

Japanese American Service Committee of Chicago
3257 North Sheffield Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60657

Chicago
Resettlers
Committee

1958 5th annual report

Prepared by

Jack K. Yasutake

Executive Director

1950 Annual Report
CHICAGO RESETTLERS COMMITTEE

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PREFACE

Many visitors from different parts of the country and from Japan who drop into our office express surprise at the tremendous scope of our program. They are especially impressed by the broad support from various agencies, churches, civic organizations and community leaders -- both Japanese and non-Japanese.

We are grateful to the Chicago Community Fund, Chicago Congregational Union, Chicago Community Trust, the Union Church of Hinsdale, the Catholic Youth Organization and many others who are giving us financial and moral support in carrying out our program. We believe that their invaluable contributions have helped Japanese Americans make progress towards our goal of integration and democratic living.

INTRODUCTION

A. Brief History

An informal committee of Japanese American leaders was organized at the end of 1943 to interpret the needs of the resettlers from the relocation centers to the various agencies concerned with their adjustment. In December 1945, this nucleus expanded into the Chicago Resettlers Committee to assist Japanese Americans resettle in Chicago. A flexible program was established which considered the immediate needs of the Japanese Americans and related them to the long-term objective of complete integration in local community life.

With the financial assistance of the Chicago Congregational Union, the Community Trust, the National Congregational Committee on Christian Democracy, and others, a working budget was allocated for the task. In September, 1946, the Resettlers Committee was accepted into membership by the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, then known as the Council of Social Agencies. Early in 1947, the three story building at 1110 North La Salle was supplied rent-free by the Catholic Youth Organization. During this period, the Committee helped to broaden the base of Japanese American employment and housing. By referral to health and welfare agencies, local and community organizations and interpretation of these agencies to the resettlers, a pattern of use of existing facilities was established.

With the alleviation of the most pressing problems of employment and housing came the need for a recreational program for the Issei and the youth. The Committee expanded its services to include recreation and education, with an objective of encouraging wider use of community resources and the promotion of inter-group activity wherever possible. By decentralizing social-recreational activities throughout the city, and establishing programs in neighborhoods where the Japanese American lived, the agency was able to relate the Nisei to local community organizations. Because of the special need of the Issei for group unity and participation, Issei recreational activities centered around the agency building.

As recreation became organized under the guidance of the agency, it was felt that other problems in the field of human relations, employment, and community integration should be of more concern to the agency, and its program in 1950 emphasized these aspects of work.

B. Purpose and Function

It has been the aim of the Chicago Resettlers Committee to encourage and help Japanese Americans to become useful members of the community through social, economic, and cultural activities. By urging the wider use of resources provided by the welfare, education, and recreation agencies, it is attempting to integrate them into the communities.

Problems of Japanese Americans, as individuals or as a group, are of deep concern to the Committee, whose program must reflect the changing needs of the people.

Thus, the Committee serves Japanese Americans from all parts of Chicago. It provides referral-information service for employment, housing, business opportunities, counselling, and schools. It cooperates with social agencies and business firms in establishing good working relationships and interprets the problems of Japanese Americans to other agencies. It provides recreational, cultural, and educational activities for Issei and Nisei, and encourages the use of existing community facilities. It has organized English classes, Japanese language classes, forums on foreign affairs, and committees on employment and community relations. It assists applicants on old age pensions and unemployment compensation, providing information for residents and visitors.

JAPANESE AMERICANS IN CHICAGO TODAY

It is now eight years since the first trickle of Japanese American resettlers to Chicago changed into a stream of 20,000 people, a great proportion of whom have made Chicago their permanent home. From a strange, bewildered people, with the bitter experience of life behind barbed wire fences, they have grown to become a part of Chicago life. Except for the small number of transients, returning from the West Coast or Japan, or coming in from neighboring towns, the people are becoming "settled", and expressions of "going back to California" are heard less frequently.

Like other Chicagoans, they are affected by international events, fear an atomic war, worry about jobs and the high cost of living, live in overcrowded apartments, deplore the poor conditions of schools, etc.

But as Japanese Americans, these problems are intensified. As members of a minority group, they face discrimination in many facets of their daily lives. As relative newcomers, they find it difficult to fit into community patterns, and are forced into sub-standard housing at higher rates. And because they encountered the traumatic experience of evacuation, which left psychological scars on individuals and families, they need special help in relating their problems to the larger community.

With governmental spending for national defense, employment possibilities will undoubtedly increase, but discrimination in employment still exists. Especially acute is the problem of jobs for the Issei, whose average age of 65 and lack of command of English makes employment difficult to find. Also at a disadvantage are college graduates who find "good" jobs limited and untrained youth with no work experience.

Discrimination in housing means partial segregation and high rents. Roughly 80% of all Chicago resettlers reside in one of the five following areas: 1, the Oakland-Kenwood area (which has a concentration of home and apartment house owners), 2, Near Northside, 3, Hyde Park-Woodlawn, 4, Far Northside, and 5, Greater Westside. These are generally marginal areas of community deterioration, the only localities where homes and apartments are available to Japanese Americans. Overcrowding and rents far out of proportion to income threaten the stability and living conditions of resettler families.

Furthermore, as these neighborhoods are depressed areas, with existing racial tensions, Japanese American residents are faced with problems of community improvement, the need for better schools and recreational facilities for their children, and the urgent necessity for better intergroup relations.

Because of the fear of rejection by the majority group, built up in pre-war West Coast communities, symbolized by evacuation, the majority of Japanese Americans still seek recreational and social activities within their group. There is still the need for organized recreation which will develop a sense of security necessary for successful adjustment to a larger group.

The Issei, handicapped by differences in language and culture, uprooted from communities where they had spent the most fruitful years of their lives, have special problems of old age, financial assistance, employment, and recreation.

THE PROGRAM OF THE
CHICAGO RESETTLERS COMMITTEE

A. General

That the people generally regard the Chicago Resettlers Committee as an agency which serves their needs, can be seen by the great number of persons who participated in the program of the agency. A total of 3199 people sought referral assistance on employment, housing, recreation, and other problems (see Appendix A). Because the report forms were revised in January, 1950, it is not possible to give comparable figures with previous years.

However, as in 1949, the majority of the requests were for employment and housing -- 56% for employment, 17% for housing. It is significant to note that in the peak months of April, May, June, and July, aid in employment reached 60% of all requests, with a tapering of demand in October, November and December to 42%. Under "others", were special cases of social welfare, inquiries about adoption of children, personal counselling, etc., which require much time and careful interpretation.

It should be noted that the real value of the agency cannot be judged by statistics. Its primary function of interpreting the needs of the resettlers to the agencies interested in their adjustment and of informing the Japanese Americans of existing services is not measurable.

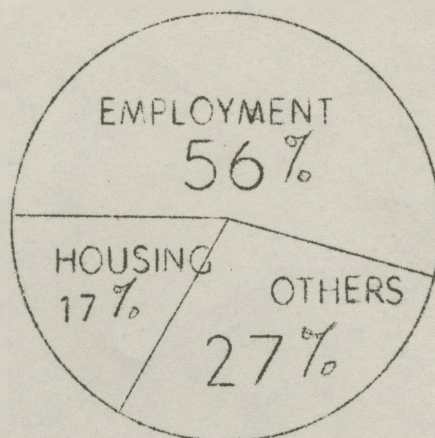
Because the agency felt the importance of strengthening community relationships, much of its work this past year has been directed along this line. Thus, the Associate Director organized a Community Relations Committee, composed of Japanese American leaders and human relation workers to evaluate Japanese American attitudes toward inter-group problems and to stimulate interest in human relations organizations. In areas of racial tensions, it has worked directly with the Commission on Human Relations and the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination. It has cooperated with the Japanese Mutual Aid Society and the Japanese American Citizens League on problems of common concern. It has taken a particularly active role in the Lower North Community Council, participating in its recent neighborhood health program and X-Ray drive.

The Committee has also continued its policy of cooperation with the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, the Catholic Youth organization, local churches, settlement houses, and community agencies to carry out the program of the agency.

It was decided, and approved by the Community Fund, to purchase the present quarters from the Catholic Youth Organization. Inasmuch as the Committee has operated and maintained the building during the past few years, the purchase will not alter the flexible nature of the program..

TYPES OF PROBLEMS IN WHICH SERVICE

WAS RENDERED



Other: financial assistance
health
recreation
education
information and advice
interpretation
assistance for old age, unemployment compensation
personal counselling

B. CENTER ACTIVITY

Although it has been a studied policy of the Committee to disperse its recreation program to neighborhood facilities, there has continued a heavy demand for the use of the agency building for meetings, socials, conferences, etc. The records show that 71 groups met for 614 sessions, with a total of 11420 attendance (see Appendix B). It should be noted that Issei cultural and recreational activities drew 47% of the people, while Nisei clubs and activities attracted 23%.

TYPES OF GROUPS USING FACILITIES

| Groups | Number | Sessions | Attendance |
|--|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| Nisei clubs and activities | 21 | 234 | 2688 |
| Issei Cultural, educational and recreational activities | 11 | 230 | 5551 |
| Other organizations | 19 | 103 | 1488 |
| Individuals | 20 | 22 | 372 |
| (Chicago Resettlers Committee) | <u> </u> | <u>25</u> | <u>1321</u> |
| total: | 71 | 604 | 11420 |

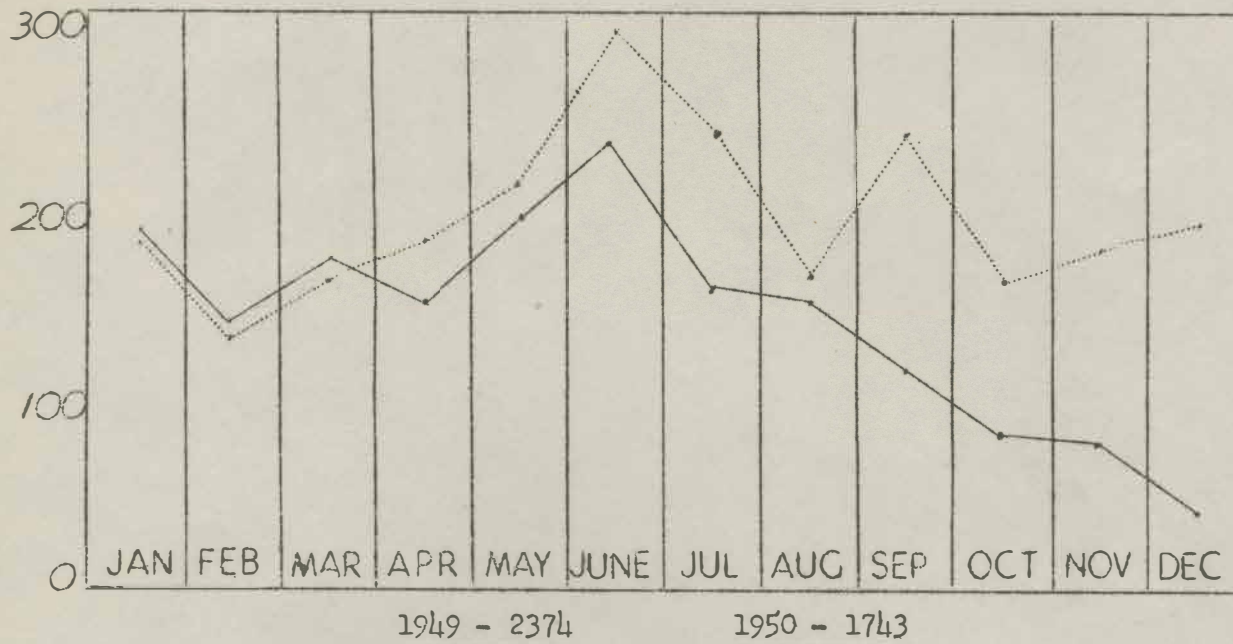
The agency continued its policy of not charging for its facilities, and encouraged the use of other agencies for local activities.

C. EMPLOYMENT

During the months of April - July, Japanese Americans were affected by cutbacks and layoffs, especially in industrial work. Since October, the trend is reversing itself, and less demands for employment reached the agency. In 1950, 1743 persons sought aid in employment, a decrease of 36% over 1949. This decrease may be due to the increased ability of Japanese Americans to seek other agency help, or that fewer Japanese Americans were facing unemployment or to the feeling that the more desirable jobs were not offered.

During 1950, many of those seeking help in employment came from Hawaii because of lack of job possibilities in the Islands. There are still more opportunities for employment in Chicago than on the West Coast, and with defense industries now re-opening, and the drafting of young men into military service, there will probably be a labor shortage and more opportunities for desirable employment. It is significant that even during the period of unemployment, women had less difficulty finding work.

EMPLOYMENT



A greater need exists for tapping the resources for better jobs from other agencies, private companies, and government to provide employment in specialized skills, for college graduates, for job training programs for unskilled youth. The agency must also interpret and work with the unions to provide greater job security and to open new areas of employment. Because the agency felt the need for revitalizing its employment services, the Employment Committee was activated to analyze and direct this service. The following recommendations were made, to be acted upon by the agency:

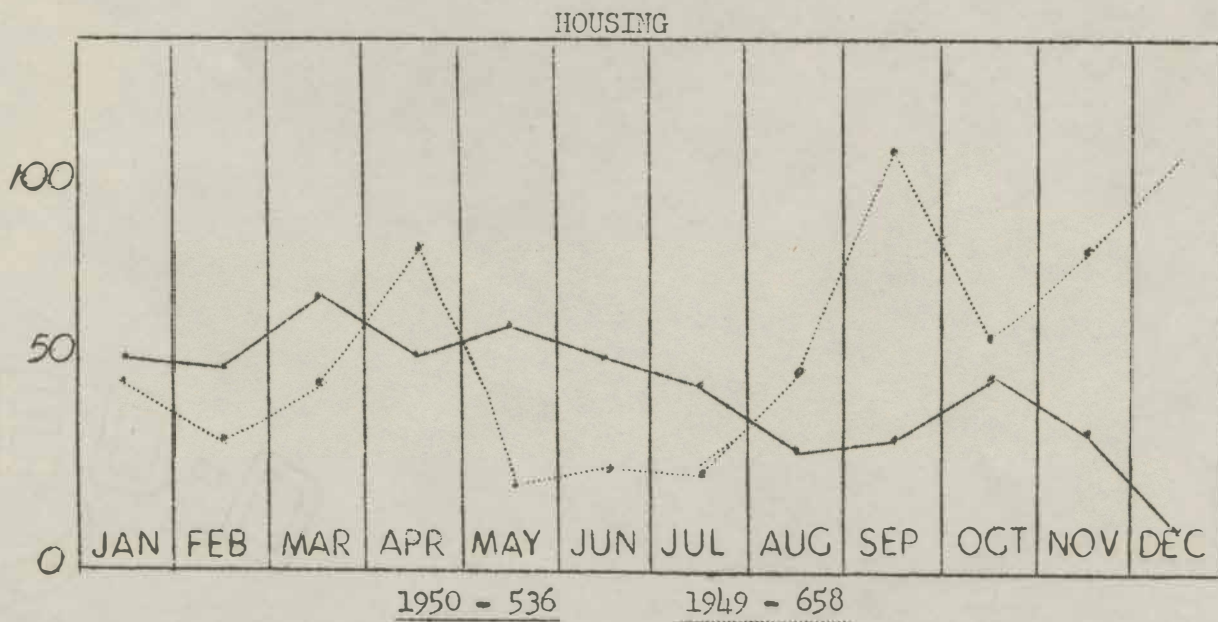
- 1) The Chicago Resettlers Committee should know the resources of employment, guidance service centers, I.S.E.S., and other non-profit and private employment agencies.
- 2) To study the practices of other agencies on intake policy.
- 3) To know the resources in dealing with discrimination and public relations.
- 4) That a joint employment committee be established with the JACL to initiate a program to improve employment conditions for resettlers.
- 5) That the Jacobson and Rainwater plan should be made known to all employers and to members of the Executive Board of the Chicago Resettlers Committee.
- 6) An experiment be conducted by interviewing and counselling five people to try to get inside of their thinking to discover real reasons for not being able to find employment.
- 7) That a joint meeting or conference be established with other agencies participating in the general field.

- 8) That the Chicago Resettlers Committee seek to educate its constituents to labor unions and its potentialities for employment.
- 9) That some attempt be made to break into employment in the so-called professional group.
- 10) That the Chicago Resettlers Committee approach the State Street stores to hire sales clerks in department stores.

In addition to its referral service, a need exists for vocational guidance. During the summer, the Associate Director personally assisted five college students interested in group work to gain work experience in the summer camp program. Through actual experience, and under constant guidance, the students were able to decide upon their vocations -- four continuing school in social group work, the fifth working in a Y.W.C.A.

D. HOUSING

There were 536 requests for help in housing in 1950, the second largest referral service of the agency. Again, this represents an 18% drop from the previous year, probably because less "new" people came into Chicago during the past year. The program in the agency in regard to housing, has been confined to the maintenance of a list of available houses, apartments, rooms and domestic opportunities. Because of lack of staff, this very important problem, which constitutes one of the major headaches of the Japanese American population has been neglected. With the new war situation and restrictions on building material, the housing issue has become even more intensified.



The agency must interpret to Japanese Americans the existence of such low-cost housing developments as the CHA and urge families that are eligible to take advantage of their opportunities. It should also look into the possibilities of opening up new housing localities, and assist in every way those individuals who are ready to build new homes. Furthermore, it should encourage the participation of Japanese Americans in those organizations which are interested in better housing for all.

E. RECREATION

Realizing that the need still exists for organized social activities among Japanese Americans, the agency continued its work in the field adding more effort into integration in neighborhood activities. The agency was instrumental in making the City-Wide Recreation Council a part of the Resettlers Committee.

In 1950, the Committee aided Nisei groups with organizational problems and provided positive direction to these clubs. It continued its sponsorship of many activities which were found to be necessary for the social growth of Japanese American youth and adults (see Appendix C). Through the use of frequent bulletins and news releases, it provided information on recreation and education to organization leaders.

To encourage leadership among Japanese American youth, the agency successfully expanded its recreation leadership training program, which attracted 80 Nisei leaders representing 21 organizations for 14 sessions. The total attendance represented a 400% increase over 1949. In contrast to last year's training program, emphasis was put on the teaching of skills and the use of program resources. It is the agency's aim to reach the non-leaders, or potential leaders in their own groups in the coming year.

The agency was also able to sponsor more children to summer camps, with a total of 16 children to Camp Reinberg, and 2 children to Tower Hill -- again, an improvement over 1949.

It also worked closely with many community recreation agencies in interpretation and help in setting up programs for Nisei groups. There are now Nisei workers in other agencies who can meet the needs of Japanese Americans in recreation programs in their respective settlement houses and organizations -- such as the Olivet Institute, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the First-Baptist Y.M.C.A. Center, the Loop Y.W.C.A. Center, the Edwin Markham Center, the West Side Y.W.C.A., the Lincoln Boys Club, the Lawson Y.M.C.A., and the Abraham Lincoln Center. The agency should organize a committee of these people to assist in carrying forward its objectives, and to discuss special problems and techniques necessary for successful operation.

During the past year, projects such as community open houses and large social events necessary for initial contact, have been discontinued in favor of smaller programs under joint auspices of local recreational agencies and the Chicago Resettlers Committee.

Assistance was given to the Chicago Nisei Athletic Association, with 350 members, who play host each year to a national basketball tournament, to the Nisei Girls Inter-Club Council (13 clubs), the Nisei Girls Athletic League (150), the Mid-West Tennis Club (40), Nisei Inter-Collegiate group (15), the Tri-C (40 teenagers), the Mid-west Golf Association (110 members), Athletic teams (16), social clubs (20), churches (7), and civic clubs (3).

F. ISSEI

The Committee continued to pay special attention to the problems which face the Issei, especially those without families, and in need of public assistance. Over half of the persons seeking aid were Issei. The agency has helped them through referrals, language interpretation service, and personal counselling. Issei participated in the social and cultural program of the Committee, which include Americanization and English classes, health lectures, Japanese classical song clubs, and literature clubs. The annual community picnic, which attracted 2000 persons, was organized and conducted by the Issei.

The agency must seriously tackle the problem of the aged and unemployable Issei. In 1950, 119 people applied for financial aid, an increase of 57% over the previous year. There is a real need, still unmet, for a home for the Issei aged because of differences in diet, language, and culture.

The agency has done much to bring a sense of community life and participation to the Issei, who bore the real tragedies of evacuation in terms of economic and psychological insecurity. However, much more remains to be done to help them enjoy the "golden years" of their lives.

OUR PERSPECTIVES

With each passing year, Japanese Americans have become more a part of their community, more settled and able to cope with their problems. It is the principal aim of the agency to aid Japanese Americans become integrated into their communities, to work with others towards a personally satisfying life within the context of social goals. Interpretation of the needs of the Japanese Americans to other agencies, and the encouragement of Japanese American participation to improve the social, economic, and political life of the community and the nation are methods which would help realize both the immediate and final objectives of the Committee.

The coming year will probably usher in new problems. With governmental spending, job opportunities will increase, which may mean more migration into and out of Chicago, with further need for good employment and housing services. It is an opportune time for the agency to find new areas of employment, to work with unions and management for better jobs and a training program for youth. Furthermore, the agency should provide vocational guidance to Nisei youth, through referrals and individual counselling.

Again, it must provide the Japanese Americans with facts about low cost housing and redevelopment program and directly aid families to register for them. Assistance must also be given to those families interested in buying homes and opening up new localities for Japanese American resettlers.

There will be less emphasis on recreation, with most of the recreational activities centering in local agencies, in many instances under the direction of Nisei group leaders. The City-Wide Recreation Council under the agency, will undertake the responsibility of providing unmet recreational needs of the Nisei, and of sponsoring leadership training courses to study techniques of group leadership and program planning in line with the agency policy of community integration.

There is a great need for recreation and education of Nisei mothers, who have not taken advantage of the programs planned for them in neighborhood organizations. The agency will undertake a program to work with Nisei mothers to provide recreation and discussions on child guidance, and urge their participation in PTA's and other organizations for the improvement of schools, better child care facilities, playgrounds, and the general community.

The agency should undertake an educational program, through forums, movies, and discussion groups, to introduce the Japanese Americans to the larger community, to local, national, and international issues. It should encourage participation with other groups concerned with social issues such as fair employment and better non-discriminatory housing. Together with the Japanese American Citizens League, it should hold a registration drive, and urge Nisei participation in elections.

Furthermore, it must continue the work of the Community Relations Committee to evaluate Japanese American attitudes towards other minority groups and to interpret and improve inter-group relations. This is an especially important task today, as the Negro people move into the communities where Japanese Americans live. The resettlers must be helped to relate their problems of discrimination to those faced by others, and to work together with them on common issues.

There are many social problems which require interpretation to the community and to agencies -- the need for adoptive and foster homes, the prevention of delinquency, and others. There are difficulties which arise between the Issei and the Nisei, due to differences in generation, culture, set of values, etc., which must be recognized, and handled in a positive fashion, for the successful psychological adjustment of both groups of people.

The agency must act upon the problems of the Issei dependant, especially in terms of specialized care for the Japanese aged. This problem becomes increasingly acute, and requires immediate attention. Further recreational and cultural programs for the Issei, especially during the holidays must be continued and expanded. The agency must also look into the reactivation of the Kibei groups and take up their special problems.

Our perspectives are clear. We have the basic facilities and the resources to meet the challenge. With the cooperation of existing agencies, we will endeavor to carry out our program based on the needs of Japanese Americans adjusting to life in an industrial metropolis.

REMARKS

I STAFF

During 1950, the personnel consisted of:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Jack Yasutake

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR: Abe Hagiwara (resigned October 21, 1950)

OFFICE SECRETARY : Raiko Konatsu

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER: Helen Kato (resigned September, 1950)
Hiroko Uchida

The Executive Director was responsible for the execution of the agency's program, and in addition to his administrative tasks, supervised the recreational and informal educational activities of the Issei.

The Associate Director was mainly responsible for the overall Nisei recreation program conducted by the agency. In addition, he was in charge of the supervision of groups using agency facilities, public relations work, and other assigned administrative duties. Mr. Hagiwara resigned in October, 1950, and the agency functioned the remaining months without an Associate Director.

The Office Secretary assumed the task of receptionist and interviewer, coordinated staff schedule and building clearance, and was in charge of all stenographic and clerical work.

The Secretary-Bookkeeper maintained the files and took charge of all financial transactions of the agency. In September, 1950, Miss Kato resigned, and Miss Hiroko Uchida was employed for this task.

II BUDGET

That the Japanese Americans are aware of the services of the agency can be seen by the steady growth of membership and individual contributions to the agency. The end of 1950 found the Committee operating on a sound financial basis, with the largest budget since its inception.

COMPARISON OF INCOME

| | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 (estimate) |
|-------------------------|------|------|-----------------|
| Rent: | 480 | 480 | 480 |
| Donation and Membership | 6978 | 7075 | 7505 |
| Congregational Union | 1200 | 1200 | 1200 |
| Community Trust | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Community Fund | 8179 | 8575 | 9205 |

With the decision of the agency to purchase its present facilities, there will be an extended building fund drive, in addition to the usual yearly membership campaign. The agency has drawn up plans to reach the community in support of both campaigns, and estimates an even greater increase in membership.

CHICAGO RESETTLERS COMMITTEE
1110 N. La Salle Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Treasurer's Report

January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950

Income:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Rent | 475.00 |
| Community Fund 1950 | 7349.91 |
| Contribution (Indiv.) | 2042.67 |
| Membership Dues | 5124.00 |
| Other Organizations | 1300.00 |
| Withholding Tax Payable | 88.40 |
| Community Fund (1949) | 728.00 |
| Foundation & Trust | 500.00 |

Total Income 17607.98

Cash on Hand, January 1, 1950 (253.07)

17354.91

Expense

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Salaries (Exec. & Cleric.) | 11007.25 |
| Part-time | 987.15 |
| Utilities | 875.70 |
| Insurance | 205.98 |
| Organizational Dues | 45.00 |
| Repairs and Decorating | 592.74 |
| Office Supplies | 1067.08 |
| (Printing) | |
| (Stationery) | |
| Telephone | 810.09 |
| Fund Raising & Promotional | 544.41 |
| Transportation | 210.69 |
| Conference Expense | 268.97 |
| Auditing | 101.00 |
| Sundry Office Expense | 119.15 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 193.81 |
| Laundry | 55.52 |
| Janitorial & Cleaning | 152.31 |
| Recreation & Education | 507.71 |

Total Expenses 17744.56

Cash Balance on December 31, 1950 (389.65)

17354.91

IV ADVISORY AND EXECUTIVE BOARDS

We wish to express our appreciation to the unselfish cooperation of our Executive Advisory and Board Members who have contributed so greatly to the growth of the agency. Through their insight into the problems of the Japanese American resettlers and their correct policy of relating them to our basic objective of integration, the Committee has been able to establish itself among the other agencies in Chicago, and with the Japanese American people.

Our Executive Board consists of acknowledged leaders -- Issei, Nisei, and non-Japanese. Our Advisory Board is composed of distinguished men and women, prominent in the civic, political and economic life of Chicago.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Thomas Masuda, President
Tahei Matsunaga, Vice President
Noboru Honda, Vice President
Mary Sonoda, Secretary
Jiro Yamaguchi, Treasurer
Dr. Matsusaburo Kuki, Auditor
Frank Y. Takahashi, Auditor
Harry K. Mayeda, Ex-officio

Dr. Ben Chikaraishi
James Ezaki
Ryoichi Fujii
Jisei Fukuda
Kiyoshi Joichi
Mary Hata
Rev. Joe Kitagawa
Ichikuro Kondo
Mrs. Ayako Kumamoto
Rev. William N. Lovell
Shigeru Nagata
Yoriaki Nakagawa
Eizo Nishi

Mrs. Setsuko Nishi
Tadaichi Okuhara
Rev. Andrew Oyama
Harry Sabusawa
Shozo Sekiguchi
Kohachiro Sugimoto
Taisuke Takahashi
Bunji Takano
George Teraoka
Enjiro Watanabe
John H. Weddell
Richard H. Yamada
George K. Yamamoto

John Yoshino

ADVISORY BOARD

Rev. George Aki
Rev. Gyodo Kono
Rev. Gyomci Kubose
Rev. Chiaki Kuzuhara
Rev. Kohei Takeda
Russell J. Ballard
Edward Eagle Brown
Helen P. Bull
Horace R. Cayton
Earl B. Dickerson
Dr. Arthur G. Falls
William H. Haight
Dr. S. I. Hayakawa
Dr. Melville J. Herskovitz
Joseph Keenan
Leo Lerner

Mrs. Emile Levy
Michael Mann
Judge John P. McGoorty
George B. McKibben
John Nuveen, Jr.
Dean Robert Redfield
Dean Curtiss W. Reese
Dr. Harold W. Ruopp
Judge George L. Quilici
Elmer L. Shirrell
Dr. Edward J. Sparling
W. Ellis Stewart
Williard S. Townsend
Philip Wain
Mrs. John H. Weddell
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein

A P P E N D I X A

Volume of Service for 1950

Total number of persons served 3199

Problems for which help was sought: Total 3199

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Employment | 1743 |
| Housing | 536 |
| Financial assistance | 119 |
| Recreation | 180 |
| Translation | 125 |
| Education | 65 |
| Health | 11 |
| Other | 420 |

Services provided: Total 2309

| | |
|---|------|
| Referred directly to employment or housing | 1377 |
| Information or advice | 275 |
| Recreation ~ education | 141 |
| Referred to other social agencies | 81 |
| Referred to agency already active | 98 |
| Referred to organization other than social agency | 75 |
| Could not or unable to help | 147 |
| Other | 115 |

A P P E N D I X B

ORGANIZATIONS DIRECTLY SERVED BY THE CHICAGO RESETTLERS COMMITTEE

Girls Interclub Council
 Nisei Girls Athletic League
 Chicago Nisei Athletic Association
 Citywide Recreation Committee
 Intercollegiate Council

CLUBS ASSISTED BY THE COMMITTEE

NISEI

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| Aces | (B) |
| Adelphons | (G) |
| Bambis | (G) |
| Charmettes | (G) |
| Chicago Indians | (B) |
| Chicagoans | (CO) |
| Islanders Club | (CO) |
| Mam'selles | (G) |
| Philos | (G) |
| Sea Isles | (B) |
| Silhouettes | (G) |
| Sorelles | (G) |
| Vikings | (B) |
| Jolene's | (G) |
| Debonnaires | (G) |
| Dawnelles | (G) |
| Colleens | (G) |
| Reginas | (G) |
| Unknowns | (B) |

ISSEI

| |
|------------------------------|
| Goh (Japanese Chess) |
| Haiku-kai (poetry) |
| Kansei-kai (classic singing) |
| Shingin-kai (singing group) |
| Savings Association |
| Senryu-kai (poetry) |
| Tokusho -kai (reading club) |
| Utai (classic chant reading) |

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

| |
|----------------|
| Japanese Class |
| English Class |
| Lecture series |
| Bridge |
| Odori |

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS USING THE FACILITIES

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Japanese American Music Club | Midwest Golf Association |
| Catholic Youth Organization | Gold Coast Bowling League |
| Class AA - Basketball League | Japanese Church Federation |
| Class A - Basketball League | Chicago Shimpo |
| Class B - Basketball League | Japanese American Citizens League |
| Girls Bowling League | Anti Discrimination Committee |
| Midwest Tennis Association | Midwest Buddhist Association |
| Mutual Aid | International University Fund |
| Japanese Congregational Church | Council of Japanese American Christian Churches |
| Scene Magazine | |

A P P E N D I X C

SPONSORED ACTIVITIES

| <u>EVENTS</u> | <u>FACILITIES</u> | <u>JA PARTICIPATION</u> |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| Camp Sagawau Outing | Camp Sagawau | 34 |
| Recreation Workshop for Leadership Training | Roosevelt College Hunter Building Chicago Resettlers | 400 |
| Summer Camp for children | Camp Rheinburg Tower Hill Camp | 16 4 |
| Westside Picnic | Pottowatamie Park | 85 |
| Co-ed Outing | Forest Beach YWCA | 65 |
| Family Outing | College Camp | 37 |
| International Festival | Morrison Hotel YWCA | 10 |
| X-Ray Project | Lower North Community Council | 30 |
| Fun Nite | Olivet Institute | 28 |
| Community Picnic | Dan Ryan Woods | 2000 |
| Christmas Program | Museum of Science & Industry | 29 |
| | <hr/> | |
| | Total | 2738 |