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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Sheldon Building
461 Market Street
San Francisco, California

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

MAR 17 1945

1. Relocation
2. Reports

Mr. L. H. Bennett
Project Director
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Sir:

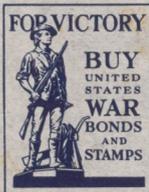
There is attached for your information and such use as may be of value, a summary of the Takada case at San Jose, California. There is also attached a copy of the letter written by Robert W. Kenny, Attorney General, to Honorable William J. Emig, Sheriff, Santa Clara County, San Jose, California, under whose jurisdiction the Takeda incident occurred.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance in assuring the evacuees that should they desire to return to their former places of residence, they will receive every consideration and the full protection afforded by law enforcement agencies.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Miller
Charles F. Miller
Deputy Assistant Director

Enclosures 2



3048



Enclosures 2

Deputy Assistant Director

Charles R. Miller

Sincerely yours,

agencies. In addition and the full protection afforded by law enforcement agencies, former district attorneys, they will receive every consideration in making the accused that should they desire to return to California. If it is hoped that this information will be of assistance in making the United States incident occurred.

Special Agents Glass County, San Jose, California, under whose jurisdiction the United States incident occurred, in Robert W. Kelly, Attorney General, to Honorable William J. Page, California. There is also attached a copy of the letter which may be of value, a summary of the facts case of San Jose. There is attached for your information and such use as

Dear Sir:

Bivers, Arizona
Gila River Relocation Center
Project Director
Mr. L. H. Bennett

San Francisco, California
421 Market Street
Geofron Building

3048

COPY

State Building
San Francisco 2
March 8, 1945

Honorable William J. Emig
Sheriff, Santa Clara County
San Jose, California

My dear Sheriff:

I was deeply gratified at the forthright stand taken by your office, and particularly by Deputy Sheriff Jack Gibbons, in the recent attack on the lives and property of American citizens in your county.

I certainly don't want to say this as simply a platitude coming from one State official to another. I mean just that -- I am gratified and I know the State of California is gratified that these nit-wit and asinine intolerances will be dealt with speedily and conclusively. California, of all places, is known for its sanity and respect for law, and you are to be congratulated for taking such a strong stand in preventing any further blotches to occur on our legendary record for fair play. We have a big enough job on our hands on the battlefronts in licking the enemy, without permitting a very few irresponsible people to attempt to embroil us in civil strife -- particularly when it involves throwing one American against another, no matter if some of those Americans happen to be from some other descent.

Thank you deeply for your splendid cooperation with this office.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT W. KENNY
Attorney General

RWK:hm
CEW

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
MAR 1945
W. R. A.
CHILD CENTER
PROJECT
LABOR DIVISION
456789101112



REFER TO

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

461 Market Street
Sheldon Building
San Francisco 5, California

Date ans. _____
No reply nec. _____
To file _____
(NAME)



September 17, 1945

Mr. Paul G. Robertson
Area Supervisor
War Relocation Authority
1031 South Broadway
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Reference is made to our conversations regarding the assignment of First Lieutenant Roger W. Smith to W R A as an Army speaker in connection with our program.

The following is a brief outline of 1ST LT Smith's background:

Data
He attended Ohio State College two years and the University of Hawaii for one semester. His home is in Columbus, Ohio. Lt. Smith was an enlisted man in the regular Army Air Corps at the beginning of the war. He was at Hickman Field in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor; he participated in the battle of Midway after which he was assigned to Officers' Training School. He was commissioned on completion of his studies and was immediately assigned to the 442nd Combat Group at Camp Shelby. Lt. Smith trained with the 442nd from the beginning and went overseas with this organization. He participated in every combat action through Italy and France, and returned to Italy. He was wounded and has the Purple Heart and wears a Unit Citation ribbon and six battle stars.

The following schedule of assignments has been set up for the sixty days that he is assigned to W R A :

From the 17th to 22nd of September - Northern California Area

23rd of September, travel status, San Francisco to Los Angeles

24th of September to 13th of October - Southern California Area

14th to 18th of October, travel status, Los Angeles to Spokane, Washington

19th to 26th of September - Inter-mountain Area

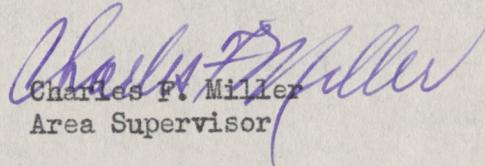
27th and 28th of October, travel status, Salt Lake City,
Utah, to San Francisco

29th of October to 10th of November - Northern California Area

The Area Supervisor for each Area will be responsible in preparing a schedule covering Lt. Smith's services while he is in their respective areas. Advanced information should be made available to Lt. Smith through the Area Supervisor as to where and to whom he is to report when travelling from one area to another.

A schedule of speaking engagements should be prepared with sufficient elasticity to permit time to accomplish all travel necessary.

Sincerely yours,


Charles F. Miller
Area Supervisor

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS

SUBJECT: Evacuee Employment in Essential Industries

The matter of evacuees making application for employment in essential industries has been discussed with the U. S. Employment Service representatives.

A final draft of an understanding with this agency is waiting advice from our Washington office.

It is our feeling that, in the meantime, we should go ahead with the filing of any applications which the evacuees desire to make. There is being forwarded to you, under separate cover, a supply of Form USES-511, Application Cards. Our understanding with the Regional Office of the War Manpower Commission in San Francisco, is that any evacuee who wants to make application for employment in essential industry should prepare their application on this form.

They may file this form with the U. S. Employment Office nearest to your Project, for referral to the West Coast offices, or they may file the application by mailing it directly to the USES Employment Office on the West Coast, which serves the district in which they desire to obtain employment.

There is attached a mimeographed list of the employment offices in the Area served by the Western Field Office.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Charles F. Miller
Deputy Asst. Director

Enclosure

Colorado River, Poston, Ariz
Manzanar, Calif
Gila River, Rivers, Ariz
Tule Lake, Newell, Calif
Heart Mountain, Wyoming
Granada, Amache, Colo
Central Utah, Topaz, Utah
Minidoka, Hunt, Idaho
Rohwer, McGehee, Arkansas

FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF USES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION, TO WHICH ALL APPLICANTS
FOR ESSENTIAL WAR JOBS IN THE AREA SERVICED BY THE
WESTERN RELOCATION DIVISION SHOULD BE DIRECTED

ARIZONA

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COUNTIES SERVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COUNTIES SERVED</u>
Isbee, 210 Main St. (G)	Cochise, West	Kingman, 246 East Beale St. (G)	Mohave
Coolidge, Central and Main Sts(G)	Allof Pinal County except the towns of Superior, Bay, Sonora, Kelvin, Hayden, Winkelman, Feldman, Mammoth, and Copper Creek	Phoenix, 429 Security Bldg (G)	Maricopa and Pinal
Douglas, P.O.Box 1099 (G)	Cochise, east and the northeast section	Prescott, 100 Union St.(G)	Yavapai
Flagstaff, 16 Aspen St. West (G)	Coconino, Navajo, and Apache	Safford, 615 Main St.(G)	Graham and Greenlee
Globe, 149 South Broad St.(G)	Gila	Tucson, 61 East Pennington St.(G)	Pima and Santa Cruz
		Yuma, 16 East 1st St. (G)	Yuma
		Window Rock	Navajo Indian Reservation

CALIFORNIA

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COUNTIES SERVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COUNTIES SERVED</u>
Alhambra, 27 East Valley Blvd(G)	Part of central Los Angeles	El Centro, 540 State St. G)	Imperial
Alturas, 911 Main St. (G)	Modoc, part of northeast Siskiyou and northern part of Lassen	Eureka, 230 G.St. (G)	Humboldt and Del Norte
Bakersfield, 1300 17th St.(G)	Kern	Fresno, 2146 Inyo St. (G)	Fresno
Berkeley, 246 Shattuck Ave.(G)	Cities of Berkeley and Albany in Alameda	Glendale, 207 West Colorado Blvd (G)	Part of north central Los Angeles
Bishop, 124 South Main St. (G)	Mono and Inyo	Grass Valley, 111 So. Auburn St.(G)	Neveda, Placer southern Sierra
Burbank, 131 East Magnolia Blvd(G)	Part of north central Los Angeles	Hanford, 311 North Douty St.(G)	Kings
Covina, 100 North Citrus Ave.(G)	Part of northeast Los Angeles	Hayward, 920 C St (G)	All of Alameda except northwest portion & part of south central
Culver City, 9343 Culver Blvd(G)	Part of west central Los Angeles	Hollister, 341 San Benito St.(G)	Contra Costa San Benito
Dunsmuir, 847 Florence Ave(G)	All of Siskiyou, except part of the northeast portion & northwest tip of Shasta	Hollywood, 1050 No. Orange Drive(G)	A part of west central Los Angeles
Chico, 345 West 5th St.(G)	Glenn and Western Butte	Huntington Park, 69-6-6910 Pacific Blvd(G)	A part of south central Los Angeles

U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION
 CALIFORNIA (cont'd)

LOCATION	COUNTIES SERVED	LOCATION	COUNTIES SERVED
Indio, 720 State Highway (L)	Eastern three-fourths of Riverside	Porterville, 200 East Putnam Ave(G)	Southeast part of Tulare
Inglewood, 319 East Hillcrest(G)	Part of west central Los Angeles	Quincy, King Bldg (G)	All of Plumas, except the extreme northwest tip & the northern edge of Sierra
Lodi, 125 North Stockton St.(G)	Northern third of San Joaquin	Red Bluff, 347 Oak St. (G)	Tehama
Long Beach, 416 Pine Ave.(G)	Southeast corner of Los Angeles	Redding, 14-7 California St.(G)	Trinity and west central & southwest Shasta
Los Angeles, 1100 So. Flower St.	Part of central Los Angeles	Richmond, 601 Nevin St.(G)	Northwest Contra Costa
Los Angeles, 8th and San Pedro Sts(L)	Los Angeles	Riverside, 3469 Main St.(G)	Western part of Riverside
Madera, 114 North F. St.(G)	Madera	Sacramento, 1400 I St.(G)	Sacramento, Yolo, Solano, except for the southwest tip.
Marysville, 321 C St (G)	Colusa, Sutter & Yuba	Salinas, 125 Mont-	All of Monterey except the northern tip & a small edge on the west coast in the west central part of the county & all of San Benito.
Merced, 622 -19th St.(G)	Merced & all of Mariposa except a small northwestern tip		ALL of San Bernardino except the extreme southwest tip.
Modesto, 720- 10th St.(G)	Stanislaus		San Diego
Monterey, 266 Pearl St.(G)	A small portion of the west coast in the north west part of Monterey	San Bernardino, 355 D.St(G)	Northwest corner of Los Angeles
Napa, 1033 Coomba St.(G)	Napa	San Diego, 1165 Front St.(G)	San Francisco
Oakland, 12th & Oak Sts(G)	The greatest part of the northwest corner of Alameda & a part of west central Contra Costa	San Fernando, 132 No. MacLay St(G)	San Francisco
Ontario, 219 No. Sultana Ave(G)	Southwest tip of San Bernardino	San Francisco, 150 Kearney St(L)	San Francisco
Oroville, 1944 Bird St.	Eastern part of Butte	San Francisco, 1690 Mission St.(D)	San Francisco
Palo Alto, 441 Emerson St.(G)	Extreme northwest tip of Santa Clara & east central tip of San Mateo.	San Francisco, 142-154 Sansome St(D)	" " "
Pasadena, 745 East Green St.(G)	Part of north central Los Angeles	San Jose, 215 West Santa Clara St. (G)	All of Santa Clara, except extreme northwest tip.
Paso Robles, 720-14th St.(G)	Northern part of San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo 738 Pismo St.(G)	Central & southern part of San Luis Obispo
Pittsburgh, 480 Black Diamond St.	Central & northern part of Contra Costa	San Mateo, 15 B St.(G)	All of San Mateo except the northern tip & the small east central tip
Placerville, 596 Main St.(G)	El Dorado, Alpine and Amador		
Pomona, 145 West 5th Ave.(G)	Extreme eastern edge of Los Angeles		

Colorado River

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Sheldon Building
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

April 24, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: ALL PROJECT DIRECTORS

SUBJECT: Evacuee Employment in Farm Labor in California

The matter of evacuees making application for farm labor employment in California has been discussed with the Agricultural Extension Service Farm Labor Office. The Extension Service has issued advice to all of the Farm Labor offices throughout California and to each of the farm advisors that orders will be accepted from evacuees for farm work. (a copy of their letter is attached).

In order to expedite this service, there is being forwarded to you under separate cover a supply of "Applicant Registration Form FL-4, (Rev. 1-44)". These cards should be made available to the evacuees and the completed application should be forwarded to the appropriate WRA District Relocation Office nearest to the locality where the evacuee is seeking farm employment. Upon receipt of the forms, the District Office will contact the nearest Farm Labor office for placement of the worker.

Included with the supply of application cards being forwarded under separate cover is a Directory of the Emergency Farm Labor Offices in California and a statistical chart of Labor Requirements for California Crops and sample copies of Form FL-6.

The California Area Offices will appreciate hearing from you from time to time concerning the extent to which this service is being utilized by the evacuees.

Charles F. Miller
Charles F. Miller
Relocation Supervisor

U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION
CALIFORNIA (contd)

pg 3

LOCATION	COUNTIES SERVED	LOCATION	COUNTIES SERVED
San Pedro, 363 West 7th St.(G)	Southwest corner of Los Angeles	Torrance, 1927 Carson St.(G)	Part of southwest- ern Los Angeles
San Rafael, 1557 4th St.(G)	Marin	Ukiah, 161 Smith St. (G)	Lake and Mendocino
Santa Ana, 501 West 5th St.(G)	Orange	Vallejo, 515 Marin St.(G)	Southwestern tip of Solano
Santa Barbara, 22 E.Victoria St.(G)	Southern part of Santa Barbara	Van Nuys, 14529 Sylvan St.(G)	Part of northwest Los Angeles
Santa Cruz, 23 Front St.(G)	Western part of Santa Cruz	Ventura, 55 So. California St(G)	Ventura
Santa Maria, 310 West Main St.(G)	Northern part of Santa Barbara	Visalia, 500 No. Garden St.(G)	Northwest part of Tulare
Santa Monica, 1559 5th St.(G)	A part of west Los Angeles	Watsonville, 21 West Lake Ave(G)	Eastern part of Santa Cruz & a small section of Northwestern Monterey
Santa Rosa, 501 3rd St.(G)	Sonoma	Whittier, 214 West Philadelphia St (G)	A part of south central Los Angeles
Sonora, 811 No. Washington St.(G)	Tuolumne, Calaveras & adjoining portion of Mariposa	Wilmington, 704 Avalon Blvd(G)	Los Angeles
South San Francisco 214 Linden Ave.(G)	Extreme northern part of San Mateo	Yreka, 115 So. Oregon St.(G)	Northern Siskiyou
Stockton, 201 No. San Joaquin St(G)	The southern two-thirds of San Joaquin.		
Susanville, 800 Lassen St.(G)	Southern part of Lassen, northwest tip of Plumas		

OREGON

LOCATION	COUNTIES SERVED	LOCATION	COUNTIES SERVED
Albany, Box 401(G)	Linn, northern half	Medford, 45 No. 1st St.(G)	Jackson
Astoria, 597 Duane St.(G)	Clatsop	McMinnville, 740 3rd St. (G)	Yambill
B end, County Courthouse(G)	Deschutes and Jefferson	Oregon City, Court house(G)	Clackamas
Corvallis, 357 Jefferson St.(G)	Benton	Portland, 1130 Southwest Stark (G)	Multnomah, Columbia, and Washington
Eugene, 133 Willamette(G)	Lane	Portland, 38 - 40 Southwest 3rd(L)	Multnomah, Columbia, and Washington
Grants Pass, 6th and E Sts(G)	Josephine	Roseburg, Court- house(G)	Douglas
Hood River, Hood River Hotel Bldg.	Hood River	Salem, 710 Ferry The Dalles, 118 E. 2nd St.(G)	Marion and Polk Wasco, Wheeler, Sherman, and Filliam
Klamath Falls, 242 Main St.(G)	Klamath	Tillamook, 303 Southeast St.(G)	Tillamook
Lebanon, 858 2nd St.(G)	Linn, except Northern half.	Toledo, 179 Main St.(G)	Lincoln
Marshfield, 156 Curtis Ave.(G)	Coos and Curry		

WASHINGTON

LOCATION	COUNTIES SERVED	LOCATION	COUNTIES SERVED
Aberdeen, 500 E.Wishkah (G)	Grays Harbor, Pacific & western portion of Jefferson including Kalalock and Clearwater	Pasco, 111 West Lewis St.(G)	Franklin and that portion of Benton as far west as Benton City and vicinity
Anacortes, 803 Commercial Ave.	Western Skagit, Northern Island	Port Angeles, 110 No.Lincoln(G)	Callam & Jefferson, except western portion including Kalalock & Clearwater
Auburn, 8 Auburn Ave.(L)	Southwest corner of King	Puyallup, 310 Meridian St(L)	Northeast Pierce County
Bellingham, 1134 State St.(G)	Whatcom and San Juan	Seattle, 301-303 Occidental Ave(L)	King
Chehalis, 804 Market St.(G)	Lewis	Seattle, 522 - 4th Ave.(G)	King
Bremerton, 624- 4th St.(G)	Kitsop	Tacoma, 112 So. 12th St(G)	Pierce
Everett, 1801 Hewitt Ave(G)	Snohomish and southern half of Island	Toppenish, 7 - Washington Ave.(L)	Eastern Klickitat (that portion of Yakima south of Union Gap & western end of Benton County (including Prosser and vicinity)
Kennewick (L)	All of Franklin, Benton as far west as Prosser	Vancouver, 400 Washington St(G)	Clark, Skamania and western Klickitat
Longview, 1436 Commerce St.(G)	Cowlitz and Wahkiakum	Wanatchee, 138 - So.Wenatchess Ave(G)	Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan.
Kent, 215 No. Gow St(L)	Southwest corner of King		
Mount Vernon, 309 Kincaid St(G)	Central and Eastern portions of Skagit and north half of Island		
Okanogan, 599 -2nd Ave. (G)	Okanogan and western Ferry		
Olympia, 422 Capital Way(G)	Mason		



CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Office of the Director
College of Agriculture
Berkeley 4, California

FARM LABOR LETTER

FARM LABOR POLICY WITH REGARD TO JAPANESE-AMERICANS

TO THE FARM ADVISORS AND A.E.S. FARM LABOR OFFICES:

Farm Labor offices of the Agricultural Extension Service are financed by funds provided by Federal legislation and are established to offer placement services to all workers and employers alike. Therefore, no discrimination will be exercised against racial groups of workers or against groups of employers.

The Federal Government has recently announced that certain Japanese-Americans are now free to return to California and other states from which they have formerly been excluded. It is expected that some Japanese-Americans will wish to return to California for agricultural work. The Extension Service will accept orders for this type of labor where it is desired and will give job information to such Japanese-Americans as may request it.

The War Relocation Authority is already negotiating with certain California agricultural employers for the return of groups of Japanese-American workers. If these worker-groups are brought to California, the nearest local office of the WRA will notify the nearest Farm Labor office in order that the presence of the workers may be taken into consideration in planning the best utilization of the agricultural work force in the county. The WRA will endeavor to recruit and transport to California Japanese-American workers whose services may be requested by farmers. Prospective employers may order such workers at any Farm Labor office on an Employer Order Card, Form FL-6. Copies of such Employer Order Cards should be sent to the Berkeley office for forwarding to the WRA. Since special recruiting and transportation will be required, considerable time must be allowed for processing an order.

Some Japanese-American workers may wish to solicit work in California without leaving their relocation centers. Such workers will state their qualifications on California Farm Labor Applicant Form FL-7 (rev. 1-44), a supply of which has been furnished to the War Relocation Authority. Such cards will be forwarded from the War Relocation Center to the local War Relocation Authority office nearest where the worker hopes to find employment. Fourteen such offices are being located in California. That office will, in turn, contact the nearest Farm Labor office to see if the applicant can be placed.

A directory of the WRA offices in California is enclosed for your information.

Very Sincerely,

enclosure

Director of Agricultural Extension

January 23, 1945

D I R E C T O R Y

BERKELEY OFFICE STAFF
EMERGENCY FARM LABOR PROJECT
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

State Office
Farm Credit Building
2180 Milvia Street
Berkeley 4, California
Telephone - Thornwall 7560

	<u>Local Phone</u>
B. H. Crocheron, Director of Agricultural Extension	283 (288-Univ.)
Warren R. Schoonover, State Supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor	244 (245-246)
Frank L. Buckner, Associate State Supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor	245 (244-246)
D. T. Batchelder, Asst. State Supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor	119
W. G. Waterhouse, Asst. State Supervisor, in charge of V.F.V.	286
C. M. Ebright, Field Supervisor, V.F.V.	286
Miss Irene Fagin, Asst. State Supervisor, in charge of W.L.A.	102
Mrs. Marion Spoor, Field Supervisor, W.L.A.	102
Lester G. Brown, District Supervisor, Bay Area Offices	106
George A. Geary, " " , Northern Counties	242
B. C. Rucker, " " , Coast Counties	220
R. V. Wright, " " , Southern Counties	242
R. J. Welch, District Farm Labor Assistant, Year-round labor	281
C. F. Burr, Field Supervisor, Special Programs,* Southern Calif.	287
R. W. Mollohan, " " " " Northern Calif.	242
Neil M. Daniels, Specialist in Training	220
Mrs. Margot Wakeman Lenhart, Farm Labor Market Analyst	287-285
D. E. Emery, Purchases, Payrolls, Business Manager	247-248
O. J. Keatinge, Office Management	243
R. F. Maxwell, Specialist in Housing, 239 Giannini Hall, Ashberry University of California	6000 local 360

*Mexican nationals and prisoners of war

January 23, 1945

D I R E C T O R Y
 EMERGENCY FARM LABOR OFFICES
 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

State Office
 Farm Credit Building
 Milvia & Center Streets
 Berkeley 4, California
 Telephone - Thornwall 7560

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
ALAMEDA	Hayward*	917 C Street Hayward, Calif.	Hayward 272	John J. Amaral Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Clarence R. Pearl Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Mildred R. Potter Placement Clerk
	Oakland	331 - 17th Street Oakland, Calif.	Twinoaks 2667	Mrs. O. G. Miller Field Asst., V.F.V.
		"	"	Miss Emma E. Westington Placement Clerk
	BUTTE	Oroville*	1689 Robinson St. Oroville, Calif.	Oroville 708
"			"	Miss Varah Dietle Placement Clerk
Chico		548 Broadway Chico, Calif.	Chico 1425	J. P. De Bock Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Madelyn Fenzl Placement Clerk
Gridley		571 Virginia St. Gridley, Calif.	Gridley 46-W	Miss Dorothy Pedroza Placement Clerk
COLUSA		Colusa*	137 - 6th Street Colusa, Calif.	Colusa 216
	"		"	Miss Ida M. Gardner Placement Clerk
CONTRA COSTA	Martinez*	909 Main Street Martinez, Calif.	Martinez 848	C. C. Stark Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Mrs. Ruth Center Placement Clerk
	Brentwood	General Delivery Rolando Bldg. Oak St. Brentwood, Calif.	Brentwood 45	Harry Speidel Field Assistant
"	"	"	Mrs. Agnes Van Horn Placement Clerk	

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
CONTRA COSTA (Cont.)	Richmond	429 - 10th St. Richmond, Calif.	Richmond 4041	Chas. C. Gordon Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Margaret Gordon Placement Clerk
EL DORADO	Placerville*	P. O. Box 208 562 Main Street Placerville, Calif.	Placerville 17	Mrs. F. I. Goodrich Placement Clerk
FRESNO	Fresno*	732 Fulton St. Fresno 1, Calif.	Fresno 4-2819	T. A. Dodge Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Mrs. Eunice S. Lake Field Asst., W.L.A.
		"	"	A. H. Boucher Field Assistant
		"	"	Glenn A. Dickey Field Assistant
		"	"	Wm. J. Doherty Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Donna Lee Kubley Placement Clerk
		"	"	Miss Ethel E. Talbot Placement Clerk
		1411 Kern Street Fresno 1, Calif.	Fresno 2-0468	Juan Mercado Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Rosalie Mora Placement Clerk
		Selma	1956 E. Front St. Selma, Calif.	Selma 151
"	"	"	Miss Iva C. Hansen Placement Clerk	
Sanger	741 M Street Sanger, Calif.	Sanger 81	John R. Hume Field Assistant	
"	"	"	Miss Alice M. Nowels Placement Clerk	
GLENN	Orland*	355 - 5th Street County Building Orland, Calif.	Orland 249	L. H. Schrupf Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Miss Dona L. Buckmaster Placement Clerk

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
GLENN (Cont.)	Willows	247 North Tehama St. Willows, Calif.	Willows 60	Vannie Balyeat Placement Clerk
HUMBOLDT	Eureka*	Rm. 304 P. O. Bldg. Eureka, Calif.	Eureka 77	H. F. Charters Farm Placement Manager
IMPERIAL	El Centro*	119 So. 5th St. El Centro, Calif.	El Centro 174	G. W. Garrigues Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	F. E. Velasquez Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Virginia Ivey Placement Clerk
	Brawley	923 E. Main St Brawley, Calif.	Brawley 155	L. V. Sever Field Assistant
		"	"	A. G. Juarez Field Assistant
	Calexico	218 Heffernan Ave. Calexico, Calif.	Calexico 265	Jesse S. Garcia Field Assistant
	Calipatria	P. O. Box 127 Calipatria, Calif.	Calipatria 3572	Paul Alvey Field Assistant
KERN	Bakersfield*	P. O. Box 791 Corner Highway 99 and V Street Bakersfield, Calif.	Bakersfield 9-9691	Keith M. Hickman Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Floyd B. Busby Field Asst., V.F.V.
		"	"	John A. Lott Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Betty J. Underwood Placement Clerk
	Arvin	P. O. Box 925 County Building Arvin, Calif.	Arvin 26	Ralph L. Thayer Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Margaret M. Surjak Placement Clerk
	Delano	Box 186 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Hwy 99, Delano, Calif.	Delano 8511	George D. Salyer Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Nevalleen A. Harper Placement Clerk

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
KERN (Cont.)	Wasco	P. O. Box 485 906 - 7th Street Wasco, Calif.	Wasco 368	Joe B. Hunt Field Assistant
		"	"	Geraldine M. Coyne Placement Clerk
KINGS	Hanford*	P. O. Box 107 216 E. 7th Street Hanford, Calif.	Hanford 26	H. Denham Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	L. T. Stevenson Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Betty Eisenlauer Placement Clerk
LAKE	Lakeport*	P. O. Box 117 Main & Armstrong Sts.	Lakeport 194	Bennett W. Green Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Miss Stella M. Campbell Placement Clerk
LASSEN	Susanville*	Memorial Building Susanville, Calif.	Susanville 79-B	Raymond W. Mallery Farm Placement Manager
LOS ANGELES	Los Angeles*	329 W. 2nd Street Los Angeles 12, Calif.	Michigan 7556	Carl J. Williams Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Mrs. Olive G. Franklin Field Asst., W.L.A.
		"	"	Albert C. Lundin Field Assistant
		"	"	Robert M. Mandell Field Assistant
		"	"	Clarence H. Plath Field Asst., V.F.V.
		"	"	James A. Wilson Field Assistant
		"	"	Fanchon Mowers Placement Clerk
		"	"	Miss Helen Ofner Placement Clerk
		"	"	Clyde E. Wise Placement Clerk
	Los Angeles	617 E. 8th St. Los Angeles 14, Calif.	Michigan 7556 Ext. 9	Charles H. Cram Field Assistant

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
LOS ANGELES (Cont.)	Los Angeles	617 E. 8th St. Los Angeles 14, Calif.	Michigan 7556, Ext.9	Dewey Harper Placement Clerk
	Van Nuys	14531 Sylvan St. Van Nuys, Calif.	State 53118	Carl J. Rodewald Field Assistant
		"	"	Mrs. Erika Bullock Placement Clerk
	Lancaster	P. O. Box 912 Lancaster, Calif.	Lancaster 54	Robert H. Bland Field Assistant
	Gardena	16214 S. Vermont Ave. Gardena, Calif.	Menlo 42260	Mrs. Olive Thomas Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Doris Slye Placement Clerk
	Covina	107 W. College St. Covina, Calif.	Covina 26761	Harold A. Elliott Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Mrs. Dorothy Colver Placement Clerk
	Bellflower	915 E. Maple St. Bellflower, Calif.	Torrey 7571	William D. Spencer Field Assistant
		"	"	Mrs. Elnora Jane Baker Placement Clerk
	Pomona	795 E. 5th Street Pomona, Calif.	Pomona 1440	Roy A. Elliott Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Lena Martin Placement Clerk
MADERA	Madera*	210 North F Street Madera, Calif.	Madera 145	W. J. Isakson Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Charles H. Loveland Field Assistant
		"	"	Willa M. Holliday Placement Clerk
	Chowchilla	400 Highway 99 Chowchilla, Calif.	Chowchilla 111	L. F. Hillhouse Field Assistant
MARIN	San Rafael*	Rm. 2, P. O. Building San Rafael, Calif.	San Rafael 1880	C. C. Talcott Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Mrs. Estelle Defriez Placement Clerk

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
MENDOCINO	Ukiah*	340 North State St. Ukiah, Calif.	Ukiah 31	Erwin R. Ransdell Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Miss Gertrude M. Brunton Placement Clerk
MERCED	Merced*	19th and M Sts. Merced, Calif.	Merced 856, 857	W. S. Garrett Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	M. C. Klyne Placement Clerk
	Dos Palos	Dos Palos Y Dos Palos, Calif.	Dos Palos 168F11	Russell E. Willis Field Assistant
	Livingston	U. S. Highway 99 Livingston, Calif.	Livingston 129	E. B. Kemper Field Assistant
	Gustine	446 - 5th St. Gustine, Calif.	Gustine 21	Lyman C. Lee Placement Clerk
MODOC	Alturas*	554 I Street Los Banos, Calif.	Los Banos 544	A. P. Machado Placement Clerk
		1015 Main St. Alturas, Calif.	Main 2051	Mrs. Maybell Court Farm Placement Manager
MONTEREY	Salinas*	"	"	Miss Alice Boulade Placement Clerk
		334 Monterey St. Salinas, Calif.	Salinas 7669	Fred H. Taylor Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Walter M. Anderson Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Nell M. Caskey Field Assistant V.F.V.
		"	"	Louis Braun Field Assistant
		"	"	Frank Lafranchi Field Assistant
	"	"	Arthur Mitchell Field Assistant	
King City	211½ Broadway St. King City, Calif.	King City 90	Miss June Silliman Placement Clerk	
				Ronald Russell Field Assistant

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
NAPA	Napa*	1036 St. Helena Hwy. Napa, Calif.	Napa 961	M. M. Eisley Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Miss Florence Daugherty Placement Clerk
ORANGE	Santa Ana*	1622 N. Main Street Santa Ana, Calif.	Santa Ana 6473,6474	G. R. Wells Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Don R. Park Field Assistant
		"	"	Joe W. Smith Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Lorna R. Slanga Placement Clerk
PLACER	Newcastle*	1 Mile South Newcastle U. S. Highway 40 Newcastle, Calif.	Newcastle 32	E. L. Martinelli Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Marie B. Seitzinger Placement Clerk
RIVERSIDE	Riverside*	3622 - 9th Street Riverside, Calif.	Riverside 6061	R. M. C. Fullenwider Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	George E. Lunt Field Asst., V.F.V.
		"	"	Winfred R. DeGeere Field Assistant
		"	"	Chas. P. Gonzales Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Violette M. Earl Placement Clerk
		"	"	Miss Rosalie Hollcraft Placement Clerk
	Blythe	P. O. Box 418 Blythe, Calif. (West Hobson Way)	Blythe 2402	Delfina J. Fawcett Placement Clerk
	Indio	P. O. Box 56 Coachella, Calif. (Bet. Indio & Coachella on Highway 99)	Coachella 82911	Henry B. Briggs Field Assistant
		"	"	Catherine E. DeVore Placement Clerk

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	
SACRAMENTO	Sacramento*	1307 Jay Street Sacramento 14, Calif. (Regional Office)	Sacramento 3-3727	Thomas E. Wright Farm Placement Manager	
		"	"	Ray Ruiz Field Assistant	
		"	"	Seymour G. Kost Field Assistant	
		"	"	Melford Wallace Field Assistant	
		"	"	Miss Bertha Hanna Placement Clerk	
	"	"	Miss Pauline Hickey Placement Clerk		
	Walnut Grove		1107 - 2nd Street Sacramento 14, Calif.	Sacramento 2-1819	C. J. Dempsey Farm Placement Manager
			"	"	George Gorham Placement Clerk
			"	"	Henry P. Wilcoxon Placement Clerk
	SAN BENITO	Hollister*	P. O. Box 368 U. S. Highway 24	Walnut Grove 2601	Henry L. Archer Placement Clerk
421 Monterey Street Hollister, Calif.			Hollister 37 & 38	Frank M. Sanchez Farm Placement Manager	
		"	"	Miss Velma I. Black Placement Clerk	
SAN BERNARDINO	San Bernardino*	329 Court Street San Bernardino Calif.	San Berdo. 6-2594 6-5550	Stone L. Virene Farm Placement Manager	
		"	"	Harry W. Kistner Field Assistant	
		"	"	Theodore J. Mellinger Field Assistant	
		"	"	Mrs. Iola H. Boyer Placement Clerk	
		"	"	Barbara Lee Williams Placement Clerk	

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
SAN BERNARDINO (Cont.)	Barstow	117 E. Main Street Barstow, Calif.	Barstow 3561	Mrs. Gladys M. Manners Placement Clerk
	Ontario	209 East A Street Ontario, Calif.	Ontario 6-25105	H. B. Van Brunt Asst. Farm Placement Mgr.
		"	"	Willard E. Jordan Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Virginia E. Norton Placement Clerk
Redlands	24 W. Central Street Redlands, Calif.	Redlands 5196	A. B. Crowley Field Assistant	
	"	"	Mrs. Martha J. Williams Placement Clerk	
SAN DIEGO	San Diego*	865 State Street San Diego 1, Calif.	Franklin 8657	G. C. Watson Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	William I. Elo Field Asst., V.F.V.
		"	"	Harold R. Emery Field Assistant
		"	"	Mrs. Helen A. Fink Placement Clerk
Escondido	208 N. Broadway Escondido, Calif.	Escondido 520	Harry C. Dunkerton Field Assistant	
	"	"	Mrs. Mary K. Malone Placement Clerk	
Oceanside	411 N. Hill Street Oceanside, Calif.	Oceanside 2080	Mrs. Ethel S. Caswell Placement Clerk	
SAN FRANCISCO	San Francisco*	Rm. 312 Merchants Exchange Bldg. 465 California St. San Francisco 4, Calif. (Office #1)	Exbrook 5586	Miss Velma E. Sanders Field Assistant
		738 Howard Street San Francisco 3, Calif. (Office #2)	Garfield 7420	Dennis Dalton Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	James Farquhar Field Assistant
		"	"	

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
SAN JOAQUIN	Stockton*	110 S. Wilson Way Stockton 31, Calif. (Office #1)	Stockton 4-4659	Howard J. Wilson Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Clinton McCombs Field Assistant
		"	"	Tom Langford Field Assistant
		"	"	John Jeleti Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Mavis Haigh Placement Clerk
		"	"	Miss Anita Hintzman Placement Clerk
		"	"	Miss Joyce Keaton Placement Clerk
		15 S. Center Street Stockton, Calif. (Office #2)	Stockton 8-8653	Robert M. Gruwell Asst. Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	E. J. Jeffrey Field Assistant
		"	"	Robt. A. Dolezal Field Assistant
	Lodi	18 W. Elm Street Lodi, California	Lodi 814	Clarke G. Wakefield Asst. Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Chas. H. Furlong Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Lolita Zimbelman Placement Clerk
	Tracy	79 E. 11th Street Tracy, Calif.	Tracy 427	George C. Buthenuth Field Assistant
		"	"	W. A. Steinmetz Field Assistant
SAN LUIS OBISPO	San Luis Obispo*	731 Higuera St. San Luis Obispo Calif.	San Luis Obispo 2747 or 2748	Miss Margaret Isom Placement Clerk
	Paso Robles	1226 Park Street Paso Robles, Calif.	Paso Robles 770	Max O. Oeck Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Barbara Welty Placement Clerk

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
SAN MATEO	Half Moon Bay*	P. O. Box 487 Kelly Ave. Half Moon Bay, Calif.	Half Moon Bay 5731	Lawrence E. Watts Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Miss Alice K. Salomone Placement Clerk
SANTA BARBARA	Santa Barbara*	800 Anacapa Street Santa Barbara, Calif.	Santa Bar- bara 5703	Henry Ravenscroft Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Nicole M. S. Hurbain Placement Clerk
	Lompoc	115 E. Ocean Ave. Lompoc, Calif.	Lompoc 3543	E. D. Rowe Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Katherine Ruffner Placement Clerk
	Santa Maria	312 W. Main Street Santa Maria, Calif.	Santa Maria 647	Ernest R. Hensley Field Assistant
		"	"	Mrs. G. C. Wilson Placement Clerk
SANTA CLARA	San Jose*	734 S. 1st Street San Jose, Calif.	Ballard 3870	Joseph W. Santana Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Almer W. Laederich Field Assistant
		"	"	Allen C. English Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Norma Cerone Placement Clerk
		"	"	Miss Helen C. Wood Placement Clerk
	Gilroy	35 W. 6th Street Gilroy, Calif.	Gilroy 509	George A. Stephens Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Laura Furtado Placement Clerk
	Mountain View	835-101 Highway Mt. View, Calif.	Mt. View 2364	Owen S. Gibbs Field Assistant
		"	"	Mrs. Alice S. Warner Placement Clerk

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
SANTA CRUZ	Watsonville*	527 Main Street Watsonville, Calif.	Watsonville 1885	Eldon N. Dye Farm Placement Manager (Acting as Specialist in Illustrated Materials)
		"	"	John W. Sheffield Acting Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	James R. Kennedy Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Ellen F. Ollason Placement Clerk
	Santa Cruz	Cor. Front & Cooper Santa Cruz, Calif.	Santa Cruz 443	Mrs. Anne M. Buchanan Field Asst., V.F.V.
		"	"	Mrs. Muriel Keesler Placement Clerk
SHASTA	Redding*	1441 Tehama Street Redding, Calif.	Redding 1411	Harold E. Black Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Miss Lucille E. Patterson Placement Clerk
SISKIYOU	Yreka*	605 S. Main Street Yreka, Calif.	Yreka 616	J. D. Ames Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Miss Lillian E. Dowling Placement Clerk
	Tulelake	P. O. Box 128 Main Street Tulelake, Calif.	Tulelake 109	W. H. Anderson Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Joanne Smith Placement Clerk
SOLANO	Fairfield*	Box 835 846 Texas Street Fairfield, Calif.	Suisun 458	Wm. T. Gregory Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Chas. E. Brennir Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Ruth White Placement Clerk
	Vacaville	Merchant Street Vacaville, Calif.	Vacaville 246	Mrs. Esther Eldredge Field Assistant

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	
SONOMA	Santa Rosa*	100 Main Street Santa Rosa, Calif.	Santa Rosa 3981-3982	George E. Stanley Farm Placement Manager	
		"	"	James R. Durbin Field Assistant	
		"	"	Robert L. Beagle Field Assistant	
		"	"	Miss Necia A. Hodapp Placement Clerk	
	"	"	Miss Mary E. Jewell Placement Clerk		
	Healdsburg,	303 West Street Healdsburg, Calif.	Healdsburg 593	Eleanor Massoni Placement Clerk	
	Petaluma	600 Main Street Petaluma, Calif.	Petaluma 626	Mrs. Lila M. Hoover Field Assistant	
		"	"	Miss Grace Ann. Bixby Placement Clerk	
	STANISLAUS Modesto*	Modesto	1610 J Street Modesto, Calif.	Modesto 45	J. Earl Bruml Farm Placement Manager
			"	"	C. F. Liddle Field Assistant
"			"	Mrs. Vera M. Pack Field Asst., W.L.A.	
"			"	Mrs. Berenice M. Tyner Placement Clerk	
"			"	Mrs. Lois E. Severin Placement Clerk	
Turlock	216 F. Main Street Turlock, Calif.	Turlock 1364	Frank F. Boothe Field Assistant		
	"	"	Mrs. Alice Mead Placement Clerk		
Patterson	Plaza Building Patterson, Calif.	Patterson 230	John Welch Field Assistant		
	"	"	Mrs. Vera Kleiner Placement Clerk		
Oakdale	630 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yosemite St. Oakdale, Calif.	Oakdale 3411	Mrs. Florence A. Reeves Field Assistant		
	"	"	Mrs. Alean Byington Placement Clerk		

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
SUTTER	Yuba City*	454 Bridge Street Yuba City, Calif.	Yuba City 2407-2408	Edward E. Benham Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Wm. R. Mack Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Ellen E. Krueger Placement Clerk
TEHAMA	Red Bluff*	629 Main Street Red Bluff, Calif.	Red Bluff 708	Lloyd L. Dunlap Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Henry G. Kersten Field Assistant
		"	"	Mrs. Carolyn Russell Placement Clerk
	Corning	1101 Solano Street Corning, Calif.	Corning 121	Mrs. Leslie M. White Placement Clerk
TULARE	Visalia*	P. O. Box 1429 1110 E. Main Street Visalia, Calif.	Visalia 1847	H. E. Moffitt Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Elbert Phillips Asst. Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Mrs. Lillie J. Coe Field Asst., W.L.A.
	"	"	Mrs. Marian Lee Grant Placement Clerk	
	Tulare	P. O. Box 1220 331 E. Tulare Street Tulare, Calif.	Tulare 455	Joseph E. Swan Field Assistant
		"	"	L. Jack Fix Field Assistant
		"	"	Mrs. Luella Larson Placement Clerk
	Exeter	205 W. Pine Street Exeter, Calif.	Exeter 55	Emerald M. Smith Field Assistant
		"	"	Mrs. Margaret Wherry Placement Clerk
	Dinuba	175 North L Street Dinuba, Calif.	Dinuba 99	Cecil Carey Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Fern E. Daniel Placement Clerk

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
TULARE (Cont.)	Porterville	P. O. Box 509 215 E. Putnam Street Porterville, Calif.	Porterville 686	Paul Gerdes Field Assistant
		"	"	Mrs. Marjorie Crowder Placement Clerk
VENTURA	Ventura*	740 E. Main Street Ventura, Calif.	Ventura 5671-6827	W. J. Williams Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	Stanley Hollister Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Hazel Webb Placement Clerk
	Oxnard	127 Oxnard Blvd. Oxnard, Calif.	Oxnard 191	E. F. McCombs Field Assistant
		"	"	Dorothy Wucherpfennig Placement Clerk
Santa Paula	Santa Paula	965 East Main St. Santa Paula, Calif.	Santa Paula 37	Marion A. Judd Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss June Webster Placement Clerk
YOLO	Woodland*	715 Main Street Woodland, Calif.	Woodland 806	J. A. Fortna Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	John L. Perry Field Assistant
		"	"	Aleta W. Slater Placement Clerk
	Winters	30 Main Street Winters, Calif.	Winters 30	C. P. Culton Field Assistant
"				Miss Mae H. Mermod Placement Clerk
YUBA	Marysville*	P. O. Box 910 328 First Street Marysville, Calif.	Marysville 956	Clarence F. Kylling Farm Placement Manager
		"	"	George E. Cornell Field Assistant
		"	"	Miss Susan Trexler Placement Clerk

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA OFFICE
461 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER 22, 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Relocation Centers
All Area Supervisors
All District Relocation Officers

Effective October 22, 1945, the following changes are announced in Northern California Area personnel:

Mr. Harold S. Choate will be Relocation Officer in charge of the Sacramento District Office.

Mr. James Jennings will be Relocation Officer in charge of the Watsonville District Office.

Mrs. Evelyn Swiggum will be Relocation Adjustment Adviser on the Northern California Area staff.

Charles F. Miller
Charles F. Miller
Area Supervisor

INCOMING TELETYPE # 350

214PM

WRA SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
AUGUST 7, 1945

DUNCAN MILLS PROJECT DIRECTOR

WE NOW CONSIDER SETTLEMENT IN SANTA CRUZ AND MONTEREY COUNTIES TO BE GOOD. THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS ARE DEFINITELY FAVORABLE TO RELOCATION--SANTA CRUZ COUNTY--SHERIFF DEVITT--DIST. ATTY. WYCOFF--ASST. DISTRICT ATTY. MCGARHTY--WATSONVILLE--POLICE CHIEF GRAVES--REV. GEORGE GODDWIN--REV. HENRY ADAMS--DR. AND MRS. OSCAR MARSHALL--MANY OTHERS. OPPOSITION IN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY UNORGANIZED. MANY WHO HAVE BEEN ON THE FENCE NOW ADVOCATING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS FOR EVACUEES. MONTEREY COUNTY FAVORABLE--INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE--CANNERY EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION--CANNERY UNION. SUPT OF SCHOOLS, CASE. SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE JORGENSEN--COUNTY SHERIFF, BORGESS--SALINAS POLICE CHIEF, WEIGHT--SALINAS CITY COUNCILMAN, PHILLIPS--PRINCIPAL SALINAS EVENING HIGH SCHOOL, WARD REV. DOUGLAS EWAN--REV. CRICHTON--MR. RALPH HUGHES OF MONTEREY COUNTY BANK--MR. HARVEY KELTNER OF HANCOCK OIL COMPANY--DR. E. J. LEACH--MRS. J. G. VARDIN--F. V. RIANDA--AND OTHERS. DISTRICT ATTY. BRAZIL AND EDITOR CASWELL IMPARTIAL. OPPOSITION ONLY AT SALINAS REPRESENTED BY FRED McCARGAR, MARSHALL LA-PIERRE AND E. M. SEIFORT. ALL SCHOOLS DEFINITELY O.K. LOCAL AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS READY TO COOPERATE FULLY. MANY EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES--THE BEST BEING CANNERY WORK AT MONTEREY. HOSTEL NOW BEING OPENED. WATSONVILLE, MONTEREY, AND SALINAS AND OTHER HOUSING POSSIBILITIES BETTER THAN AVERAGE.

MR. FREDERICK E. RHODES, RELOCATION OFFICER, NOW IN CHARGE OF WATSONVILLE DISTRICT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. MILLER

MILLS
C. CARTER-ACTION

Incoming Teletype 36

Los Angeles, California
September 11, 1945

FPHA has made available in Los Angeles County sufficient trailer units to take care of all veterans or servicemen's families who wish to return to Los Angeles County. No more allotments of regular FPHA apartments will be made to families in centers, however, as vacancies occur in apartments in L. A. County, trailer occupants will be given consideration on basis of time of arrival and date of application for regular apartment. Units now available are located at Los Cerritos Trailer Courts at Webster and Judson Streets and at 17th and Oregon Streets in Long Beach, California. Evacuees should report to Webster and Judson Streets Office for assignment. You should give each family head a letter certifying to his service connection. Trailers are furnished by evacuee. More than one trailer per family may be occupied if family composition justifies. Single trailer rents for \$24 per month plus \$10 deposit. If FPHA determines more than one trailer needed per family, extra trailers cost \$8 each. All families should be advised that as regular housing becomes available in FF 1 or other permanent housing they will be required to transfer. Please advise Paul Robertson as soon as possible number of people wishing such housing and approximate date of arrival. Hope to have definite information and L. A. and other California housing for other than service connected families for you soon. Arrival of veterans families will greatly speed up solution for other families.

H. Rex Lee

Incoming Teletype 11

San Francisco, California
September 11, 1945

There are two 2 bedroom units at the FPHA housing at Rodeo and three 3 bedroom units plus one 1 bedroom unit at the project at San Pablo that are available for families of veterans. These projects are under the jurisdiction of the housing authority of the county of Contra Costa which authority is most cooperative and offering full services to evacuee veteran's families. The accommodations at both these projects are very good and they are within commuting distance of Oakland and other points in the east bay as well as reasonably close to agricultural work in Contra Costa County. Please make every effort to secure eligible veteran's families for these openings during the week ending Sept. 15. We will advise details as to where families should report upon hearing from you the names and ages and sex of these accepting this housing.

Charles F. Miller

Balderton

Incoming Teletype 12

San Francisco, California
September 11, 1945

Please refer for Mr. Lee's wife regarding FPHA housing of September 1. Household equipment other than bedding, linens, kitchen and table ware must not be shipped to FPHA housing projects. If family has no plan for storage please hold the property on the project until the family can advise where to ship.

Charles F. Miller

Balderston

461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

September 17, 1945

Mr. Duncan Mills
Project Director
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Mills:

There is attached a complete list of hostels in the Northern California Area as of September 17, 1945. As future hostels are opened or as the capacity of the present hostels increases we will immediately advise you.

There is also attached a list of hotels and residences available for accommodations.

Sincerely,

Charles F. Miller
Area Supervisor

Enclosures-2

SAN FRANCISCO

1. Booker T. Washington Institute
Mrs. Josephine Duveneck
2031 Bush Street
Date established: June 28, 1946
Tel: Walnut 4756
Rate: \$.50 night
Capacity: 12
2. American Friends Committee
Mrs. Josephine Duveneck
1830 Sutter Street
Date Established: May 18, 1945
Tel: West 7873
Rate: \$.50 night
Capacity: 15
3. Sturge Memorial Foundation
1516 Post Street
Dave M. Tatsuno
Date established: June 1, 1945
Tel: West 4812
Rate: \$.50 night
Capacity: 19
4. Japanese Methodist Church
Shigeo Shimada
1339 Pine Street
Date established: June 22, 1945
Tel: Tuxedo 2393
Rate: \$.50 night
Capacity: 20
5. Buddhist Hostel
American Friends Service Committee
Mrs. Josephine Duveneck
1881 Pine Street
Date established: August 15, 1945
Rate: \$.50 night
Tel: Ordway 8201
Capacity: 200
6. San Mateo Hostel (Congregational Church)
25 South Humboldt Street,
San Mateo, California
Rev. Sidney Buckhalm and Shigeru Takahashi
Date established: June 18, 1945
Tel: San Mateo 3-0215
Rate: \$.75 day--room and board
Capacity: 14

VISALIA

1. Buddhist Church Hostel
514 E. Center Street
Mr. and Mrs. Kawasaki
Date Established: August 18, 1945
Tel: Visalia 1863W
Capacity: 50

SACRAMENTO

1. Methodist Episcopal Church
327 O Street
Peter Osuga
Date established: April 18, 1945
Tel: Sac. 3-3273
Rate \$.50 night (one-half rate for children)
Capacity: 15
2. JACL & Presbyterian Church Council
522 N Street
Henry Taketa
Date established: June 3, 1945
Tel: 2-6265
Rate: \$.50 night
Capacity: 30
3. JACL & Catholic Church
1920 7th Street
Henry Taketa
Date established: June--1945 (Annex to above #2 JACL Hostel)
Capacity: 10* *Caretaker only occupying building
4. Presbyterian Church Council Hostel
727 T Street
Rev. Isamu Nakamura
Date established: June 18, 1945
Tel: Sac. 3-6619
Rate: \$1.35 room & board--\$1.00 for meals--\$.35 for room daily
Children under 3--no charge. One-half rate for children
between 3 & 12
Capacity 36
5. Church of the Brethern
Live Oaks, California
Marvin Crites
Date established: July 23, 1945
Rate: \$.50 night. One-half rate for children under 12
Capacity: 12
6. Japanese Methodist Hostel
Florin, California
Rev. Yasaburo Tsuda
Rate: \$.50 night
Date established: July 31, 1945
Capacity: 30

SACRAMENTO (continued)

7. Japanese Baptist Church Hostel
1526 Fifth Street
Lay. Kensaburo Igarashi
Date established: August 13, 1945
Tel: Sac. 6368
Rate: \$.50 night. One-half rate for children under 12
Capacity: 60
8. Community Hostel # 9
Japanese Resettlement Association - Rev. Takeo Agatsuma
Walnut Grove, California
Date established: September 1, 1945
Tel: Walnut Grove 2611
Rate: \$.50 night
Capacity: 50
9. Community Hostel # 10
(Same as No. 8 above--Community Hostel #9) Except Capacity: 35
10. Buddhist Church (Community Hostel # 11)
Florin, California
Shizuo Nishi
Date established: September 7, 1945
Rate: \$.50 per person over 12--\$.25 per person under 12
.35 per meal or 3 for \$1.00
Capacity: 60

SANTA ROSA

1. Sonoma County Resettlement Committee Hostel
Nippon Hall, McKinley Street
Sebastopol, California
Yoshio Sugioka
Date established: August 29, 1945
Capacity: 50

STOCKTON

1. Calvary Presbyterian Hostel
1239 S. Monroe Street
Stockton Resettlement Committee
Frank Kaneda
Date established: July 19, 1945
Rate: \$.50 night
Capacity: 40
2. Japanese American Hostel
23 North Stockton St., Lodi, California
Mr. Naotaro Horimoto
Date established: August 9, 1945
Rates: \$.50 night
Capacity: 50

FRESNO

1. Fresno Buddhist Hostel
1340 Kern Street
Rev. K. Fujinaga and S. G. Sakamoto
Date established: June 25, 1945
Rates: \$1.00 per day per person for the 1st 10 days--room & board
1.50 per day per person after 10 days.
Capacity: 150
2. Fresno Methodist Church
1260 Kern Street
Rev. Kideo Hashimoto
Date established: April 23, 1945
Rate: \$.25 per day per person. No food service
Capacity: 15

OAKLAND

1. Oakland Methodist Hostel
National Conf. Youth Fellowship
797 Tenth Street
John Yamashita
Date established: About April 1, 1945
Tel: Twin Oaks 2250
Rates: Lodging only \$.50. Board & lodging \$1.50. Children under
10 one-half rate. Hostellers employed in gainful occupation
will be charged separate rates. Linens and bedding not in-
cluded.
Capacity: 40
2. Congregation Church
576 Sycamore Street
NoriO Ozaki
Date established: July 1, 1945
Tel: Glencourt 3715
Rate: \$.50 night. \$1.00 per person per day. One-half rate for
children
Capacity: 35
3. Japanese American Hostel
1813 University Avenue
Berkeley, California
Junichi Kami
Date established: August, 27, 1945
Rate: \$.50 night. \$1.00 for 3 meals a day.
Capacity: 30
4. Berkeley Free Methodist Church
1521 Derby Street
Masamoto Nishimura
Tel: Berkeley 6761 or Berkeley 6006R
Date established: August 1, 1945
(This hostel is operating on a sectional plan as follows: No guests
in above building at present.)
Capacity: 20

SAN JOSE

1. 630 North Fifth Street Hostel
Council for Civic Unity
New Manager: Kichitaro Okagaki
Date established: April 12, 1945
Rates: \$1.25 first 10 days
1.50 after 10 days. Children under 10 one-half rate.
Capacity: 150
2. Mountain View Civic Unity Hostel
View Street
Council for Civic Unity
Shingo Nishiura
Date established: September 17, 1945
Capacity: 75
3. Gilroy Hot Springs Hostel to be open for business on September 17, 1945
Capacity: 150. Manager--Captain Masuo Kitaji

WATSONVILLE

1. 57-59 Union Street Hostel
Kenzo Etow
Sigeru Murate and S. Kokka
Date established: July 31, 1945
Capacity: 100
2. Japanese Presbyterian Church
Pearl & El Estero Streets
Monterey, California
Date established: August 9, 1945
Rates: \$1.00 per day if employed. If unemployed \$.50. No meals.
Rev. Y. Manaka & Rev. S. Asano
Capacity: 35
3. Watsonville Hostel
Buddhist Church & Language School
Yoshio Iwanaga
111 Bridge Street
Date established: Sept. 12, 1945. Capacity: 100
Rate: \$.50 for unemployed adults. \$.75 for employed adults. \$.25
for children under 10--parents unemployed. \$.35 a bed for children
with employed parents. \$.35 single meals. \$.75--three meals per day.
Children 5-10 \$.20 single meal--three meals \$.40
4. Salinas Hostel (Presbyterian Church)
536 Lincoln Street
Rev. Thomas Grubbs
Date established: August 29, 1945
Rates: Adults--employed \$.75 night
Adults--unemployed .50 "
Children--one-half rate
Capacity: 75

HOTELS AND RESIDENCES

Watsonville

Hayashi Hotel
27 1st Street
Asakichi Hayashi
\$1.00 per night
Capacity: 15

Oakland:

Berkeley Christian Church (rooms in rear of church)
1710 Carleton Street
Berkeley, California
Capacity: 6

Rev. Nishimura's residence
1539 Carleton Street
Berkeley, California
Capacity: 7

K. Togusaki's residence
2120 Channing Way
Berkeley, California
Capacity: 8

Stockton

Yosemite Hotel
121 East Market Street
Stockton, California
M. Nikasa

White Hotel
Stockton California
Kinzo Tateyama
Capacity: 200

Diamond Hotel
125 West Market
Stockton, California
M. Shujii

K. Tamura
4 N. Main Street
Lodi, California
Capacity: 16

M. Okazaki
20 S. Main Street
Lodi, California
\$1.00 per day
Capacity: 50

NATIONAL STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL

WEST COAST COMMITTEE

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President, Swarthmore College

Dr. Robert G. Sproul, West Coast Chairman
President, University of California

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1830 Sutter Street

San Francisco, California

Telephone Fillmore 2100

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West Coast Associate Director

November 11, 1942

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Stanford University

Howard Willits, Secretary
Student YMCA - YWCA
Pacific Northwest Region

M. D. Woodbury, Secretary
U. of Washington YMCA

Dear Friends of Student Relocation:

You who have so generously helped the Student Relocation Council will be interested to know just what progress we have made.

The Records Department has recently completed a careful tabulation of all the questionnaires received from students, first eliminating various duplications and other impediments which have in the past interfered with securing accurate figures. As of November 1 there were 2166 questionnaires on hand in the new offices of the Council in the San Francisco Japanese YWCA Building. There are another two hundred students known to the Council as being interested but who for various reasons have not filed questionnaires with us.

Of the 2166, more than 500 students have now been accepted by some college. For more than 1300 others, transcripts, letters of reference, and other material have been assembled and analyzed, and the students are ready for placement as colleges and communities open up and as sufficient scholarship funds become available. Of the other 300 questionnaires, about half have only recently arrived and are therefore now in process, and about half have been placed in a "Postponed" file either at the student's request or because the student is not eligible for relocation at this time (alien, kibe, or not cleared by the Army Intelligence or the FBI).

Of the 500 who have been accepted at some college, we have been able to request travel permits for 340. Many of these have written us exuberant letters of thanks. They write from 24 different states, ranging from Maine, Massachusetts, and New York to Utah, Idaho, and Washington. The greatest number are relocated in Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, and Ohio. One letter about a student reads: "My brother is having a great time in Tully, N.Y. He has been elected vice-president of his class and has made the first string in the soccer team. He works after school harvesting fruits and vegetables."

You will remember that during the summer, government clearance of colleges and universities was very slow. Although about 100 colleges had been cleared as of September 2, not until October 14 did permission come through to relocate students at 100 other institutions which were eager to accept them. Some who had been accepted were thus delayed until it was too late for them to enter for the autumn term. A total of 284 institutions has now

Titles are given for identification only
and in no way commit the institutions
to which the committee members belong

This Council has been formed at the request of the War Relocation Authority to aid in the relocation of students who have been evacuated from the West Coast war zones and who wish to continue their study on the college or university level.

been cleared. Unfortunately many of the state engineering, mining, and agricultural schools and most of the large universities with graduate and professional schools have not yet been cleared. It is unfortunate because the educational needs of a majority of our students can be met only in such institutions.

Although more than three hundred students are now successfully relocated, the achievement falls short of what we had hoped last May might be accomplished. Yet the number is larger than seemed possible in the dark days of July and early August. Now that all the procedures have been worked out, midyear placements should be substantial unless unforeseen new difficulties arise. From now on placements will be limited chiefly by the amount of scholarship funds available and by the number of openings in technical schools.

Many thanks to all of you for what you have done. We wish you could read all the letters coming in from the relocated students. Those quoted below are typical.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas R. Bodine

THOMAS R. BODINE
Associate Director
West Coast Committee

"Last Saturday at noon I finally received my traveling permit and I was so overcome with joy I just shouted when notified. I just can't find sufficient words to describe my gratitude for all that your office has done for me and other Niseis. In our darkest hour you brought forth your loving hands and gave us new hopes and inspiration. Surely Democracy can not and will not die as long as such groups like yours and Colleges that uphold the true ideals of Democracy exist....I'm taking a teacher's training course and hope to go back to camp and teach the small generation of Japanese that despite everything, Democracy still lives and help them to love this country and its people as I do."

"After a pleasant trip I arrived here Friday morning. President Smith welcomed me and introduced me to the Seminary which I found to be not only attractive on the outside, but simply radiating with pleasant friendliness and sincerity from the students and faculty. I did not realize until after being released what a relief it is to get out once again into circulation. I hope and pray that we students in various colleges might somehow pave the way for others to benefit also by and through the efforts of the student Relocation Council....Our part to play is quite small, but whether small and insignificant or large, you can count on us to do our part."

"It is very hard for me to express my sincerest thanks for enabling Esther and me (also many others) to come to Greeley. Perhaps you do understand the wonderful feeling that we have in being able to be free American citizens again to live a normal life."

"Yesterday to keep myself from getting nostalgic I went to the May Company (a Department Store). There talking to the manager made my stock soar to its zenith. He told me that he and all the rest of Denver were for us and that he hoped we would help in the final victory. Coming home a group of soldiers invited me to a "coke" and told me to have faith in the real America. Friendliness is the key here. Everyone from the boot black to the cop on the street greet me with a smile and as a fellow American. To my friends in camp I have written that America is deeper

than a few California jingoists who would persecute us Americans of Japanese ancestry and that whatever happens to remember that there is the great and understanding America like Colorado to line our clouds."

"I think I'm still somewhat of a curio around here, but I feel I'm slowly being accepted by them as an individual--or maybe I'm just getting used to it. At any rate from the moment I got off the train and was met by some of the students I have never regretted coming all the way out here."

"To me it means more than just a college course, it means that I have been granted an opportunity for a new kind of life in which I can help give to my fellow schoolmates a better understanding of the American-Japanese Nisei, and also to become a better American."

"On the night of the 23rd day of September at 9:20 P.M. CWT we arrived at Lincoln, Nebraska. We were met by the college staff and taken to our homes. We enjoyed the trip though sometimes it became very boresome. There were no incidences and we were happy for that. You have done so much for us that I can hardly express it but in a Christian manner by quoting a text where Jesus speaks of the Judgment in Matthew 25:34-40. 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.' I think that He will speak that in that day to you for your kindest efforts. This is the best way I could thank you for everything."

"The bus ride was very pleasant and enjoyable. It was the first time my sister and I traveled alone, and therefore it was a wonderful experience. The people riding with us were all friendly and swell to us."

"Here am I and there are you. You've never seen me--perhaps I'm three-eyed. How would you like to foist a three-eyer on Smith? What I'm trying to say is--many thanks. Which is so darned inadequate....The first thing I shall do on arriving in New York is to compose a something on Grant's tomb, or Coney Island, or the Woolworth Building, or the Statue of Liberty, or Times Square, or Radio City--ad infinitum. Hick hits New York. It's grand! And, of course, I shall study furiously. And write an enlightening thesis on the much disputed position of the comma in Act III, Sc. IV, 1.2 of some obscure Shakespearean play."

"I just wanted to let you know that your "problem child" is finally relocated and getting along quite well."

"It doesn't seem possible, but here we are in Denver. The whole trip was very pleasant and all that we have encountered in this city has been just perfect. We were ever so fortunate to be met at the train by Ruth Haines and her father and brother, and now we're spending a few heavenly days at their cabin in the mountains. We want to thank you from the bottom of our hearts for all that you and your office did for us in making this release possible. We still pinch ourselves to make sure we're not dreaming. I do hope that many other students will have the same good luck that we've had."

1-29-46

MEMORANDUM TO Mr. Fred W. Ross
District Supervisor

SUBJECT History of the San Francisco
District Employment Program

The following report covering the period of my participation in employment activities from January, 1945, to the present time is given in chronological form. In order to facilitate easier reference to certain subjects, employment items will be titled in the margin. It is, of course, impossible to describe employment efforts without making constant reference to the program as a whole; hence, a great many activities described will not be strictly employment but will serve as background material.

FIRST EFFORTS: Walter Mewing, the Area Supervisor, and I were the only ones in the San Francisco Area Office other than the Property people who had been occupying the office space. With considerable trepidation, we set about to canvass the situation and get our bearings. Some people friendly to the program were already organized around the Council for Civic Unity, the Fair Play Committee, American Friends, etc. So great was the confusion, and so little our autonomy, that there was considerable doubt as to whether we should even attempt to solicit jobs. The press on the whole was hostile, and tried to create the impression that the newly opening relocation offices were trying "to force" the Japanese people upon the "great state of California". In the Regional Office there was exhibited extreme caution, and we could not help but feel that as "newcomers" we were somewhat unwanted. The only procedure for handling employment set up thus far was for Centers to receive employment offers directly from employers, transmit them to the evacuees, and then apply to the District Offices in field for permission for the evacuees to come to California. Assurance of housing arrangements and employment were necessary. The first two or three weeks we almost despaired of being able to accomplish anything, with seeming hostility on all sides.

It was our conviction from the first that the only possible way to promote relocation in California (and remember that WRA publicly was stating

that it was not promoting relocation to California) was to contact employers, labor unions, interested agencies and individuals, and in this way build up a large body of attractive job offers and housing opportunities. This information would then be transmitted to the Centers. We believed that in due time and with a large backlog of job openings as well as some at least temporary housing facilities, many evacuees could be induced to overcome their fears and return to the Coast.

FIRST USES

CONTACT: The third week of January, I contacted Miss Barbara Mayer, head of the Counseling Service; Mr. Pierce, Assistant Manager of the USES, 1690 Mission Street office. Mr. Pierce stated that his office had received instructions from the USES Northern California Area Office not to make any special efforts to place any Japanese Americans nor to set up any special files for them. I explained the general program as it had operated in the East for the past two years, and a general discussion of problems likely to arise was held. However, it was agreed that Miss Mayer's (now Mrs. Kerchheimer) department would informally counsel evacuees and handle any request from employers for evacuees. It was obvious that questions of policy were involved which would have to be solved on a Regional level. I requested Mr. Mewing, therefore, to submit the five points in question to the Regional WRA office for clearance with the Regional USES office. These five points were:

- (1) What industries and plants may hire evacuees;
- (2) whether evacuees will need PMGO clearance for war plant work;
- (3) policy statements from the War Manpower Commission, FEPC, large unions, and public housing, hostels, etc., showing willingness to cooperate in placing evacuees;
- (4) whether or not evacuees, because of the peculiar circumstances, will be exempted from the USES channelling in war plants. If so, a

fertile field among the old USES customers might be developed;
 (5) an overall cooperating procedure for USES and WRA in referral for placement.

From the first, the office was flooded with domestic offers from private families. These offers were immediately referred to the Centers to help stimulate people interested in returning to the Coast. During the month of January probably 30 or 40 evacuees came to San Francisco to "look-see". The only other work done in January and the first part of February was in following out specific requests from evacuees visitors as they arrived in the Region from Santa Rosa down to San Jose since, at that time, there were no San Jose, Santa Rosa, nor Oakland offices. About the middle of February, Mr. Ross arrived, and further plans were made for developing of employment.

SECOND USES

CONTACT: We contacted the manager of the Mission Street USES office with a proposal for cooperation and a working plan to obtain the names of likely employers who needed workers from the USES, and do the advance soliciting for jobs for evacuees ourselves. We were promptly refused, all sorts of arguments being advanced. Example: Their files contained confidential war information; orders for longshoremen, for example, which showed ship sailings, might be of interest to the enemy. In every way suspicions were cast on evacuees. It was evident at the end of the interview that an appeal to the Northern California Area Office of the USES would have to be made. This was done by Mr. Ross with equally negative results so that it was necessary to go in turn to the Regional War Manpower Commission Office.

OUR FIRST JOB

OFFERS: We felt flushed with victory with our first job offers, one from H. Liebes Company needing receiving clerk, stuffing clerk, billing machine

operators and the other from the Pacific Electric Company needing skilled and unskilled metal trades workers of all sorts. 16 people were referred at the end of the month to the USES and the American Friends' Service Committee for employment. An estimated 64 people arrived in the District.

PMGO CLEARANCE: There was considerable doubt as to whether evacuees would be allowed to work in any war plants because of the complicated PMGO clearance system. It was felt that if employers were prejudiced the necessity for clearance would be sufficient for them to refuse to employ Japanese Americans. A visit to the District Security Officer of the PMGO brought splendid results. We were informed that except for a few top secret contracts and waterfront installation, no clearance was necessary. The above-mentioned covered only two or three per cent of the war plants in the Bay Area. This gave us new hope.

Our monthly report for February stated most optimistically "Industrial war jobs appear to be numerous although by the end of February we had not begun to solicit jobs directly. Clerical and stenographic openings are numerous. Domestic openings offering housing for other members as well as the domestic worker were available.

MARCH 1945: Beginning in March we strove for job openings, handicapped, however, by lack of cooperation as yet from the USES. On March 1st FPHA asked for stenographers. March 2nd the San Francisco Port of Embarkation declared to us their willingness to hire checkers and laborers, and clerical workers. March 6th, we put out our first formal job offer digest, declaring a "community invitation" for people desiring domestic work. They could stay at the American Friends hostel or one of the selected homes obtained by the Friends until finding their jobs. This represented our first efforts to break away from the system of requiring jobs and housing in advance of departure for the Coast.

**FIRST JOB
OFFER DIGEST:**

Newspaper ads were combed and phone calls made to employers; thus began a long and heartbreaking effort to break down employer and employee resistance. During the month a great many jobs were obtained, revealing the names of Goodrich Manufacturing Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, War Labor Board, U. S. Hospital, California State Civil Service.

RESPONSE SLOW: With high hopes we wired job offers to the Center, particularly Topaz and Heart Mountain where the people from this area were. We sat back and awaited responses but nothing happened. Our monthly report stated: "Lack of response to job offers, especially from Topaz and Heart Mountain, is discouraging in that most of the Japanese from this area are now residing in those two Centers.

We have sent a number of offers during the past month to both Topaz and Heart Mountain, and instead of responses on our job offers, we have, for the most part, only received inquiries regarding work in fields other than those on which we have been concentrating."

We were beginning to feel hurt, as had many other field officers in the East, by the fact that none took our offers but constantly made requests which were hard to carry out. Thus, we find ourselves stating in a letter to Topaz: "There are many frustrations arising out of requests for us to secure employment and make investigations which do not have sufficient accompanying information regarding the education, work experience, and so forth of the applicants. We are very anxious to do as much work as possible to relocate people at a distance, but we find it impossible to approach an employer without some concrete information regarding the applicant." Those to us seem final last words of a relocation officer to a Center. At month's end we estimated 57 arrivals during the month, and a total evacuee population of 121. The Gishifus were in the process

of establishing a cleaning business. Dr. Murata was establishing his dental practice. Mr. Ino was looking for a location for a dry goods store. The Nakanishis were planning a real estate, insurance, and employment business.

UNIONS:

We were beginning to make Union contacts. The Northern California Council of ILWU 16 was contacted, and appeared favorable. The Regional Council for Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers also appeared favorable. Mr. Ross appeared before the Dyers and Cleaners Local 7 and won a signal victory from the general membership. After a thorough discussion of the issue, they decided to issue work permits for evacuees. This led to continued cooperation and placement of cleaners and pressers from that time on.

HOUSING

PROBLEMS:

At the end of the month, we were beginning to realize bitterly how bad the housing situation was, and how it deterred the evacuees from returning to accept employment.

WRA - USES

AGREEMENT:

Early in April the War Manpower Commission Regional Office adopted a policy of cooperation with the WRA and sent instructions to all branch offices of the USES. The main points of the plan were as follows:

- (1) In each locality throughout the region where a WRA District Office is established, the District Officer will obtain from the local U. S. Employment Service officials lists of job orders available in the Employment Office files.
- (2) The District Relocation Officer will then get in touch with those employers where job placement of persons of Japanese ancestry seems most likely and will attempt to do an educational job with those employers and, where necessary, with the employees, and union officials involved.
- (3) Once an employer has agreed to hire these people, and other conditions of employment have been carefully checked, the District Relocation Officer will send the job orders obtained to the appropriate Relocation Centers where the officials in charge will publicize the orders and attempt to recruit workers to fill them.
- (4) Persons who come from our Centers to the West Coast in response to such job orders will be referred by the District Relocation Officer to the appropriate U. S. Employment Service office for direct

referral. We returned to the Mission Street USES office, and we met with cordial smiles. We arranged for one employee of each division such as Men's Industrial, Women's Industrial, Junior, etc., to be a liaison representative with the WRA. I then talked with each representative in turn, explained our program and sat down with them over the USES job offers. From these offers and with the advice of the liaison representative about the more approachable employers, we developed lists of employers who were in need of various types of workers. We also obtained wages and hours and Union affiliations. It was also agreed that the liaison representative in each department would personally interview any evacuees that we referred to the USES.

DRIVE FOR JOBS: Thus, armed with "prospects", we began a long hard campaign to get jobs of every description. Our procedure was to phone the appropriate personnel manager, explain who we were, and very briefly our program, and then suggest a personal interview. The responses to our telephone calls were varied. Sometimes evasive, sometimes explosive, other times coldly negative, and occasionally reasonable and favorable. About one employer out of three allowed us to come out for an interview.

A few examples of violent responses on the telephone might be given:

A foundry owner stated: "Don't give me no sales talk. Those _____ Japs! Guarantee their safety and I'll put them on. Someone will wrap an angle iron around them. I don't think it would work." Another owner of a large dairy, and later elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, stated: "You want a murder? My men won't stand for it."

The manager of a garage stated: "I've got veterans working here, see. Those that ain't vets would walk out, but the vets wouldn't quit. Oh, no! They'd just keep on working, and within a week the Japs would be dead."

Other employers were not so violent but stated firmly that they knew they

could not hire any Japanese without losing some or all of their employees. Others stated that they were somewhat sympathetic but were afraid. They did not even consent to an appointment for further discussion. We shall now see what the reaction was for those who consented to an appointment.

SALES TECH-
NIQUES FOR
JOBS:

Before discussing responses of employers with whom more serious interviews were held, it would be best to say a word about our techniques of approach. These were developed through trial and error, largely, and with the advice of Fred Ross who had had experience in Cleveland. First, a brief statement was made showing that the Western Defense Command itself had lifted the ban and that all Japanese Americans returning were specifically cleared by the Army. A brief explanation was made of the evacuation, and it was emphasized that the Japanese Americans as a whole were not indicted for disloyalty. Official statements made in explanation of evacuation were given to employers. We then cited the experience of the past two years in the East, stressing the splendid work record of the Nisei. By this time, if the employer was interested at all, he would begin to ask questions which expressed his doubts and fears. His first fear was always that of losing employees. We reassured him on this point by pointing out to him the peaceable experiences in the East, by volunteering to talk with the workers, by blowing up and emphasizing the few employers who had already hired Japanese Americans. Eventually the employers would get around to ask what we had to offer in the way of workers. This was embarrassing to us because we did not have actually on hand people, and there was no way of telling what specific skills would be attracted from the Center. However, we went into great details to explain that each Center was a large city which was organized and operated entirely by evacuees, and that despite the fact that most of them had been small shopkeepers and farmers before, in the Centers they had developed all

types of skills necessary to maintain and operate the Center. We also explained that many of the Nisei acquired industrial and other experience in the East, and were now desirous of returning. Finally, after considerable give-and-take and questioning, we emphasized that employers in the East had been able in some cases to save themselves from ruin because of the lack of labor by utilizing Nisei. We pointed out that this was a fresh source of labor, and that the Japanese Americans had never been accused of poor work habits even by their bitterest enemies. It was a strictly economic argument for we found early that employers were not interested in appeals to ideals and fair treatment (with an occasional exception). Dollars and cents counted, and dollars-and-cents reasons we gave for hiring evacuees.

**EMPLOYERS'
RESPONSES:**

The principal type of responses by employers are usually categorized:

- (1) There were those employers desperately in need for men usually engaged in war work, and most often in the metal trades. Their fears, etc., were great but their need was even greater; hence they were open to suggestion.
- (2) There were a few employers with a genuine feeling for the principles at stake. These were very limited. In the early stages, I can only think of H. Liebes and Company, and the Pacific Electric Manufacturing Company.
- (3) There were those who needed men badly and who frequently had no prejudices themselves but who had a genuine fear that their employees would not stand for hiring evacuees. These employers were those who were at the mercy of the Union business agent who might or might not refer men to him and would be badly crippled if two or three employees left or who knew that his employees were very rabid upon the subject.
- (4) There were some smooth stalling companies who appeared to be sympathetic

but used every possible excuse and argument against hiring. These were principally the large corporations who were sitting on top of the world and whose general policy was to take no risk whatsoever. They wished to avoid a possible FEPC action, and their personnel men in general were trained to protect the company's interest to the nth degree. Such firms as the Columbia Steel, American Can, Bank of America, Safeway, Standard Oil, the railroads, etc., constantly stalled without ever saying yes or no.

- (5) There were those who had violent prejudices and who ran their jobs with an iron hand, and did not give a damn what anyone thought. Needless to say, these interviews are short and to the point.
- (6) There were those who did not actually need much help and hence gave a prompt refusal with or without rationalization.

Noticeable among the employers was the dread of our contacting their men. In every case, we volunteered to address the man, and show an educational film but in only two or three cases were we allowed to use it. Employers, even those who desired to hire, preferred to take a chance of a sudden response by the workers who were not prepared for the evacuee. This is one point that is obviously entirely different from the experience in the East.

EMPLOYEE

RESPONSE:

Despite our lack of educational work, the responses of fellow employees were not usually violent. Certain slurring remarks and actions were undoubtedly made at times but in only three or four cases were there any mass overt actions made. However, it is undoubtedly true that in many cases the coolness of employee responses was sufficient to deter the employer from hiring any further evacuees. This is particularly true in the white collar field.

UNION RESPONSE: At the same time that employers were contacted, unions were likewise approached. The employers were informed of our policy and every effort was made to work the two together. Unions later ran the gamut of responses from extremely negative to extremely positive. The CIO as a whole reacted favorably. With the AFL unions it was a touch-and-go proposition. We were helped by the fact that one of the boilermakers unions had just lost a long fight against barring Negroes in Marin shipyards, and they were later leery of the FEPC. Whenever we were allowed to talk to the general membership, a favorable response was forthcoming even if the leadership was negative. By and large, business agents of the AFL metal trades union expressed personal prejudices but adopted an attitude of more or less indifference, stating that if the employer wanted to hire evacuees, they would give a work permit.

OUR OWN PERSONAL

RESPONSES: We would not be human if we did not take this opportunity to state the effect on us personally of these long and difficult conversations with employers, labor unions, leaders, etc. Many a time, we came away from two-hour conferences wet with perspiration, with a dry throat and aching head, and vowing that this was murder, and that never again would we talk to an employer. We would go home half sick and exhausted, and drop off early to sleep. Somehow, the next morning things looked a little brighter, and we realized that this was something that had to be done or else we would be defeated in our program. So, slowly we developed something of a shell to protect us from too emotional a response and slowly we built up a feeling that we were being successful and were winning out. We had to do this for self-protection or else we could not have been effective. These mental attitudes are reflected very strongly in our monthly reports, which were almost always a little more optimistic than a realistic appraisal of the situation warranted.

To return to specific actions in April, we drove hard for jobs. New names began to appear in our offers, Stanford University Hospital, Miscellaneous Employees, 110, for restaurant work, Crosetti Brothers, U. S. Children's Bureau, California Sanatorium, U. C. Hospital, State Welfare Department, etc. On April 19, our job offer digest issued a community invitation to all Center residents with the provision that families make advance arrangements for housing before coming. We were very proud of the digest and the offers because it represented practically our very blood. Looking back on it, it is very obvious that many of the offers were spurious, the result of evasive answers by employers, and our tendency toward over-optimism. Still, there were a good many offers, and many people had said it would be impossible to place evacuees. On the twenty-fifth of April, we sent out a supplementary job offer list, adding 16 more companies.

UNION CONTACT: During the month we contacted the membership of ILWU 16. They were favorable but stated that the educational campaign would have to be carried out to all of their branches such as Stockton, Petaluma, San Jose, before work permits could be given. The furniture workers union was favorable, the machinists Local 68 grudgingly agreed to refer jobs if employers wanted evacuees. Business agent of 1327 Machine Production Operators grudgingly agreed not to stop evacuees from working. He expressed violent prejudices and implied serious personal risks for evacuees but stated that there was no official discrimination, and he would clear if employers asked for an evacuee, but he would be damned if he helped evacuees to get a job. The Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers' District Secretary was very favorable, and volunteered to help place evacuees.

A good many industrial jobs were obtained during April to which there was almost no response, and a fair number of clerical and stenographical jobs to which there was a better response. This was due to the fact that Nikki Sawada was assigned to take orders for wage-home jobs in which girls could work two or three hours a night for their room and board, and work in the daytime. In this way the girls were able to come from the Center and accept a job with the assurance of at least temporary housing. The problem of housing grew daily. As visitors passed through the city and uniformly reported "no housing" back to the Center, families consequently hesitated even to come out to look for housing.

During the month WRA made 27 referrals to jobs and 21 referrals to the USES and two to the Unions. Few of these referrals represented people actually interested in jobs. Most of the evacuees were proving to themselves that there actually were jobs available. Thus, we paid again for two years of over-optimism in describing the "life outside" to evacuees. We counted 37 arrivals during April, and estimated a total evacuee population of 158. At the end of the month, we were negotiating with the Civil Service Commission on the question of PMGO clearances which were holding up evacuees two and three weeks or better before they could actually go to work. In May we continued hammering for jobs with considerable success.

CLEANERS AND
PRESSERS

OPPORTUNITIES: On May 4 we sent to the Center a summary of the dry cleaning and pressing field. Union resistance had been previously broken. The first Japanese American cleaning shop had been set up and had operated long enough to be successful. Questions of licenses, jobs, attitudes of drivers, etc., were cleared. The wholesalers were opposed, but their drivers were handling the cleaning without saying anything.

UNIONS: We considered the possibility of contacting larger unions such as the Culinary Council and the Central Labor Council. We failed even to be allowed to speak to the joint Culinary Council, and the President of the Central Labor Council, although friendly himself, advised against bringing the issue before that body. It was obvious that it would be necessary to tackle one by one as the need arose, and to gain concessions and in the most quiet and easy manner possible. Mr. Ross began speaking to the CIO unions, contacting the Petaluma branch of the ILWU, Marine Cooks and Stewards. Other unions contacted were Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers; Building Service Employees; Hotel Service Workers; Steam, Refrigeration, and Oil Burner, etc.

SERVICE TRADES: In search of jobs for Issei, we worked hard on the service trades, trying to break through the Hotel Service Workers and the Building Service Workers with poor results. We obtained a fine job offer from the University of San Francisco to staff an entire kitchen. At the end of the month we began the hospital drive with immediate results in the way of work for laboratory technicians, nurses, medical stenographers, etc.

FLORISTS; Canvassing of florists through the city yielded no results whatsoever. Florists had no intention, if possible, of allowing Japanese Americans back into the field.

WHITE COLLAR
TRADES: We extended our efforts to obtain white collar work with virtually no success for men but with considerable advancement of our field for stenographers and clerks. At month's end we were in negotiation with the U. S. Civil Service Commission for their assistance in helping us to open up jobs in three classes -- male white collar, male industrial and service trades, and clerical and stenographic jobs for women.

During the month of May we made 21 referrals to jobs, 12 to the USES,

two to the Unions. We estimated 75 new arrivals in May and a total population of 233. This sum represented a lot of work with results not in proportion. Employers were getting discouraged after having finally agreed to hire, only to have none apply. In our monthly report we stated that we expected a sharp increase in evacuees in general due to the closing of schools. Housing was, however, so tight that we felt terribly frustrated, knowing that our employers were getting discouraged. We were beginning to wonder if all our hard work in opening up jobs would be to no avail. In our report we stated "But fundamentally, we doubt that the number will reach significant proportions until on a regional level steps are taken to ease the critical housing shortage." Later in the month we answered a request for information from the Minneapolis WRA Office by summarizing conditions in San Francisco - "Acceptance on the job in general is good here, probably the best on the Coast. We have worked intensively on employers and Unions, have shown motion pictures, given talks to educate workers, employers, and the general public. Our efforts have been rewarded with the opening up here of a large number of prospects in essential industrial, service trades, government and clerical work. Also, private businesses are beginning to spring up with success and public acceptance. Overall, we should say obviously there are some prejudices here; housing is extremely difficult but a wide range of employment is available; an evacuee with a minimum of courage and initiative will have no great difficulty in making a satisfactory adjustment here." By May, a tremendous amount of correspondence was coming in from individual evacuees, both in the Centers and outside, requesting information as to sentiment, conditions, jobs, etc. San Francisco had made a reputation for good community sentiment and employment opportunities, but we were passed by largely because of the lack of housing.

SHIFT OF DOMESTIC

PLACEMENT: During June the drive for jobs continued though not quite as actively as in the previous two months. We began to shift the placement of domestic and wage-home jobs to other places since the burden was too heavy. The YWCA, the American Friends helped on wage-home jobs. The USES and American Friends assumed the burden for general domestic placement. Lily's Employment Agency opened and began to take some of the domestics. We sent out several summaries of domestic work as one final reassurance of the availability of this type of work, and thereafter referred all such cases to the appropriate place.

The public relations program hit its peak during June with a great number of talks before unions and other groups. Some unions which were contacted were Marine Engineers, Cannery, Textile Workers Union, AFECT, UFWA, Building Service Employees, Ship Clerks.

SUCCESS STORIES:

We began to emphasize success stories in our publicity to show that Issei were reestablishing themselves. One such story is that of Mr. Sugaya, who opened the first laundry. The Laundry Workers Union had been violently opposed to Japanese. In order to make sure no resistance would be made, we arranged for Mr. Sugaya to meet with the Union. Mr. Sugaya stated he would like to hire Union laundry workers, and that he would agree to maintain Union wages and hours and uniform prices. In this way the Union was disarmed and made no protest. We took Mr. Sugaya to the USES, where he readily agreed to all the War Manpower Commission requirements, ceiling prices, etc. He placed orders for workers with the USES and went proudly away with a card to display in his shop that he had met all War Manpower Commission requirements. The chances are he understood little of what had gone on and he probably immediately resorted to his usual operating practices, but from the point of view of public relations, the various actions were very important. His laundry

was an immediate success, business being heavier than before the war. The Stanford University placement of several pharmacists and an accountant was a good success story. The first dentist that had opened up an office a month previous reported a brisk business and had been admitted back to the staff of the University of California Dental College. Lily's Employment Agency was a success. The San Mateo gardeners and Chrysanthemum growers were reporting successes. Many unusual job offers were loudly publicized, such as the Worden Art Galleries job for a picture framer, the opening of the Joseph Magnin store, the Brooks Stationery and Record Shop offer.

During the month we counted 103 arrivals, and estimated a total population of 363. The WRA made 40 job referrals and sent to the USES. The announcement of the Center closing dates was made from Washington, and at month's end we were highly optimistic, stating: "If and when housing is developed within our District, we are confident that the population will double and redouble rapidly. All other factors may definitely be said as favorable."

Early in July Mrs. Mills came to give consistent attention to the problem of women's jobs, which had hitherto been on a hit-or-miss basis. With constant work she built up a substantial supply of positions and made a great number of placements. In the men's field we had a large backlog of positions in everything but male white collar work. More and more evacuees began to arrive and our drive for jobs began to give away before the increased demand of counselling and handling of incoming evacuees. Problems of establishing businesses began to clear up. The first sales tax permit was issued. One family had regained management of its hotel. One large property owner moved into his property. A cleaning and pressing

establishment opened and a considerable number of businessmen began to look around for locations, etc.

During the month we counted 164 arrivals, and an estimated population of 500. WRA made 63 job referrals and sent 23 to the USES. At the end of the month an intensive drive for white collar work for men was started. Our monthly report stated: "Industrial Service Trades install domestic and white collar work for women continued to be readily available, the demand far exceeding the supply of evacuees. White collar work for men continued poor. Openings, however, for professional and skilled workers such as pharmacists, laboratory technicians, nurses, accountants, etc., are available."

In August a great upsurge of relocation occurred. Special coaches and trains began to arrive. The Buddhist Hostel opened, and the rush was on.

EFFORTS TO
OPEN WHITE
COLLAR JOBS
FOR MEN:

Knowing that we had thus far failed to open any appreciable number of white collar jobs for men, we began a determined drive to obtain this type of work. The Chamber of Commerce was approached indirectly through friends and cooperated in making suggestions. Some of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the largest firms in San Francisco were approached through the good auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. Names such as Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Merrill Company, Bank of America, Emporium, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Safeway, San Francisco Employers' Council, San Francisco Retailers' Council. This list of executives was very imposing, being former Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, etc. We received some encouragement, but actually it led to nothing. These men were civic leaders and professed

no prejudices, but when it was all over they remained on top and their firms were unsullied by employment of minorities. It was obvious that the white collar mores were too strong to be overcome on a short sales campaign. We were forced to confess defeat by and large in white collar work for men.

MIYAMA CASE: A signal victory that attracted wide attention was the case of an experienced auto mechanic by the name of Miyama. He was referred through the S. F. Civil Service, and placed in the Municipal car barns to work on city busses. The workers threatened to walk out en masse and a critical situation developed. We gave strong support to the Civil Service Commission, and the Mayor himself made a trip to the barns to talk to the men. We tried to show our educational film and talk to the men without success. On the morning that Miyama went to work, the men laid down their tools and gathered around him as he attempted to work on the bus just outside the barns. A Marine lieutenant appeared on the scene, and argued vigorously in behalf of Miyama. A long discussion heated with enflamed passions was held, threatening a few times to break into an actual riot. Mr. Ross upheld the right of Miyama to work. Finally the men chose a committee to meet with the management and Mr. Ross. After the meeting, feelings slowly subsided. Miyama was able to remain at work and was even treated with considerable courtesy by his fellow workers. This incident was greatly publicized in S. F. papers, which gave very fair and favorable treatment. This incident, favorably concluded, undoubtedly made a good impression on employers all over the city.

**MID-AUGUST:
WAR CONTRACT
CANCELLATION:**

Mid-August brought V-J Day and a wholesale cancellation of war contracts. There was an abrupt change of employers' attitudes, with most of them thinking that they would now be able to have some choice in whom they

hired. We were, however, too busy with incoming evacuees and counseling to contact a great many employers. We estimated 400 new arrivals during August, and after a careful examination of our figures decided to revise the total population upward to 1400 evacuees in this District. WRA referred 73 men directly and 26 to the USES, and 15 to the Unions. During September we continued to handle a large volume of arrivals and counseling increased number of evacuees. The hostels were almost full, but plans for opening FPFA dormitory projects reached their culmination. As war contracts continued to be cancelled, and employers laid off men, our industrial work prospects sagged badly.

SIMMONS MFG.CO: The Simmons Manufacturing Company, despite cancellation of contracts, retained its Japanese workers, and continued to hire some Nisei despite the fact that they laid off 500 women. This was a good example of a complete educational job. In May Simmons offers had been developed and the educational film was shown to the Union twice, to the shop foreman and shop stewards. Both management and the union and employees were thoroughly acquainted with the facts. As a result, there was no friction, the Nisei made a brilliant work record, and management showed its appreciation by continuing to hire.

We began to fall back upon routine jobs in restaurants, hospitals, warehouses; domestic workers still were in great demand, and good stenographers were easily placed but mediocre typists and clerks were extremely difficult. WRA made 109 direct referrals, 21 to USES and 12 to unions. An estimated 400 people arrived, bringing our total to 1,800 evacuees.

October brought a swift rise to our absolute peak of arrivals as Hunter's point housing project opened and Camp Funston project was held in reserve. Topaz was due to close November 1, and hence an avalanche of people came

by train loads to S. F. Confusion was great, and people were too concerned with immediate problems of housing, baggage, etc., to use our counselling services much. The WRA referred 61 people directly, 41 to USES and 12 to unions.

RESPONSIBILITY

SHIFTS TO USES: For the preceding two or three months we had slowly worked with the USES representatives and as we achieved success in employment, their outlook on placement came to be more optimistic, and they learned better approaches to employers. By October, they had succeeded in handling placement of evacuees fairly well so that many returnees went directly to the USES without bothering to contact WRA. We were now ready to transfer an ever-increasing burden of job referrals to the USES.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

AGENCIES: The greatest placement record during the month was made by private Japanese employment agencies. By the end of the month, there were 5 operating agencies which made a total of 557 domestic placements during the month. This was a great surprise to us but we soon realized that the use of 9 private agencies followed the old pattern of Japanese domestics. They preferred to deal with people who spoke their own language, and in whom they had confidence even if it would cost them 10 per cent or 15 per cent of their first month's earnings. By the end of the month, we were reduced in placement to a few industrial jobs and a still adequate supply of restaurant, hospital, warehouse jobs plus adequate clerical and stenographic jobs for good applicants. The last day of the month brought the machinist strike in S. F. At month's end we estimated that approximately 1,200 people had arrived and that we had well over 3,000 resettlers in our District. This represented all but a relatively few returnees yet to come from Heart Mountain, other

Centers and from the East.

During November the seriousness of the machinist strike was driven home to us. Even Simmons stopped hiring, and the Mission Street Industrial office of the USES had lines of applicants reminiscent of old depression days. An estimated 50,000 workers in the Bay Area were affected by the strike, and thousands of these workers attempted to get into service trades as dishwashers, janitors, busboys, hospital workers, etc., to tide them over until the end of the strike. Unions affected by the strike could not, of course, accommodate any more evacuees since many of their members were out of work. It began to be a struggle to place more people, except for domestic workers, who were still in demand. Clerical and stenographic workers were not apparently affected much by the strike. Private and domestic employment agencies continued to place people at the rate of about 200 a month which would probably represent their normal volume of business.

PRIVATE
BUSINESSES:

Despite terrific handicaps private businesses were springing up everywhere. The greatest difficulty was in obtaining a location, whether in the Fillmore District or otherwise. There were literally dozens of people looking for locations and also seeking licenses, stocks of merchandise, etc. Typical of businesses beginning to flourish were drug stores, retail and wholesale stores, cleaning establishments, laundries, art goods stores, stationery and novelty shops, insurance broker, real estate broker, employment agencies. During the month we referred 55 direct to jobs, 41 to USES. By this time we relied almost exclusively upon the USES for placement, handling mainly the kickbacks and failures of that organization. Male applicants were by and large forced into a few restricted fields such as restaurant work, domestic work, and an occasional industrial job.

During December and January job opportunities continued to decline, the machinist strike still contributing to the difficulty. Mass unemployment reminiscent of depression days appeared. By mid-January the USES revealed an estimate between 5,500 and 6,500 applicants a week were applying at the Mission Street office, with only 700 placements. The majority of them went to veterans. It was a discouraging picture, lightened only by the fact that the bulk of the resettlers had already obtained employment previously so that the volume of evacuee applicants for work was very light.

REORGANIZATION OF

USES PROCEDURE: January brought a reorganization in the referral methods within the USES.

The special divisions such as Men's Industrial and Women's Industrial and Jr., etc., were abolished. All applicants went into the Intake Division for a preliminary routine interview. If jobs were available in their line, they were referred immediately to one of the several divisions of the placement section. If no jobs were available in their line, they were referred to a standardized interview and their cards were placed, to all intents and purposes, in the dead file. We held a meeting with the manager of the USES, and in order to avoid the Japanese people being sluffed off to the dead end, it was agreed that the supervisor of the Service Trades Division of the placement section would personally interview all Japanese applicants, and then refer them to one of his workers or if they had skills in another division to the supervisor of that division. One exception to these procedures was the Junior Division, which was still maintained, and all Nisei 20 years of age and younger were to be referred there. One further exception was that all probeem cases of referrals (problems because of age, handicaps, unusual skills) were to be referred to a special counselling service under Mrs. Kerchheimer. At the end of January it was questionable as to whether or not this procedure would bring any noticeable results, because of the serious unemployment situation.