

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington, D. C.

JAPANESE--AMERICANS IN RELOCATION CENTERS

Of the 127,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, approximately 107,000 are in ten relocation centers under supervision of the War Relocation Authority. Roughly two-thirds are American citizens, almost all of whom are under 40 years of age, and the remainder are aliens, most of whom have been in the United States since 1924, when the Exclusion Act went into effect. The population includes about 19,000 citizen men between the ages of 18 and 37.

The people now living in relocation centers were residents of strategic military areas on the West Coast, which were evacuated last spring and summer, by order of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command. The evacuated area includes the entire state of California, the western half of Washington and Oregon, and the southern third of Arizona. The evacuation was announced and at first was placed on a voluntary basis. People of Japanese ancestry were instructed to move out of the region, but might go anywhere they liked. With Japanese invasion not unlikely and infiltration of Japanese agents always a threat, their presence in the coastal and border areas constituted a danger to the national security, but away from those areas it was considered that the evacuees need not be restricted. Several thousand moved out but many of them encountered difficulties of many kinds growing out of suspicion and general public antagonism. When it became evident that voluntary movement would not be sufficiently rapid, voluntary evacuation was halted, on March 29, 1942; and after that date, evacuation was carried out by military authorities on a planned and ordered basis, area by area.

The War Relocation Authority was established by Presidential Executive Order 9102 on March 18, 1942, to aid the military authorities in evacuation of any persons or groups from any designated areas and to relocate evacuated persons. Its immediate task was the relocation of the people of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast areas.

As soon as it was determined that voluntary evacuation was not effective, and that public sentiment was opposed to large scale relocation in ordinary communities, the War Relocation Authority, in cooperation with the Army, began looking for locations for temporary communities where the evacuees might be maintained under protection until opportunities in private employment could be found. In the meantime, the Army hurriedly built 15 temporary "assembly centers" inside the evacuated area, at race tracks and fair grounds, where the evacuees could be housed until the relocation centers were ready.

Ten sites were chosen for relocation centers, to be supervised by the War Relocation Authority. Each one had enough land suited to agricultural development so the evacuees might produce much of their own food. The centers, their location, and their approximate populations are as follows:

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<u>Center</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Population</u>
Manzanar	California	10,000
Tule Lake	California	15,000
Colorado River	Arizona	17,000
Gila River	Arizona	14,000
Central Utah	Utah	8,000
Minidoka	Idaho	9,000
Heart Mountain	Wyoming	11,000
Granada	Colorado	7,000
Rohwer	Arkansas	8,000
Jerome	Arkansas	8,000
		<u>107,000</u>

The evacuation from homes to assembly centers progressed from April until August, 1942, and the second movement, from assembly centers to relocation centers, took place from May to early November.

Under the supervision of the Army Engineer Corps, barrack type buildings were put up to accommodate the evacuees. These are of frame construction, usually covered with tar paper, and lined with wallboard. Each building is 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, and is divided into four, five or six compartments; housing assignments are figured on the basis of about 100 square feet of floor space per person.

Twelve barrack buildings usually are grouped into a "block", and each block has a bath house and latrine, a mess hall, a recreation hall, and a laundry room. The blocks are separated by "fire breaks" of 200 feet.

Standard equipment for living includes a cot, mattress, and blankets for each person and a heating stove for each compartment. Each family is permitted to use its own furniture if it so desires, but most families did not receive their furniture from storage for some time and so contrived homemade furniture out of scrap lumber.

Feeding is done in mess halls, located in each block. Menus include both American and Japanese type food. Evacuees are subject to the same rationing restrictions as other civilians, and a maximum of 45 cents per person per day is allowed for food. Actual food cost has been about 40 cents per person per day.

Medical care is provided without charge to evacuees, and a hospital was included in the basic construction provided by the Army in each relocation center. Evacuee doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dentists make up most of the staff of each hospital and health service, although the head physician and head nurse usually are non-Japanese. Housing is such that most cases of illness must be cared for in the hospital rather than in the home.

Schools of elementary and high school grades are provided for children of school age. Lack of materials for the construction of school buildings has made it necessary to hold classes in barrack buildings and recreation halls, in most instances using homemade seats and generally improvised equipment. The curriculum is planned to meet the requirements of the state in which the center is located. It is expected that schools will operate the year around, with emphasis on work experience in the summer months. Evacuee teachers are employed to the extent that they are available, but since their number is insufficient, about half the teaching staff is composed of non-Japanese teachers.

The foregoing items: Housing, food, medical care and education through the high school level, make up the basic items which the War Relocation Authority provides to the evacuees. In addition, the evacuees are given the opportunity to earn cash compensation by performing the necessary work of the community, and by engaging in production of some of the commodities needed by the evacuees themselves.

The largest single group of workers is engaged in handling food; warehousemen, truck drivers, chefs, cooks, servers, etc. There is a considerable amount of clerical work in connection with the administration of the project, and it is done by evacuees. Each administrative division, responsible for schools, construction, agriculture, etc., headed by a Civil Service employee, has a staff of evacuees, which carries on not only the laboring jobs but also some of the "white collar" work as well. Evacuees who work at regularly assigned jobs are paid wages of \$12, \$16, or \$19 per month, depending on the type of work and the skill of the worker. Clothing, too, is regarded as a part of compensation, and cash allowances for clothing are paid to each worker, based upon the number of dependents he has. The maximum is \$3.75 per month for an adult, with allowances scaled down for children.

Inside the center evacuees are accorded about the same freedoms they would have outside. They speak in English or Japanese, operate their own newspapers, and worship as they choose. They operate their own stores, barber shops, shoe repair shops and other service enterprises on a non-profit cooperative basis. With limited resources and facilities they have developed extensive programs of recreation, including sports of many kinds, arts, crafts and hobbies.

#### Permits to Leave.

The growing scarcity of manpower resulted in demands early in 1942 that evacuees be available for some of the agricultural work in western states which ordinarily is performed by itinerant workers. During the spring and summer months of 1942, over 1,600 evacuees from assembly centers and relocation centers were recruited to cultivate sugar beets in states outside the evacuated area. In the fall, the demand for labor to harvest sugar beets and other crops was much greater and about 10,000 were granted short term permits for work in the harvest fields. It is estimated that the sugar beets harvested by the evacuee workers in 1942 would make about 297,000,000 pounds of refined sugar. Many of the harvest workers were

RELOCATING JAPANESE-AMERICAN EVACUEES

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The program of the War Relocation Authority for the relocation of more than 100,000 Japanese aliens and American citizens of Japanese ancestry now being evacuated from Pacific Coast military areas.

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The War Relocation Authority  
Washington, D. C.

May 1942

WRA - Info. 2 (Preliminary)

## RELOCATING JAPANESE-AMERICAN EVACUEES

### Chronology:

- February 19, 1942 -- President Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 9066, empowering the Secretary of War or designated military commanders to prescribe military areas and to exclude any or all persons from such areas.
- March 2, 1942 -- Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, issued Proclamation No. 1, defining military areas No. 1 and 2, on western frontier. It was announced that future exclusion orders to cover all of Area No. 1, and certain zones of No. 2, would affect Japanese aliens, American-born persons of Japanese ancestry, and certain other aliens.
- March 15, 1942 -- The Wartime Civil Control Administration was established under the direct and immediate supervision of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army to supervise the evacuation and to coordinate the assistance of civilian Federal agencies.
- March 18, 1942 -- President Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 9102 establishing the War Relocation Authority to formulate and carry out a program for the planned relocation of persons evacuated from military areas. Within the Authority was established a War Relocation Work Corps in which evacuees may enlist for duration of the war to undertake useful work contributing to the Nation's all-out productive effort.
- March 23, 1942 -- First 1,000 evacuees - volunteers from Los Angeles - move to Manzanar Relocation Center, Owens Valley, California, to assist in preparing the new community for its ultimate population of 10,000. By May 15 the Center was filled to capacity.
- March 24, 1942 -- Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt issued Civilian Exclusion Order No. 1, directing all persons of Japanese lineage, aliens and citizens alike, to evacuate Bainbridge Island, Washington State, on or before March 30.

- March 27, 1942 -- Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt announced that effective at midnight, March 29, voluntary evacuation from the military area would cease, and after that date all evacuation would be on a planned, orderly basis to War Relocation Authority Relocation Centers.
- March 27 to date -- Additional evacuation orders issued by Lieut. Gen. DeWitt, applying first to the most sensitive and critical zones within the military area, evacuees being assembled at Assembly Centers throughout the military area to await completion of Relocation Centers, where they will be settled for the duration of the war.

#### DEFINITIONS

- ASSEMBLY CENTER -- A convenient gathering point, within the military area, where evacuees live temporarily while awaiting transfer to a Relocation Center outside of the military area.
- RELOCATION CENTER - A new community, established on Federally-controlled land, with basic housing and protective services supplied by the Federal Government, for occupancy by evacuees for the duration of the war.
- RELOCATION AREA -- The entire area under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority, surrounding a Relocation Center. The lands are Federally owned or leased, are designated as a military area, and are under the protection of military police.
- WAR RELOCATION WORK CORPS -- An organization within the War Relocation Authority for the mobilization of the employable evacuees for various kinds of useful work. Any evacuee, more than 16 years of age, may enlist voluntarily in the Corps. Enlistment is for the duration of the war.
- ENLISTEE -- A person who enlists in the War Relocation Work Corps.
- WORK PROJECTS -- Projects, such as the development of irrigated land, agricultural production, or manufacturing, undertaken by the War Relocation Work Corps.

EVACUATION - A MILITARY NECESSITY

Broad-scale war in the Pacific, including sinkings of American ships in American coastal waters, and the continuing danger of attacks against Pacific Coast cities and war industries, has made it necessary to consider the entire western coast as a potential combat zone.

President Roosevelt on February 19, 1942, issued Executive Order No. 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War or designated military commanders to prescribe military areas and to exclude any or all persons from such areas. On March 2, Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, proclaimed the entire West Coast region to be a military area. Later orders provided that all persons of Japanese ancestry were to be excluded from Military Area No. 1, and from certain strategic zones in Military Area No. 2 and other areas.

The decision to exclude both alien and American-born Japanese from these military areas recognized that:

1. In the event the West Coast should become an actual zone of combat, the intermingled presence of more than 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry among the population would be the possible cause of turmoil and confusion which could seriously jeopardize military operations, without regard to questions of the loyalty of this group as a whole or of any individuals among it.

2. Although a large proportion of the Japanese group might be found loyal to the United States, or loyal under most conditions,

military considerations cannot permit the risk of putting an un-assimilated or partly assimilated people to an unpredictable test during an invasion by an army of their own race.

3. Once the Japanese group is removed to the interior, the elements of danger in this situation are considerably reduced.

The evacuation of Japanese from military areas is not to be confused with the Alien Enemy Control program of the Department of Justice, under which enemy aliens suspected of acts or intentions against the national security are interned. The fact that an individual, whether citizen or alien, has been evacuated from a military area does not mean that such a person is, as an individual, suspected of disloyalty to the United States.

#### THE PROBLEM

The exclusion of certain aliens and citizens from West Coast strategic areas -- the sudden uprooting of a whole segment of the population -- arises from stern military necessity, and poses a difficult problem that this country has not had to face before. It has been determined that this problem shall be handled in a thoroughly democratic, American way. Toward this end, both the military and the civilian agencies of the Federal Government are cooperating to enable this mass migration to proceed in a planned, orderly, and decent manner.



The People

The problem encompasses the lives and associations of nearly 120,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry who have been living in Military Area No. 1. The group is not preponderantly alien, as commonly supposed. Of those migrating, about 63 percent are American-born citizens; only 37 percent are aliens of Japanese birth. The aliens, "Issei", are largely an older group who came to this country as laborers and farm workers. Their average age is around 58 to 60. The citizens, "Nisei", are largely a young group, most of them educated or being educated in American schools. Their average age is around 22. More than one-fourth of the entire population is made up of second and third generation children under 15 years of age.

The Japanese group on the West Coast has not been an isolated entity. During the years the lives and work of these people have become intermeshed with the whole gamut of social and economic relationships of the area in which they lived. In 1940, nearly 50,000 of them, age 14 and over, were employed in California, Oregon, and Washington. (This does not include the thousands of unpaid family workers who have helped to operate family stores and farms.) About 45 percent of the paid workers were engaged in agriculture. These were not just farm laborers, but ranged from highly-skilled managers, owners, renters, and irrigation experts, down to "stoop" laborers who hand-tended the intensive vegetable and fruit crops. About 24 percent of the workers were engaged in wholesale and retail trade, and this group

is particularly conspicuous in the marketing of farm produce. About 17 percent were in personal service -- house servants, gardeners, maids, and so on. About 4 percent were in manufacturing, and 10 percent were engaged in other industries and commerce.

About 3 percent of the Japanese population -- some 3,100 -- are professional people, including doctors, lawyers, architects, nurses, airplane designers, artists, ministers. More than 1,000 of the young people have been attending colleges or universities each year.

The Federal Government is attempting to handle the evacuation and relocation of this group with the smallest possible economic and social loss to the areas being evacuated and to the evacuees themselves. Provision must be made to replace evacuees in the factories, stores, farms, and market places. They have many skills and abilities that are immediately needed in the national production effort. As swiftly as possible, they must be given an opportunity to make use of these for the welfare of the Nation and their new communities. And not the least part of the job is the physical task of moving such a large number of families in a short time and relocating them in suitable areas.

THE RELOCATION PROGRAM

Two Federal agencies are sharing the principal responsibility in planning and carrying out the evacuation and relocation program -- the Wartime Civil Control Administration and the War Relocation Authority.

The WCCA

The Wartime Civil Control Administration is a staff organization of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and has direct supervision of the evacuation of military areas on the West Coast. Government agencies have been called in to help the WCCA with the multitude of problems involved in suddenly cutting off the normal business, social, and economic relationships of the evacuees. The Department of Justice, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the Federal Security Agency, the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury Department, the Alien Property Custodian, and others are working with the WCCA on this task.

The first step in the evacuation process is providing potential evacuees with information and assistance in closing up their affairs. A chain of 64 service offices has been established throughout Area No. 1 at which "teams" of Federal agency representatives are stationed to provide various services. For example, the U. S. Employment Service registers evacuees and provides welfare service; the U. S. Health Service examines and inoculates them; the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, acting as fiscal agent for the Treasury Department, assists evacuees in the sale, lease, or management of their property; the Farm Security Administration arranges to

provide new operators for evacuated farms so that a change-over can be made with minimum loss of agricultural production.

#### Assembly Centers

As zones to be evacuated are determined, a civil control station, under Army direction, is established within each zone, where the head of each evacuee family may report for complete instruction on how to arrange for movement, how to prepare his household goods for storage, and when to be ready for transfer to an Assembly Center. Civil control stations are conveniently located throughout the military area.

An Assembly Center is merely a way-station to a war-duration Relocation Area. It is a temporary collecting place where evacuees are provided with food, shelter, medical care, and protection while Relocation Centers are being selected and constructed. Each Assembly Center is organized and managed by trained staff, and the rations are the equivalent of those served in the Army. Because Assembly Centers are only temporary residences, not many evacuees can be provided with jobs while there, although some evacuee personnel does help to operate the Center's services.

As Assembly Centers are emptied, there will be additional work for picked crews of evacuees in salvaging the temporary Assembly Center buildings for later construction of schools and school equipment and other community facilities at the Relocation Centers.

### The War Relocation Authority

The War Relocation Authority was established by President Roosevelt by Executive Order No. 9102 of March 18, 1942, which directed this agency to cooperate with the War Department in evacuating, relocating and providing work opportunities for all persons who are evacuated from military areas.

Within the Authority was established the War Relocation Work Corps as a means for organizing and apportioning opportunities for work and income in the work program at Relocation Areas.

The Executive Order also directed the Departments of War and Justice to provide necessary protective, police and investigational services to the Authority.

### Relocation Areas

The first and one of the most important operations in resettlement of evacuees is the selection of desirable Relocation Areas. The lands of the West are plentiful. They are productive -- if water is available. But water is scarce. Consequently, since its establishment the War Relocation Authority has had many experts who know the West's natural resources thoroughly, searching out the most feasible Relocation Areas.

In the course of this work these men have combed the country from the border of Military Area No. 1 to the Mississippi River. In their search they have kept in mind that they are selecting the home communities for a large number of evacuees for the duration of the war. Furthermore, certain military considerations must be applied

to each potential area. In brief, each Relocation Area must meet the following standards:

1. Work Opportunities

The area must provide work opportunities throughout most of the year for the population to be relocated there. Such opportunities may consist of the following classes or combinations of classes of work:

Public Works — Such as development of land for irrigation, conservation of soil resources, flood control operations, and range improvement.

Agricultural Production — First, for foodstuffs required by the relocated community, and second, to aid in the Food for Freedom Program.

Manufacturing — Such as the manufacture of goods requiring a great deal of skilled hand labor, including products needed by relocated communities, and in the national production program. Some possibilities are wood products, clothing, ceramics, netting, woven and knitted materials.

2. Transportation - Power - Land - Water

Each Relocation Area must have transportation and power facilities adequate for the new community; it must have a sufficient acreage of good quality soil and a dependable supply of water for irrigation.

The climate must be satisfactory for crops and for people; the domestic and industrial water supply must be suitable in quality and quantity.

3. Minimum Population

Each area must be able to support a population of 5,000 persons. The Army cannot provide protective services for communities of smaller population. Moreover, efficient administration of the program and the effective development of community services such as schools, hospitals and fire-control facilities require that communities be at least this size.

4. Public Land

Each area must be on public land, owned or leased by the Federal Government, to assure that improvements made at public expense will become public, not private assets. Any land purchased for Relocation Areas will remain in public ownership.

5. Military Requirements

Each area must meet certain specifications of the Army. Each Relocation Area will be a military area, under protection of military police.

### Relocation Centers

After a Relocation Area has been approved jointly by the Army and the War Relocation Authority, a Relocation Center is immediately constructed to house the new community.

Had canvas been available for tent cities, it would have been used. Tents would have been pitched and evacuees would have gone to work to build their new wartime homes. However, canvas was not available. So, before evacuees come to Relocation Centers, group houses are built, streets are laid out, wells are drilled, and electric power lines are brought in. This construction proceeds rapidly. Houses for several thousand families have been built in the matter of several weeks at the Manzanar, California, and the Parker, Arizona, Relocation Areas.

The initial housing is "basic." That is, the structures are soundly constructed and provide the minimum essentials for decent living. As evacuees move in they will have an opportunity to improve their quarters by their own work.

### Family Life, Self-Government at Relocation Centers

At Relocation Centers, as at Assembly Centers, families will be kept together, if they so wish. There is no reason whatever for interfering with normal family arrangements, and the Authority has no intention of doing so.

As evacuees settle in the Relocation Centers, it will be up to them to plan the design of their community life within the broad



basic policies determined by the Authority for over-all administration of such Centers. They will establish and manage their own community government, electing their own officials. It will be largely up to them to maintain a community police force, a fire-fighting force, recreational facilities, and many other essentials.

Health and Education

Each Relocation Center will have basic hospitals and hospital equipment in accordance with standards of the U. S. Health Service. Doctors and nurses from among the settlers will operate the hospitals. These facilities may be improved as the community sees fit to do so by its own labor.

Elementary schools and high schools will be maintained by the Authority, in cooperation with the States and the U. S. Office of Education.

### The War Relocation Work Corps

The Work Corps is a device for mobilizing the energies, skills and abilities of employable evacuees to undertake programs of constructive work on Relocation Areas. It is the purpose of the Work Corps to assign individuals to the work for which they are most fitted by training and experience. It will provide additional training to adapt old skills to new jobs and to develop new techniques. It will provide the reservoir of workers from which personnel for community and administrative services will be recruited at Relocation Centers.

### Enlistment in the Corps

#### Eligibility

All evacuees who are employable and more than 16 years of age, both men and women, may apply for enlistment in the Work Corps. Enlistment is entirely voluntary.

#### Obligations of Enlistees

Enlistment gives evacuees an opportunity to demonstrate in a very concrete way their loyalty and willingness to serve their country and their community. The enlistee assumes certain definite obligations:

1. He agrees to serve in the War Relocation Work Corps for the duration of the war and for 14 days after the end of the war.

2. He swears or affirms that he will be loyal to the United States; that he will faithfully perform all tasks assigned him by the Authority; that he will accept in full payment for his services such cash and other allowances as may be provided by law or by regulations of the Authority.

#### Obligations to Enlistees

The War Relocation Authority accepts an obligation to provide the enlistee with an opportunity to work so that he may earn a living for himself and his family, and also may contribute to needed national production of agricultural and industrial goods. The Authority also accepts an obligation to provide the enlistee and his family with housing, food, clothing, education, and health services.

#### Income for Enlistees

The incomes earned on Relocation Areas by enlistees will depend to a great extent on the success that relocated communities have in organizing and operating their various productive enterprises. The precise methods of keeping costs, making monthly cash advances to enlistees, and computing benefits earned by enlistees, have not yet been exactly determined. However, it has been determined that in no event will the maximum monthly cash advances to enlistees exceed the basic minimum wage of the American soldier -- \$21 a month. Cash advances will vary according to the character of

work performed by enlistees. Furthermore, the amounts to be advanced monthly may be changed from time to time, especially if the projects are operating successfully.

Types of Work

There will be work for all able hands at Relocation Areas. The range of work will be such that an enlistee generally will have the opportunity to continue at the type of work he has been performing in private life, or if such work is not available, or if he can better use his capabilities at different types of work, he will be given an opportunity to undertake training for more useful occupations.

One of the first jobs for enlistees at Relocation Centers will be the construction of schools and equipment so that children may continue their education. Another job will be the construction of additional hospitals, meeting halls, and general improvement of buildings and grounds.

It is highly important that agricultural production be started on each Relocation Area as rapidly as possible. All enlistees with agricultural experience and all others with experience adaptable to agricultural work will be employed immediately in preparing land for cultivation, constructing irrigation canals, and planting, cultivating, harvesting, and processing of crops. It is hoped that all relocated communities will become self-sufficient in food production within the turn of a season, and that they will be producing additional

needed crops for the Food for Freedom Program in the very near future.

The major undertaking at each Relocation Center will be the manufacture of many kinds of articles needed by the community and by the Nation. Simple factories utilizing a large amount of hand labor, simple machinery, and readily available materials will be established on the relocation projects wherever feasible to turn out such things as clothing, wood products, ceramics, netting, woven and knitted materials, and leather goods.

The types of work mentioned above cover only a few of the broader fields of activity in which the enlistees may be engaged. The range of types of their employment will be very similar to that in a normal community with an agricultural and industrial base. There will be much work for clerks, stenographers, machinists, nurses, reporters, accountants, doctors, lawyers.

#### Private Employment

Furloughs may be granted for specific periods of time to enlistees who wish to accept employment opportunities outside Relocation Areas, under the following conditions:

1. Since the Army cannot provide protective services for groups or communities of less than 5,000, each State and local community where enlistees on furlough are to work must give assurance that they are in a position to maintain law and order.

2. Recruitment will be voluntary and must be handled by the U. S. Employment Service.
3. Transportation to the place of private employment and return must be arranged without cost to the Federal Government.
4. Employers must of course pay prevailing wages to enlistees without displacing other labor and must provide suitable living accommodations.
5. For the time enlistees are privately employed, they will pay the Government for expenses incurred in behalf of their dependents who may remain at Relocation Centers.

APPROVED RELOCATION AREAS

The following Relocation Areas have been jointly approved by the War Department and the War Relocation Authority and are examples of the type of area in which Relocation Centers will be established. These areas will provide for approximately 60,000 evacuees. An additional number of areas, perhaps 10, are now being selected to provide for the relocation of an additional 60,000 evacuees.

Manzanar

The Manzanar Relocation Area is located in the Owens River Valley in east central California. The Relocation Center at Manzanar will accommodate a total of 10,000 residents, most of whom are already relocated there.

The area affords limited opportunities for agricultural development, with three or four thousand acres suitable for irrigation. At present several small work projects are under way on the land, such as the production of guayule seedlings.

It is likely that this Center will depend largely on industrial opportunities and public works to provide useful work for its population. The equable climate is conducive to outdoor work, and an early project to be undertaken is the garnishing of camouflage nets.

Parker

The Parker Relocation Area is situated on the Colorado River Indian Reservation in southwestern Arizona, on a tract of land made available for irrigation by the erection of the Parker Dam. The area has an excellent potential agricultural base -- some 80,000 acres of raw land that can be developed for production of a variety of crops. There will be plenty of worthwhile work for everyone. The bringing of the land into cultivation will require construction of laterals and ditches, clearing and levelling of the land. Considerable acreage will be made ready immediately for cultivation and production of subsistence food crops. Then, as a public works program, additional acreage will be prepared for cultivation.

The Parker Relocation Area is designed to take care of 20,000 evacuees. This population will be divided among three centers, for which the basic housing is now practically completed. These three centers are: Number one, 17 miles south of Parker, with a capacity for 10,000; number two, 20 miles south of Parker, with facilities for 5,000; and number three, 23 miles south of Parker, capacity 5,000.

Gila

The Gila River Relocation Area is situated on the Pima Indian Reservation in southern Arizona, about 40 miles from Phoenix. The Relocation Center now being constructed there will accommodate 10,000 evacuees -- divided into two communities of 5,000 each. There will



be plentiful opportunities for agricultural and public work on the area. There is also opportunity for private employment.

At present about 7,000 acres of the land on the area are in alfalfa and in excellent condition to be converted immediately to vegetables and other specialty crops. An additional 8,000 acres of raw land can be subjugated for agricultural production, involving the construction of canals and ditches, and clearing and levelling the land.

The growing season is 270 days, and the climate and soil are generally favorable for a wide variety of agricultural production.

#### Tulelake

The Tulelake Relocation Area in northern California comprises 30,000 acres of land owned by the Federal Bureau of Reclamation. A Relocation Center is now being constructed there to house 10,000 evacuees.

Considerable work will have to be done to bring the land into intensive cultivation. Water is available.

The climate and soil are favorable for production of potatoes, field peas, small grains, and some other crops, as demonstrated by the type of agriculture carried on adjacent to the Relocation Area. Other possible work opportunities include the production of forest products, and the possible establishment of canning or dehydrating plants.

Minidoka

The Minidoka Relocation Area in southern Idaho, near Eden, consists of 17,000 acres owned by the Federal Bureau of Reclamation. Construction of housing for 10,000 evacuees is now under way.

A constructive public works project will be the lining of the main canal now serving the region. The canal now loses enormous quantities of its water through seepage.

The land is suitable for intensive production of sugar beets, potatoes, beans, onions, and possibly some other crops. Construction during the first year of the necessary laterals and levelling of the land should bring about 5,000 acres into production by 1943.

Climatic conditions generally are favorable. There is a growing season of 132 days and annual rainfall is 8 to 10 inches.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

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MYTHS AND FACTS  
ABOUT  
THE JAPANESE AMERICANS

Answering Common Misconceptions  
Regarding Americans Of Japanese Ancestry

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Washington, D. C.

April, 1945

Great Meadows  
The Ill Wind That Blow Good

## INOCULATION AGAINST INTOLERANCE

. . . By HAROLD S. HESTON,  
Relocation Supervisor, Middle Atlantic Area

The infrequent display of hostility to relocatees, bad in itself, can bring good in its wake. Most Americans, not usually vocal about the evacuees when they are well received, as is generally the case, will rise up in protest against those who display active prejudice against the Issei and Nisei or members of other minorities.

The Great Meadows incident is an example of this sort of reaction. Public resentment over this War Jersey happening was widespread and spontaneous. Today the victims of the occurrence are working 50 miles away from the locality in which it took place, and are accepted in friendly fashion by the people in the vicinity.

Clamor from a noisy minority does not prove that any area is hostile to the resettlement of Japanese-Americans in their midst. On the contrary, as in the case involving the five Issei farm workers from Gila, the outbreak acts as a serum to inoculate surrounding communities against similar intolerance.

Shortly after Life Magazine featured George Choichi Yamamoto in a story about the five resettlers, hundreds of letters protesting prejudice against the evacuees poured in to the magazine and to Mr. Yamamoto. Money sent to him by readers was turned over by Mr. Yamamoto to the Red Cross.

### Philosophy Positive

Speaking for himself and his four companions after they went to work in Newton, Pennsylvania, the Issei spokesman declared:

"We are not anxious to go back to the center, and will only do so if we have to. . . After the trouble at Great Meadows, the other men and I decided to try once more to make a go of it on a farm in the East. I myself do not believe in giving up too soon.

"Everything has worked out quite well here in our new location. I think that proves we were right in not returning to the camp. We could have made it work any place else where we found real Americans.

### ACCEPTANCE

Friendly acceptance in widely separated areas is on the increase, a number of spot-check sources show. Project papers, outside two-language newspapers read by Japanese-Americans, and city dailies reveal growing favorable reception. Evidence piles up, with publication in these media of news stories and reprints of letters from successfully relocated evacuees.

Relocation officials welcomed Yamamoto's stand, which presented an opportunity to prove again that if evacuees are willing to persevere, WRA can and will find new and satisfactory localities for their resettlement.

Yamamoto put it this way:

"I think the people at the centers should realize it is up to them to run their own lives after they leave the centers. While WRA has the responsibility of finding evacuees a place to go, when people leave the centers they should not expect the agency to help them as a nurse helps children. Relocated people must be ready to stick it out as we did, even if everything does not go well at first."

Harold S. Heston, on whose farm the five Issei now work, talked to several neighbors before he hired the relocated men. Only two or three individuals disapproved of Heston's bringing the Japanese to his farm. Those who objected have since changed their attitude, joining the other in unanimous acknowledgment that Heston has the best farm help in his section of Bucks county.

"Everything has progressed smoothly since the men first came," Heston later said. "The neighbors have taken kindly to them, and all five have helped out on several nearby farms.

"I knew I could depend on them by the time they'd been working a week. I find them loyal, hard-working, clean and pleasant to work with. I have a high regard for the way they keep my interests at heart."

Their employer actively reciprocates. He is interested in the plans of all five men to sharecrop and later buy their own land. Heston hopes suitable living quarters can be found for the men's families near his own farm.

A daughter of this farmer is married to an Army Air Forces sergeant now stationed in England. The young wife wrote him of her father's new helpers. The sergeant replied that he was glad to know the Issai were doing farm work, that the food was vital to winning the war. Most of the men in his company, he wrote, felt the same way.

Several of the men have had marketing experience as well as an agricultural background. They showed a marked interest in the selling as well as the raising of vegetables. Heston has taken them on a trip to Trenton, N. J., where they saw large vegetable markets in operation.

The five Issai now live in a satisfactory present and foresee a hopeful future. Great Meadows turned out to have a happy ending.

#### CORRECTION

Selective Service figures for Central Utah and Colorado River Centers were transposed in the October 1 Information Digest. This error was noted too late to make a correction before press time.

#### NEW FRIENDS OUTSIDE

Prepared to cooperate with WRA in evacuee resettlement is a new outside friend, the American Federation of International Institutes, formerly known as the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare. The Federation is made up of four agencies, the International Institutes, the Citizenship League, the Immigrants Protective League and the Americanization League.

## TRENDS . . .

**SELECTIVE SERVICE** The total number of Misci from relocation centers now in active service with the Army will reach 2,000 on or about the time of Digest publication.

. . . . .

**AGRICULTURE** Analysis of latest monthly figures for center grown food stuffs shows that production per resident averaged 3.45 pounds of pork, 4.44 pounds of beef, 3.6 eggs, slightly less than a quarter of a pound of poultry meat, and more than a pound a day of fresh vegetables.

Agricultural personnel estimate three fourths of center mess hall requirements were met with farm and livestock totals reported at 268,500 pounds of pork, 179,500 pounds of beef, 26,835 dozen eggs and 2,445,815 pounds of fresh vegetables.

Although total harvest figures will be incomplete until the season is over, cash value of all crops is expected to pass three and a half million dollars. Better utilization of land and facilities, made possible by 1943 trial-and-error experience, brought production closely into line with estimate schedules. The manpower shortage, curtailing agricultural programs as it has other center work projects, has caused the latest totals of farm figures to fall somewhat short of planned production.

. . . . .

**RELOCATION** The number of relocations declined in September and October as it did in the same months last year. August indefinite leaves averaged 430 a week, with only 200 a week in October. By the end of last month centers reported 5,600 still out on seasonal and 1,000 on short term leaves.

As of October 31, there were about 56,890 persons at the eight relocation centers and 18,700 at Tule Lake. A year ago there were 72,937 in the centers and 15,121 at Tule Lake. An additional 60 persons were at the Loop Center.

# ONTARIO REVISITED . . . . .

. . . By **DELRD B. MERKS, JR.**  
Refugee Program Officer

Fort Ontario revisited after three months shows many changes. Its population of less than 1,000 has made a collective gain in avoirdupois of around five tons. Residents are neatly clothed and are engaged in camp work activities. Except for their accents, refugee children are all but indistinguishable from American children.

On my most recent return to Fort Ontario from Washington, I found much improvement among the refugees in physical condition and mental outlook. Their progress toward normalcy was apparent. Some adjustments in their disrupted lives have been outstanding. A refugee boy has been elected president of his junior high school class. Friendships have sprung up between Shelter residents and town people.

Vital statistics total up much as in any community. There have been a birth, a death and several weddings.

Employment at the Shelter was on a voluntary basis until the recent establishment of a wage policy covering essential positions. By the end of October the number of workers neared the ceiling of 211 fixed for WRA paid refugee jobs. About 20 other residents are engaged in recreational and educational work at the Shelter for which the government does not compensate them, but which is regarded as advantageous to the community. Cooperating private agencies pay these workers.

Recruited on an emergency basis groups of refugees, as many as 35 in one day, have taken outside work to help avert spoilage of the local pear and apple crop. They were paid prevailing wages for seasonal agricultural work in the Oswego area.

## Advisory Council

Much of the responsibility for employment assignments has been assumed by the Advisory Council. Its 10 refugee members consult regularly with Joseph H. Smart, Director of the Shelter. The earlier temporary council, in office for the first 60 days of the Shelter's occupancy, developed the election plan which activated the present permanent Council.

In a series of "primaries" the principal nationalities represented among the group each named five candidates.

All residents over 18 were eligible to vote. They were instructed to cast their ballot for 10 of the 25 nominees on the slate, but were permitted to choose only two from each nationality group.

Four members of the temporary advisory group were returned to permanent office in the October balloting. Elected to the Council were two refugees each from Austria, Germany, Poland and Yugoslavia, with the remaining two from a group of nominees representing several minority nationalities.

Sub-committees of the advisory group are active in the employment program and also give guidance in such phases of Shelter life as education, recreation, welfare and housing.

## Coordinating Committee

Oswego has an advisory committee for coordination of relations between residents of the town and the Shelter. Meeting frequently with Director Smart, this committee works out plans concerning public relations, education, shopping and similar activities.

Nearly 400 refugees are enrolled in adult English classes sponsored by private agencies. Cooperating private groups have hired teachers whose sessions are conducted at hours convenient to Shelter schedules.

Tentative plans for a vocational training program include classes in machine shop practice, auto mechanics, woodworking, carpentry and cabinet making for men, and for women residents, power sewing machine operation and beauty culture. All courses will be under the auspices of groups outside WRA.

Virtually all of the private agencies rendering services to the Shelter

are channeling their effort through one organization, the Coordination Committee for Fort Ontario. The Committee provides services to the refugees for which the government is unable to assume responsibility. The government continues to supply the basic needs of the refugees.

For the past two months a pass system has been in operation. Adult residents visit the town on a rotation basis, while children attend school there on week days. As Fort Ontario fronts on one of Oswego's residential streets, it is a short walk to the center of town for shopping, visiting and obtaining specialized medical care not available at the Shelter.

The 175 children of school age are divided among the town's regular schools, a practice school at the Oswego State Teachers College and a Catholic parochial school. For the most part the youngsters are making excellent adjustments and are picking up English rapidly enough to overcome the original language handicap. The first report cards indicated that most of the children were doing satisfactory work, with several having records of exceptionally high caliber.

Although the initial rush of visitors is over, a considerable number of relatives, newspapermen and representatives of various organizations continue to come to the Shelter. Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Morgenthau were among the recent prominent visitors.

The problem of recreation for the Europeans has captured the interest of a number of persons. Mischa Elman is expected to play an engagement at Fort Ontario soon. Several concert artists have given special entertainments for the Shelter people. A loan exhibit of water colors was made available through the Oswego State Teachers College.

On their own initiative, Fort Ontario's population is providing many of its own leisure activities. Several recreation rooms furnish space for informal evening gatherings. A youth center accommodates teen-age youngsters. With the aid of local Boy Scouts, refugee troops and cub packs are being organized. Residents have a Shakespearean play in rehearsal.

As more and more of Europe is liberated, the interest among Shelter resi-

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. May a state legally require evacuees or appointed WRA staff members to obtain state drivers licenses to operate WRA automobiles on official business?

A. No. This precise question was decided by the Supreme Court in 1920. The Federal government prescribes the qualifications for its employees and states may not require additional qualifications for either appointed staff or evacuee employees.

E. E. Ferguson  
Solicitor

Q. How much of their own food requirements, grown at the centers, were harvested by evacuees this fall to date:

A. Center farms harvested a total of 2,445,815 pounds of vegetables by the end of last month. This averaged slightly more than one pound per day for each man, woman and child in the centers. Small amounts of such vegetables as carrots and potatoes were stored for future use.

E. H. Reed  
Agriculture

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Questions of general interest, received for use in the WRA Information Digest, will be answered each month by authorities on the subjects involved in the inquiries. Address questions to the Reports Division. Names of persons making inquiries will not be printed.

dents in returning to their homeland heightens. Some are anxious to resume their life abroad as soon as possible. Others show the inevitable results of long detention and privation in war-torn Europe, and it will be some time before they will be in a position to plan for a post-war period. A third group faces uncertainty, either because of the undetermined political future of the lands in which they lived, or due to lack of knowledge of the whereabouts of other members of their families.



## CONSTRUCTION PHASE ENDS AT CENTERS . . . .

. . . . By C. E. Powers  
Principal Engineer  
Operations Division

At the same time that the construction program at the centers slows down almost to a dead stop, repair and maintenance become daily more important.

The success of the relocation program has made available for other uses many of the barracks and similar structures that were used by residents when the centers were at their population peak. As the need for buildings was reduced, policy changes coupled with a critical manpower shortage sharply altered previous construction plans.

To save labor and war-essential materials, many buildings vacated through relocation have been transformed into classrooms and made to serve other needed functions. In many cases this made it possible to cancel new construction projects.

An example shows how another factor altered original plans. A bakery at each center was part of the early construction schedule. Relocation of a substantial part of the skilled personnel experienced in bakery operation presented the first problem. When, in addition, it was found cheaper to buy bread from outside establishments, this project was abandoned. A great deal of construction planning was shelved for similar reasons.

### Tule Lake Program

The Tule Lake construction program required special consideration because of that center's increased population. It has not been seriously affected by a manpower shortage. A few of its present projects now under construction will not be completed until 1945. Some planned projects at Tule with little or no work done, may be cancelled, or changes may be made in construction to utilize existing buildings. Exceptions to current Tule Lake planning will be in answer to emergency situations, brought on by changes in the program or for reasons that cannot now be foreseen.

The program of maintenance at all centers gradually increases. The need for repairs mounts on buildings provid-

ed to house and care for the needs of evacuees, as well as on utility and administrative buildings. The extent of maintenance requirements arises from the fact that the centers were constructed at a time when a critical shortage of both manpower and construction materials existed and further, they were planned as temporary installations.

With the use of army theater-of-operations type of structure at centers, in many cases the buildings rest on wood block foundations, or scarcely on the ground. Second-hand pipe of questionable quality was used on many of the water lines because it was impossible to obtain a better grade of pipe in time to meet the center occupation deadline.

In some centers all roofing has recently had to be replaced. New foundations have been required beneath many buildings. In still other cases total floor failure has resulted from the use of green lumber and the lack of ample air space under buildings. Units and even entire buildings have had to be replaced because of the temporary nature of the original installations.

### Need Major Repairs

The temporary nature of foundations has shortened the life of pumping and other equipment, making major repairs necessary in many cases before normally required. In some of the centers depletion of ground water has made it imperative to drill and equip additional wells to provide a sufficient supply of water to meet domestic use and fire protection requirements.

The development of irrigation, drainage and road projects is rapidly drawing to a close at the centers. Wherever possible, this program has been reduced in size because of the number of persons relocating. The only remaining work under these headings will be the completion of projects already started, the improvement of existing facilities, the maintenance necessary to keep the centers in workable, livable condition and their facilities protected against undue depreciation.

An anticipated serious manpower

shortage during 1945 will make it necessary to reduce the maintenance and operation program wherever possible. Every effort will be made to reduce critical material requirements. This can be accomplished in part by making any surplus construction materials available for transfer between centers.

## PERSONNEL CHANGES

Charles F. Miller, formerly Relocation Officer in the Denver office, has been made Relocation Supervisor.

Boyd Larsen has transferred to the Washington office as Assistant Supply and Finance Officer. He has been Finance Officer at Heart Mountain.

Paul Morton, Assistant Project Director in charge of Operations, has resigned from the WRA staff at Gila River.

William Rawlings is the new Assistant Project Director in charge of Operations at Minidoka.

James Wells has transferred to Rohwer to be Assistant Project Director, the same position he formerly held at Tule Lake.

Rohwer's Assistant Project Director, Joseph B. Hurter, has resigned.

The former Chief of the Relocation Division Edwin Arnold, has transferred to WRA as Chief of the Far Eastern Division.

Francis Mangham, Assistant Project Director at Rohwer, has left the agency on military furlough.

Moris Burge, formerly Deputy Project Director of Poston, has been made Assistant Director for the Emergency Refugee Shelter at Oswego, N. Y.

Martin P. Gunderson, who was high school principal at Tule Lake, is now that center's Acting Assistant Project Director in charge of Community Management.

Louis Noyes is the new Project Attorney at Tule Lake.

E. W. Conrad, Portland, Ore. newspaperman, succeeds Russell A. Bankson as Reports Officer at Topaz.

J. Lloyd, formerly at Jerome, is now a member of the Welfare Section staff.

## TWO DISMISSED FOR MISUSE OF CAR

Two WRA employees were summarily dismissed from the Washington staff for misuse of a government vehicle, Earl D. Brooks, head of the Personnel Management Section announced.

No other course of action was open, Brooks explained. Dismissal is mandatory under Section 202-B of the Statute for Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1945.

WRA personnel in Washington and in the field were previously cautioned concerning this ruling through Administrative Instruction No. 138, which states in part that "any employee of the government vehicle for other than authorized purposes will be summarily dismissed."

## SPEAKING TOUR FOR PFC. HIGA

Pfc. Thomas Higa, recently returned to this country from active duty with the 100th Battalion in Italy, is on a Japanese language speaking tour of the larger cities. His talks, sponsored by the J.A.C.L., feature his battlefield experiences and those of the regiment to which the battalion was attached. His itinerary follows:

Nov. 1	Minneapolis, Minn.
" 1	Milwaukee, Wis.
" 2	Chicago, Ill.
" 3	Ann Arbor, Mich.
" 4	Detroit, Mich.
" 5	Cleveland, Ohio
" 7	New York, N. Y.
" 12	Philadelphia, Pa.
" 13	Washington, D. C.
" 18	Cincinnati, Ohio
" 19	St. Louis, Mo.
" 23	McGhee, Ark.
" 27	St. Louis, Mo.
" 27	Kansas City, Mo.
" 28	Denver, Colo.
" 29	Brighton, Colo.
" 30	Denver, Colo.
Dec. 1	Salt Lake City, Utah
" 5	Los Angeles, Calif.
" 6	Manzanar, Calif.
" 9	Los Angeles, Calif.
" 10	Santa Barbara, Calif.

A new pamphlet in Japanese, "Facts About Philadelphia," is being processed.

## THE NISEI GOES TO COLLEGE ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

... . By THOMAS R. BODINE  
WRA Consultant on  
Student Relocation

To assist project personnel in assuming new responsibilities in placement of Nisei students in colleges, my tour of all centers, from the end of October through January, is in the capacity of WRA consultant on Student Relocation for the Community Management Division, as well as Field Director of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council.

During the past two years, 3,000 students of Japanese ancestry have been placed in 550 institutions of higher learning all across the country, and the Council now feels that it has accomplished most of what it set out to do. It has gained acceptance for students of Japanese ancestry at the schools and secured financial aid for many of them.

### Council a Clearinghouse

Believing that the project high schools can do a better job for their oncoming graduates than an outside agency, the Council last month turned over the placement and public relations functions to the staff of WRA. The Council will continue, however, to serve as a clearinghouse for college information. Another important function retained by NJASRC will be its channeling of requests for financial aid to interested church groups.

At each center a member of the high school staff is to act as Student Relocation Counsellor, helping students select their schools and guiding them through their applications for entrance. With the lifting on August 31 of the requirements for clearance from the Provost Marshal General's Office, evacuee students may now enter all schools on the same basis as any other students. Their applications may be sent direct to the college or vocational school of their choosing.

Despite the reinstatement of Selective Service for evacuees, with its heavy inroads into male enrollments, matriculations of Japanese Americans in colleges and universities, vocational, trade, nursing and other schools, re-

### FIRST STUDENT GRANT AT TOPAZ

Topaz' Student Scholarship Aid Fund made its first grant, \$100, to Midori Hashimoto for assistance at Iowa State Teachers College. The Scholarship Aid organization raised \$1,336.82 through contributions of residents and interested friends who have relocated, and by sponsoring movies. Grants are awarded on the basis of students' needs.

main high. This shows the evacuees' continued belief in the value of education. Of the 2,000 boys and girls who graduated in 1944 from high schools at the centers, 400 entered institutions of higher learning this fall.

### College Bound Clubs

Where fear or lack of guidance stand in the way of the center high school students' desire for college training, the formation of College Bound Clubs has been found useful in the past. College Bound Clubs help the Counsellor maintain a library of catalogs, college papers and magazines, and often decorate a club room with college pennants and banners. Examples of students who have already relocated, and of the advantages to be gained by further education, are also an excellent means to help prospective college entrants.

When parents object, as they do particularly to daughters going alone into strange localities, mothers and fathers may be assured that the Council will locate a friend and advisor on the campus for any student who makes his or

U P R O O T E D   A M E R I C A N S  
I N  
Y O U R   C O M M U N I T Y

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Department of the Interior  
War Relocation Authority  
Washington, D.C.

May 1945

12-051-cover

## FOREWORD

To Public and Private Agencies  
Serving Evacuee Resettlers:

In coming months public and private agencies in many States will be working with clients of a new type. The new clients are Americans of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated in 1942 from their home communities in the West Coast States. For insight into their problems and for success in dealing with them, a knowledge of what has happened to them since 1942 and of how they lived before that is essential.

In most cases, background facts about individuals or families who are relocating are contained in family relocation summaries prepared at the centers before the evacuees' departure and forwarded to the relocation officer serving your community. It is the purpose of this booklet, however, to supply some background facts and to give brief answers to three questions: How does it happen that persons of Japanese ancestry have come to your community? What kind of people are they? How does one deal with them?

It is hoped that these facts will provide a basis for understanding which will aid in the satisfactory solution of an important national problem, namely, the re-integration of this uprooted group into normal, productive American life.

*D. S. Myer*  
Director

## UPROOTED AMERICANS IN YOUR COMMUNITY

### INTRODUCTION

The persons of Japanese ancestry who have relocated or who are now relocating from War Relocation Authority centers into communities throughout the country have had an unprecedented experience extending through the past three years: evacuation and continued exclusion. If these people had not been uprooted from their homes and placed in relocation centers, the chances are very slight that they would require help from any public agency. However, many of them have emerged from that experience with varied problems. Some are financial; some are of a less material and more intangible nature. In either case, you will find, as the War Relocation Authority has found, that persons of Japanese parentage are very much like other people. They are men, women and children who want economic security, family affection and freedom to work and plan their own lives.

If the displacement of America's Japanese population were of a simple nature, it might be plausible to believe that they could just go back to the homes they evacuated and resume their pre-Pearl Harbor mode of life. Unfortunately, it is not so simple as that. Many, through no fault of their own, have lost their homes, their farms, property or businesses. Others are simply exercising a normal desire to explore a new section of the United States. Many, of course, are returning to their former homes.

During 1942, when the blow of evacuation hit the 110,000 West Coast Japanese Americans, some of them rallied after a short period and made plans to leave what they felt was the questionable security of the relocation centers to which they had been sent. From the fall of 1942 until January 2, 1945, when the lifting of the West Coast Exclusion Order officially reopened that area to most evacuees, about 35,000 had resettled successfully in other parts of the country.

January 2, 1945, has a double meaning for all evacuees. One, as just noted, marked the end of the ban, and the other, a beginning of the liquidation of the centers. With elimination of the cause for their operation, the War Relocation Authority has determined that by January 2, 1946, all centers shall be closed.

To those who have long since left the centers and to those who are now making plans for either westward or eastward resettlement, the centers' closing date holds little or no fear. But among the nearly 60,000 evacuees whom the Army has declared free to leave and who are still not settled at the time this is being written, there are some who will need your help--the help of welfare and other community agencies and of public-spirited citizens.

At present the War Relocation Authority is able to give initial assistance where it is needed and to refer the more difficult cases to appropriate agencies. But shortly after the centers close, WRA's participation in this kind of readjustment will also stop as the agency itself goes out of existence.

Like all segments of our population, the Japanese have the aged, the sick, and dependent children among them. However, they are traditionally self-supporting. In the past they have tended to solve the problems of such persons within their own communities, as many national groups in this country have been doing. Japanese American mutual assistance associations are a familiar institution. But now with some evacuees going into strange communities, and others returning to a new pattern of living on the West Coast, they may have neither the financial security nor the courage to get started again without at least temporary assistance.

Where evacuees are returning to their former homes, they may apply for assistance under State programs.

For evacuees going into new communities the initial WRA relocation grant may be supplement under procedures agreed upon, where needed by funds available through the Resettlement Assistance Program of the Social Security Board.

WRA staff members and those evacuees who have studied the problem objectively believe that the longer evacuees put off the reality of having to resume normal community life among non-Japanese, the more formidable that readjustment will become. The Army's decision to reopen the Pacific Coast, the Supreme Courts' December (1944) definition of the status of evacuees, and the consistently splendid record of Nisei soldiers on every battlefield have provided their parents and families with legal and moral reasons for living wherever they want to and enjoying the freedom for which the United Nations are fighting.

#### WHO ARE THEY?

##### An Immigrant Group

The Japanese Americans consist of two contrasting generations -- about 47,000 immigrant parents and about 80,000 citizen children. Some 91 per cent of the total population lived in the West Coast States before the war. Like all immigrant groups in the United States the parents have had problems of fitting into life in this country, and the Americanized children have had problems of adjusting to their less Americanized parents. The parents for the most part speak only Japanese and broken English, while the children speak English and know very little Japanese. The young people are often ashamed of and antagonistic to the Oriental ways of their parents. The parents have tried various means to keep their children closer to them, thus creating cultural and psychological conflicts. In these respects they are like most immigrant groups in the United States. But among them the conflict between generations has a special character, partly as a result of the great age gap between the older and the younger people.

Japanese immigrants began to enter this country in considerable numbers about 1900. Most of them were young men, eager to study or work and hoping for better opportunities to make a living. By 1910 there were more than 50,000 of these young men, scattered widely in the three West Coast States. Some had been unsuccessful; others had done well or were getting good starts. The latter began to think of establishing families in this country. Some

returned to Japan and brought wives back with them; others, with less money, selected wives by mail in the old country, the so-called "picture brides." From 1910-1920 most of the early immigrants, thirty to forty years old, secured wives and began to have families. During the same period immigration decreased, as a result of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" between the United States and Japan under the terms of which Japan agreed not to issue passports to laborers. Passage in 1924 of the Immigration Act ended Japanese immigration. This early male migration, the coming of women ten to fifteen years later, and the subsequent general exclusion has resulted in a peculiar age distribution.

By 1940, two years before the evacuation, there were very few persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States between the ages of 30 and 40. The original male immigrants have a median age of about 60, while their wives average some ten years younger. Their older children were in their teens or early twenties. The cultural differences that always exist between first and second generation immigrant people were, as a consequence, intensified. The Japanese Americans are, themselves, conscious of this distinctness and use two words contrasting the generations. They speak of the parents or first generation as Issei, and the children or second generation as Nisei.

#### The Issei Background.

Both in Japan and the United States the Issei have been largely country people. Most of the first immigrants came from the crowded rural regions of southern Japan. They settled in largest numbers in the rapidly developing rural areas of California, Washington, and Oregon. At first they worked as laborers, but by 1940 all but a few thousand who had not married were no longer in that class. They had become farm owners, managers, or at least renters, usually concentrating on special crops such as celery, strawberries, and truck produce which required intensive farming methods. At the time that this transition was taking place many were also moving into the cities. By 1940 about one-fourth of the immigrants were proprietors of small restaurants, dry cleaning establishments, dye works, or retail stores in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle and other West Coast cities.

The fair success of the Issei in achieving some economic independence despite many odds against them has rested in part on their relatively high educational level. The immigration restrictions against Japanese laborers decreased, to a great extent, the number of illiterates among them. The majority of the Issei have the equivalent of a grammar or high school education. There are only a handful of illiterates, and several thousand have had college training either in Japan or the United States or both.

As the Issei settled on farms or moved into the West Coast cities, they tended like other immigrants to concentrate in the same neighborhoods. In these rural areas and "Little Tokyos" of the larger cities many of the customs and institutions that they had known in Japan reasserted themselves. The first and perhaps most important was the family. The Japanese stand in marked contrast with other Oriental immigrants in the extent to which they have developed family life in this country. The parents have tried desperately



to preserve the Japanese ideals of the dominance of the father, the careful arrangement of marriages by the parents, and the subordination of the individual to the family interests. Like the children of other immigrants whose family patterns are different from the American, the Nisei have often rebelled. But every Nisei whether he has conformed or not in his own personal life, has been made acutely conscious of his parents' views of family duties.

Almost every community had at least two churches, one Buddhist and one Christian. The majority of the Issei were Buddhist and this has resulted in considerable isolation for them. The Christians among the Issei were able to establish contacts through their church interests with non-Japanese. There are practically no Buddhists in the United States except for the Japanese and consequently religious interests could not provide for them an avenue of contact with non-Japanese. The Buddhist sects, however, showed a remarkable degree of tolerance, altering their ritual and organization to conform to Christian patterns and permitting a great deal of freedom to Nisei in joining in activities with other church groups.

In the Japanese neighborhoods people from the same prefecture in Japan often joined together to form mutual assistance associations, called Kenjinkai. In addition, every community had its Japanese type association which was often a social club, business association, and welfare agency combined. The Japanese Association and the Kenjinkai usually cared for dependent members of the community. As a result very few Japanese Americans came into contact with the county or other welfare agencies.

Within these institutions traditional Japanese ways of behavior were preserved. For an outsider attempting to understand the Issei and deal with them successfully, knowledge of the custom of the go-between is important. An essential feature of personal relations among Japanese is that no one should ever cause embarrassment to anyone else of equal or superior social position as a result of rejecting a request or suggestion. This has created a custom through which direct refusals may be avoided. Negotiations of almost any kind are carried out by means of go-betweens, and refusals are made to the go-between rather than to the person directly concerned. Marriages, for example, are transacted through a go-between who has no personal interest whatever in the arrangement. This "indirection" in personal relations is not easy for an American accustomed to direct negotiation to understand. Nevertheless, it should always be remembered that an Issei, even though he actually disagrees strongly with you, usually avoids saying no.

#### A Minority People

Even more important for understanding the Issei than a knowledge of their Japanese cultural heritage is an awareness that during their thirty to forty years in the United States they have encountered prejudice and discrimination. Every Issei has had some unpleasant experience affecting his property, his children, his personal relations, or all three as a result of prejudice on the part of some Americans. More serious was the fact that all Issei are by law ineligible to become citizens of the United States.

Ever since the arrival of the first Japanese on the mainland in the 1890's there have been recurrent waves of antagonism against them on the West Coast. The Issei have learned to live with the situation, but they still expect to find prejudice in every American until he demonstrates that he does not have it.

Ineligibility to United States citizenship has established a basic feeling of insecurity in almost every Issei. The law has forced them to think of Japan rather than the United States as their legal protector. Nevertheless, as a result of having established themselves in business or on a farm in this country and having brought up children and educated them here, they have become inevitably committed to living in the United States. There is thus a contradiction between their enforced legal status as Japanese citizens and their family and economic stake in this country.

The feeling of insecurity takes the concrete form (and this is especially true since evacuation) of fear of deportation. Evacuation intensified their feelings of uncertainty about the intentions of the U. S. Government towards them. However much an Issei may have identified himself with the United States in his day-to-day living, he is constantly aware that the Government may decide to deal with him at any time as a Japanese citizen.

The fear of deportation has always been an important factor in the refusal of Issei to make use of county or other welfare facilities. Many Issei believe that application for public assistance would make them liable to deportation as indigent aliens or make them ineligible to return to the United States if they should go to Japan for a visit. That is one reason why they developed their own group aids for taking care of dependency problems. Although they have learned to use War Relocation Authority facilities while at the centers, it is likely that the old attitudes and fears will tend to reassert themselves as Issei leave the centers and are faced with learning the use of outside welfare agencies. Constant reassurances on this point will be necessary.

#### THE NISEI

The outstanding characteristic of the Nisei is the great extent to which they are assimilated to American ways. Their degree of assimilation depends in individual cases on whether their contacts were extensive with other Americans through Christian Church organizations, high school and university or other groups or whether contacts were more limited as a result of relative isolation in rural communities and Buddhist churches. But even among the less obviously Americanized Nisei, it is a matter of degree.

A striking characteristic of most Nisei is the extent to which they have drifted apart from their parents largely as a result of their lack of knowledge of the Japanese language. Another trait is their strong desire for conformity with American ways of talking and acting. The parents have long recognized the rapid growth of their children away from them and adopted means, such as Japanese language schools, in an effort to stem the

tion. It is apparent that despite such measures the Nisei are at least as thoroughly Americanized as any other second generation group in the country.

There has persisted among them, however, a high degree of respect for their parents' ideals in regard to family obligations, even though they have rejected their parents' views concerning courtship and arrangement of marriages. Most Nisei show an unusual degree of obedience to their parents and often exhibit feelings of guilt when they are unable to adjust their lives to the parents' wishes.

As part of the process of their Americanization, Nisei have been attracted to various youth organizations, like the Boy Scouts, the YMCA and YWCA. Even the Buddhist youth group, the Young Buddhist Association, has assumed some of the characteristics of the YMCA. Nisei have also been active in high school youth groups. All these activities have been continued and stimulated in the relocation centers, so that a basis exists among students for further integration into American life through national organizations.

Least assimilated of the Nisei are the majority of those who were sent to school in Japan by their parents. About 9,000, or thirteen per cent of the Nisei originally evacuated to the centers, had received some education in Japan. They are called Kibei by other Japanese Americans. Some of them spent many years in Japan and took on Japanese ways quite fully; others spent only a year or two there. Some reacted violently against Japan and its politics and culture, others accepted it. The majority of the latter group, along with some non-Kibei who reacted bitterly against the evacuation, are now in the Tule Lake Center or have renounced their American citizenship and are in Department of Justice internment camps.

One feature of the relation between Nisei and Issei has been the unusual dependence which many Issei have had to place on their elder children in business matters. Because they did not know the English language and because of alien land laws, the Issei have leaned heavily on their oldest sons in legal and commercial matters. Thus many a youth, while regarded by his father as dependent upon him, actually had a certain amount of responsibility for the economic life of the family.

#### Evacuation and Center Life.

The three years since the spring of 1942 have been a period of anxiety and painful readjustment for Issei and Nisei alike. At first neither group knew what to plan for the future. Nisei were resentful of the evacuation and the denial of opportunities to prove their loyalty. Many Issei gave up hope of a future in this country and even expected deportation after the war.

In the centers, despite all that could be provided by a government agency to meet the basic physical needs and to help in organizing education, religious, and recreational facilities, a real economic base was lacking and consequently there was no meaningful framework for living. Normal attitudes towards work and normal community life had in large measure to be suspended.

As the relocation policy went into effect the older Nisei increasingly accepted the opportunity to escape from the institutional life of the centers. The Issei, on the other hand, were inclined to accept the physical security despite the threat to family life and individual initiative. Many felt themselves too old to begin again. Many in the isolation of center life feared the outside world. This lack of confidence in themselves and fear of the outside continues, but concern for their children and realization that they must take their chances for the children's sake are gaining ground.

#### WHAT DO THEY WANT?

##### Nisei, Wanting Both Feet in America.

About 75 per cent of the approximately 35,000 evacuees who had relocated from WRA centers before the West Coast ban was officially lifted were Nisei. Why was that so? Because they had the education and training to qualify for war industry, office, hospital and other jobs. In 1942, some 19 per cent of 39,000 Nisei 18 years or over, who were at the centers, had completed one year or more of college. For groups with immigrant parents, that proportion is high.

Many Nisei say that although they feel that evacuation temporarily swept aside some of their rights as citizens, the relocation process has produced many opportunities for their integration into American life. For the first time, they say, they have been released from the "inhibiting influences of West Coast prejudice." How many of the Nisei and their families will return to the Pacific area is a moot question, but, wherever they decide to go or stay, they will have a different attitude toward American life.

A letter written by a young evacuee girl who recently returned to San Francisco from the Poston relocation center, says:

".....On the train, while we were sitting in the women's lounge because there were no seats, several girls came in, practically all of whom were coming to the Bay area to meet their husbands who had been overseas for two years, three years, etc. We talked for some time, and I told them about the relocation centers. They went back to their seats on the train and told several returned servicemen about us. The next thing I know, as we were heading for the diner, a Marine stopped me and asked to stop by on the way back and talk to them. This I did. Both the Marine and the sailor had spent months on the South Pacific Islands and talked to me as if I had been their neighbor back home. We had a swell bull session, the sailor, Marine, paratrooper and I! We discussed politics, Irishmen, medicine, relocation centers, and the Marine made the remark, 'I wonder how those fellows feel, the Japanese boys who are fighting, with their parents locked up in relocation centers.' I did stress the fact that we are free to leave any time we please.

"Everything here is so new to me yet that everything I do or see seems to be a new adventure, and I like it. I get a definite thrill out of cantering down the sidewalks, jostled by the hurrying throngs. The beauty

of it is that no one pays any attention to you. You're just one of a multitude of people who have jobs and a life to lead....."

Issei, Wanting to Salvage a Self-Sufficient Future.

Evacuation and West Coast exclusion have had a far more debilitating effect on Issei than on Nisei. Language barriers and a limited occupational experience -- a large number of the Issei are farmers and fruit-growers-- are perhaps the two chief explanations. Some went out to work on seasonal agricultural jobs, but few resettled permanently outside of the relocation centers. Most of that small number have ventured out under the protective wing of their Nisei children.

Issei still in the centers fall into these groups: elderly bachelors, who were primarily migratory laborers; farm tenants or share-croppers; farm owners and managers; widows, businessmen. Of those, the widows, bachelors, and former farm tenants, are most likely to need service or assistance. The rest can be counted upon to make a strong effort to re-establish themselves.

Because of the peculiar immigration pattern of the Japanese, Issei men generally are about ten years older than their wives. Even before evacuation the Issei men began to die off, leaving their widows to support their school children. At that time the number of dependency cases was too large to be handled within the Japanese communities, and so local welfare agencies were called upon to help. However, by now, the majority of the children have only a few more years of school, and then they will be able to support their mothers. Some widows, of course, have sons in the service, from whom they receive dependency benefits.

Among the center Issei there are some 5,000 bachelors, most of whom came here before the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907, which limited immigration of Japanese laborers to this country. Although before evacuation they were migratory laborers, they managed to maintain themselves quite consistently, and during off-seasons they were cared for by the Japanese communities. Now, however, the strain of many years of hard physical labor has begun to tell and they are much less self-reliant than formerly. They have no family ties, and even in the centers, have led quite an isolated existence. They are realistic about the number of years they can expect to live, but during their last period of life they may require the help and services of community agencies.

About two-thirds of the Issei farmers had been tenants or share-croppers with marginal incomes. When they return to their former occupations, they will have to wait a year for an income-producing crop. In the meantime, some of these tenant farmers will need public assistance to equip their homes, feed their children, and re-establish themselves as productive members of your community.

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FURTHER READING

Further information about Japanese Americans and the program of the

War Relocation Authority will be found in the publications listed below. Copies may be obtained from area and district offices or the War Relocation Authority, Barr Building, Washington (25), D.C.

Issei, Nisei, Kibei

Reprint of an article published in Fortune magazine, April, 1944, (revised October, 1944), reviewing the program of the War Relocation Authority and the problems created by the evacuation from the West Coast of 110,000 people of Japanese descent.

Nisei in Uniform

An illustrated pamphlet depicting the service of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the Armed Forces of the United States. Limited free distribution; copies may be purchased from the Government Printing Office, Washington (25), D.C.

What We're Fighting For

United States servicemen look at the fighting record of Americans of Japanese ancestry and the treatment accorded their kindred in some communities in the U.S.A.

Myths and Facts

Answering 21 common misconceptions regarding Americans of Japanese ancestry. Objective facts on dual citizenship, Japanese language schools, loyalty, assimilability and other matters.

70,000 American Refugees

A summary of the problems created by the evacuation; published by the Citizens Committee for Resettlement of the Congregational Christian Committee for work with Japanese Evacuees, 6501 Wydown Blvd., St. Louis 5, Missouri.

THE RELOCATION AUTHORITY OF THE  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

# THE SEGREGATION PROGRAM

## A STATEMENT FOR APPOINTED PERSONNEL

### IN W. R. A. CENTERS

The War Relocation Authority is pleased to have the support of all the people of the United States in the relocation program. The program is designed to provide for the proper care and education of the Japanese American evacuees. It is the policy of the War Relocation Authority to provide for the proper care and education of the Japanese American evacuees. It is the policy of the War Relocation Authority to provide for the proper care and education of the Japanese American evacuees.

After long and serious deliberation, the War Relocation Authority has concluded that the responsibilities of the War Relocation Authority can best be fulfilled if a segregation program is implemented. This program will allow the Japanese American evacuees to follow the American way of life, and these responsibilities are fully in keeping with the policy of the War Relocation Authority.

Accordingly, procedures for a program of segregation have been developed. All relocation centers throughout the United States will be closed by the end of the year. The Japanese American evacuees will be moved to the War Relocation Authority centers. The War Relocation Authority will provide for the proper care and education of the Japanese American evacuees. The War Relocation Authority will provide for the proper care and education of the Japanese American evacuees.

The program of segregation is not being implemented in any way that would be a source of hardship or penalty for those who will be moved to or remain in the War Relocation Authority centers. The War Relocation Authority respects the integrity of those persons of Japanese ancestry who freely have declared their loyalty for Japan or their lack of allegiance to the United States. While the privileges of those who will be moved to the War Relocation Authority centers will be limited, these privileges would not have been available to them had they remained in their centers.

Segregation offers a means of giving to those evacuees the right to be treated as equal citizens. It is the policy of the War Relocation Authority to provide for the proper care and education of the Japanese American evacuees. It is the policy of the War Relocation Authority to provide for the proper care and education of the Japanese American evacuees.

The War Relocation Authority is pleased to have the support of all the people of the United States in the relocation program.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## THE SEGREGATION PROGRAM OF WRA

A foreward by Director Myer

The War Relocation Authority is responsible for the welfare of all the people of Japanese ancestry who live in relocation centers. The execution of this responsibility is made more difficult by the fact that some of the relocation center residents have indicated that they are neither loyal to this country nor sympathetic to its war aims, while the great majority have indicated that they wish to be American. The War Relocation Authority has an obligation to each of these groups, and it also has an obligation to safeguard and further the national interest.

After long and serious deliberation, the decision has been made that the responsibilities of the War Relocation Authority can best be fulfilled if a separation is made between those who wish to follow the American way of life, and those whose interests are not in harmony with those of the United States.

Accordingly, procedures for a program of segregation have been developed. All relocation center residents found not to be loyal or sympathetic to the United States will be moved to the Tule Lake Center, and those Tule Lake residents found to be American in their loyalties or sympathies will be moved to other centers or, preferably, given permission to relocate outside. The population of the relocation centers after segregation will be composed of those whose interests are bound with the welfare of the United States, and who therefore are eligible to move from the relocation centers to outside communities.

The program of segregation is not being undertaken in any sense as a measure of punishment or penalty for those who will be moved to or retained in the Tule Lake Center. The War Relocation Authority recognizes the integrity of those persons of Japanese ancestry who frankly have declared their sympathy for Japan or their lack of allegiance to the United States. While the privilege of leave will be denied to those assigned to the Tule Lake Center, this privilege would not have been available to them had they remained in other centers.

Segregation offers promise of giving to those evacuees who want to be American the opportunity to live as Americans and to express their Americanism without interference; it should result in increased assurance of harmony in the relocation centers; it should increase public acceptance of those granted leave clearance, and thus aid in the relocation of these people.

The decisions as to who will be segregated will be made in a spirit of fairness and justice.



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The decisions as to who will be segregated will be made in a spirit of fairness and justice.

While it is recognized that the segregation process will put to much trouble, those persons who must move, I have no question that the national interest and the long range welfare of the thousands of loyal American citizens and law abiding aliens justify the step to be taken.

The successful execution of the segregation program demands the full cooperation of every member of the appointed staff at each relocation center. I have confidence that the task will be completed efficiently and with considerate understanding of the problems of the evacuees.

Dillon S. Myer  
Director

#### THE APPROACH TO SEGREGATION.

Segregation is the inevitable result of public reaction to the indiscriminate intermingling of evacuees who are loyal to Japan and those who are loyal to the United States. The idea of segregation has found sponsors among evacuees, the press, officials of the Federal government, and among thoughtful observers in the general public. It is a significant step in a social problem unprecedented in American history.

Segregation was decided upon because it holds promise of benefiting the evacuees, immediately and in the future. Particularly, it should benefit those who, regardless of their citizenship, have indicated that they want to be American. While the War Relocation Authority cannot and will not disregard its obligations to those evacuees who prefer to be Japanese, it would be remiss in its duty if it were to overlook any opportunity to hasten the time when those who want to be American may enjoy their full rights as citizens or law abiding aliens.

The segregation process is based primarily on the choice of the individual evacuee, as expressed in words or in acts. Some of the evacuees have said they prefer to live in Japan; others, while not expressing desire to live in Japan, have refused to pledge loyalty to the United States; still others, by their acts in the relocation centers or before evacuation, have indicated that their interests lie with Japan rather than with the United States! In one way or another, these people have made their own choices. The War Relocation Authority is assuming the grave responsibility of interpreting what those choices were.

In carrying on the segregation process it is necessary to do three major things:

1. Make certain that all evacuees have full understanding of the reasons for segregation, the basis for it, and how it is to be carried out.
2. Determine with all possible fairness and accuracy who should be assigned to the segregation center

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NOTE: This statement on the segregation program for appointed personnel is general rather than complete and detailed. Each staff member should have a copy of the pamphlet prepared for evacuees "Segregation of Persons of Japanese Ancestry". Further details will be found in Administrative Instruction No. 100, in the "Manual of Operations", and in other statements: "Special Problems In Regard To Evacuee Attitudes and the Segregation Program", and "Questions and Answers For Governing Administration And Policy of the Segregation Center. "These will be available for study in the office of the Project Director.

3. Help the persons to be moved to prepare for their departure well in advance, so the actual movement may be made smoothly and on schedule.

The actual movement of non-segregants from Tule Lake and segregants from other centers to Tule Lake will be carried out by the Army, with the cooperation of the Office of Defense Transportation and the Association of American Railroads. It is expected that upwards of 20,000 persons will be transferred from one center to another.

#### EVACUEE UNDERSTANDING AND ACCEPTANCE.

The precise methods of presenting to evacuees the reasons for segregation, how it will operate, and to elicit their full cooperation will vary from center to center. In general, however, it will be necessary to conduct an extensive educational program throughout the center, through lectures, forums, and discussions of many types, as well as printed materials.

A Segregation Information Bureau probably will be found helpful, as a place to which evacuees may come for answers to their questions. This bureau should be provided with all official statements dealing with segregation, including Administrative Instruction No. 100; the Manual of Operations; the statement answering questions on the operation of the segregation center, and other informative material which may be developed.

A pamphlet on segregation, intended for distribution to every evacuee family, has been prepared in English and Japanese and will be available in each relocation center. A slightly modified version will be available for residents of Tule Lake.

The project newspaper will be utilized to provide information on segregation, especially to keep residents currently informed as the time approaches for actual movement. Official notices on bulletin boards also will be employed.

Each staff member has an implicit responsibility to become familiar with the manner in which the segregation program is to be carried out, and to know where authoritative information can be obtained. It is highly important that persons not on the Board of Review or the Leave Clearance Section refrain from speculating on reasons for any decisions of those two hearing bodies. Likewise, the Welfare Section should be the one group of staff members to discuss with evacuees their decisions as to whether family members not designated for segregation should remain with other members of the family who are to be segregated.

The details of preparing for departure will be discussed with each family or individual to move by a group of Information Consultants. There is no reason, however, why these matters should not be discussed by any well informed staff member who is questioned by an evacuee.

Each family or person concerned will receive written notices requesting him to appear before the Board of Review or the Leave Section, as the case may be, for hearings. He will be notified in writing of the decision of the Board. Those to be moved will be instructed to appear for an interview with a representative of the Welfare Section. Later, notices will be provided concerning details of preparing baggage, crating furniture and other possessions and the time of departure and the car in which the person or family will travel.

It is highly probable that during the segregation period, rumors will be extremely numerous, some of them stemming from ignorance, some from fear, and perhaps some from a desire to obstruct the program. One person, such as the Reports Officer, should be designated to head a "Rumor Clinic" and to provide information which will block their further spread once they are reported. Each staff member should be aware of the troubles that may arise from rumors which are founded on misinformation or partial information. When a rumor is encountered, the staff member should do three things: a. Supply the correct information to the person making the erroneous statement; b. Attempt to learn its source; c. Report it immediately to the Reports Officer, so an attempt may be made to spike it before it receives greater currency.

#### DETERMINING WHO SHALL BE SEGREGATED.

Administrative Instruction No. 100 provides that persons whose applications for repatriation or expatriation were in good standing as of July 1, 1943, shall be designated for segregation (or for continued residence in the case of those in Tule Lake) without hearing.

Hearings will be held for various categories of others who are considered for segregation.

A board of Review for Segregation will be appointed by the Project Director to hold hearings for those who have refused to pledge loyalty to the United States or good behavior while in this country ("No" answers, refusals to answer, or refusal to register). This will be a "streamlined" hearing, to make sure that the attitude of the evacuee concerned has not changed, and that his earlier statement, or refusal to register, reflected his true feelings. Those whose lack of loyalty to the United States is determined by the Board of Review will be designated for segregation. Those who indicate that they now desire to pledge loyalty or good behavior will be given the opportunity to do so, and then will be asked to appear before a representative or committee of the Leave Section for another hearing to determine

eligibility for leave clearance.

The Leave Section will hold hearings for all persons assigned to it by the Board of Review, for those who qualified their answers to Question 28 in the registration, those who have been denied leave clearance by the Director, those with adverse intelligence records, those who have been unfavorably passed upon by the Joint Board, those who applied for repatriation or expatriation and then withdrew their applications before July 1, 1943, those who said "No" to Question 28 and later changed their answers to "Yes", and others whose eligibility for leave is in doubt. The object of the hearings of persons in this group will be to determine those who are eligible for leave clearance. It is anticipated that the leave clearance hearings for this group may not be completed in all centers by the time the major movement of segregants is completed. Persons who are determined to be ineligible for leave as result of the leave clearance hearings will be moved to, or retained in, the Tule Lake Center, even after the principal movement is over.

Those who are declared eligible for leave may be relocated into ordinary communities at any time they see fit. Tule Lake residents declared eligible for leave will be moved to other centers (Minidoka, Central Utah, Heart Mountain, Granada, Rohwer, or Jerome) or relocate from Tule Lake before the segregation process is completed. A special effort will be made to encourage eligible evacuees in Tule Lake to relocate, rather than moving to another relocation center. A special staff will visit Tule Lake while it is still a relocation center, to encourage outside relocation of eligible people, and priority on job opportunities will be given to residents of this center, up to the time when the movement begins.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR MOVING.

Each person or family designated to move from a relocation center to Tule Lake, or from Tule Lake to another center, will be interviewed by representatives of the Welfare Section, to determine whether or not some of the persons not required to move wish to do so in order to stay with the family; whether all persons scheduled to move are able to travel; whether any special train accommodations will be necessary. These interviews will require a large staff, and certain staff members may be assigned to work as members of the Welfare Section.

The Project Medical Director may certify that certain individuals are too ill or infirm to be moved, or that special accommodations should be provided in the event that they are moved. Members of the immediate family will be permitted to remain with persons whose physical condition will not permit their being moved.

A staff of Information Consultants will be designated by the Project Director to give detailed instructions and assistance to evacuees who are to be transferred, in preparing for their departure. Personal luggage which will be needed on the trip will be taken into the coaches. Each person should take items which will be needed after arrival at the new location as checkable baggage. This includes such items as trunks, boxes with handles, duffle bags. Baggage may be checked through up to 150 pounds for each full fare ticket. It will travel on the transfer train, but will not be available during the trip. Furniture, including that which has been made at the center, household furnishings, and other necessary possessions not taken as luggage or checked as baggage, will be sent later by freight. All items should be properly crated and tagged. Tags will be provided by the Information Consultants, and the War Relocation Authority will provide materials for crating without cost.

#### POLICIES IN TULE LAKE CENTER

In most respects, Tule Lake Center will continue its operations under the same policies as in the past. A major change in policy will prohibit the granting of leave to residents of the center. It should be made clear to evacuees that this prohibition on the granting of leave applies to all persons in the center, whether they are there by assignment or whether they voluntarily live in the center in order to be with members of their family assigned to the center.

There will be no representative evacuee community council in the Tule Lake Center, and no Judicial Commission. Violators of laws or WRA regulations will be tried in the civil courts or by the Project Director.

Schools will be operated on the same basis as at relocation centers, except that parents may decide whether or not they wish to have their children attend. If other types of schools are desired by the segregants, they must be provided at their own expense.

Food, housing, medical service, legal assistance, property assistance, community enterprises, leisure time activities and freedom of worship will be provided or will be permitted by WRA as in relocation centers.

Establishment of the Tule Lake Center as a place of residence for those who are not loyal to the United States will not eliminate the Leupp Center, as a place of residence for socially maladjusted men.

#### A SUMMARY OF THE STEPS IN SEGREGATION.

Following is a summary of the steps in segregation presented in more detail in the Manual of Operations:

1. A list of repatriates and expatriates from the Washington Office will be checked against the center's records and revised. A copy of the revised list will be returned to the Washington office.

2. The Project Director will notify each repatriate or expatriate that he is to be segregated. The Welfare Section will conduct interviews to determine whether the family is to move in its entirety and to discuss further plans. All medical cases will be referred to the medical officer.

3. All persons who refused to register in February and March, or who failed to answer Question 28, or who answered "No" to Question 28 will be notified to appear before a Board of Review established by the Project Director. (More than one such board may be appointed.) After hearings, those designated for segregation will be notified of the decision, and instructed to have an interview with the Welfare Section. Those not immediately designated for segregation will be referred to the Leave Section for further hearing.

4. Persons in categories scheduled for leave clearance hearings will be notified to appear before representatives of the Leave Section. They will be given thorough hearings. Those eligible for leave clearance may remain in the center (except at Tule Lake where those eligible for leave clearance are to be transferred) or may relocate. Those declared ineligible for leave clearance will be interviewed by the Welfare Section representatives to determine family plans.

Both the Board of Review and the Leave staff will make records of its hearings. The records will be transmitted to the Project Director for final decision and notification of the persons concerned.

5. The Welfare Section will hold interviews to determine the desires of members of families, as to whether or not they wish to accompany other members of the family to Tule Lake. If the family is to be split, those members not to be segregated should discuss their plans with the Welfare Section to make sure that minor children will be cared for. The Welfare Section will make its report on a form interview sheet which will be submitted to the Project Director. A summary report on persons to be segregated will be sent to the Washington office each week.

6. An alphabetical list of all persons to be transferred will be prepared. All persons on this list will be notified that they are to be transferred. The list also will be broken down by blocks.

At Tule Lake, the Welfare Section will learn which are the preferred centers of those to be transferred. Persons interested



in relocation will be referred to the relocation staff. Names of those who elect to relocate will be deleted from the list of persons to be transferred from Tule Lake.

7. From the transfer list, train lists will be prepared indicating the persons included in each trip, and the cars in which they will ride. A monitor for each car will be designated from the appointive personnel to account for the evacuees in each car. The monitor's duties are complete at entrainment.

8. Persons to be transferred will be notified by letter of their transfer, giving the date and time of departure, place to report, and indicating members of the family who are expected to make the transfer.

9. Train and car lists will be prepared and posted in designated places within the centers. The nine relocation centers will send copies of these lists to the project director at the Tule Lake segregation center. Likewise, the project director at Tule Lake will send similar schedules to the relocation centers.

10. Information Consultants will confer with evacuees regarding prospective journeys, obtain Form WRA 156 for handling freight, hand out baggage tickets, check to see that each person knows the date, time, trip and car letter for his journey. These Consultants will complete the block check sheet and give out prepared information, making a housing census if necessary.

11. Preliminary housing assignments for transferees expected will be made in all centers except Gila River, Colorado River and Manzanar. At the same time necessary alterations in barracks quarters will be arranged for.

12. Arrangements will be made for crating and marking the evacuees household goods and freight, for its delivery to warehouses, for picking up checkable baggage and for the transportation to the railhead of the individuals and their hand luggage.

13. The project director will arrange for the WRA files, arranged by families, to be sent with each train load.

14. The project medical officer will prepare certificates of illness on WRA Form 279 for all persons who will not make the trip on account of illness. These certificates and the names of persons staying behind to care for the ill persons will be sent to the project director's office for use in making the final train and car lists.

15. Information concerning the number of persons to be transferred from each center will be reported regularly to Washington during August. On August 24, directors of all centers except Tule Lake are to report on the number of persons needing sleeping accommodations, and the director of Tule Lake is to submit this information on September 10. The Washington office will then confirm

schedules, equipment, and military escort.

16. Arrangements will be made with the train commander and the local railway agents for special foods, for special medical supplies, for rail and tourist tickets, for detailed individual instructions regarding infant and sick cases and their feeding and care.

17. Before the train arrives a check will be made of final arrangements for loading operations and entrainment. Placards with car letters and standards must be ready and motorized equipment and drivers properly informed. The Operations Division will deliver checkable baggage to the warehouse or railhead.

18. The Operations Division cooperating with the Train Director will see that special food, is delivered to the train and that special medical supplies are delivered. The Operations Division will be responsible for seeing that checkable baggage is loaded and to see that files and other records are delivered to the Director's Representative aboard the train.

19. Persons to be transferred, and their luggage will be moved to the railroad station or loading point. Here travelers will be assembled by car groups. The medical staff will check the car groups. The monitors will check off persons in car groups and report to the project director and train commander.

20. The project director will hold a final conference to check over last minute details with the Director's Representative and the military train commander. The project director will deliver route sheets to the train commander and a copy to the Director's Representative. These details completed, the train will depart.

21. The project director will then wire the project director at the center of the destination and the Director in Washington of the departure of the train.

22. Upon arrival at their destination, the newly arrived evacuees will be received and assigned to quarters. The project director will notify the Washington office and the director of the center from which the evacuees came of their arrival.

UDA - Publications - (1)

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE PAMPHLET,  
NEW HOMES FOR THE ISSEI

FOR ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION, ONLY

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New Homes for the Issei

In this pamphlet are thirteen short sketches about families who have left the relocation centers and found new homes and work. In all cases the heads of the family are Issei. The work which they are doing covers a wide range; they are living in nine different states -- in rural areas, small towns, and large cities. Each of the relocation centers is represented by at least one family. The sketches were prepared from material collected prior to December 1, 1944; changes may have been made by some of the people since that date. The following are the names of the heads of the families, in the order of their presentation:

Harumi Yamasaki	Tom Toyoji Yamane
Kenji Sumi	Uiyakuji Yanaga
Teiichi Andow	Rokuro Okubo
Shungo Shimomura	Toyone Maeda
Eishichiro George Koivai	Joseph Sakamoto
Isao Tanaka	Chiura Obata
Tsunayoshi George Kaneda	

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War Relocation Authority  
Department of the Interior  
February 1945.

## INTRODUCTION

Forward-looking Issei have no wish to see their children deprived too long of the opportunities of which they would take advantage in the average American community. They know that conditions in the centers are not the best for youngsters. They realize, too, that they themselves are not leading normal lives. They wish that they might find themselves transplanted to more pleasant places with good jobs and security assured them. But they know that it takes courage to make the decision to relocate, persistence and ingenuity to carry it out, and a good deal of hard work before it is finally accomplished. However, despite the difficulties and occasional hardships, the great majority of those Issei who have seen the necessity of the move, have been well satisfied with the results.

In this pamphlet are told the experiences of a number of Issei and their families. In some cases they have met with difficulties; in others they have experienced one or more trials before finding anything which suited them; but in no case are they sorry to have made the attempt. They speak of being free, of the kindness of friends and neighbors, of the success of their children in school, of the satisfaction of having regular work. They have found the great majority of communities ready and glad to accept them, with kindness and a helping hand, and to welcome the contributions that they can make. The people whose pictures you will see in this pamphlet, have succeeded. Others who wish and try have the same chances for success.

## THEY HAVE COME A LONG WAY

On a farm in Maryland, just a few miles north of Washington, D. C., Harumi Yamasaki is raising vegetables again, just as he did before the war on a farm near Modesto, California. When he came to Maryland from Amache in April, 1944, accompanied by his wife and youngest daughter, Edith, no member of the Yamasaki family was left behind in any relocation center. Four daughters and one son were already living in Maryland, near the place where their parents were preparing to settle. Another son was in the Army, and another daughter was living with her husband, George Kiyoi, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, where he is employed by the Seabrook Farms.

The first member of the Yamasaki family to settle in the East was 24 year old Miye, who came to continue her graduate work at the University of Maryland in February, 1943. By June she had won a position as a soil analyst in the university laboratory. Almost from the day of her arrival, she began working to get the rest of the family relocated. Soon, she was joined by Nobu, two years younger, who became a secretary in the agronomy department of the university. Yori, aged 19, came a short time later to enter nurses training in Baltimore; and Ada, aged 17, accepted employment in a home in Chevy Chase, just outside of Washington. James, 16 years old, got a part-time job with friends of Miye's on a farm at Marriottsville, Maryland, to support himself while attending high school. Then Miye and Nobu found employment and a home for their parents, thus completing the undertaking that Miye had begun.

The elder Yamasakis live in a comfortable log house, equipped with electricity, running water, and a gas cooking stove, all provided by the owners of the farm, who employ Mrs. Yamasaki to cook and clean for them, thus enabling her to add to the family income. Two of the children, James and Edith, are living with their parents and attending high school nearby.

It was late for spring planting in Maryland when the Yamasakis arrived in April, but Harumi was able to plant and harvest about 20 acres of vegetables. In 1945, he plans to have about twice as much land in cultivation, growing corn, white and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, asparagus, and other truck crops. The farm covers 90 acres, but half of it is woodland.

Having two children with them and four others near enough to visit them on Sundays and holidays, Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki have no reason to be lonesome. Recently they acquired a son-in-law too, when Nobu married James Kobayashi. Jim works in Washington at the Trailways Garage. Living a little farther away, in Bridgeton, New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki have another daughter, Masako, and two grandchildren -- Patricia, aged 4, and baby Michael. Only Harold, the son in the Army, is really absent from the family community.

They have made many new friends in Maryland and Washington, both among the older residents and other evacuees who have settled there. All of them agree that they have found a good place to live.

PICTURE LEGENDS

Gathered around the piano for some singing are several member of the Yamasaki family with two of their friends. From left to right: Barbara Kobayashi, whose husband is in the Army, Jim Kobayashi, Yori Yamasaki, Edith Yamasaki, Nobu (Mrs. Jim) Kobayashi, and, at the piano, Jimmy Yamasaki, smiling at his niece, Patricia Kiyoi. They are at their parents' home.

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Miye Yamasaki working over the test tubes in the soil analysis laboratory at the University of Maryland. At this time (March 1944) she was still doing graduate work.

.....

Mr. Harumi Yamasaki discusses plans for the next day's work with his employer, Mr. Edward Barron, at the farm in Seabrook, Maryland.

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Mrs. Yamasaki prepares dinner for her employers, Mr. and Mrs. Barron, in their kitchen. Ash also takes care of the house.

.....

Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki in the front yard of their home at Seabrook, Maryland.

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Issei, Nisei, Sansei -- three generations of Yamasakis. Left to right; standing in back: Edith, Jim, Mr. Harumi Yamasaki, and Nobu; front row, Yori, Masako Kiyoi and her 2 1/2 week old son, Michael, Patricia Kiyoi, and Mrs. Yamasaki.

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THREE ISSEI BECOME NEW YORKERS

Formerly domestics, Mr. Kenji Sumi and his wife, Yachiyo, have both learned a new trade after relocating to New York from the Heart Mountain Relocation Center. Mrs. Sumi's sister, June Okubo, who lives with them and had previously made her living in the same work as they, is also trying something new. The sisters' parents have remained in Heart Mountain but their daughters hope they will come out soon.

Mr. Sumi arrived in California from Japan in 1920, when he was 15. The two Okubo sisters came three years later. They are all three graduates of San Francisco high schools. Until they went to the Pomona Assembly Center and Heart Mountain they had worked in private homes. While at the center Mr. Sumi was employed in the housing field office, Mrs. Sumi was a waitress in the mess hall, and Miss Okubo worked in the relocation office.

In March 1944 Miss Okubo left the center for New York City. She soon found a job as secretary for the Eastern Wholesale Cooperative. Two months later her sister and her sister's husband joined her. They intended to seek domestic work again, but Miss Okubo encouraged them to seek something new, and early in June, through the New York relocation office, they found work as silk screen operators in the Neissner Colorcrafts. They say that at first the work was strenuous but they got used to it and like it now. "When we first came out from the camp, we thought we might have a hard time finding something other than domestic work since that was the only thing we had done before. Maybe we are lucky in finding new work that we like. Since we liked the way we were treated we decided to stay on."

New York City is a place of many peoples and races. For example, the Sumis work with two Spanish girls, one Italian girl, and the owners of the company are Jewish. According to Mrs. Sumi, they are all treated without favoritism and according to the way they adapt themselves to their jobs.

The hope that they and Miss Okubo might live together constituted the Sumis' principal reason for forsaking domestic work. However, they had a rather hard time finding a place. For a time Miss Okubo was obliged to stay with a friend while the Sumis lived in a rooming house, for which they paid \$1.00 a day per person. But it was not long before they found a furnished apartment on upper Broadway, by answering an advertisement in a newspaper. Their apartment consists of two rooms, a kitchenette and a bathroom. For that, utilities and a weekly change of linen they pay \$80.00 a month. While looking for a place Miss Okubo said she had encountered no unpleasantness, "People here are so busy with their own affairs that they forget we may be different from other folks."

The three Issei spend pleasant leisure hours at home on sight-seeing expeditions, at the movies, or visiting with friends. "We are planning to stay in New York indefinitely and do not expect to return to the West Coast," said Mr. Sumi. ". . . Since it is nice here, why go back? We miss some of our old friends, but we are getting adjusted to our new life here. When my wife and I came here I was first afraid to go looking for an apartment because I thought people would look down on us and say 'No Japs are wanted.' But instead I found that we are treated nicely here and that we can go every place we like. I would say to anyone at the camps who is thinking of coming out that although I do not know what our experiences would have been in any other city, here in New York we have been treated well."

#### PICTURE LEGENDS

Mr. and Mrs. Sumi (Mrs. Sumi foreground) and Miss Okubo enjoy a quiet evening in the furnished apartment in New York City which they found by answering an ad. They supply only their own silverware and dishes.

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Mr. Sumi is intent on the practice of his new trade -- silk screen operator in the Neissner Colorcrafts, while a co-worker looks on.

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#### FRIENDLY NEW ENGLAND

Once more pleasantly situated on a farm, Mr. Toy Andow and his wife, Yoshiko, are enjoying the satisfaction of feeding the animals, of planting, and harvesting. They also take pleasure in the visits of their four daughters who are working or studying nearby.

The Andows used to have a fruit farm in Winton, California. For their children they took full advantage of the California educational facilities. The three oldest girls, Kyoko Mabel, 27, Minnie, 26, and Julia, 24, all graduated from the University of California, and Sophia, 21, had two years in the Modesto Junior College. Eric, their only son, who has been in the Army since July, 1944, had three years at Stanford.

The opportunities offered in the east attracted all the members of the family and one by one they left the Granada Relocation Center where they lived, temporarily, following the evacuation. Mabel had gone to Boston, in August, 1943, and was working as secretary at the Farlow Herbarium and Library, Harvard University, and studying at night at the Copley Secretarial Institute. Sophia left the center to attend Nebraska Wesleyan College and is now at Boston University. Julia went to New York City and found a job as typist with a lithograph company. Minnie is a teacher of mathematics at the Manumit Preparatory School in Bristol, Pa. Eric had been in Cleveland prior to entering the Army.

The parents started out in January to join Mabel in Boston. For a while they stayed at the Walker Missionary Home in one of the Boston suburbs. However, Mr. Andow's desire to be out in the country with a home of his own led him to accept a position on the farm of Mr. Theodore Kreuger in Stratford, Conn., where Mr. Andow was put in charge of all the farm activities.

Mr. and Mrs. Andow are busy and happy on the farm, and they can also have frequent family gatherings. In his first season Mr. Andow has raised an excellent garden and bred some fine Jersey heifers. He says that in spite of the shorter season that farming conditions are not too different from those on the West Coast.

The Andows like the New Englanders. Mr. Andow says of them, "They are friendly and treat us equally on a social basis. Even the Nisei, on the look-out for discrimination because they had met it wherever they went on the West Coast, have been heard shouting loudly that for the first time in their lives . . . they are experiencing true democracy."

PICTURE LEGENDS

Yoshiko and Tay Andow, with "Michael," on the porch of their cottage on the farm in Stratford, Conn. "Michael" had been with the Andows since before evacuation and he now enjoys the run of the farm with "Duchess", the Kreuger's dog.

. . . . .

Mr. Andow is proud of this Jersey heifer he has raised.

. . . . .

Mr. Andow pauses for a moment from work on his vegetable garden.

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A NEW HOME IN NEW JERSEY

One of the largest families to resettle in the east is that of Mr. and Mrs. Shungo Shimomura, from Poston. With five of their eight children they arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., on August 5, 1944, to join two daughters who resettled last February in nearby Swarthmore. The eldest of their four sons was recently inducted into the U. S. Army.

Mr. Shimomura came to California in 1913 at the age of 26, after having majored in agriculture at a Japanese trade school. In the course of twenty-two years he operated several fruit and vegetable farms and, for the six months preceding evacuation, a 120-acre fruit and poultry farm. When the family was evacuated to Poston, Mr. Shimomura worked as block gardener and then, until he left the center, as janitor.

Following their arrival in Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Shimomura and the five children who came with them, stayed temporarily at the Philadelphia hostel while Mr. Shimomura was aided by the local relocation office in obtaining employment. On August 16th the family left the hostel for the Sunny Slope Farm of A. L. Ritchie in Riverton, New Jersey, 10 miles from Philadelphia. Mr. Ritchie has owned the farm since 1906; the main products are fruit and poultry. In partnership with Mr. Ritchie is his son Joshua, who lives there with his wife and two little daughters.

Mr. Shimomura receives weekly wages and he is also provided with a nice seven-room house which has electricity and running water and is heated with coal or wood stoves -- wood is furnished free. The family have their own vegetable garden and hope to have a larger one next year.

The two elder Shimomura daughters, who are working in Swarthmore, are Toshiye, 23, and Sachi, 18. They live together in a private home, where Sachi does the house work and receives pay and both receive board and room. Toshiye is a typist in the Social Service Exchange in Philadelphia. They visit their family on week ends.

The five children who live with their parents all go to school. Joshua Yoshiye, 16, and Lincoln, 14, ride on the school bus to Palmyra High School. The principal says they are doing well in their studies. David, 12, is in the eighth grade at the Riverton Township Grammar School and has already made a name for himself in basketball. The two little girls, Chieko Anne, 9, and Mariko, 4, go with one of the Ritchie grandchildren to the Westfield Friends School in Riverton, which virtually adjoins the Ritchie farm. All the children are popular in their respective schools and seem to be having no difficulty, either scholastically or socially.

Mrs. Shimomura and young Mrs. Ritchie are good friends. Mrs. Ritchie helps the other with English, particularly when they go together in the family car to do their shopping, and in return Mrs. Shimomura voluntarily helps Mrs. Ritchie with some of her house work.

Shortly after they had settled in Riverton, Mr. and Mrs. Shimomura were invited by the local Presbyterian minister to become members of his church, to which denomination they had belonged in Salinas.

Mr. Ritchie seems to be well satisfied with his new employees and with their work, and the Shimomuras are glad to be there with him. In Mr. Shimomura's words, "I am very happy to be in New Jersey because my family and I feel free here and there are good schools for the children. We are getting along OK on the farm. The children like it here and are making friends. We would like to stay here permanently. I like the climate here. It feels like the climate in Japan. The fruits, vegetables, grass, and trees grow here like they did in Japan. I am very much interested in the way fruit is grown on the farm here."

#### PICTURE LEGENDS

Chieko Anne, "Annie," Shimomura looks at a library book with another third grader in the third and fourth grade room at the Westfield Friends School.

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Young Mr. Ritchie watches as Mr. Shimomura carefully sorts the pears, which have just been picked. On the Sunny Slope Farm in Riverton, New Jersey, are raised pears, peaches, and cherries, and five kinds of apples in addition to poultry.

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Mrs. Umeko Shimomura shops for groceries at the Cooperative Grocery store managed by Harry Hiraoka at Moorestown, New Jersey. In addition to the Hiraoka family, the Shimomuras have found other congenial neighbors, including Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Mimura, Mr. and Mrs. Heiji Moriuchi, and their son Takashi, and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight T. Uchida.

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Joshua and Lincoln Shimomura play in the Palmyra High School band, here seen practicing for a football game. Joshua plays the cornet and

Lincoln the clarinet. Both the boys work on the farm after school and are paid on an hourly basis. However, the Ritchies are proud of the boys' participation in school affairs, and encourage them to put their school activities ahead of their farm work.

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David Shinn Shimomura goes to the eighth grade of the Riverton Township Grammar School and says he likes best georgaphy and history. Here he is drawing a map for home work while his mother looks on.

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Anne and Mariko Shimomura usually play with Mollie and Bonnie Ritchie after school. Here they are playing dolls in the Shimomura living room, but sometimes they play with the new kittens or with the Irish setter puppies.

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#### A TREE-LINED AVENUE IN GERMANTOWN, PA.

Mr. and Mrs. Eishichiro George Koiwai and their two sons are settled in a pleasant house on a tree-lined avenue in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Koiwai is back in his old line of work, the cleaning business, the boys are busy in school, and their home has already become a center of both Issai and Nisei social life. This established sort of existence has been achieved since April of 1944 when the parents came from the Minidoka Relocation Center.

Before evacuation the family had lived in Seattle, Washington where the two boys, Pfc. Eichi Karl, 24, and Toshiyuki Henry, 22, were born and where Mr. Koiwai had owned a cleaning establishment. While at Minidoka, Mr. Koiwai was a warehouse worker, Karl was employed as a laboratory technician in the hospital, and for a short while Henry was a timekeeper. In Seattle Karl had been a pre-medical student at the University of Washington. He left Minidoka in June, 1943, the first of the family to go to Philadelphia, in order to enter Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. At the hospital he was enrolled in the Army Specialized Training Program. Henry had been the first of the family to leave the center, having gone for a year to the University of Denver before joining his brother in Philadelphia in August, 1943. He is now majoring in Business Administration at Temple University and working part time in the headquarters of the American Friends Service Committee.

Shortly after the parents had joined their sons, Mr. Koiwai secured his position with the cleaning establishment. Mrs. Koiwai is also working, packing and labeling at a nearby food packing plant. She suits her hours to her own convenience, but ordinarily works from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The Koiwais had to use some ingenuity to find their house. At first they answered some advertisements, but either found the places unsuited to their needs or the owners unwilling to rent to Japanese Americans. Finally they inserted an advertisement themselves and among the several persons who answered was a Caucasian woman whose offer they took. They pay \$60.00 a month for the first and third floors of a large unfurnished house; the landlady occupies the second floor and shares the porch and yard with her tenants.

Their utilities come to \$7.00 a month, and they estimate about \$15.00 a week for food. They serve many Japanese meals, and do not have too much trouble in finding sacks of rice, soya sauce, and many of the kinds of fish to which they had been accustomed.

In September they had a special occasion in the marriage of their son, Karl, to Miss Chiyo Tanaka, formerly of Tule Lake and St. Louis. The marriage took place in a Methodist church in Monaca, Pennsylvania and was performed by the Rev. E. W. J. Schmitt, who has befriended many resettlers. The new couple is living temporarily with the groom's parents. The bride is a registered nurse and expects to take a position shortly with a Philadelphia hospital.

The Koiwais live a very busy life with their work and with their favorite form of recreation - entertaining friends and visiting. They have people at their home two or three evenings a week, and often go out to picnics and other affairs. Mrs. Koiwai says of their new home, "We like living here and have found our neighbors quite friendly. I like the markets here, too. We miss our friends who are still at the center, and I keep writing to them to come to Philadelphia. I write them how they can go about finding housing here, and have promised 'to teach them the ropes' when and if they come to Philadelphia."

#### PICTURE LEGENDS

The Koiwais entertain in their attractively furnished home. Left to right: Pfc. Eichi Karl Koiwai and his bride, the former Chiyo Tanaka; Mr. and Mrs. Koiwai, Sr.; Pvt. Peter Kannore, a classmate of Karl's; Dr. George Wada, a resident physician at Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia, formerly of the hospital staff at Poston; and, seated on the floor, Chiyo's sister, Gay, who was visiting from Washington, D. C.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eishichiro George Koiwai greeting Dr. George Wada in the garden of their home in Germantown, Pa. Mr. Koiwai takes pleasure in keeping the garden well cared for.

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#### NEW PROFESSIONS IN NEW YORK CITY

In the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, where about thirty resettlers are employed in capacities from clerk to interne, Rev. Isao Tanaka, formerly pastor of the Japanese Methodist Church in Oakland, California, has undertaken a new profession, working as a technician in the bacteriological laboratory. In the baby ward, Mrs. Tanaka is employed as nurse's aide, and during the summer vacation from school, Shin Tanaka, their 16-year-old son, helped to increase the family income by working as a junior laboratory assistant.

All members of the Tanaka family are natives of Japan. Isao Tanaka came to the United States, first, in 1916 and remained eight years, attending school in preparation for the Christian ministry. In 1924, he returned to the Orient as a missionary, and when he came again to the United States, in 1937, he had a wife and child to bring with him.

They settled in Oakland. Then came the war and the evacuation, which took them to Topaz, where Rev. Tanaka became a leader in the United Protestant Church. His wife was also active in the church, which she served by supervising the music. At other times she taught singing. Shin divided his time between attending school and working on the hog farm.

Shin was the first member of the family to leave the relocation center. In October, 1943, he went to Pennington, New Jersey, to enter a preparatory school. The following January his parents also left the center to go to Chicago, where Rev. Tanaka expected to obtain employment in a Methodist book store, but on arrival he found that the position had already been filled. From Chicago the family went to Philadelphia and, while staying at the Friends' hostel Rev. Tanaka tried to obtain employment through the local Protestant Church Federation. No position being available both he and his wife accepted work as domestics in a private home in Princeton, New Jersey, but as that arrangement did not work out, they went to New York and accepted jobs as kitchen helpers in a hotel. On June 12, after five months of doubtful security they took the positions at the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

At the preparatory school in Pennington, N. J., Shin leads his class in biology, physics, and Latin. "He loves the school and everyone is treating him nicely there," said his father. "He has made some good friends among the teachers and students." Working in the Hospital was a valuable experience for him, for he plans to become a doctor. Rev. and Mrs. Tanaka, however, do not intend to make the work a career, but they do feel that, while waiting and planning for better days ahead, they have security and pleasant work. "We are getting along very fine now after the difficulties of the first few months."

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#### PICTURE LEGENDS

The three Tanakas, Rev. and Mrs. Isao Tanaka and son Shin, posing in front of the Mt. Sinai hospital in their hospital uniforms.

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Shin Tanaka's work in the neurology laboratory requires close attention and concentration.

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#### A LARGE FAMILY AND ALL BUSY

Removed by the evacuation from Stockton, California, Mr. and Mrs. George Tsunayoshi Kaneda and six of their seven children have once again picked up the threads of their lives and are vigorously pursuing their individual goals in the east. The parents and several of the children live together in Philadelphia; the other children visit with their family during vacations.

The seven children were born, raised, and went to school in Stockton, some having progressed to junior college and college. Mr. Kaneda earned his livelihood by working as a domestic and he was also owner of the "Stockton Day Worker Co." The Kanedas were respected as a family and as individuals and, as one of Mr. Kaneda's employers wrote, "made for themselves significant places in the community."

At Pohwer, in which center the Kanedas found themselves after the evacuation, Mr. Kaneda took a job as cook. His children began to plan for their return to the American stream of existence. Early in 1943, twenty-year-old Kay Kioko left the center to attend the Presbyterian Training School in Richmond, Virginia. Not long afterwards the eldest, Toshio, 25, went to study at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Mass. Next to leave, in January, 1944, was Ben, 17, who went to Philadelphia. It was his intention to study at Temple University; he found it necessary to register for night classes, taking a daytime job in the laboratory of Children's Hospital, though he later changed to factory work. Grayce, 24, left at the same time as Ben to work as editorial secretary with the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board in Richmond, Virginia.

On reaching Philadelphia Ben began to urge his parents to join him. Grayce secured a job in Philadelphia as secretary in the Germantown Branch of the Family Society, and joined forces with Ben to draw the rest of the family out of the center. In April, 1944, the parents and two youngest children, Ruby Marilyn Kioko, 14, and Roy Satoru, 17, arrived Philadelphia. Not long after his arrival Mr. Kaneda secured the job of second chef at the Hotel Whittier.

The living arrangements of the family were rather novel. It was agreed that the Kanedas in return for cleaning the first, second, and third floors, would use the fourth floor of "Fellowship House," a center of various interracial activities conducted by the Society of Friends. This fourth floor had been one large storeroom, but the family partitioned it into a very livable apartment. Their only housing bill is a monthly \$6.00 for utilities. Their other chief expense is food, and Mr. Kaneda estimated the weekly bill for four of them to be about \$20.00. They usually have one Japanese meal a day, including the rather easily available rice and soya sauce.

When summer came several of the children were able to visit their parents. Toshio came from Boston for his vacation -- but he spent it earning money in a cosmetics factory. Kay came and worked in the Civilian Service Section of the American Friends Service Committee. Even young Roy, who goes to high school, got a job in the same factory as his brother Ben. George Kioji, 22, had come to Philadelphia at the same time as his parents and worked as a truck driver, but he left in July to be inducted into the Army. Ruby and Grayce were the absent ones, both having gone to summer camps.

In Stockton the Kanedas had been active in the Red Cross, in religious and community work. In Philadelphia they continue a vital interest in people, particularly the resettlers, and Mrs. Kaneda has given teas for newcomers. The children go to the Tioga Baptist Church.



All the members of this large family who have wanted work have found it. They have found friends. They have found a place to live. Mr. Kaneda sums up his feeling by saying: "I enjoy my work at the Hotel Whittier and have found the people here in Philadelphia very friendly. Everybody has been nice to us and when my friends write me from camp, I always tell them how well we have been treated here in Philadelphia and I encourage them to come here to resettle."

.....  
PICTURE LEGENDS

Mr. Kaneda at work as second chef of the Hotel Whittier in Philadelphia. Assisting him as another employee. He looks like a good cook!

.....  
A part of the Kaneda family in the living room of the apartment which they themselves made out of the storeroom on the fourth floor of "Friendship House" in Philadelphia. Left to right, Mrs. Kaneda, Ruby, Kay, and Ben.

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MR. YAMANE RETURNS TO THE PRODUCE BUSINESS

In a cooperative food store in Wilmington, Delaware, Issei Toraji Yamane, relocated from Gila River with his wife, Tora, and four children, has found an opportunity to make use of ten years of experience in conducting his own produce business in Los Angeles and Monte Bello, California.

In early planning for resettlement, Mr. Yamane favored coming out first by himself, leaving his family in the center until he should have found work and a place to live. Mrs. Yamane insisted, however, on having the entire family leave the center at one time, because she felt it would be better for the children to have the entire family together. Accordingly, on June 22, 1944, all six members of the Yamane family, Mr. and Mrs. Yamane, Atsushi, 13, Michiko, 10, Mariko, 7, and Yasao, 2, arrived direct from Gila River at the Greater New York Relocation Hostel. Mr. Yamane immediately began investigating various job opportunities which were developed for him by the WRA relocation offices in New York City and Philadelphia.

Just about the time the Yamane family came to New York, the manager of the Wilmington Cooperative Society, Inc., informed the Philadelphia relocation office that he was interested in hiring a manager for the produce department of a new food store which the society was about to open in Wilmington. Mr. Yamane arrived in Wilmington on July 5 to be interviewed for the position. When the store opened for business on July 7 he was one of its eight employees. The board of directors had approved his application without opposition. He has one Caucasian assistant, and the manager says of him, "Our arrangement seems to be working out so far. . . Mr. Yamane knows the produce business well and his previous experience in dealing with customers is helping him here. So far I have known of no unfavorable reaction from the customers in his department."

Mrs. Yamane and the children came to Wilmington only a few days after her husband. With the help of members of the Cooperative Society, the family found a satisfactory six-room house, about six miles from the center of town, renting at \$25.00 a month. What furniture and accessories were not in the house, neighbors lent until the Yamanes could purchase their own. Utilities cost them about \$10.00 a month. Mr. Yamane estimates that so far their food bill has run to about \$90.00 a month.

The children have found new friends in their neighborhood. The oldest boy, Atsushi, has joined the nearby Arden Boy Scout Troop, and he is also teaching his little sisters to swim in the Arden community pool. The older children are distributed through the local school in grades nine, six, and three.

Of his work and his experience in relocating Mr. Yamane says, "My work is hard but very interesting because it is in my line. I am sure I can make good here. So far we have managed pretty well and I am glad we left the center to resettle, even though all our problems are not yet worked out. I was lucky to find a house for my family so soon and to get a job with fair wages. There are kind people all around here, and after the war I would like to open up my own business. The children like it very much here, and especially the food is better than it was for them in camp."

. . . . .

PICTURE LEGENDS

Ten years of experience on the West Coast is now helping Mr. Yamane meet the customers and manage the produce department of a cooperative store in Wilmington, Delaware.

. . . . .

On the porch of their house the six members of the Yamane family pose for a picture. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Yamane, Masako, Mariko, Michiko, and Atsushi. The children have made many friends and the whole family have found the neighbors very kind.

. . . . .

"Helping" their father pick apples in the big orchard which surrounds the house ar Masako, Mariko and Michiko Yamane. Atsushi was attending a meeting of his Boy Scout troop.

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REUNION IN KANSAS CITY

Kansas City was the scene last October of the reunion of Mr. and Mrs. Kiyakuji Yanaga and eleven members of their family -- children, sons-in-law, and grandchildren. They had come to Kansas City from Poston, a few at a time, each one finding it a good place to be and encouraging the others to join them.

The thirteen Yanagas were together in Poston, having gone there from Gardena, California, where Mr Yanaga worked in agriculture, and from Indio, where the two sons-in-law lived with their families. Harry the third child and only son, was the first to leave the center. He went to Nebraska. The first members of the family to go to Kansas City, however, were Fumi, 22, and Shizuko, 20, who arrived there in May, 1943.

They quickly secured domestic positions in the city, and, being attractive and intelligent girls, were well liked by everyone with whom they came in contact. Writing to their family of this friendly community, they encouraged an older sister, May, and her Issei husband, Paul Koga, to join them. The Kogas quickly found work in a cold storage plant in the city.

By the first part of 1944, the Kogas and the Yanaga sisters were convinced that their parents should join them. Harry went back to Poston from Nebraska and brought his parents and his young sister, Harriet, 16, to Kansas City by auto. The family bought an attractive duplex in a fine neighborhood, and while they were waiting the three months for the tenants to move out the parents earned their board and room and some income by doing light chores on a suburban estate. After their furniture arrived from storage in California the Yanagas settled comfortably in the house. The Kogas took an apartment located in another nice section of the city.

In October, 1944, the oldest daughter, Matuie, and her Issei husband, Thei Hatanaka, and their three children, Marie Sumiye, age 9, May Tomie, age 5, and Alice Akiko, age 4, eager to take advantage of the employment and educational opportunities their sisters wrote about, joined the rest of the family. The thirteen members were reunited. The Hatanakas went to live in the duplex with Matuie's parents.

Shizuko, who worked, at first, as domestic, now has a job as bookkeeper and clerk with an engineering company. Fumi, who last summer married Corporal Minamiji, now stationed at Fort Warren, Wyoming, works in a fine home. Mr. Koga and Mr. Hatanaka, though both Issei, are working in a factory which makes paper for the war effort. Mrs. Koga, a trained and expert seamstress, made a business for herself by sewing in private homes by appointment. Harry, a Diesel mechanic, has a fine position with a nationally known tractor company. Harriet, the youngest daughter, is a popular junior at Southeast High School, and the two oldest grandchildren are in grammar school.

When Mrs. Hatanaka says, "I was amazed and delighted with the kind and cordial reception given me at the open house held at my children's school," she seems to express the kind of reception that has been given all the members of the family wherever they have gone in this big and friendly city. They have made many friends at church; their neighbors have shown them every consideration. All in all, they are extremely well satisfied with their new environment and have expressed a desire to remain there after the war.

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### PICTURE LEGENDS

The new home of the Yanaga family at 5210 Swope Parkway, Kansas City, Missouri. The house is near the city's largest and most beautiful public park.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hiyakuji Yanaga stand in front of their new home. Mr. Yanaga is getting close to 50, Mrs. Yanaga is nearing 60.

.....

This picture, taken in California before evacuation, shows the thirteen members of the Yanaga family who are reunited in Kansas City. Left to right, standing: Ihei Hatanaka, Mrs. Matuie Hatanaka, Harry Yanaga, Mrs. May Koga, Paul Koga. Seated: Marie Sumiye Hatanaka, Shizuko Yanaga, Mrs. Kiriye Yanaga, holding Alice Akiko Hatanaka, Hiyakuji Yanaga, holding May Tomie Hatanaka, Mrs. Fumi Minamiji, and Miss Harriet Yanaga.

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### ON A FARM IN ILLINOIS

Smiling faces, healthy bodies, a comfortable home, productive work, -- these are the words which apply now to Rokuro Okubo and his family. He and his wife, Ayako, and their three daughters, live near Palatine, Illinois, on a 120-acre farm which Mr. Okubo operates for a Chicago professional man. They have been there only since April of 1944, coming from Granada Relocation Center.

A small but thoroughly modern and attractive house is their home. Located on the landscaped acres of the owner's grounds, their home is pleasant to the eye, and also offers an exceptionally nice place for little Phyllis, age 2, and Joan, age 4, to play. In the house is a playroom for cold or rainy days, and on the grounds is a private swimming pool. Eight-year old Virginia has surprised her teachers at the St. Peter Lutheran School by the ease with which she has made friends among the other children, children who had never before seen a Nisei.

Corn and soy beans are the main crops which Mr. Okubo has planted in his first season. His experience in farming was gained as a boy on his father's farm in the Pacific Northwest, where at the age of six, Mr. Okubo began life in America. The last ten years before evacuation he had operated a vegetable market in Los Angeles. Mrs. Okubo, planted a garden of vegetables for table use soon after arriving at her new home, and it was not many weeks before the family no longer needed to buy any vegetables. She also canned over 100 quarts of vegetables and fruits and expected to can some 50 more.

The Okubos are not sure that they will make a permanent home here but for the present, they know that their children are living under excellent conditions, and in this knowledge they are happy.

PICTURE LEGENDS

Here are Professor Obata and his family in the living room of their home in Webster Groves, Mo. Seated on the floor is Gyo, on the couch are Lily, a senior in high school, and Mrs. and Professor Obata.

.....

Mrs. Kim Obata, daughter-in-law of the professor, is shown with her co-workers in the Girl Scouts. Mrs. Obata is well liked and is regarded as a very efficient registrar.

.....

These are three artists of the Grimm Lambach Artificial Flower Co. discussing a post-war picture. On the left is Mr. James Russell artist of the picture, next is Kim Obata, eldest son of the professor, and on the right is Professor Obata, giving a few pointers.

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ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE PAMPHLET,  
NEW HOMES FOR THE NISEI

FOR ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION, ONLY

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New Homes for the Issei

In this pamphlet are thirteen short sketches about families who have left the relocation centers and found new homes and work. In all cases the heads of the family are Issei. The work which they are doing covers a wide range; they are living in nine different states -- in rural areas, small towns, and large cities. Each of the relocation centers is represented by at least one family. The sketches were prepared from material collected prior to December 1, 1944; changes may have been made by some of the people since that date. The following are the names of the heads of the families, in the order of their presentation:

Harumi Yamasaki

Tom Toyoji Yamane

Kenji Sumi

Miyakuji Yanaga

Teiichi Andow

Rokuro Okubo

Shungo Shimomura

Toyone Maeda

Eishichiro George Koiwai

Joseph Sakamoto

Isao Tanaka

Chiura Obata

Tsunayoshi George Kaneda

\* \* \* \* \*

War Relocation Authority  
Department of the Interior  
February 1945.



## INTRODUCTION

Forward-looking Issei have no wish to see their children deprived too long of the opportunities of which they would take advantage in the average American community. They know that conditions in the centers are not the best for youngsters. They realize, too, that they themselves are not leading normal lives. They wish that they might find themselves transplanted to more pleasant places with good jobs and security assured them. But they know that it takes courage to make the decision to relocate, persistence and ingenuity to carry it out, and a good deal of hard work before it is finally accomplished. However, despite the difficulties and occasional hardships, the great majority of those Issei who have seen the necessity of the move, have been well satisfied with the results.

In this pamphlet are told the experiences of a number of Issei and their families. In some cases they have met with difficulties; in others they have experienced one or more trials before finding anything which suited them; but in no case are they sorry to have made the attempt. They speak of being free, of the kindness of friends and neighbors, of the success of their children in school, of the satisfaction of having regular work. They have found the great majority of communities ready and glad to accept them, with kindness and a helping hand, and to welcome the contributions that they can make. The people whose pictures you will see in this pamphlet, have succeeded. Others who wish and try have the same chances for success.

## THEY HAVE COME A LONG WAY

On a farm in Maryland, just a few miles north of Washington, D. C., Harumi Yamasaki is raising vegetables again, just as he did before the war on a farm near Modesto, California. When he came to Maryland from Amache in April, 1944, accompanied by his wife and youngest daughter, Edith, no member of the Yamasaki family was left behind in any relocation center. Four daughters and one son were already living in Maryland, near the place where their parents were preparing to settle. Another son was in the Army, and another daughter was living with her husband, George Kiyoi, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, where he is employed by the Seabrook Farms.

The first member of the Yamasaki family to settle in the East was 24 year old Miye, who came to continue her graduate work at the University of Maryland in February, 1943. By June she had won a position as a soil analyst in the university laboratory. Almost from the day of her arrival, she began working to get the rest of the family relocated. Soon, she was joined by Nobu, two years younger, who became a secretary in the agronomy department of the university. Yori, aged 19, came a short time later to enter nurses training in Baltimore; and Ada, aged 17, accepted employment in a home in Chevy Chase, just outside of Washington. James, 16 years old, got a part-time job with friends of Miye's on a farm at Mariottsville, Maryland, to support himself while attending high school. Then Miye and Nobu found employment and a home for their parents, thus completing the undertaking that Miye had begun.

The elder Yamasakis live in a comfortable log house, equipped with electricity, running water, and a gas cooking stove, all provided by the owners of the farm, who employ Mrs. Yamasaki to cook and clean for them, thus enabling her to add to the family income. Two of the children, James and Edith, are living with their parents and attending high school nearby.

It was late for spring planting in Maryland when the Yamasakis arrived in April, but Harumi was able to plant and harvest about 20 acres of vegetables. In 1945, he plans to have about twice as much land in cultivation, growing corn, white and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, asparagus, and other truck crops. The farm covers 90 acres, but half of it is woodland.

Having two children with them and four others near enough to visit them on Sundays and holidays, Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki have no reason to be lonesome. Recently they acquired a son-in-law too, when Nobu married James Kobayashi. Jim works in Washington at the Trailways Garage. Living a little farther away, in Bridgeton, New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki have another daughter, Masako, and two grandchildren -- Patricia, aged 4, and baby Michael. Only Harold, the son in the Army, is really absent from the family community.

They have made many new friends in Maryland and Washington, both among the older residents and other evacuees who have settled there. All of them agree that they have found a good place to live.

WRA - Public Affairs

PICTURE LEGENDS

Gathered around the piano for some singing are several member of the Yamasaki family with two of their friends. From left to right: Barbara Kobayashi, whose husband is in the Army, Jim Kobayashi, Yori Yamasaki, Edith Yamasaki, Nobu (Mrs. Jim) Kobayashi, and, at the piano, Jimmy Yamasaki, smiling at his niece, Patricia Kiyoi. They are at their parents' home.

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Miye Yamasaki working over the test tubes in the soil analysis laboratory at the University of Maryland. At this time (March 1944) she was still doing graduate work.

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Mr. Harumi Yamasaki discusses plans for the next day's work with his employer, Mr. Edward Barron, at the farm in Seabrook, Maryland.

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Mrs. Yamasaki prepares dinner for her employers, Mr. and Mrs. Barron, in their kitchen. Ash also takes care of the house.

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Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki in the front yard of their home at Seabrook, Maryland.

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Issei, Nisei, Sansei -- three generations of Yamasakis. Left to right; standing in back: Edith, Jim, Mr. Harumi Yamasaki, and Nobu; front row, Yori, Masako Kiyoi and her 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  week old son, Michael, Patricia Kiyoi, and Mrs. Yamasaki.

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THREE ISSEI BECOME NEW YORKERS

Formerly domestics, Mr. Kenji Sumi and his wife, Yachiyo, have both learned a new trade after relocating to New York from the Heart Mountain Relocation Center. Mrs. Sumi's sister, June Okubo, who lives with them and had previously made her living in the same work as they, is also trying something new. The sisters' parents have remained in Heart Mountain but their daughters hope they will come out soon.

Mr. Sumi arrived in California from Japan in 1920, when he was 15. The two Okubo sisters came three years later. They are all three graduates of San Francisco high schools. Until they went to the Pomona Assembly Center and Heart Mountain they had worked in private homes. While at the center Mr. Sumi was employed in the housing field office, Mrs. Sumi was a waitress in the mess hall, and Miss Okubo worked in the relocation office.

In March 1944 Miss Okubo left the center for New York City. She soon found a job as secretary for the Eastern Wholesale Cooperative. Two months later her sister and her sister's husband joined her. They intended to seek domestic work again, but Miss Okubo encouraged them to seek something new, and early in June, through the New York relocation office, they found work as silk screen operators in the Meissner Colorcrafts. They say that at first the work was strenuous but they got used to it and like it now. "When we first came out from the camp, we thought we might have a hard time finding something other than domestic work since that was the only thing we had done before. Maybe we are lucky in finding new work that we like. Since we liked the way we were treated we decided to stay on."

New York City is a place of many peoples and races. For example, the Sumis work with two Spanish girls, one Italian girl, and the owners of the company are Jewish. According to Mrs. Sumi, they are all treated without favoritism and according to the way they adapt themselves to their jobs.

The hope that they and Miss Okubo might live together constituted the Sumis' principal reason for forsaking domestic work. However, they had a rather hard time finding a place. For a time Miss Okubo was obliged to stay with a friend while the Sumis lived in a rooming house; for which they paid \$1.00 a day per person. But it was not long before they found a furnished apartment on upper Broadway, by answering an advertisement in a newspaper. Their apartment consists of two rooms, a kitchenette and a bathroom. For that, utilities and a weekly change of linen they pay \$80.00 a month. While looking for a place Miss Okubo said she had encountered no unpleasantness, "People here are so busy with their own affairs that they forget we may be different from other folks."

The three Issei spend pleasant leisure hours at home on sight-seeing expeditions, at the movies, or visiting with friends. "We are planning to stay in New York indefinitely and do not expect to return to the West Coast," said Mr. Sumi. "Since it is nice here, why go back? We miss some of our old friends, but we are getting adjusted to our new life here. When my wife and I came here I was first afraid to go looking for an apartment because I thought people would look down on us and say 'No Japs are wanted.' But instead I found that we are treated nicely here and that we can go every place we like. I would say to anyone at the camps who is thinking of coming out that although I do not know what our experiences would have been in any other city, here in New York we have been treated well."

#### PICTURE LEGENDS

Mr. and Mrs. Sumi (Mrs. Sumi foreground) and Miss Okubo enjoy a quiet evening in the furnished apartment in New York City which they found by answering an ad. They supply only their own silverware and dishes.

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Mr. Sumi is intent on the practice of his new trade -- silk screen operator in the Meissner Colorcrafts, while a co-worker looks on.

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WRA - Public Affairs

Mrs. Sumi says that at first the work as silk screen operator in the Meissner Colorcraft company was strenuous but that she is used to it and likes it now.

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#### FRIENDLY NEW ENGLAND

Once more pleasantly situated on a farm, Mr. Toy Andow and his wife, Yoshiko, are enjoying the satisfaction of feeding the animals, of planting, and harvesting. They also take pleasure in the visits of their four daughters who are working or studying nearby.

The Andows used to have a fruit farm in Winton, California. For their children they took full advantage of the California educational facilities. The three oldest girls, Kyoko Mabel, 27, Minnie, 26, and Julia, 24, all graduated from the University of California, and Sophia, 21, had two years in the Modesto Junior College. Eric, their only son, who has been in the Army since July, 1944, had three years at Stanford.

The opportunities offered in the east attracted all the members of the family and one by one they left the Granada Relocation Center where they lived, temporarily, following the evacuation. Mabel had gone to Boston in August, 1943, and was working as secretary at the Farlow Herbarium and Library, Harvard University, and studying at night at the Copley Secretarial Institute. Sophia left the center to attend Nebraska Wesleyan College and is now at Boston University. Julia went to New York City and found a job as typist with a lithograph company. Minnie is a teacher of mathematics at the Manumit Preparatory School in Bristol, Pa. Eric had been in Cleveland prior to entering the Army.

The parents started out in January to join Mabel in Boston. For a while they stayed at the Walker Missionary Home in one of the Boston suburbs. However, Mr. Andow's desire to be out in the country with a home of his own led him to accept a position on the farm of Mr. Theodore Kreuger in Stratford, Conn., where Mr. Andow was put in charge of all the farm activities.

Mr. and Mrs. Andow are busy and happy on the farm, and they can also have frequent family gatherings. In his first season Mr. Andow has raised an excellent garden and bred some fine Jersey heifers. He says that in spite of the shorter season that farming conditions are not too different from those on the West Coast.

The Andows like the New Englanders. Mr. Andow says of them, "They are friendly and treat us equally on a social basis. Even the Nisei, on the look-out for discrimination because they had met it wherever they went on the West Coast, have been heard shouting loudly that for the first time in their lives . . . they are experiencing true democracy."

PICTURE LEGENDS

Yoshiko and Tay Andow, with "Michael," on the porch of their cottage on the farm in Stratford, Conn. "Michael" had been with the Andows since before evacuation and he now enjoys the run of the farm with "Duchess", the Kreuger's dog.

. . . . .

Mr. Andow is proud of this Jersey heifer he has raised.

. . . . .

Mr. Andow pauses for a moment from work on his vegetable garden.

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A NEW HOME IN NEW JERSEY

One of the largest families to resettle in the east is that of Mr. and Mrs. Shungo Shimomura, from Poston. With five of their eight children they arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., on August 5, 1944, to join two daughters who resettled last February in nearby Swarthmore. The eldest of their four sons was recently inducted into the U. S. Army.

Mr. Shimomura came to California in 1913 at the age of 26, after having majored in agriculture at a Japanese trade school. In the course of twenty-two years he operated several fruit and vegetable farms and, for the six months preceding evacuation, a 120-acre fruit and poultry farm. When the family was evacuated to Poston, Mr. Shimomura worked as block gardener and then, until he left the center, as janitor.

Following their arrival in Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Shimomura and the five children who came with them, stayed temporarily at the Philadelphia hostel while Mr. Shimomura was aided by the local relocation office in obtaining employment. On August 16th the family left the hostel for the Sunny Slope Farm of A. L. Ritchie in Riverton, New Jersey, 10 miles from Philadelphia. Mr. Ritchie has owned the farm since 1906; the main products are fruit and poultry. In partnership with Mr. Ritchie is his son Joshua, who lives there with his wife and two little daughters.

Mr. Shimomura receives weekly wages and he is also provided with a nice seven-room house which has electricity and running water and is heated with coal or wood stoves -- wood is furnished free. The family have their own vegetable garden and hope to have a larger one next year.

The two elder Shimomura daughters, who are working in Swarthmore, are Toshiye, 23, and Sachi, 18. They live together in a private home, where Sachi does the house work and receives pay and both receive board and room. Toshiye is a typist in the Social Service Exchange in Philadelphia. They visit their family on week ends.

The five children who live with their parents all go to school. Joshua Yoshiye, 16, and Lincoln, 14, ride on the school bus to Palmyra High School. The principal says they are doing well in their studies. David, 12, is in the eighth grade at the Riverton Township Grammar School and has already made a name for himself in basketball. The two little girls, Chieko Anne, 9, and Mariko, 4, go with one of the Ritchie grandchildren to the Westfield Friends School in Riverton, which virtually adjoins the Ritchie farm. All the children are popular in their respective schools and seem to be having no difficulty, either scholastically or socially.

Mrs. Shimomura and young Mrs. Ritchie are good friends. Mrs. Ritchie helps the other with English, particularly when they go together in the family car to do their shopping, and in return Mrs. Shimomura voluntarily helps Mrs. Ritchie with some of her house work.

Shortly after they had settled in Rivertson, Mr. and Mrs. Shimomura were invited by the local Presbyterian minister to become members of his church, to which denomination they had belonged in Salinas.

Mr. Rithcie seems to be well satisfied with his new employees and with their work, and the Shimomuras are glad to be there with him. In Mr. Shimomura's words, "I am very happy to be in New Jersey because my family and I feel free here and there are good schools for the children. We are getting along OK on the farm. The children like it here and are making friends. We would like to stay here permanently. I like the climate here. It feels like the climate in Japan. The fruits, vegetables, grass, and trees grow here like they did in Japan. I am very much interested in the way fruit is grown on the farm here."

#### PICTURE LEGENDS

Chieko Anne, "Annie," Shimomura looks at a library book with another third grader in the third and fourth grade room at the Westfield Friends School.

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Young Mr. Ritchie watches as Mr. Shimomura carefully sorts the pears, which have just been picked. On the Sunny Slope Farm in Riverton, New Jersey, are raised pears, peaches, and cherries, and five kinds of apples in addition to poultry.

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Mrs. Umeko Shimomura shops for groceries at the Cooperative Grocery store managed by Harry Hiraoka at Moorestown, New Jersey. In addition to the Hiraoka family, the Shimomuras have found other congenial neighbors, including Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Mimura, Mr. and Mrs. Heijiro Moriuchi, and their son Takashi, and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight T. Uchida.

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Joshua and Lincoln Shimomura play in the Palmyra High School band, here seen practicing for a football game. Joshua plays the cornet and

Lincoln the clarinet. Both the boys work on the farm after school and are paid on an hourly basis. However, the Ritchies are proud of the boys' participation in school affairs, and encourage them to put their school activities ahead of their farm work.

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David Shinn Shimomura goes to the eighth grade of the Riverton Township Grammar School and says he likes best georgaphy and history. Here he is drawing a map for home work while his mother looks on.

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Anno and Mariko Shimomura usually play with Mollie and Bonnie Ritchie after school. Here they are playing dolls in the Shimomura living room, but sometimes they play with the new kittens or with the Irish setter puppies.

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#### A TREE-LINED AVENUE IN GERMANTOWN, PA.

Mr. and Mrs. Eishichiro George Koiwai and their two sons are settled in a pleasant house on a tree-lined avenue in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Koiwai is back in his old line of work, the cleaning business, the boys are busy in school, and their home has already become a center of both Issei and Nisei social life. This established sort of existence has been achieved since April of 1944 when the parents came from the Minidoka Relocation Center.

Before evacuation the family had lived in Seattle, Washington where the two boys, Pfc. Eichi Karl, 24, and Toshiyuki Henry, 22, were born and where Mr. Koiwai had owned a cleaning establishment. While at Minidoka, Mr. Koiwai was a warehouse worker, Karl was employed as a laboratory technician in the hospital, and for a short while Henry was a timekeeper. In Seattle Karl had been a pre-medical student at the University of Washington. He left Minidoka in June, 1943, the first of the family to go to Philadelphia, in order to enter Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. At the hospital he was enrolled in the Army Specialized Training Program. Henry had been the first of the family to leave the center, having gone for a year to the University of Denver before joining his brother in Philadelphia in August, 1943. He is now majoring in Business Administration at Temple University and working part time in the headquarters of the American Friends Service Committee.

Shortly after the parents had joined their sons, Mr. Koiwai secured his position with the cleaning establishment. Mrs. Koiwai is also working, packing and labeling at a nearby food packing plant. She suits her hours to her own convenience, but ordinarily works from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The Koiwais had to use some ingenuity to find their house. At first they answered some advertisements, but either found the places unsuited to their needs or the owners unwilling to rent to Japanese Americans. Finally they inserted an advertisement themselves and among the several persons who answered was a Caucasian woman whose offer they took. They pay \$60.00 a month for the first and third floors of a large unfurnished house; the landlady occupies the second floor and shares the porch and yard with her tenants.



Their utilities come to \$7.00 a month, and they estimate about \$15.00 a week for food. They serve many Japanese meals and do not have too much trouble in finding sacks of rice, soya sauce, and many of the kinds of fish to which they had been accustomed.

In September they had a special occasion in the marriage of their son, Karl, to Miss Chiyo Tanaki, formerly of Tule Lake and St. Louis. The marriage took place in a Methodist church in Manoa, Pennsylvania and was performed by the Rev. E. W. J. Schmitt, who has befriended many resettlers. The new couple is living temporarily with the groom's parents. The bride is a registered nurse and expects to take a position shortly with a Philadelphia hospital.

The Koiwais live a very busy life with their work and with their favorite form of recreation - entertaining friends and visiting. They have people at their home two or three evenings a week, and often go out to picnics and other affairs. Mrs. Koiwai says of their new home, "We like living here and have found our neighbors quite friendly. I like the markets here, too. We miss our friends who are still at the center, and I keep writing to them to come to Philadelphia. I write them how they can go about finding housing here, and have promised 'to teach them the ropes' when and if they come to Philadelphia."

#### PICTURE LEGENDS

The Koiwais entertain in their attractively furnished home. Left to right: Pfc. Eichi Karl Koiwai and his bride, the former Chiyo Tanaki; Mr. and Mrs. Koiwai, Sr.; Pvt. Peter Kenmore, a classmate of Karl's; Dr. George Wada, a resident physician at Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia, formerly of the hospital staff at Poston; and, seated on the floor, Chiyo's sister, Gay, who was visiting from Washington, D. C.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eishichiro George Koiwai greeting Dr. George Wada in the garden of their home in Germantown, Pa. Mr. Koiwai takes pleasure in keeping the garden well cared for.

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#### NEW PROFESSIONS IN NEW YORK CITY

In the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, where about thirty resettlers are employed in capacities from clerk to interne, Rev. Isao Tanaka, formerly pastor of the Japanese Methodist Church in Oakland, California, has undertaken a new profession, working as a technician in the bacteriological laboratory. In the baby ward, Mrs. Tanaka is employed as nurse's aide, and during the summer vacation from school, Shin Tanaka, their 16-year-old son, helped to increase the family income by working as a junior laboratory assistant.

All members of the Tanaka family are natives of Japan. Isao Tanaka came to the United States, first, in 1916 and remained eight years, attending school in preparation for the Christian ministry. In 1924, he returned to the Orient as a missionary, and when he came again to the United States, in 1937, he had a wife and child to bring with him.

They settled in Oakland. Then came the war and the evacuation, which took them to Topaz, where Rev. Tanaka became a leader in the United Protestant Church. His wife was also active in the church, which she served by supervising the music. At other times she taught singing. Shin divided his time between attending school and working on the hog farm.

Shin was the first member of the family to leave the relocation center. In October, 1943, he went to Pennington, New Jersey, to enter a preparatory school. The following January his parents also left the center to go to Chicago, where Rev. Tanaka expected to obtain employment in a Methodist book store, but on arrival he found that the position had already been filled. From Chicago the family went to Philadelphia and, while staying at the Friends' hostel Rev. Tanaka tried to obtain employment through the local Protestant Church Federation. No position being available both he and his wife accepted work as domestics in a private home in Princeton, New Jersey, but as that arrangement did not work out, they went to New York and accepted jobs as kitchen helpers in a hotel. On June 12, after five months of doubtful security they took the positions at the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

At the preparatory school in Pennington, N. J., Shin leads his class in biology, physics, and Latin. "He loves the school and everyone is treating him nicely there," said his father. "He has made some good friends among the teachers and students." Working in the Hospital was a valuable experience for him, for he plans to become a doctor. Rev. and Mrs. Tanaka, however, do not intend to make the work a career, but they do feel that, while waiting and planning for better days ahead, they have security and pleasant work. "We are getting along very fine now after the difficulties of the first few months."

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#### PICTURE LEGENDS

The three Tanakas, Rev. and Mrs. Isao Tanaka and son Shin, posing in front of the Mt. Sinai hospital in their hospital uniforms.

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Shin Tanaka's work in the neurology laboratory requires close attention and concentration.

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#### A LARGE FAMILY AND ALL BUSY

Removed by the evacuation from Stockton, California, Mr. and Mrs. George Tsunayoshi Kaneda and six of their seven children have once again picked up the threads of their lives and are vigorously pursuing their individual goals in the east. The parents and several of the children live together in Philadelphia; the other children visit with their family during vacations.

The seven children were born, raised, and went to school in Stockton, some having progressed to junior college and college. Mr. Kaneda earned his livelihood by working as a domestic and he was also owner of the "Stockton Day Worker Co." The Kanedas were respected as a family and as individuals and, as one of Mr. Kaneda's employers wrote, "made for themselves significant places in the community."

At Rohwer, in which center the Kanedas found themselves after the evacuation, Mr. Kaneda took a job as cook. His children began to plan for their return to the American stream of existence. Early in 1943, twenty-year-old Kay Kioko left the center to attend the Presbyterian Training School in Richmond, Virginia. Not long afterwards the eldest, Toshio, 25, went to study at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Mass. Next to leave, in January, 1944, was Ben, 17, who went to Philadelphia. It was his intention to study at Temple University; he found it necessary to register for night classes, taking a daytime job in the laboratory of Children's Hospital, though he later changed to factory work. Grayce, 24, left at the same time as Ben to work as editorial secretary with the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board in Richmond, Virginia.

On reaching Philadelphia Ben began to urge his parents to join him. Grayce secured a job in Philadelphia as secretary in the Germantown Branch of the Family Society, and joined forces with Ben to draw the rest of the family out of the center. In April, 1944, the parents and two youngest children, Ruby Marilyn Miko, 14, and Roy Satoru, 17, arrived Philadelphia. Not long after his arrival Mr. Kaneda secured the job of second chef at the Hotel Whittier.

The living arrangements of the family were rather novel. It was agreed that the Kanedas in return for cleaning the first, second, and third floors, would use the fourth floor of "Fellowship House," a center of various inter-racial activities conducted by the Society of Friends. This fourth floor had been one large storeroom, but the family partitioned it into a very livable apartment. Their only housing bill is a monthly \$6.00 for utilities. Their other chief expense is food, and Mr. Kaneda estimated the weekly bill for four of them to be about \$20.00. They usually have one Japanese meal a day, including the rather easily available rice and soya sauce.

When summer came several of the children were able to visit their parents. Toshio came from Boston for his vacation -- but he spent it earning money in a cosmetics factory. Kay came and worked in the Civilian Service Section of the American Friends Service Committee. Even young Roy, who goes to high school, got a job in the same factory as his brother Ben. George Mioji, 22, had come to Philadelphia at the same time as his parents and worked as a truck driver, but he left in July to be inducted into the Army. Ruby and Grayce were the absent ones, both having gone to summer camps.

In Stockton the Kanedas had been active in the Red Cross, in religious and community work. In Philadelphia they continue a vital interest in people, particularly the resettlers, and Mrs. Kaneda has given teas for newcomers. The children go to the Tioga Baptist Church.

All the members of this large family who have wanted work have found it. They have found friends. They have found a place to live. Mr. Kaneda sums up his feeling by saying: "I enjoy my work at the Hotel Whittier and have found the people here in Philadelphia very friendly. Everybody has been nice to us and when my friends write me from camp, I always tell them how well we have been treated here in Philadelphia and I encourage them to come here to resettle."

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PICTURE LEGENDS

Mr. Kaneda at work as second chef of the Hotel Whittier in Philadelphia. Assisting him as another employee. He looks like a good cook!

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A part of the Kaneda family in the living room of the apartment which they themselves made out of the storeroom on the fourth floor of "Friendship House" in Philadelphia. Left to right, Mrs. Kaneda, Ruby, Kay, and Ben.

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MR. YAMANE RETURNS TO THE PRODUCE BUSINESS

In a cooperative food store in Wilmington, Delaware, Issei Toraji Yamane, relocated from Gila River with his wife, Tora, and four children, has found an opportunity to make use of ten years of experience in conducting his own produce business in Los Angeles and Monte Bello, California.

In early planning for resettlement, Mr. Yamane favored coming out first by himself, leaving his family in the center until he should have found work and a place to live. Mrs. Yamane insisted, however, on having the entire family leave the center at one time, because she felt it would be better for the children to have the entire family together. Accordingly, on June 22, 1944, all six members of the Yamane family, Mr. and Mrs. Yamane, Atsushi, 13, Michiko, 10, Mariko, 7, and Masao, 2, arrived direct from Gila River at the Greater New York Relocation Hostel. Mr. Yamane immediately began investigating various job opportunities which were developed for him by the WRA relocation offices in New York City and Philadelphia.

Just about the time the Yamane family came to New York, the manager of the Wilmington Cooperative Society, Inc., informed the Philadelphia relocation office that he was interested in hiring a manager for the produce department of a new food store which the society was about to open in Wilmington. Mr. Yamane arrived in Wilmington on July 5 to be interviewed for the position. When the store opened for business on July 7 he was one of its eight employees. The board of directors had approved his application without opposition. He has one Caucasian assistant, and the manager says of him, "Our arrangement seems to be working out so far. . . Mr. Yamane knows the produce business well and his previous experience in dealing with customers is helping him here. So far I have known of no unfavorable reaction from the customers in his department."

Mrs. Yamane and the children came to Wilmington only a few days after her husband. With the help of members of the Cooperative Society, the family found a satisfactory six-room house, about six miles from the center of town, renting at \$25.00 a month. What furniture and accessories were not in the house, neighbors lent until the Yamanes could purchase their own. Utilities cost them about \$10.00 a month. Mr. Yamane estimates that so far their food bill has run to about \$90.00 a month.

The children have found new friends in their neighborhood. The oldest boy, Atsushi, has joined the nearby Arden Boy Scout Troop, and he is also teaching his little sisters to swim in the Arden community pool. The older children are distributed through the local school in grades nine, six, and three.

Of his work and his experience in relocating Mr. Yamane says, "My work is hard but very interesting because it is in my line. I am sure I can make good here. So far we have managed pretty well and I am glad we left the center to resettle, even though all our problems are not yet worked out. I was lucky to find a house for my family so soon and to get a job with fair wages. There are kind people all around here, and after the war I would like to open up my own business. The children like it very much here, and especially the food is better than it was for them in camp."

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PICTURE LEGENDS

Ten years of experience on the West Coast is now helping Mr. Yamane meet the customers and manage the produce department of a cooperative store in Wilmington, Delaware.

. . . . .

On the porch of their house the six members of the Yamane family pose for a picture. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Yamane, Masako, Mariko, Michiko, and Atsushi. The children have made many friends and the whole family have found the neighbors very kind.

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"Helping" their father pick apples in the big orchard which surrounds the house are Masako, Mariko and Michiko Yamane. Atsushi was attending a meeting of his Boy Scout troop.

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REUNION IN KANSAS CITY

Kansas City was the scene last October of the reunion of Mr. and Mrs. Kiyakuji Yanaga and eleven members of their family -- children, sons-in-law, and grandchildren. They had come to Kansas City from Poston, a few at a time, each one finding it a good place to be and encouraging the others to join them.

The thirteen Yanagas were together in Poston, having gone there from Gardena, California, where Mr Yanaga worked in agriculture, and from Indio, where the two sons-in-law lived with their families. Harry the third child and only son, was the first to leave the center. He went to Nebraska. The first members of the family to go to Kansas City, however, were Fumi, 22, and Shizuko, 20, who arrived there in May, 1943.

They quickly secured domestic positions in the city, and, being attractive and intelligent girls, were well liked by everyone with whom they came in contact. Writing to their family of this friendly community, they encouraged an older sister, May, and her Issei husband, Paul Koga, to join them. The Kogas quickly found work in a cold storage plant in the city.

By the first part of 1944, the Kogas and the Yanaga sisters were convinced that their parents should join them. Harry went back to Poston from Nebraska and brought his parents and his young sister, Harriet, 16, to Kansas City by auto. The family bought an attractive duplex in a fine neighborhood, and while they were waiting the three months for the tenants to move out the parents earned their board and room and some income by doing light chores on a suburban estate. After their furniture arrived from storage in California the Yanagas settled comfortably in the house. The Kogas took an apartment located in another nice section of the city.

In October, 1944, the oldest daughter, Matsuie, and her Issei husband, Thei Hatanaka, and their three children, Marie Sumiye, age 9, May Tomie, age 5, and Alice Akiko, age 4, eager to take advantage of the employment and educational opportunities their sisters wrote about, joined the rest of the family. The thirteen members were reunited. The Hatanakas went to live in the duplex with Matsuie's parents.

Shizuko, who worked, at first, as domestic, now has a job as bookkeeper and clerk with an engineering company. Fumi, who last summer married Corporal Minamiji, now stationed at Fort Warren, Wyoming, works in a fine home. Mr. Koga and Mr. Hatanaka, though both Issei, are working in a factory which makes paper for the war effort. Mrs. Koga, a trained and expert seamstress, made a business for herself by sewing in private homes by appointment. Harry, a Diesel mechanic, has a fine position with a nationally known tractor company. Harriet, the youngest daughter, is a popular junior at Southeast High School, and the two oldest grandchildren are in grammar school.

When Mrs. Hatanaka says, "I was amazed and delighted with the kind and cordial reception given me at the open house held at my children's school," she seems to express the kind of reception that has been given all the members of the family wherever they have gone in this big and friendly city. They have made many friends at church; their neighbors have shown them every consideration. All in all, they are extremely well satisfied with their new environment and have expressed a desire to remain there after the war.

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PICTURE LEGENDS

The new home of the Yanaga family at 5210 Swope Parkway, Kansas City, Missouri. The house is near the city's largest and most beautiful public park.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hiyakuji Yanaga stand in front of their new home. Mr. Yanaga is getting close to 80, Mrs. Yanaga is nearing 60.

.....

This picture, taken in California before evacuation, shows the thirteen members of the Yanaga family who are reunited in Kansas City. Left to right, standing: Ihei Hatanaka, Mrs. Matuie Hatanaka, Harry Yanaga, Mrs. May Koga, Paul Koga. Seated: Marie Sumiye Hatanaka, Shizuko Yanaga, Mrs. Kiriye Yanaga, holding Alice Akiko Hatanaka, Hiyakuji Yanaga, holding May Tomie Hatanaka, Mrs. Fumi Minamiji, and Miss Harriet Yanaga.

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ON A FARM IN ILLINOIS

Smiling faces, healthy bodies, a comfortable home, productive work, -- these are the words which apply now to Rokuro Okubo and his family. He and his wife, Ayako, and their three daughters, live near Palatine, Illinois, on a 120-acre farm which Mr. Okubo operates for a Chicago professional man. They have been there only since April of 1944, coming from Granada Relocation Center.

A small but thoroughly modern and attractive house is their home. Located on the landscaped acres of the owner's grounds, their home is pleasant to the eye, and also offers an exceptionally nice place for little Phyllis, age 2, and Joan, age 4, to play. In the house is a playroom for cold or rainy days, and on the grounds is a private swimming pool. Eight-year old Virginia has surprised her teachers at the St. Peter Lutheran School by the ease with which she has made friends among the other children, children who had never before seen a Nisei.

Corn and soy beans are the main crops which Mr. Okubo has planted in his first season. His experience in farming was gained as a boy on his father's farm in the Pacific Northwest, where at the age of six, Mr. Okubo began life in America. The last ten years before evacuation he had operated a vegetable market in Los Angeles. Mrs. Okubo, planted a garden of vegetables for table use soon after arriving at her new home, and it was not many weeks before the family no longer needed to buy any vegetables. She also canned over 100 quarts of vegetables and fruits and expected to can some 50 more.

The Okubos are not sure that they will make a permanent home here but for the present, they know that their children are living under excellent conditions, and in this knowledge they are happy.

PICTURE LEGENDS

Farmer Okubo turns tree surgeon as he operates on a large shade tree in front of the house.

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Phyllis, age 2, and Joan, age 4, play happily on the landscaped grounds of the farm where their father is employed.

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Mr. Okubo stops his tractor to talk to a Chicago District relocation officer, W. W. Lessing (back to camera), about the prospects for his corn crop..

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Some of the 100 jars of fruit and vegetables which Mrs. Okubo has canned this season. Some of the jars are wild grape jelly from grapes which her husband picked on the farm.

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Little Virginia Okubo is shown here playing with her friends in the yard of St. Peter Lutheran School in Arlington Heights, Illinois, where she goes every day in a bus. Her teachers remark on her brightness and at the ease with which she has made friends.

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All the Rokuro Okubo family, except eight-year-old Virginia, enjoy a bit of reading in the living room of their home on a farm near Palatine, Illinois. Their mother is assisting two and four-year-old Phyllis and Joan.

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PERSISTENCE WINS A PLACE

Persisting in the face of two unsatisfactory experiences in their relocation attempt, Toyone Maeda and his wife, Masuye, with one of their two boys are now settled in Chicago and feel happy with their present arrangements.

The Maedas, before they were evacuated to the Manzanar Relocation Center, raised hogs in Buena Park, California. Early in 1943 the family left the center for a farm in Utah. They were not satisfied with it, and, on hearing from friends of opportunities further east, Mr. Maeda went alone to Chicago in April, 1944. He accepted employment in a large hotel and decided to send for the family. In a truck which they had bought to use on the farm, Mrs. Maeda, Sam, age 18, and Jimmy, age 16, drove east to join him.

In Chicago the family had difficulty in finding adequate housing. Though Mr. Maeda had his job and Mrs. Maeda had taken work as a seamstress in a dress shop, they gave up these jobs when they found and leased a ten-room house on Chicago's south side and made of it a boarding house for other resettlers. However, they discovered that their ten or twelve boarders did not provide sufficient income. In order to supplement the earnings, Mr. Maeda started a business of moving the goods of other resettlers with his truck. He says that he has more orders than he can handle.

Only Jimmy, who goes to school, is with his parents. Sam, the older son, has recently left to attend a chick-sexing school in Pennsylvania.

For the present the Maedas are pleased to be earning a living through their own resourcefulness and to be independent of any boss, but they think that eventually they will start another hog farm in the Middle or Far West.

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PICTURE LEGENDS

Relaxing in their home after a day's work, Mr. and Mrs. Maeda enjoy their comfortable couch and pleasant surroundings.

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Mr. Maeda starts off in his truck to do a small job of moving for another resettler family. He says he could work 24 hours of the day if he took care of all the business available to him.

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Pictured on the steps of the pleasant boarding house which they operate, Mr. and Mrs. Maeda stand with several of their young Nisei boarders: Kay Sunshara, Akira Taniguchi, and Lillian Funakubo.

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THREE FAMILIES WORK TOGETHER (REVISED)

By way of the Rohwer Relocation Center, Joseph Sakamoto and his family have made the change from a farm near Salinas, California, to a farm near Elkhorn in southern Wisconsin -- and they like the new location. The keynote on this farm in Wisconsin is cooperation -- cooperation between families and between neighbors.

Mr. Sakamoto and his wife, Hisa, and three of their children, George, 18, Roy, 15, and Sally, 12, live together in a house on the 120-acre farm. The oldest boy, Joe, is in the army. Clara, an older daughter, is married to George Ike and this young couple came along to help out on the farm. The group is completed by a third couple, George Ike's sister,

Alice, and her husband George Shoji. These two young couples, each with a tiny baby born after their parents' arrival in Wisconsin, live together in a second house on the farm.

The three related families have a cooperative arrangement to share-crop the 120-acres with the owner, Don Lape, who lives six miles away in the town of Elkhorn. Arriving in the spring of 1944 the newly settled farmers put in crops totaling 95 acres: 50 acres of cabbage, 15 acres of corn, and 10 acres each of potatoes, onions, and carrots. Mr. Lape says that he has been pleased with the way the resettlers have handled his land and with the sharing arrangement. The elder partner, Mr. Sakamoto, is an experienced farmer, George Shoji had a vineyard and cotton farm near Fresno, but George had been in the cleaning business before evacuation.

The good relations established between the farmers of Japanese ancestry and their new neighbors have impressed Mr. Lape, and the unusual spirit of helpfulness which seems to exist between neighboring farmers of the community has impressed Mr. Sakamoto. He and his two co-workers have cooperated with these other farmers exchanging help without payment of wages and thus enabling all members of the group to get by their peak periods without having to hire outside labor. The farmer and his wife across the road say that they could not ask for better neighbors.

The young men have been cooperating in local sports -- namely baseball -- as well as in work. Eighteen-year-old George Sakamoto made second baseman on his high school team, and the local paper featured George Shoji as the catcher on the Elkhorn Businessmen's Team in the Southern Division of the Central Wisconsin Baseball League.

As the first season of this share-cropping venture ends, both cooperating families and the owner of the land feel that the newcomers have been successful as farmers, and that they are rapidly becoming integrated within the community.

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#### PICTURE LEGENDS

A dramatic scene in the cornfield as good neighbors help one another. A neighbor of the resettlers drives a tractor which pulls a power binder. The binder cuts the green corn and feeds it onto a tractor-pulled wagon, driven by George Shoji, while George Ike unloads the corn onto the wagon.

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Mr. Joseph Sakamoto is helping his neighbors across the road fill their silo with green corn by the cutter and blower method.

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Proud of their cabbage crop! A harvest, from part of the 50 acres of cabbage planted, being examined by, left to right, George Shoji, Joseph Sakamoto, and George Ike.

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Friendly neighbors. Mrs. Shoji (left) and Mrs. Ike (right), with their babies, visit their friend across the road, Mrs. Rohloff, (center), and her little daughter.

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#### THE PROFESSOR FROM BERKELEY

Highly respected in university circles in Berkeley, California, Professor Chiura Obata and his family are now winning the respect and friendship of artists and educators in St. Louis, Missouri, where they have been living since the spring of 1943. This is not mere chance. Character, hard work, and ability have won and are again winning them their place in society.

Professor Obata's second son, Gyo, was the force which brought the rest of the family to St. Louis. Prior to evacuation, through the help of some of the professors at Berkeley, it had been arranged for Gyo to attend the Architectural School at Washington University. Gyo made friends very easily, liked St. Louis, and as soon as his family were evacuated to Central Utah Relocation Center he made plans for them to join him.

The Professor arrived first, in June 1943. Not more than two weeks after he had gotten there he found a job and a house. His job, as an artist, was with the Grimm-Lambach Artificial Flower Co.; his house was a pleasant and adequate one in Webster Groves, Mo. Mrs. Obata and young daughter Lily joined the Professor and Gyo at once, and shortly afterwards an older son, Kim, and his wife, Masa, came, and the family was reunited.

Kim, an artist like his father, found work with the same firm as his father. Mutual liking has grown up between the older members of the firm and their Issei and Nisei assistants. According to Mr. Harry Taylor, Art Director, Prof. Obata is the leading artist on his staff.

Kim's wife, too, quickly found a job, first as secretary at Jefferson College, then with the Girl Scouts as registrar. Lily likes Webster High School and intends to enter Washington University next year. She will have to keep busy to rival her brother's reputation for he has been very active and was elected president of the Architectural Society.

The Obatas think that their future is perhaps in St. Louis because the children like it so well and Prof. Obata is happy and well liked by his employers and fellow workers. However, he is on leave of absence from the Art Department of the University of California; so California may claim the Obatas again. The family philosophy seems to be well expressed by Mrs. Obata: "If a person wants to live in America according to the American way of living, they must relocate, make friends with other people and see for themselves that they will have a happier future."

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