

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

June 4, 1945

RELOCATION DIVISION MEMORANDUM NO. 92

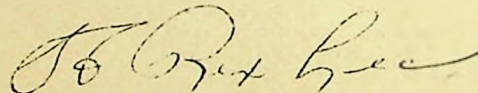
Subject: Hostels

Distribution: R

Attached is a revised and up-to-date list of hostels now in operation throughout the country. This will serve to help Relocation Program Officers in the centers and the Area and District Offices in advising resettlers planning to relocate in other areas.

New hostels are scheduled to be opened shortly in Kansas City, Missouri; Seattle, Washington; and Portland, Oregon. As these and additional facilities are established, the information will be forwarded to all centers and relocation offices.

In order to permit adequate planning, it is requested that reservations in hostels be made as far in advance as possible.



H. Rex Lee
Acting Chief
Relocation Division

Attachment

NORTH CENTRAL AREA

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Address: 127 Clifton Avenue
Telephone: Geneva 1305
Sponsoring Organization: Lutheran Church
Director: Miss Martha A. Akard
Rates: \$1.00 day, unemployed adults
\$1.50 day, employed adults
Capacity: 20 - 25

Des Moines, Iowa

Address: 2150 Grand Avenue, Des Moines (12)
Telephone: 48761
Sponsoring Organization: American Friends Service Committee
Directors: Mr. & Mrs. Ross T. Wilbur
Lester E. Suzuki, Assistant Director
Rates: \$1.00 day, unemployed adults
\$1.50 day, employed adults
.50 day, children under 12
Capacity: 30

GREAT LAKES AREA

Cleveland, Ohio

Address: 2429 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland (15)
Telephone: Cherry 7241
Sponsoring Organization: American Baptist Home Mission Society
Directors: Mr. & Mrs. Max Franzen
Rates: \$1.00 day, unemployed adults
\$1.50 day, employed adults
Capacity:

Cincinnati, Ohio

Address: 2820 Winslow Avenue, Cincinnati (6)
Telephone: Woodburn 9300
Sponsoring Organization: American Friends Service Committee
Director: Miss Anne Schneider
Rates: \$1.00 day, unemployed adults
\$1.50 day, employed adults
Capacity:

Cincinnati, Ohio

Address: 2820 Winslow Avenue, Cincinnati (6)
Telephone: None
Sponsoring Organization:
Director: Rev. John Yamasaki
Rates: Adults:- \$16 month
Children: 6 month
Capacity:

This hostel known as "The Family House" reserved for evacuee family groups. Arrangements can be made for preparing meals.

Detroit, Michigan

Address: Fellowship House
130 E. Grand Boulevard, Detroit (7)
Telephone: Fitzroy 5945
Sponsoring Organization: Under auspices of United Ministry to Resettlers
Director: Rev. Shigeo Tanabe
Rates: (\$1.00 a day)
(\$6.00 a week) no meals
Capacity:

MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA

New York, New York

Address: 168 Clinton Street, Brooklyn 2
Telephone: Maine 4-9057
Sponsoring Organization: American Baptist Home Mission Society
Brothren Service Committee
Directors: Dr. and Mrs. Eldon Burke
Date established: May 10, 1944
Rates: Minimum \$1.00 day
Capacity: 30

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Address: 3228 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia (4)
Telephone: Evergreen 7323
Sponsoring Organization: Under auspices of several cooperating organizations and committee of private citizens
Director: Mrs. Esther Meyerding
Date established: April 25, 1944
Rates: \$1.00 day adults
.50 day children
Room and meals for maximum period of 10 days, thereafter \$12.00 weekly for employed adults
Capacity: 25

Washington, D. C.

Address: 2311 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington (7)
Telephone: District 2945
Sponsoring Organization: Washington Committee for Americans of
Director: Miss Olive Hodges Japanese Ancestry
Date established: November, 1944

Rates:	First	Third	Fourth Week
	Two Weeks	Week	and After
	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY
Employed Person	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25
Children of Emp. Person	.75	1.00	1.00
Unemployed Person	1.25	1.50	1.75
Children of " "	.50	.75	.75

Capacity: 15

NEW ENGLAND AREA

Boston, Massachusetts

Address: 6 Walnut Street
Telephone:
Sponsoring Organization: Through initiative of Unitarian Service Comm.,
Congregational Service Comm. & other cooperat-
ing committees
Directors: Rev. Robert L. Zoerheide and Mrs. Zoerheide
Date established: May 1, 1945
Rates: 60¢ per person per night
30¢ with children under 15
No meals will be served but kitchen facilities are
available for those desiring to use them.
Capacity:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA AREA

Los Angeles, California

EVERGREEN HOSTEL

Address: 506 N. Evergreen, Zone 33
Telephone: AN-5373
Sponsoring Organization: Presbyterian Church and American Friends
Service Committee
Directors: Miss Esther Rhoades and Rev. Sohci Kowta
Date established: March 18, 1945
Rates: \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day for room and meals
Capacity: Approval received for maximum capacity--100

BUDDHIST HOSTEL

Address: 1336 W. 36th Place, Zone 7
Telephone: PA-9313
Sponsoring Organization: Buddhist Brotherhood in America, per Directors
Directors: Rev. Julius Goldwater, Rev. & Mrs. K. Imamura,
Arthur Takemoto
Date established: April 8, 1945
Rates: \$1.00 day for room with 2 meals, for first 10 days; \$1.50
Capacity: 35 to 40 maximum

Pasadena, California

PASADENA HOSTEL

Address: 301 Kensington Place, Pasadena, California
Telephone: SY-21812
Sponsoring Organization: American Friends Service Committee
Director: Mrs. Sarah M. Field
Date established: January 15, 1945
Rates: \$1.00 including meals until employment secured; \$1.50
Capacity: 12 to 13 maximum

Los Angeles, California

Address: 119 North Central Avenue (Nishi Hongwanji Church)
Telephone: Madison 5657
Sponsoring Organization: Buddhist Church
Director: Masuo Sakamoto, President of the Church
Date Established:
Rates: No daily rate, but depends entirely on donations
from people who stay there
No meals served. Work done on cooperative basis
Capacity: 22 people

Los Angeles, California (Normandie Avenue Methodist Hostel)

Address: .3508 South Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles
Telephone:
Sponsoring Organization: Southern California-Arizona Conference
of the Methodist Church
Director: Rev. Yamaka
Date established: June 1, 1945
Rates: 50¢ per day for the first ten days; \$1 a day thereafter
No meals served
Capacity: 30 people

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA

Sacramento, California (Hostel #1)

Address: 327 O Street (former Japanese Methodist Church)
Telephone: Sacramento 3-3273
Sponsoring Organization: Youth Council of the Methodist Church
Director: Peter Osuga
Date Established: March 10, 1945
Rates: 50¢ per day for adults and 25¢ per day for children
Nominal charge for three meals per day
Capacity: Approximately 25 persons

Sacramento, California (Hostel #2)

Address: 522 N Street
Telephone: None
Sponsoring Organization: J. A. C. L.
Director: Peter Osuga
Date Established: May 23, 1945
Rates: 50¢ per day for adults and 25¢ per day for children
Cooking facilities for families with children
Capacity: 25 to 30 persons

San Jose, California

Address: 630 North 5th Street
Telephone: None at present
Sponsoring Organization: San Jose Council for Civic Unity
Director: T. Kawakami
Date Established: May 1, 1945
Rates: \$1.25 per day per person for room and board, plus
one hour work per day for maintenance upkeep
Capacity: 50 people

Oakland, California (Oakland Methodist Hostel)

Address: 797 10th Street
Telephone: Twinoaks 2250
Sponsoring Organization: National Conference Youth Fellowship
Director: John Yamashita
Date Established: April 1, 1945
Rates: \$1.00 per night if hostel furnishes linen and
.50 per night if evacuee furnishes linen
No facilities for furnishing meals.
Capacity: 24 people

Fresno, California

Address: Hospitality Center, 1260 Kern Street
Telephone: 44135
Sponsoring Organization: Japanese Methodist Church
Director: Rev. H. Hashimoto
Date Established: May 11, 1945
Rates: Up to the present time, no fee is charged for
overnight accommodations. No eating facilities.
Capacity: /

San Francisco, California (American Friends Service Hostel)

Address: 1830 Sutter Street
Telephone: West 7873
Sponsoring Organization: Japanese American Sub-Committee of the
American Friends Service Committee of S. F.
Director: Mrs. Josephine Duveneck
Rates: \$1.25 per day with meals
Date Established: May 23, 1945
Capacity: 15 to 20 single people

San Mateo, California

Address: 25 South Humboldt Street
Telephone: 4-3323
Sponsoring Organization:
Director: Shig Takahashi
Date Established: May 18, 1945
Rates:
Capacity: Cooking privileges
12 people

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

June 18, 1945

RELOCATION DIVISION MEMORANDUM NO. 92, Supplement No. 1

SUBJECT: Hostels

DISTRIBUTION: R

The following is a supplement to Relocation Division Memorandum No. 92, which lists hostels now in operation throughout the country.

NORTH CENTRAL AREA

Kansas City, Missouri

Address: 2411 Independence Avenue

Telephone:

Sponsoring Organization: Cooperating Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic groups

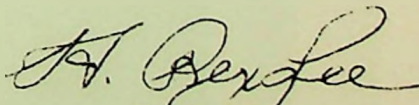
Director: Dr. George Nagamoto

Rates: \$1.00 day, room and board while unemployed
Children under 12, half-rates

\$1.50 day, room and board for employed adults
and for each member of his family over
12 years of age.

Capacity: 30

Date Established: June 17, 1945



H. Rex Lee
Acting Chief
Relocation Division

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

July 7, 1945

Relocation Division Memorandum 92, Supplement No. 2

SUBJECT: Hostels

Distribution: R

The following is a second supplement to Relocation Division Memorandum No. 92, which lists hostels now in operation throughout the country:

GREAT LAKES AREA

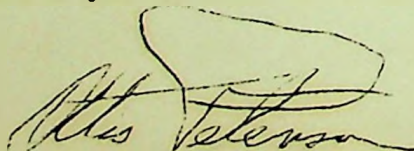
Buffalo, New York

Address: 39 St. John's Place
Telephone:
Sponsoring Organization: Buffalo Resettlement Committee
Director:
Rates: \$10 weekly for family. \$5 weekly for
married man waiting for him family to
join him
Capacity: One large family or two small families
Date Established: March 26, 1945

Rochester, New York

Address: First Baptist Church Parish House
43 North Fitzhugh Street
Telephone: Main 6749
Sponsoring Organization: Rochester Resettlement Committee
Director:
Rates: No rental, but may contribute to church fund if
relocatees so desire
Capacity: One large family or two small families
Date Established: January, 1945

Similar information has been requested regarding the new Pittsburgh Hostel and will be forwarded to you as soon as it comes in.



Ottis Peterson
Acting Chief, Relocation Division

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

August 9, 1945

RELOCATION DIVISION MEMORANDUM NO. 92
Supplement No. 3

SUBJECT: Hostels

DISTRIBUTION: R

The following is a third supplement to Relocation Division Memorandum No. 92, which lists hostels now in operation throughout the country.

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Spokane, Washington

Address: East 17 Seventh Ave., Spokane 10, Washington
Telephone: Riverside 0917
Sponsoring Organization: American Friends Service Committee and
Fellowship Center Committee
Director: Miss Helen Cleveland
Rates: \$.75 per day adults
.50 per day children
1.00 per day employed adults
Capacity: 12 people (kitchen privileges included)

(Time limit 2 weeks in which to secure position and permanent housing;
extension of time only upon application to Committee in charge.)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA

San Francisco, California

Address: 2031 Bush Street
Sponsoring Organization: Booker T. Washington Institute
Director: Mrs. Josephine Duveneck
Rates:
Capacity: 12

Address: Sturge Memorial Foundation, 1516 Post Street
Sponsoring Organization: Pres. of S. F. & Protestant Church
Director: Dave Tatsuno
Rates: 50¢ per night per bed
Capacity: 12

OM-3434

San Francisco, California

Address: 1359 Pine Street
Sponsoring Organization: Japanese Methodist Church
Director: Shigeo Shimada
Rates:
Capacity: 12

Sacramento, California

Address: 727 T Street
Sponsoring Organization: The Presbyterian Church Council
Director: Rev. Isamu Nakamura
Rates:
Capacity: 20

Mountain View, California (San Jose District)

Address: Buddhist Church
Sponsoring Organization:
Director: Mrs. E. D. Minton
Rates:
Capacity: 15

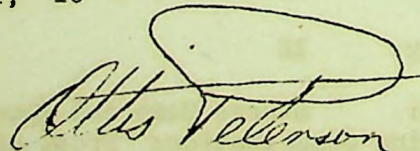
Fresno, California

Address: 1340 Kern Street
Sponsoring Organization: Fresno Buddhist Temple Assn.
Director: S. G. Sakamoto
Rates: \$1.00 per day, first ten days
\$1.50 per day, after ten days
Capacity: 50

Three additional hostels have been established in the Southern California Area--Beloit Avenue Hostel, located at 2138 South Beloit Ave., West Los Angeles; Koyasan Temple Hostel, 342 East First Street; and the Venice Hostel, 12448 Braddock Drive, Venice, California. Further information on these hostels will be provided in a subsequent supplement.

Please note the following changes in the original list of hostels:

Capacity of the Sacramento Hostel (~~7~~1), 327 O Street: 15
Capacity of the Sacramento Hostel (~~7~~2), 522 N Street: 40
Director of the Sacramento Hostel (~~7~~2), 522 N. Street: Henry Taketa
Capacity of Fresno Hostel, 1260 Kern Street: 20
Sponsor for San Mateo Hostel, 25 South Humboldt St., Rev. Sidney Buckham
Capacity for the San Mateo Hostel; 10



Ottis Peterson
Acting Chief
Relocation Division

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

July 17, 1944

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE NO. 124

Subject: Objectives in Adult Orientation

Distribution: A

I. Adult Needs

In the relocation centers evacuees have been placed in exceptional circumstances as compared with Americans in other communities. The usual sources of hope and interest in life have been limited in the centers. The struggle to make a living, work, and recreation have all been profoundly altered. The daily horizon has been contracted and at the same time individuals have been forced into more intensive contact with each other. These conditions create problems of morale.

Moreover, neighborhood, business, and other contacts through which the evacuees formerly kept in touch with American life have been cut off. The adult evacuees particularly have been forced back into the narrower range of interests of the purely Japanese American community.

The WRA program has set as its major objective the successful re-establishment of the evacuees in American life. It has the task of providing opportunities for evacuees to leave the centers and move into normal American communities again.

Recognition of these circumstances offers a guide for determining the needs of adult evacuees. This analysis points to four major needs:

1. The need for building and maintaining morale.
2. The need for keeping in contact with American ways and points of view.
3. The need for training in skills to take advantage of opportunities outside the centers.
4. The need to learn about specific conditions in areas where relocation opportunities are offered.

Each of these needs of the adult population must be met if the major objective of the WRA program -- re-establishment in American life -- is to be achieved.

OM-1289

II. Objectives of an Adult Orientation Program

The objectives of an adult orientation program designed to further rehabilitation may be taken as the provision of means for fulfilling these four major needs. They may be phrased as follows:

1. Maintenance of morale.
2. Establishment of contact with American life.
3. Training for vocational opportunities.
4. Instruction for utilization of relocation opportunities.

The responsibility for realizing these objectives cannot be assumed by the evacuees alone. They can be realized only with the assistance of WRA facilities and personnel. Since the meeting of these needs is basic to the over-all objective of WRA, all the divisions and sections have responsibility for furthering them. Adult orientation is a function of all WRA personnel.

III. Responsibility for Objectives

However, for purposes of administration, it is necessary to assign responsibility for specific activities to particular individuals or sections. How such assignment is made in the different projects may depend upon local conditions, and need not necessarily, therefore, be a concern of the Washington office. It is the joint concern, however, of the Washington office and the Project Director and his staff to see that these objectives are accomplished by the most efficient means at each project.

We need to know how these objectives are being approached on the projects, and how successful each project is in realizing each of the objectives.

To this end staff officers and committees, (such as the Vocational Training Committees, Staff Relocation Committees, and others already appointed or which may be appointed) both in Washington and at Relocation Centers, as authorized and directed by the Director and Project Directors, respectively, will prepare plans for coordinated programs of activities for the accomplishment of these objectives and will evaluate the resulting activities and report upon them.

D.S. Myer
Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

September 27, 1945

RELOCATION DIVISION MEMORANDUM NO. 100

Subject: Community Organization to Meet Continuing Needs of Resettlers

Distribution: R

In view of the scheduled closing of WRA field offices no later than March 1, 1946, Area and District Relocation Officers should begin now to evaluate the situation in each community where evacuees have resettled, in regard to the adequacy of the provisions made for continuing of essential services to resettlers after the WRA field offices are closed.

It is the duty of the WRA officers in every community to develop a community interest and sense of responsibility toward this program so that communities will carry on the job now being done by WRA offices and committees. District officers must recognize that the problem of relocation is not a WRA problem alone, but is an American problem—a problem of the entire Nation and of each community. Therefore, it is necessary for the district officers to share their problems of relocation with the interested welfare, civic, religious, and other organizations and interested individuals in the community. The effectiveness of the job done by the WRA will be judged by its ability to leave in its place an instrument in each community which will eventually succeed in effecting an acceptance of persons of Japanese ancestry on the same basis as other persons of the community.

With the assistance of WRA area and district staff members, local cooperating agencies and organizations should begin now to analyze the probable continuing needs of the resettlers and to establish the necessary objectives and organization to meet these needs. The following is intended as a guide for such analysis and organization:

Objectives

The ultimate objective in community services to meet the needs of the resettlers is the provision of these services to the resettlers on the same basis as to other residents of the community. Thus, the established community planning committees and local agencies concerned with problems of health, housing, education, welfare, recreation, etc., should plan and provide for the needs of the resettlers along with the needs of other members of the community.

In the transition period between the present large-scale relocation of evacuees and their complete integration into normal community living,

it will be necessary for the community to give special attention to the needs and problems of the resettlers.

In determining both transitional and long-term objectives and organization to meet the needs of resettlers, the first step is to analyze the nature of such needs. In this analysis and in the planning of programs to meet the current and continuing needs of resettlers, the active participation of interested community groups and agencies is essential.

Needs of Resettlers

1. Employment - The USES local offices will probably be the main source of referral to employment for evacuees. At the earliest possible date, relocation officers should transfer all matters of employment to these offices, including clearances with employers and unions on acceptance of evacuees. In transferring these functions, the Relocation Officer should arrange to conduct a brief training course for USES interviewers to inform them about the evacuation and relocation program, the special characteristics and needs of the evacuees, and similar matters, and should arrange to provide the USES with a list of Japanese-speaking resettlers who have indicated their willingness to volunteer as interpreters when called upon by USES or other local agencies.

By transferring the employment function to USES now, the Relocation Officer will have several months in which to work closely with and serve as a consultant to the USES in putting the new arrangements into effective operation. It seems essential to have some advisory body available to assist USES and farm labor placement agencies in interpreting the needs and problems of this minority group to the public as well as to employers, as is now being done by the Relocation Officer in most places.

2. Business and Farming Opportunities - Farmers and businessmen who have already established their own enterprises or who will do so before or after WRA offices close will, in some places, need the help and advice of a local committee in conducting their business through normal trade channels. A panel of local Bar Association members should wherever possible, be made a part of or cooperate with such a committee to give advice on the legal aspects of any attempted boycotts or other possible efforts to infringe upon the civil rights of the evacuee businessmen and farmers.

3. Welfare - The resettlers, along with other residents of the community, may be confronted with needs and problems requiring the assistance and services of public and private social agencies. Such problems may include loss of income due to unemployment, illness or death; need for free or inexpensive medical care; need for vocational guidance, family counseling; juvenile behavior problems or delinquency; etc.

The way is open for the acceptance of evacuees in need of public assistance by agencies in every State of the union. In instances where the evacuee is not returning to his place of legal settlement, he is eligible to apply to the public welfare agency cooperating with the

Social Security Board for aid under the resettlement assistance program for persons affected by restrictive governmental action. The community's cooperating groups should recognize that until resettlers gain residence in their new communities, Federal funds may be available where necessary to provide for their welfare needs. Even where financial assistance is not required, the local public agency in most communities constitutes the primary welfare resource for service to the resettler group.

The WRA has developed national agreements of understanding with a number of private agencies, including the YMCA, YWCA, Family Welfare Association of America, Travelers Aid, American Federation of International Institutes, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, and National Association of Legal Aid Societies.

The local constituent agencies of these and other national organizations are actively cooperating in the relocation program in many communities, and will be able to handle many of the problems encountered by the resettlers.

It may be desirable to develop a central service for resettlers which would be responsible for providing information about community resources and for referring individual resettlers to the agency best able to provide the type of service they need. At present the WRA field offices generally provide such a referral service.

Agencies providing casework and counseling services will need to understand the cultural characteristics of the resettlers, particularly the Issei, and will need to know of the availability of Japanese-speaking interpreters in the community.

3. Housing - It appears that there will be sufficient temporary housing facilities available for all resettlers who do not have access to more permanent housing.

As the housing shortage is alleviated, many resettlers occupying temporary quarters will be able to find permanent housing. It will doubtless be necessary, however, to assist them in locating permanent housing through the operation of a housing registry or vacancy listing and referral service.

Except for the few remaining War Housing Centers, there is generally no established community agency which operates a housing registry, and the War Housing Centers themselves will probably be discontinued in the near future.

For the transition period, therefore, it will be necessary to operate a housing registry, preferably under the auspices of a community agency such as the Council of Social Agencies, a hostel, or church group. When the resettlers have all moved from temporary to permanent housing, there will probably be no need for a special housing service for evacuees -- their housing needs will be a part of the community's total housing problem.

EDWARD H. CHAFFIN

4. Integration - The objective of integration of resettlers into the life of the community is achieved at the stage when the resettlers are offered and accept the opportunity to share in planning for the total community's well-being and receive the benefits of the community's resources and facilities on the same basis as other members of the community.

Organizations such as the Councils for Civic Unity, Interracial and Fair Play Committees, church groups, and others exist in many communities throughout the country to protect the rights of minority groups and to achieve harmonious relationships among all groups in the community. Some of them have given attention to the problems of the Japanese American minority and should continue to do so as long as the need exists.

Also, persons of Japanese ancestry have organized in many communities to contribute to the social life of resettlers and to combat prejudice and discrimination. The social activities of the Issai may need special attention, but ultimately should probably be tied in with an established community agency, such as the International Institute, the YM or YWCA, which has a concern for the integration of all of the community's foreign-born.

Where there is a large enough number of resettlers in the community to constitute a sizable minority or cultural group they should be represented in the various community planning bodies such as the Council of Social Agencies, Inter-racial Committees, and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as on the administrative or policy-making boards of the established public and private agencies. Such representation will make for the genuine integration of the group into the total life of the community, and will minimize the need for special organizations concerned solely or primarily with the needs of the resettlers only.

Principles of Local Organization

1. The ultimate objective is the integration of activities on behalf of the resettlers in the existing community organization structure.

2. A transitional or short-term objective is the establishment of special committees and agencies to meet the special needs of the resettlers and to work toward the achievement of the ultimate objective.

3. Committees or agencies set up for the transitional period should be tied to established community agencies to facilitate their ultimate integration with the over-all programs of such agencies and to provide the necessary coordination of programs.

4. Each committee should be geared for immediate action on resettlement problems. Committees should become active in the program now, for their willingness to continue will depend to a large extent upon their present activity. Committees can best build for the future by building in the present.

Local Determination - The determination of type of organization required to meet the needs of the resettlers now as well as after the closing of the WRA field office is a community responsibility. In every community where evacuees have resettled, the Relocation Officer should discuss with the various interested groups and agencies the need for making such a determination, and should assist in arranging for a conference of such persons and agencies to discuss the problem. The Area Relocation Adjustment Adviser and Relocation Supervisor should give active assistance to the Relocation Officers in planning for these conferences, and should attend and participate in them wherever possible.

The participants in the conference should include representatives of the resettlers themselves, the Council of Social Agencies and the Community Chest, the major public and private health, welfare, and recreation agencies, the Chamber of Commerce, inter-racial committees and agencies, church groups, and any other interested individuals and agencies. The conference should be sponsored by the Resettlement Committee, if there is one, or by some other community group.

The agenda of the conference should include a discussion of the immediate and long-term needs of the evacuees in the community, and of the necessary local program and organization to meet these needs. As a result of the conference, steps should be taken to provide the required organization and to transfer at the earliest possible date the present functions of the WRA field offices, with the exception of the few activities such as evacuee property and WRA transportation assistance problems which cannot properly be transferred.

Advice and instructions concerning the scheduling and preparation for such conferences in each community where substantial numbers of evacuees have resettled will be forthcoming from the Area Office in the near future.

Ottis Peterson
Acting Chief
Relocation Division

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

September 27, 1945

RELOCATION DIVISION MEMORANDUM NO. 100

Subject: Community Organization to Meet Continuing Needs of Resettlers

Distribution: R

In view of the scheduled closing of WRA field offices no later than March 1, 1946, Area and District Relocation Officers should begin now to evaluate the situation in each community where evacuees have resettled, in regard to the adequacy of the provisions made for continuing of essential services to resettlers after the WRA field offices are closed.

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With the assistance of WRA area and district staff members, local cooperating agencies and organizations should begin now to analyze the probable continuing needs of the resettlers and to establish the necessary objectives and organization to meet these needs. The following is intended as a guide for such analysis and organization:

Objectives

The ultimate objective in community services to meet the needs of the resettlers is the provision of these services to the resettlers on the same basis as to other residents of the community. Thus, the established community planning committees and local agencies, concerned with problems of health, housing, education, welfare, recreation, etc., should plan and provide for the needs of the resettlers along with the needs of other members of the community.

In the transition period between the present large-scale relocation of evacuees and their complete integration into normal community living,

ORA-3534

EDWARD H. SPICER
PAPERS
MS R

WRA
Relocation Division
Memos

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The way is open for the acceptance of evacuees in need of public assistance by agencies in every State of the union. In instances where the evacuee is not returning to his place of legal settlement, he is eligible to apply to the public welfare agency cooperating with the

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The WRA has developed national agreements of understanding with a number of private agencies, including the YMCA, YWCA, Family Welfare Association of America, Travelers Aid, American Federation of International Institutes, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, and National Association of Legal Aid Societies.

The local constituent agencies of these and other national organizations are actively cooperating in the relocation program in many communities, and will be able to handle many of the problems encountered by the resettlers.

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As the housing shortage is alleviated, many resettlers occupying temporary quarters will be able to find permanent housing. It will doubtless be necessary, however, to assist them in locating permanent housing through the operation of a housing registry or vacancy listing and referral service.

Except for the few remaining War Housing Centers, there is generally no established community agency which operates a housing registry, and the War Housing Centers themselves will probably be discontinued in the near future.

For the transition period, therefore, it will be necessary to operate a housing registry, preferably under the auspices of a community agency such as the Council of Social Agencies, a hostel, or church group. When the resettlers have all moved from temporary to permanent housing, there will probably be no need for a special housing service for evacuees -- their housing needs will be a part of the community's total housing problem.

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3.4. Integration - The objective of integration of resettlers into the life of the community is achieved at the stage when the resettlers are offered and accept the opportunity to share in planning for the total community's well-being and receive the benefits of the community's resources and facilities on the same basis as other members of the community.

Organizations such as the Councils for Civic Unity, Interracial and Fair Play Committees, church groups, and others exist in many communities throughout the country to protect the rights of minority groups and to achieve harmonious relationships among all groups in the community. Some of them have given attention to the problems of the Japanese American minority and should continue to do so as long as the need exists.

Also, persons of Japanese ancestry have organized in many communities to contribute to the social life of resettlers and to combat prejudice and discrimination. The social activities of the Issai may need special attention, but ultimately should probably be tied in with an established community agency, such as the International Institute, the YM or YWCA, which has a concern for the integration of all of the community's foreign-born.

Where there is a large enough number of resettlers in the community to constitute a sizable minority or cultural group they should be represented in the various community planning bodies such as the Council of Social Agencies, Inter-racial Committees, and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as on the administrative or policy-making boards of the established public and private agencies. Such representation will make for the genuine integration of the group into the total life of the community, and will minimize the need for special organizations concerned solely or primarily with the needs of the resettlers only.

Principles of Local Organization

1. The ultimate objective is the integration of activities on behalf of the resettlers in the existing community organization structure.

2. A transitional or short-term objective is the establishment of special committees and agencies to meet the special needs of the resettlers and to work toward the achievement of the ultimate objective.

3. Committees or agencies set up for the transitional period should be tied to established community agencies to facilities; their ultimate integration with the over-all programs of such agencies and to provide the necessary coordination of programs.

4. Each committee should be geared for immediate action on resettlement problems. Committees should become active in the program now, for their willingness to continue will depend to a large extent upon their present activity. Committees can best build for the future by building in the present.

Local Determination - The determination of type of organization required to meet the needs of the resettlers now as well as after the closing of the WRA field office is a community responsibility. In every community where evacuees have resettled, the Relocation Officer should discuss with the various interested groups and agencies the need for making such a determination, and should assist in arranging for a conference of such persons and agencies to discuss the problem. The Area Relocation Adjustment Adviser and Relocation Supervisor should give active assistance to the Relocation Officers in planning for these conferences, and should attend and participate in them wherever possible.

The participants in the conference should include representatives of the resettlers themselves, the Council of Social Agencies and the Community Chest, the major public and private health, welfare, and recreation agencies, the Chamber of Commerce, inter-racial committees and agencies, church groups, and any other interested individuals and agencies. The conference should be sponsored by the Resettlement Committee, if there is one, or by some other community group.

The agenda of the conference should include a discussion of the immediate and long-term needs of the evacuees in the community, and of the necessary local program and organization to meet these needs. As a result of the conference, steps should be taken to provide the required organization and to transfer at the earliest possible date the present functions of the WRA field offices, with the exception of the few activities such as evacuee property and WRA transportation assistance problems which cannot properly be transferred.

Advice and instructions concerning the scheduling and preparation for such conferences in each community where substantial numbers of evacuees have resettled will be forthcoming from the Area Office in the near future.

Ottis Peterson
Acting Chief
Relocation Division

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Relocation Division

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

September 27, 1945

RELOCATION DIVISION MEMORANDUM NO. 100

Subject: Community Organization to Meet Continuing Needs of Resettlers

Distribution: R

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It is the duty of the WRA officers in every community to develop a community interest and sense of responsibility toward this program so that communities will carry on the job now being done by WRA offices and committees. District officers must recognize that the problem of relocation is not a WRA problem alone, but is an American problem—a problem of the entire Nation and of each community. Therefore, it is necessary for the district officers to share their problems of relocation with the interested welfare, civic, religious, and other organizations and interested individuals in the community. The effectiveness of the job done by the WRA will be judged by its ability to leave in its place an instrument in each community which will eventually succeed in effecting an acceptance of persons of Japanese ancestry on the same basis as other persons of the community.

With the assistance of WRA area and district staff members, local cooperating agencies and organizations should begin now to analyze the probable continuing needs of the resettlers and to establish the necessary objectives and organization to meet these needs. The following is intended as a guide for such analysis and organization:

Objectives

The ultimate objective in community services to meet the needs of the resettlers is the provision of these services to the resettlers on the same basis as to other residents of the community. Thus, the established community planning committees and local agencies concerned with problems of health, housing, education, welfare, recreation, etc., should plan and provide for the needs of the resettlers along with the needs of other members of the community.

In the transition period between the present large-scale relocation of evacuees and their complete integration into normal community living,

it will be necessary for the community to give special attention to the needs and problems of the resettlers.

In determining both transitional and long-term objectives and organization to meet the needs of resettlers, the first step is to analyze the nature of such needs. In this analysis and in the planning of programs to meet the current and continuing needs of resettlers, the active participation of interested community groups and agencies is essential.

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WRA Relocation Division memos

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The way is open for the acceptance of evacuees in need of public assistance by agencies in every State of the union. In instances where the evacuee is not returning to his place of legal settlement, he is eligible to apply to the public welfare agency cooperating with the

Social Security Board for aid under the resettlement assistance program for persons affected by restrictive governmental action. The community's cooperating groups should recognize that until resettlers gain residence in their new communities, Federal funds may be available where necessary to provide for their welfare needs. Even where financial assistance is not required, the local public agency in most communities constitutes the primary welfare resource for service to the resettler group.

The WRA has developed national agreements of understanding with a number of private agencies, including the YMCA, YWCA, Family Welfare Association of America, Travelers Aid, American Federation of International Institutes, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, and National Association of Legal Aid Societies.

The local constituent agencies of these and other national organizations are actively cooperating in the relocation program in many communities, and will be able to handle many of the problems encountered by the resettlers.

It may be desirable to develop a central service for resettlers which would be responsible for providing information about community resources and for referring individual resettlers to the agency best able to provide the type of service they need. At present the WRA field offices generally provide such a referral service.

Agencies providing casework and counseling services will need to understand the cultural characteristics of the resettlers, particularly the Issei, and will need to know of the availability of Japanese-speaking interpreters in the community.

3. Housing - It appears that there will be sufficient temporary housing facilities available for all resettlers who do not have access to more permanent housing.

As the housing shortage is alleviated, many resettlers occupying temporary quarters will be able to find permanent housing. It will doubtless be necessary, however, to assist them in locating permanent housing through the operation of a housing registry or vacancy listing and referral service.

Except for the few remaining War Housing Centers, there is generally no established community agency which operates a housing registry, and the War Housing Centers themselves will probably be discontinued in the near future.

For the transition period, therefore, it will be necessary to operate a housing registry, preferably under the auspices of a community agency such as the Council of Social Agencies, a hostel, or church group. When the resettlers have all moved from temporary to permanent housing, there will probably be no need for a special housing service for evacuees -- their housing needs will be a part of the community's total housing problem.

4. Integration - The objective of integration of resettlers into the life of the community is achieved at the stage when the resettlers are offered and accept the opportunity to share in planning for the total community's well-being and receive the benefits of the community's resources and facilities on the same basis as other members of the community.

Organizations such as the Councils for Civic Unity, Interracial and Fair Play Committees, church groups, and others exist in many communities throughout the country to protect the rights of minority groups and to achieve harmonious relationships among all groups in the community. Some of them have given attention to the problems of the Japanese American minority and should continue to do so as long as the need exists.

Also, persons of Japanese ancestry have organized in many communities to contribute to the social life of resettlers and to combat prejudice and discrimination. The social activities of the Issai may need special attention, but ultimately should probably be tied in with an established community agency, such as the International Institute, the YM or YWCA, which has a concern for the integration of all of the community's foreign-born.

Where there is a large enough number of resettlers in the community to constitute a sizable minority or cultural group they should be represented in the various community planning bodies such as the Council of Social Agencies, Inter-racial Committees, and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as on the administrative or policy-making boards of the established public and private agencies. Such representation will make for the genuine integration of the group into the total life of the community, and will minimize the need for special organizations concerned solely or primarily with the needs of the resettlers only.

Principles of Local Organization

1. The ultimate objective is the integration of activities on behalf of the resettlers in the existing community organization structure.

2. A transitional or short-term objective is the establishment of special committees and agencies to meet the special needs of the resettlers and to work toward the achievement of the ultimate objective.

3. Committees or agencies set up for the transitional period should be tied to established community agencies to facilitate their ultimate integration with the over-all programs of such agencies and to provide the necessary coordination of programs.

4. Each committee should be geared for immediate action on resettlement problems. Committees should become active in the program now, for their willingness to continue will depend to a large extent upon their present activity. Committees can best build for the future by building in the present.

Local Determination - The determination of type of organization required to meet the needs of the resettlers now as well as after the closing of the WRA field office is a community responsibility. In every community where evacuees have resettled, the Relocation Officer should discuss with the various interested groups and agencies the need for making such a determination, and should assist in arranging for a conference of such persons and agencies to discuss the problem. The Area Relocation Adjustment Adviser and Relocation Supervisor should give active assistance to the Relocation Officers in planning for these conferences, and should attend and participate in them wherever possible.

The participants in the conference should include representatives of the resettlers themselves, the Council of Social Agencies and the Community Chest, the major public and private health, welfare, and recreation agencies, the Chamber of Commerce, inter-racial committees and agencies, church groups, and any other interested individuals and agencies. The conference should be sponsored by the Resettlement Committee, if there is one, or by some other community group.

The agenda of the conference should include a discussion of the immediate and long-term needs of the evacuees in the community, and of the necessary local program and organization to meet these needs. As a result of the conference, steps should be taken to provide the required organization and to transfer at the earliest possible date the present functions of the WRA field offices, with the exception of the few activities such as evacuee property and WRA transportation assistance problems which cannot properly be transferred.

Advice and instructions concerning the scheduling and preparation for such conferences in each community where substantial numbers of evacuees have resettled will be forthcoming from the Area Office in the near future.

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