then Western Defense Commander Gen. DeWitt's conclusion that "there is no ground for assuming that Japanese-Americans will not turn against the United States.....The very fact that no sabotage has taken place to date is a disturbing and confirming indication that such action will be taken." He also points out the fallacies accepted as fact by DeWitt regarding the population pattern of West Coast Japanese. "The evidence supports one conclusion only: the dominant element in the development of our relocation policy was race prejudice, not a military estimate of a military problem."

The failure of the Supreme Court "to uphold the most ordinary rights of citizenship" was an instance of treating as "outmoded" the Civil War decision in the case of EX PARTE MILLIGAN, which ruled that there "must be an independent judicial examination of the justification for a military act."

Pointing out that the "Japanese exclusion program rests on five propositions of the utmost potential menace," Prof. Rostow suggests that there are "three chief forms of reparation available," which should be pursued: First, complete obligation of the Federal government to protect the civil rights of evacuees; second, generous financial indemnity, and finally, an effort by the Supreme Court to reverse its decision.

WRA Library

Washington POST, Sept. 6

WARTIME HYSTERIA (Editorial)

Basing its points on Prof. Rostow's article, the POST again takes up its cudgels on behalf of the evacuees. It picks as its chief point the responsibility of the Supreme Court in validating evacuation and creating, as Justice Murphy said, a "legalization of racism." The POST agrees with Prof. Rostow's statement that "one hundred thousand persons were sent to concentration camps on a record which wouldn't support a conviction for stealing a dog." "The basic issues," concludes the editorial, "should be presented to the Supreme Court again, in an effort to obtain a prompt reversal of this wartime blunder." (10 In.) A3020

San Francisco CHRONICLE, Aug. 25

LAPHAM DEFENDS THE RIGHT OF NISEI TO WORK FOR CITY

Mayor Lapham yesterday firmly defended the right of Japanese-American Takeo Miyama to work for the city of San Francisco. Following revelation by Civil Service Commission that members of American Federation of Labor machinists union were "upset" over his employment. Mayor's statement concludes: "It is self-evident that this citizen has a right to work, and the Mayor of San Francisco expects employees of municipal railway to recognize this fundamental right. I have been informed, this citizen is highly recommended by the WRA as an ignition expert. A vacancy exists and if he is found to be properly qualified he will fill it."

(P.7, 9 in.)

A2947

San Francisco, EXAMINER, Aug. 29

FURIOUS DEBATES RAGE BEFORE BUS BARN VOTE (P. 5, 19 in., 3-col. cut)

As long and loud argument over status of Takeo Miyama, returnee mechanic, ended Tues. night, Municipal Railway machinists voted to stay on job despite objection to working alongside Miyama.

Committee of seven machinists conferred with State Senator Jack Shelley, president of AFL in San Francisco, who urged mechanics to practice tolerance rather than racial discrimination. Committee's report said, "We regret that this situation has been misinterpreted...and made to appear as an issue based on discrimination

against Mr. T. Miyama...This is definitely not so. Our feeling is that these vacancies should go to veterans of this war who are San Francisco residents. It is our decision that we should all stay on the job...whether Mr. Miyama comes to work or not."

Robert A. Gray, Negro bus driver and war veteran, said, "When Negro bus drivers went to work for Muni, there was some fuss at first, but soon everybody got used to it. If you boys let this man work, you'll find it'll be the same way."

Fred Ross, WRA, had told workers that they were practicing Hitler's kind of discrimination, and told Miyama his duty was to stay on the job. Mayor Lapham received two telegrams supporting his stand, one from CIO-ILWU Local 6, reported yesterday, and one from Brig. Gen. F. B. Butler of Camp Clairborne, La., stating that heroism of Hawaiian Japanese in U. S. Army "leaves no other course" to mechanics but to work with Miyama.

(Story carried in most San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oakland papers.)

A2975

Mr. Justice Murphy

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

FRED TOYOSABURO KOREMATSU, PETITIONER VS. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"Racial discrimination in any form and in any degree has no justifiable part whatever in our democratic way of life. It is unattractive in any setting but it is utterly revolting among a free people who have embraced the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States. All residents of this nation are kin in some way by blood or culture to a foreign land. Yet they are primarily and necessarily a part of the new and distinct civilization of the United States. They must accordingly be treated at all times as the heirs of the American experiment and as entitled to all the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution."

Excerpts from an article written by Lisa Redfield Peattie, a member of the WRA Washington staff.

LABOR SUPPORT

....."The national CIO has sought, even against the occasional protests of prejudiced individual members or individual local unions, to bring about fair hiring and firing practices, to break down social segregation, to eliminate the "second class membership" of Negroes in the labor movement.

Although the National AFL does not put into practice a racial policy as strong as that of the CIO, at its last national convention it unanimously resolved to condemn "unwarranted persecution and discrimination against American citizens of Japanese ancestry." Many individual AFL unions have worked to unify diverse racial elements in their memberships.

The Negro has been, of course, the primary beneficiary of labor's growing concern with racial relations. The Japanese Americans have been too few in numbers, and -- because of their concentration in agriculture, domestic service and small business -- in the past too little unionized to seem significant to organized labor, except in Hawaii. The handicap of history was, moreover, against them for in northern California the labor movement got its footing in the 1870's on the issue of the Yellow Peril.

But the rise of fascism and the events of this war have dramatized the situation of the Japanese Americans. The connection between actual prejudice against one minority and potential prejudice against others has been tragically demonstrated. From the Jew to the Catholic in Germany was an easy transition, and in the U. S., people are coming to see and to point out that discrimination against the Nisei leads easily to prejudice against other minorities. Moreover, relocation has accelerated the movement of Japanese Americans from agriculture and independent business into the trades which are generally unionized.

It is interesting to note the language of a recent editorial in the Utah Nippo: "Prior to evacuation, the Nisei did not have a very favorable impression of the labor unions . . . The evacuation brought about a changed picture. The CIO has been helping resettlement more and more . . . Today, however, the Nisei are working in plants where the collective bargaining power is in the hands of unions. Under such conditions, it is obvious that the Nisei cannot remain indifferent . . ."

In the CIO, with 38 internationals subject to a fair degree of control by the national office; there is an active national program of education against race prejudice. In the AFL, with no strong national control over its affiliates, there is a great deal of variation in racial practices. But at least 25 national unions affiliated with the AFL have members of Japanese ancestry in one or more locals.

It is a healthy indication that a number of the local cooperating resettlement committees have members who represent local labor organizations. The unions where necessary can develop amicable relations between persons of Japanese ancestry and their fellow workers. They can work directly against discrimination in employment and aid in finding housing for evacuees."