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FINAL REPORT OF MILWAUKEE DISTRICT OFFICE ACTIVITIESCONTENTS PAGE

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Prepared by

John K. Bailey
Acting Relocation Officer

December 15, 1945

FINAL REPORT OF MILWAUKEE DISTRICT OFFICE ACTIVITIES

I. Description of the District

The Milwaukee District includes most of the State of Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. In the Michigan territory, there are about 12 counties. A ragged boundary defines the whole area: Lake Michigan on the east; Lake Superior and the Menominee, Brule, and Montreal rivers on the north; and the St. Louis, St. Croix, and Mississippi rivers on the west. The southern boundary is the Illinois-Wisconsin state line.

Communities and townships in the district that have been most popular for resettlement are: Milwaukee, Madison, Kenosha, Hartford, Union Grove, Delavan, Elkhorn, Sparta, Burlington, Waukesha, and Mazomanie.

Milwaukee, the largest city in Wisconsin and the place of the greatest urban resettlement, is most popular numerically because of the varied job opportunities, the exceptionally favorable acceptance, and the variety of social, religious and civic facilities available to serve resettlers. Also, the consensus among the staff, former and present, regarding other reasons for the popularity of Milwaukee as a resettlement community can be expressed by quoting from A Guide to the Badger State:

"Newcomers and visitors sense a reason for the record in the suburban, rather than metropolitan face that the city presents: the

low buildings of the downtown area, the acres of field and forest in one of the country's outstanding park systems, the free sweep of Lincoln Memorial Drive along the lake, the neat cottages in the German and polish neighborhoods, the pastoral look of lawns and gardens in even the less prosperous districts."

Industrially, Milwaukee is known across the face of the earth. The metal trades and meat packing are closely followed in productiveness by tanning and the manufacture of liquor, malt, knit goods, boots and shoes. It is widely known that beer made Milwaukee famous.

Madison, the capital city of Wisconsin, has been second in urban resettlement so far as numbers go, but there has been a little better integration of resettlers into normal community living there than in any other community. Possibly this can be attributed to the personal interest of the resettlement committee, service organizations, and interested influential individuals. The resettlement committee, which was organized before there was a War Relocation Authority office in Madison, has worked from its inception with a comparatively small amount of assistance from the Authority.

Other factors favorable to relocation in Madison include: the strategic location in the center of the dairylands of southern Wisconsin, filling a narrow isthmus between Lakes Monona and Mendota; its being a medium sized town and capital city, the headquarters for many federal, state and county organizations; its being a college town, medical center, and the scene of various exhibitions, concerts, plays, and lectures.

Relocation in Kenosha, Hartford, Union Grove, Delavan, Elkhorn, Burlington, Waukesha, and Mazomanie can be attributed mainly to job-housing offers in essential war work, favorable farm offers and employment at a large resort which offered family housing. All of these small townships are farm marketing centers with a small amount of industry in comparison to Milwaukee or Madison.

The small group at Sparta relocated there temporarily in order to be with servicemen relatives stationed at Camp McCoy.

Lack of interest or failure to have relocation in other major communities in the district, such as Green Bay, Appleton, Fond du Lac, Eau Claire, Oshkosh and LaCrosse may be due to the unfavorable climate, acute housing shortages, insufficient numbers of evacuees coming to areas where offers were plentiful and public sentiment favorable, thus making it seemingly unnecessary for prior clearance by WRA.

Of the approximately 800 resettlers in the district, more than 95% are settled in urban localities.

II. Community Participation

In Madison and Milwaukee, the two communities having the largest number of resettlers, much work has been done on resettlement committees. In the other smaller communities including Kenosha, Hartford, Union Grove, Delavan, Elkhorn, Sparta, Burlington, Waukesha, and Mazomanie, necessary contacts were made with welfare and civic organizations as well as employers to make sure that the major needs of the resettlers would be met. In none of these smaller communities has there been a serious problem concerning acceptance or giving

assistance when needed. Practically all of the resettlement in these smaller places was on a job-housing basis where the whole group would live in a central location. Therefore, it was relatively simple for the relocation officer to work closely with the employers and the resettlers on any problems.

Organizations of a citizens' committee in Madison was well under way before there was a WRA office there. This came about as the result of a meeting between a prominent Madison attorney and past state commander of the American Legion, Benjamin H. Bull, and Thomas Holland, of our Washington office, and others in November, 1942. Mr. Bull has been very enthusiastic and influential throughout the program. He describes the organization of this committee and its activities in a letter to the commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars immediately preceding their annual encampment in the latter part of 1943. The letter is quoted in its entirety.

September 25, 1943

Veterans of Foreign Wars
Kansas City
Missouri

Dear Sir:

As the Veterans of Foreign Wars are about to hold their Annual Encampment, on behalf of the Madison Committee on Relocation of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry, I am taking the liberty of writing you on a problem of Americanism which probably will come before your Department or Encampment. That problem is the relocation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

In the first place, let me say that our committee is a voluntary committee, created on our own initiative before the War Relocation Authority came into Madison. It's membership includes the Mayor of this city, a Justice of the highest court of the State of Wisconsin (outstanding member of the Catholic Church), leading business men, lawyers, ministers, educators, and many of whom are veterans of the Spanish American War or World War I. For myself, I am past commander of the local American Legion, Associate Government Appeal Agent, on the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan in World War I, being commissioned a First Lieutenant of the Infantry and after the Armistice, Intelligence officer at Camp Custer, Michigan.

All of the work that the committee has done has been in cooperation with the United States District Attorney, the F.B.I. and the 6th Corp Intelligence Office in Madison. Having been in the Intelligence Service in the last war, I had an appreciation of the desires of the Intelligence Office, and have from time to time kept in touch with the office, giving information as to our work. I can tell you without equivocation or qualification that in over a year's work with the three families who were here before the war and those who have come here since, there has not been one act of disloyalty or any subversive conduct. Each of these persons has been quietly and diligently going about his work. The one complaint has been that two of the three boys of Japanese ancestry have been sent to Camp Grant and Fort Thomas, Kentucky, when they want to be on the actual field of battle.

How did this committee come about? It will be of interest to your committee and encampment to know that this committee existed as a result

of the work of the local post of the American Legion and our Mayor who was very much alive to the fact that in Wisconsin in the last war, people of German ancestry were pilloried and had their barns painted during a period of hysteria and we later regreted it. The facts are these: our local post long ago started an annual party for German and Austrian enemy soldiers who had become citizens of the United States. We held such a party after the outbreak of the war, much to the delight and encouragement of these citizens who now have sons in the United States Army. It is interesting fact that one Max Kleiforth who was a flier in Richthofen Squadron in the last war has children in the United States Army and he addressed the graduating class of the air school at Camp Truax located on the outskirts of Madison. Only in America could this be done, I know it thrills you as it does me to see this achievement of American tolerance.

At such a party, the Mayor called our attention to a Japanese family who had lived on the outskirts of the city for thirty years. Our children, American citizens, have been given to Madison from that family. The oldest one, several years ago received outstanding honors in the 4H Club work at Chicago and at the outbreak of the war was and now is employed in the City Library. After Pearl Harbor this fine young lady suffered greatly and she told the Mayor that she thought she should leave her position at the Library and our good Mayor who is one of the leading architects of the State of Wisconsin told her "nothing doing" that she was a good American citizen and that she should stay right on her job - which she has done. The Mayor called the attention of our American Legion to this situation and suggested that the same American spirit of tolerance and helpfulness that had been shown to the new citizens of America from the former enemy countries could be extended to this family. After the meeting, the executive committee on learning that the third child was in the United States Army, presented a Service Flag; and the parents who had been wondering whether they would be sent off to a camp gained a sense of security which we, as Americans know that they are entitled to. The young ladies put on luncheon with red, white and blue crochets decorating the table. That boy is now a Corporal with a good conduct stripe, located at Camp Grant, and his only regret is that he is not in actual combat. The oldest daughter told us that the father could have claimed deferment for him because he was needed on the farm, but the father specifically told him and he did not need to tell him, that his job in this war was to serve his country and no deferment would be asked nor was it asked. The young lady told her parents that they were growing old and they should not work so hard and was told by her parents that it was the responsibility of each one to produce as much as one could. On another occasion, I happened to be at the farm with another man without their knowing we were coming. On a blackboard in their work house was written four times, "Buy War Bonds" so that all who worked there might see. As to the rest of this family, the second girl graduated from the University of Wisconsin in June, 1943, receiving Phi Beta Kappa honors and presently is employed as a teacher by the State of Wisconsin after the outbreak of the war, for which we are proud of the young lady and

of our State. The youngest child last year was an honor student in our best high school.

I have gone into details because I think this family typifies the achievement and results which one can reasonably expect out of relocation.

When some evacuees came from the west coast voluntarily, some Legionnaire members who attended the committee meeting, invited the evacuees to a luncheon and later helped in placing these people. I ought to tell you that the committee who presented the Service Flag consisted of Colonel Gramer who was in World War 1, is in this war, and he was a Vice Commander of the Wisconsin Department; and an Alderman who was in the 32nd Division throughout the entire World War 1, being wounded, and rest of us ordinary Legionnaires.

The local committee has cooperated with the War Relocation Authority in the relocation in this area of about seventy-five people. As I have said, there has not been any act as to any of these people or residents here before the war involving disloyalty or subversive activities. I am sending you a clipping from our local paper giving you a summary of the results of that work. Since that item was published, the only results I have heard of are the following:

- a. A former lady from California called up to ascertain whether she could get anyone from the camps to assist her.
- b. A Colonel, formerly with the Intelligence Department of the United States Army in World War 1 of the Officers' Reserve wanted to know whether he could get a farm couple to do some truck farming next spring.
- c. A leading state official wanted to get a woman to help his wife and daughter in the home.
- d. A well-known, substantial insurance man wants to employ a stenographer.

I have detailed these facts to you as the occurrences of over a year's activities on the part of this committee because the facts speak louder than words, and when anybody comes in with wholesale charges, these unvarnished facts stand as unchallengeable answers to such charges.

I know in dealing with veteran organizations - let me here say that the veterans who actually fought, members in the last war, whether belonging to the Veterans of Foreign Wars or American Legion, are the most tolerant and understanding of what Americanism is - I need not dwell on the principles of true Americanism. Providence has decreed that of all the countries in the world, this great unsettled continent to which men came because of economical opportunities and religious freedom, is the place where the common man can reach this greatest triumph, would have within it's borders, the people from all the races

of the globe. Nowhere is that true in the same sense that it is in this country. And no country has been so founded to meet that situation. Jefferson stated the principle that all men are created equal politically and legally of course - it was a fundamental part of our doctrine that we should never chisel or change one iota. Lincoln settled that when he sponsored the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States committing this country to the principle of no racial discrimination. America is a young country and I have said before and say it again that here, we will take the best of all races and create a new race on this great continent of ours which I firmly believe will be the greatest race and peoples of all times. When I say that I mean exactly what Jefferson said.

We are indebted to President Roosevelt's confirmation of these words in his letter of February 3, 1943, when he said "No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart. Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry." Therefore, these are the guiding principles in these present problems of relocation and we must make certain that hysteria and prejudice and unwarranted fear does not cause us to be unfaithful to those essential principles. Therefore, in the application of these principles, loyalty only to this country must be the real test.

The segregation plans underway by the War Relocation Authority will be soon complete. I agree heartily with Congressman Eberharter and I think it was suggested by Justices Murphy and Douglas of our Supreme Court, that this segregation should have proceeded promptly at the beginning and that we ought to restore to these loyal people the right of residence and property as soon as administratively possible, having in mind the right as established by the Supreme Court of the Military to establish military defense areas and that right be executed in a constitutional manner.

Now what is the record of these people since the outbreak of the war? In Hawaii, the enclosed statements which are based on government reports show that civilian population of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii cooperated, gave their lives and were guilty of no sabotage. In the National Legionnaire of July, 1943, the Hawaiian Department Commander Cass of the American Legion stated that American Democracy achieved a great triumph in contest with Japanese imperialism as evidenced by the facts that there had been no sabotage and by the rush of volunteering by men of Japanese ancestry. In Hawaii, the Army wanted 1500 men, they received a response of 10,000 and took about 4,000. Nisei have been employed on all fronts, the Aleutians, South Pacific, and the Shelby, Mississippi combat team is probably now in training in Europe. Sergeant Campbell, a nephew of my partner, of the Hawaiian National Guard who had fifteen Nisei in his section of seventeen spoke very highly of these young men. I think Mr. Eberharter reported no sabotage has been discovered in the United States by relocated citizens of Japanese ancestry.

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You know of the recent statements of Lieutenant General Richardson and General Emmons favorable to the Nisei, so that on the basis of the record, one can reach no other conclusion than that these American citizens are entitled to full recognition and full consideration of their American brethren.

I could go on greater length citing facts as to the Americanism of these people and their cooperation in the war effort.

Now about California. Immediately when the evacuation of these persons began, a committee of substantial citizens such as General Barrows, a eminent military writer, was created asking for fair play for these people. A leading Los Angeles trial lawyer wrote me to the effect that in his opinion 90% of the Nisei were loyal and there are other committees interested in perpetuation of American principles throughout the west coast. Mayor Millikan of Seattle spoke of the excellent record of these people as residents of his city, Mayor Cain of Tacoma felt that there was no occasion for the evacuation and our President in submitting the Dies Committee's report to Congress stated that as soon as the military situation permitted it, loyal American citizens should be permitted to return to their homes and this right should be recognized. It will probably be commenced with those who have sons, husbands, and brothers in the Service.

However, it is our judgment that even though the right to return is recognized, the younger Nisei have an opportunity, yes a duty to serve their country by working out the problem of relocation. I am frank to say that if concentration of oriental people in large groups - for that matter any people - existed in the State of Wisconsin, we would have a problem of Americanism and therefore, we can understand some of the economical and racial prejudice which evidence themselves in the western states. It is good for us and good for the Nisei that there is such a relocation. It gives to us in the interior, a chance to discover what fine people these graduates of our high schools and universities are. It gives to them the opportunity as one young lady said in one of the camp papers, "to discover that there are forty-five other states besides those on the west coast". Consequently, I hope that out of this situation there will be a very substantial relocation. Californians who are not prejudiced know of the good qualities of these people and they should not hesitate to tell rest of America, to help this relocation along and throughout the middle west and in the New England states there are people willing to do their part in relocation as Madison. There should not be any concentration in the young people themselves in their association in normal American life. Relocation throughout the country would be at the rate of about one to two thousand.

I could go on further in this matter but perhaps I have already said too much. After more than ^{an} year's contact in this work and meeting these young people, it is hard to comprehend the prejudiced blasts that come in the papers once in a while and it is surprising to note how little the people know of the good work these Nisei are doing. Few know of the record of volunteering or the fact that they are serving on all fronts of the United States Army.

It is revolting to an American to think that these high school kids remaining in camps know only of American life behind barbed wires. We shuddered when Hitler moved a population out and I hate to see the time to come when we should see such a population moved and not be prompted to right the wrongs committed as quickly as possible.

1. The program of relocation of the War Relocation Authority should be accepted as a national problem throughout the United States and every community should do it's part in helping these people to move into the normal stream of American life.
2. With the completion of the segregation in the camps, the right to return to their properties should be recognized for all loyal Americans and here I say that with the recognition of such rights, it is the positive duty of the evacuees to do their part in relocation first to avoid the recreation of a problem which we had on the west coast.
3. The Selective Service law should be applied to all the young people in the camps. This especially true of the young people of high school age who have evidenced a virile loyalty to America and who should not be left to remain behind barbed wires and call to wonder as to the limitation of their citizenship.

I trust that in presenting these things to you, they may give you a phase of this problem as it was developed in Madison, in what we believe a true American atmosphere and will help your Encampment in pursuing a policy which in the future of our country will be helpful and constructive. The American way of democracy and of toleration is the hope of the world. The way of the super race be it of Hitler or Tojo must lead only to destruction.

My associate attorney is a prisoner in the Philippine Islands and I know that much as he may be burning with hate and desire for revenge against the Japanese militarism with all it's proven cruelties, that his judgment and firm conviction is that he fought for the American way of life for all American citizens. On our committee is a lady whose son is likewise a prisoner in the Philippines and she feels the same way. Recently in a meeting in Wisconsin on the question of relocation, a mother got up and made a statement that her son said that he did not mind giving his life for his country but he would like to know that we were not adopting any methods of Hitler or Tojo with it's cruelties and it's intolerance.

Winning the war is the first purpose and the young men of this country will make that certain. We, here at home, owe it to them to make it certain that the American principles for which they are fighting will be living and virile when they return. The responsibility is on great organizations like yours, and the American Legion who have known war, to fulfill that duty.

Yours very truly,

Benjamin H. Bull

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After the opening of the WRA office in Madison in April of 1943, other names were added to the committee list and extensive work was done on job opportunities and general public education regarding the relocation program. The names of committee members and their affiliations are given below:

C.V. Hibbard - YMCA, chairman
Benjamin H. Bull - American Legion, vice-chairman
Rev. A.W. Swan - Congregational Church, secretary
Charles Dunn - University of Wisconsin
Hoble Clark - " " "
Rev. G.L. Collins - Baptist Church
Miss Grace T. Crafts - Madison General Hospital
R.M. Rickmeyer - YMCA
Mrs. J.V. Elder - YWCA
Judge Fred M. Evans
Joseph C. Ford - Industrialist
James R. Law - Former mayor, present highway
commissioner
Mrs. Vera Leconte - Fellowship of Reconciliation
Charles E. Montgomery - Spanish American War
veteran
Selig Perlman - University of Wisconsin
Miles Riley - Attorney
Joseph Rothschild - Businessman
Father Leo Rummel - St. Mary's Hospital
John J. Walsh - Attorney
Martin P. Walsh - Alderman

When the two Wisconsin offices were put under the supervision of the Milwaukee relocation officer in September, 1943, the Madison committee willhgly accepted more responsibility. The group actively carried this responsibility all during the relocation program and there is no doubt that they will continue as long as there is a need for their services after the dissolution of the Authority.

Milwaukee, as well as Madison, had the rudiments of a citizens' committee prior to the opening of the War Relocation Authority office in the city. When the resettlement program was explained to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, executive secretary of the International Institute of Milwaukee County; Miss Louise Root of the Council of Social Agencies; George Rundquist of New York; and Mr. Watson of the YMCA, by Mr. Holland of the Authority's Washington staff in November, 1942, immediate steps were inaugurated to have an organized group to deal with the problem as resettlers came. Efforts of these individuals were held up somewhat when the North Central area supervisor met with them and other interested individuals in February, 1943. The supervisor suggested that the organization of the committee be postponed until the formal opening of the Milwaukee office.

In the meantime, the International Institute was successful in getting two resettlers jobs as secretaries, one for the Institute and one for another organization. It is known that two evacuees came to Milwaukee from an assembly center and several from relocation centers before the opening of the office here.

One relocation officer and one secretary opened the Milwaukee office in March, 1943, after which time the following members of a consultation group on the resettlement of Americans of Japanese ancestry concentrated on forming a citizens' committee:

Miss Elizabeth Campbell - International Institute
Frank Fontanazza - Jr. Chamber of Commerce
Mrs. I. Greenberg - International Institute
Miss Gladys Holloway - YWCA
Miss Grace Kelly - Milwaukee Vocational School
Eyvind E. Ketchum - War Relocation Authority
Miss Mari Okazaki - International Institute
Miss Louise Root - Council of Social Agencies
The Rev. M.A. Simonsen - County Council of Churches
Ben H. Thompson - War Manpower Commission

The citizens' committee was formed after August 12, 1943. The complete list of members is as follows:

Malcolm K. Whyte - Attorney, chairman
Miss Elizabeth Campbell - International Institute,
secretary
Miss Dorothy Enderis - Milwaukee Public Schools
Mrs. I. Greenberg - International Institute
Miss Maki Ichiyasu - YWCA
Miss Grace Kelly - Milwaukee Vocational School
Frank Kirkpatrick - Realtor
The Rev. Dwight Klinck - Milwaukee Christian Center
Frederick K. Krell - Jr. Chamber of Commerce

J.I. Onarheim - Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Personnel
Division

Charles O'Neil - St. Vincent DePaul Society

T.P. Pearman - YMCA

Mrs. Philip Person

Frank Ranney - Federated Trades Council, AFL

Louise Root - Council of Social Agencies

Henry Sakemi - Milwaukee Nisei Council

The Rev. M.A. Simonsen - County Council of Churches

Ben H. Thompson - War Manpower Commission

It was the main function of the committee to act in an advisory capacity to the War Relocation Authority. It helped, in a limited way, in the fields of housing, employment, and public relations.

The group's being composed of so many persons who were heads of agencies or firms and specialists in various fields, failure of the group to establish a hostel to be sponsored by a Baptist organization, infrequent meetings and no particular meeting place, are among the reasons that the committee became inactive in the latter part of 1944. However, there was a definite advantage in having these specialists serve on the committee. They were well-known community leaders and their support meant much to the resettlement program, especially in its early stages. In addition, they faithfully and willingly served as individuals and heads of agencies to assist in any case in which their cooperation was requested by the relocation officer.

In the early part of 1945, it was mainly through the efforts of the relocation officer in charge and the executive secretary of the

International Institute that the idea of the resettlement association was started. Arrangements were made and a large group invited to a general meeting which was to be held for the purpose of organization on July 12, 1945. There was a large attendance representing 40 Milwaukee organizations. The area office of the Authority was also represented. After a general discussion of the needs of resettlers by representative Nisei, War Relocation Authority staff members and interested individuals, it was voted that the group constitute itself as the Milwaukee Resettlement Association.

Following various suggestions, the group decided to elect an executive committee which would, in turn, elect a chairman. The following committee was chosen:

The Rev. Justus Olson - First Methodist Church
H.O. Stenzel - Businessman
Clem Kalvelage - Realtor
D.O. Thompson - American Legion
Perry Stearns - Attorney
Mrs. Woods Dreyfus - PTA
Mrs. Maurice Terry - YWCA
Mrs. Joseph Perales - Council of Jewish Women
Meyer Adelman - CIO

Shortly afterward, the following officers, board of directors, advisory council and members made up the Association:

Officers

The Rev. Justus Olson - First Methodist Church,
president

D.O. Thompson - American Legion, vice-president
Elizabeth A. Campbell-International Institute,
secretary
H.O. Stenzel - H.O. Stenzel Co., treasurer

Board of Directors

Meyer Adelman - CIO
Mrs. W.O. Dreyfus - PTA
Glen Kalvelage - Realtor
Masumi Kaneko - JACL, Milwaukee Chapter
Sam Minami - Milwaukee Nisei Council
Mrs. Joseph Pereles - Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Maurice Terry - YMCA

Advisory Council

Miss Grace Stockwell - Travelers' Aid Society
Miss Lucia B. Clow - Family Service of Milwaukee
Masao Satow - National Council, YMCA
Miss Helen Stendler - Dept. of Public Assistance,
Milwaukee County

Members

John K. Bailey - WRA
Mrs. W.J. Bishop - Shorewood Women's Club
Russell Duket - Dept. of Public Assistance, State
of Wisconsin
Joseph H. Hansen - Veterans' Referral Agency
Ronald Craft - YMCA
Miss Mary R. McHale - St. Vincent DePaul Society
Mrs. Haruko G. Niwa - Resettler
Mrs. Erna Romanik - Wesleyan Guild

Miss Elizabeth Remoser - Youth Fellowship
 Mrs. George W. Shores - Federation of Women's Clubs
 Mrs. Frank Thomas - County Council of Church Women
 Mrs. Helmut Sieverts - American Friends Service Committee
 Miss Dorothy Enderis - Dept. of Adult Education and
 Recreation, Milwaukee Public Schools
 Mrs. Theodore Froeming - PTA
 Mrs. Gerda Wittman - Secondary Education Association
 Alma
 Mrs. Allison - State Teachers College
 Miss Ella Hanawalt - Milwaukee Downer College
 Myras Knutson - Lutheran churches
 Charles O'Neil - St. Vincent DePaul Society
 A.H. Weber - County Council of Churches
 Miss Marcella Schneider - Milwaukee Teachers Association
 Miss Edna Traynor - Family Service of Milwaukee
 Miss Sumi Shinozaki - WRA
 Mrs. Edward Ochi - WRA

The objectives of the Association are adequately given in a
 pamphlet published by the organization, a copy of which is attached
 herewith. For further information concerning legal matters and
 purposes, copies of the Articles of Incorporation and the lease of the
 building used as a hostel are given.

The Milwaukee Resettlement Association

(Incorporated)

787 NORTH VAN BUREN STREET
Milwaukee 2, Wis.
MARQUETTE 2798

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Milwaukee Resettlement Association is composed of a democratically representative body of citizens who have organized for the purpose of:

1. Facilitating the government program for the resettlement of Japanese-Americans and Japanese.
2. Providing temporary housing for resettlers until they can secure a permanent dwelling place
3. Providing understanding counsel for individuals with personal problems and relating them to social agencies for help when necessary.
4. Acquainting resettlers with community resources and interpreting their needs to the community; thus furthering their integration into normal American community life.

OFFICERS

JUSTUS E. OLSON,	ELIZABETH A. CAMPBELL,
PRESIDENT	SECRETARY
D. OAKLEY THOMPSON,	HENRY O. STENZEL,
VICE-PRESIDENT	TREASURER

A WAR-CREATED RESPONSIBILITY

When the United States government evacuated 110,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans from the Pacific Coast in the spring of 1942, it became responsible for the welfare of these people. When the Supreme Court of the United States decreed that the internment of these people was unconstitutional, there fell upon all loyal citizens and democratic communities the responsibility of aiding in the resettlement and integration of these people into normal community life.

This responsibility now becomes urgent, for all Relocation Centers are to be closed by January 2, 1946, and the War Relocation Authority will be dissolved shortly thereafter. Within the next four months 45,000 resettlers must leave the centers. About half of them will move eastward to the more democratic communities of North Central and the Atlantic Coast states. It is estimated that about four hundred may settle in Milwaukee, joining a similar number of relatives and friends who have already enriched our community life. Milwaukee bids them welcome.

Through the Resettlement Association, Milwaukee citizens will offer their new friends temporary housing at minimum cost, help in securing employment and permanent dwellings, counsel and guidance in their adjustment to new surroundings. We join hands in co-operation with our government to meet the urgent needs of an unfortunate people.

HOSPITALITY HOUSE

Because resettlers, in coming to Milwaukee, will face an acute housing problem, will arrive with depleted resources, and will have little knowledge of our city, the Resettlement Association will operate a "Hospitality House" at 1426 North Prospect Avenue.

Our newcomers will come directly from the relocation centers to the Hospitality House, where they will receive food and lodging at small cost. This temporary arrangement will enable them to secure employment and locate more permanent quarters without undue hardship or expense.

Although the operation of the hostel will be under the direction of a manager and his wife, who will supervise the cooking, the actual work of serving meals, and maintaining the building and grounds will be done co-operatively by the resettlers who are in residence. A portion of this 21-room residence will be rented to Caucasians, thus providing an experience of inter-cultural fellowship for all the guests.

FURNITURE POOL AND STORAGE

Property has been leased at 2323 West Wisconsin Avenue for the purpose of providing a place where resettlers can ship their possessions and store them until they have found a home of their own. Also, contributions of furniture made by Milwaukeeans, will be kept here until needed by more unfortunate resettlers. This furniture will be loaned or given away, depending upon the need.

PERSONAL COUNSELING

Problems of individuals and families will be dealt with by a competent social worker and counselor, who is to be employed by the Resettlement Association.

It will be the function of this person to refer problems to already functioning community agencies when their help is available, as well as to give direct help when not otherwise obtainable. While working in co-operation with community agencies, he will also direct the efforts of association members who volunteer their services for various projects.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MEYER ADELMAN	JUSTUS E. OLSON
MRS. W. O. DREYFUS	MRS. JOSEPH PERELES
CLEM KALVELAGE	HENRY O. STENZEL
MAC KANEKO	PERRY J. STEARNS
SAM MINAMI	MRS. MAURICE TERRY
D. OAKLEY THOMPSON	

ADVISORY COUNCIL

MISS GRACE STOCKWELL, Chairman
MISS LUCIA B. CLOW MASAO SATOW
MISS LOUISE A. ROOT MISS HELEN STENDLER

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

May I share in meeting the \$5,300 estimated deficit from operations of The Milwaukee Resettlement Association for the coming year. Accept my contribution of \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

Date..... Phone.....

ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION
OF THE
MILWAUKEE RESETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION

KNOW ALL MEN, That we the undersigned

Justus Olson, Henry O. Stenzel, Glen Kalyelage, D. Oakley Thompson, Perry J. Stearns, Elizabeth Campbell, and Grace M. Stockwell

adult residents of the State of Wisconsin, desiring to form a benevolent corporation, do hereby sign and acknowledge the following articles:

I. We declare that we associate to form a corporation under Chapter 180 of Wisconsin Statutes for the resettlement of poor distressed persons uprooted from their homes, by civil or military power, who may come to Wisconsin, and the County of Milwaukee for shelter and relief, whether citizens of the United States or not, regardless of race, creed or party, until they become oriented and self-supporting; and to that end to lease or buy, or build, or rebuild, a place or places where such persons may receive hospitable care, food and shelter and enjoy social intercourse; to aid them to find housing; to buy, lease, or borrow furniture and other household goods, for sale, rent or loan to such persons; to aid them in securing employment and making social, religious, educational and other beneficial contacts; to won, buy, lease, sell, convey, pledge, mortgage and exchange any and all kinds of property; to solicit and receive or borrow money from public or private charitable, or other, persons or organizations; to work in cooperation with public and private institutions for such objects; and to do and perform all acts and things necessary or convenient to be done for the furtherance of such purposes:

II. The name of such corporation shall be MILWAUKEE Resettlement Association, and it shall be located in the City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin.

III. Such corporation shall be without capital stock.

IV. The general officers shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

V. The President shall preside at all meetings and have general supervision of the affairs of the corporation.

The Vice-President shall discharge the duties of the President in his absence or disability.

The Secretary shall countersign all documents executed by the corporation and keep a record of its proceedings and safeguard its books, records, and documents.

The Treasurer shall receive and account for all moneys and property of the corporation which shall come to his hands.

All officers shall perform such other duties as are customary for the office of each or are provided by law, or required by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members elected by and from the general membership and such Board shall in turn elect the officers.

VI. This corporation is formed exclusively for educational, benevolent and charitable purposes and no dividend or pecuniary profits shall ever be declared or paid to the members thereof.

VII. The membership shall consist of the signers hereof and such other persons of 16 years or older, as the membership shall elect by majority vote of those present at any meeting of the membership or by majority vote of the Board of Directors. Members may resign at any time; and may be discharged or expelled by the members or by the Board of Directors by 3/4 vote of any meeting of either.

VIII. The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held in July of each year and meetings of the members and of the Board shall be called as provided by the By-laws.

IX. The Board of Directors is authorized to elect an executive committee of not less than three directors with the powers set forth in the statutes and by-laws.

X. The quorum for meetings shall be fixed by by-laws.

XI. The Board of Directors may at any time of meeting by majority vote adopt by-laws for the government of the corporation and of said Board, not inconsistent with these articles or the laws of Wisconsin; and may by like vote, alter, amend, add to, or repeal such by-laws, or any of them.

XII. These articles may be altered, amended, added to, or repealed at any annual meeting of the corporation, or at any special meeting duly called for that express purpose, by majority vote of those present.

XIII. The corporation is also organized to deal in real property and in fixtures, improvements and chattels real and to sell, mortgage, pledge or dispose of the same in any manner whatsoever necessary or incidental to its main purpose or for the protection or benefit of its property.

XIV. At all meetings of members, membership may vote in person or by proxy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 18th day of July, 1945.

Justus M. Olson

Grace M. Stockwell

Elizabeth A. Campbell

Henry O. Stenzel

D. Oakley Thompson

Perry J. Stearns

Clem Kalvelage

THIS INDENTURE, Made this 17th day of August, 1945, by and between Jacob Meister and Edith Meister, his wife of the City of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, hereinafter called the lessor and Milwaukee Resettlement Association of the City of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, lessee.

WITNESSETH. That the said lessor does hereby lease, demise and let unto the said lessee the following described premises in the City of Milwaukee, known as No. 1428 No. Prospect Avenue to-wit: Lot Nine (9) and the Northeasterly two (2) feet of lot eight (8) except railroad right of way, Block One Hundred Ninety (199) Rogers' Addition.

TO HOLD for the term of one year, beginning on the 1st day of September, 1945, and ending on the 31st day of August, 1946, the said lessee yielding and paying therefor the total rent of twenty-four Hundred and no dollars, for the terms, payable as follows: Twenty-five (\$25.00) herewith, One-Hundred and Seventy-five (\$175) on September 1, 1945, and Two Hundred (\$200) on October 1, 1945, and on the first day of each and every succeeding month of the term.

And the said lessee promises to pay the said rent at the times and in the manner aforesaid, during the continuance of said term, and not to underlease the said premises or any part thereof, nor assign this lease without the consent of the lessor in writing, and to quit and deliver up to the same to the lessor or lessor's attorney, peaceably and quietly at end of said term, and also to keep the same in as good repair as the same are in at the commencement of said term, reasonable use and wearing therefore and damage by accidental fire or other accidents not happening through the neglect of the lessee, its agents or servants only excepted.

And the said lessee further covenants and agrees that it will during the term of this lease pay all water rates levied and assessed against the premises hereby leased, for water used or to be used therein, at the time they become due and payable.

The lessee further agrees to obey all ordinances of the city, in regard to cleaning of the streets, alleys and sidewalks in front of the premises hereby leased and any and all lawful orders, rules and regulations of the proper health officers of said city.

And that the said lessee will, during the last six weeks of said term, allow to be put up and will safely keep in such conspicuous part of said premises as lessor shall designate, a sign or card, showing that said premises are "To Let" or "For Rent" and the place of inquiry, such card or sign to be furnished for that purpose by said lessor.

And the said lessor may enter to view the premises hereby leased for the purpose of examining or exhibiting the same or making whatever repairs or alterations on said premises the lessor may deem necessary; and may expel the lessee if it shall fail to pay the rent and assessments or refuse to obey the said ordinances and rules and regulations aforesaid, or shall underlease the premises or any part thereof, or assign this lease without the consent of the lessor, in writing. The lessor agrees to repair all damage to the building caused by the recent fire at said address. In case the lessee ceases operations it is agreed lessee may terminate this lease or assign it.

On July 23, the following committees were appointed from the membership: Advisory, Finance, Hostel location, Furniture pool and Storage, Incorporation, and Publicity.

The budget adopted by the Association was \$5,300, of which 25% was to be raised by contributions from major employers of resettlers; 25% from church groups and 50% from the Community War Chest.

It should be noted that all of this budget has not been raised, to date approximately \$1900, but that necessary funds for the purchase of equipment at the hostel was obtained by the Finance Committee. Income from Caucasian and resettler tenants, contributions from church organizations and employers of resettlers have been sufficient for successful operation, and it is believed that the entire operation can be liquidated when necessary without donations from the War Chest. A recent report indicates that no funds will be available from the Chest.

The hostel management group and the Board of Directors have had many problems which have been solved successfully. Among them are: Finding a suitable manager and supervisor for actual operations and a janitor; establishing credit for food purchases, opening accounts for utilities, obtaining rationing quotas; establishing rental rates for rooms with OPA, mainly for the Caucasian tenants of the hostel. Approximately half of the 21-room building is occupied by Caucasians.

Following is a copy of a mimeographed sheet given to each resettler who registers. It gives pertinent information relating to the management of the hostel.

WELCOME TO "HOSPITALITY HOUSE"

It is a pleasure to bid you welcome to Milwaukee and to our "Hospitality House." While you are here, we want you to feel completely at home. We trust that the spirit of family life will prevail. Like all large families, the guests of "Hospitality House" will contribute to the happiness of the family by each assuming certain responsibilities.

1. In a sense, this is a cooperative home. It will be kept beautiful and homelike through the cooperation of its guests. It is, of course, necessary for everyone to share in the housework. So that each person will contribute equally to the cleanliness of our home, we suggest that each resettler give one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) hours of work for each day in residence.

2. Each person is responsible for the cleanliness and order of his or her room. We will make our own beds and keep our personal belongings in order.

3. For the duration of food rationing, turn your ration book over to the manager upon your arrival.

4. The total cost of room and board to a resettler is as follows:

While unemployed:

Young people and Adults	- \$1.00 per day
Children under ten years	- .50 per day

After employment has been secured:

Young people and Adults	- \$1.50 per day
Children under ten years	- .75 per day

5. Room and board is to be paid one week in advance on Saturday of each week.

6. Meals will be served promptly at the following hours:

7:00 A.M.	- Breakfast
12:00 Noon	- Luncheon
6:00 P.M.	- Supper

7. You may invited guests to dine with you, providing that arrangements are made with the manager in advance. Meals for non-residents will cost:

Breakfast	- 30¢
Luncheon	- 40¢
Supper	- 60¢

8. "Hospitality House" provides only temporary residence for resettlers. It is hoped that no person or family will find it necessary to stay longer than three weeks. It is urgent that resettlers find permanent quarters just as soon as possible, so that the facilities of "Hospitality House" can be made available to evacuees who are still in Relocation Centers.

9. The Milwaukee Resettlement Association is anxious to help you become a useful and happy member of our community. If you have any problems or need help, feel free to call upon us. You are in the midst of friends.

The hostel and the storage warehouse--a carriage house donated by the YWCA--have been very helpful in the resettlement program. An average of 30 resettlers per month has made use of the hostel.

From the list of active members of the Association, it can be noted that practically any problem among resettlers can be properly handled. It is our opinion that an all-inclusive group like this is unique among the various War Relocation Authority districts. Much of the credit should be given to the very capable officers of the Association and their respective organizations.

It was not deemed advisable to organize citizens' committees in the smaller communities because resettlement in those places was mostly in groups for seasonal or temporary war work. The small number in these groups could be assisted by the staff of the Authority and the principal employers in each district.

III. Public Acceptance

Acceptance generally in all communities where relocation has been successfully accomplished is exceptional, especially in comparison with other areas of the country. Very few minor incidents have come to the attention of this office. As substantial evidence that in by far the majority of cases there has been excellent acceptance, the following major points are listed:

1. Very active citizens' committees with prominent members, representing the leading organizations of the communities in which they have been formed.
2. Numerous industrial plants offering employment without discrimination.

3. Exceptionally favorable press comment and attendance of press representatives at important meetings of committees and resettler groups.
4. Complete acceptance of resettlers in private and public educational and religious institutions.
5. Contributions from the leading employers of resettlers amounting to \$1,300, which is 1/4 of the budget for local hostel operations.
6. Favorable comment from employers of groups on a job-housing proposition regarding performance of work, ability to become adjusted to a new job and surroundings, and the reluctance of resettlers to ask for assistance unless in dire need.

During the first months of the WRA program in this district, while the general public education program was being carried on, some opposition was met in a few small towns, including Janesville and Beloit. The relocation officer in charge at that time reported the main reason for this opposition was because of the number of armed forces personnel from those towns having been killed in action in the Philippines or taken prisoners of war. No further efforts were made by this office to promote relocation, because there was a sufficient number of favorable communities to absorb the number coming to this area. However, it should be noted that since then those communities, particularly Beloit, have requested and responded well to Nisei speakers.

the
Early in the program / relocation officer in charge of the Milwaukee district office gave a good explanation of the work being done to overcome opposition among a few landlords and rooming house operators. This information was released by the Wisconsin branch of the Office of War Information, in behalf of the WRA, and copies sent to Federal housing authorities. This release is given below in its entirety.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
Wisconsin Branch

War Relocation Authority

WRA - 3
June 28, 1943

7000 Plankinton Arcade
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin
Broadway 4440 or 2638

For RELEASE immediately

Although the Milwaukee area has welcomed relocated American Japanese as employees, a few landlords and rooming house operators recently have evidenced reluctance to rent them living accommodations, E.E. Ketchpaw, relocation officer of the War Relocation Authority, said Monday.

More than 100 residents of relocation camps now have come into the Milwaukee metropolitan area to take jobs, he said. Many have found accommodations, but some have encountered difficulties apparently not entirely due to shortage of housing, according to Ketchpaw.

"There has been no opposition to placement of the American Japanese in a great variety of jobs," he said. "But in a few places there seems to be unfounded apprehension that if they are taken as tenants there may be objections from other tenants, or that they may gather in numbers enough to develop a 'Little Tokyo.' This apprehension has not been outspoken. Under our policy and in view of our experience, it is unfounded."

Scarcity of housing makes the attitude in these quarters important out of proportion to what it would be in normal times, he noted, adding:

"The unfairness of any unnecessary bars put in the way of the relocated American Japanese should be obvious. All but two or three who have come in are American citizens. All have been thoroughly investigated for loyalty to the United States. They have taken the necessary interference with their citizenship rights with good grace when they were removed from their homes and jobs on the West Coast as an emergency security measure, pending a checkup to determine their loyalty.

"In general, they are intelligent, competent, unassuming, clean, and exceptionally well behaved. They are like the rest of us--working for an honest living and doing everything they can to help the United Nations win the war.

"Many of those who have come to Milwaukee now are in war jobs or essential civilian activity. All of them are aiding in solving the manpower problem."

Places might be found in which housing could be provided for all the newcomers in a single location, Ketchpaw pointed out, but

the WRA policy favors dispersal and opposes colonization--for the benefit of community and evacuees alike.

Of the few newcomers here who are not citizens, he said, one is a girl whose younger and elder brothers and sisters all are citizens born in this country. She, by an odd circumstance, is Japanese born, only because her parents were visiting abroad at the time of her birth. The other non-citizens are so only because their foreign birth is an arbitrary bar under U. S. naturalization laws.

Ketchpaw revealed that American Japanese brought here have been found reliable enough to warrant their placement in direct war production work requiring unquestioned loyalty. One is an electrical engineer in a "leader" plant making models of war equipment before it is produced on a mass scale.

Another is a shipyard employee, and one is in drafting work which includes drawing designs for war machines. A girl is employed in a blueprinting and drafting shop.

The largest single classification of jobs filled, he said, still is in the field of domestics. Second largest group is 14 garage employees, including skilled mechanics.

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Another minor incident concerning opposition by the State Dental Society and how it was dealt with is given in a report by the relocation officer in charge to the National Director, dated August 6, 1943.

161 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

August 6, 1943

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. John C. Baker
Chief, Office of Reports

Dear Mr. Myer:

We are enclosing newspaper material, which we believe is self-explanatory, for your reference.

Although the whole discussion was much less important to this office than the length and the tone of the items seem to indicate, it did us no harm from a public relations standpoint.

Sincerely yours,

E. E. Ketchpaw
Relocation Officer

Enclosures

COPY

Milwaukee Journal
August 2, 1943

'JAP' DENTISTS DRAW FROWN

Stand Against Relocation Here is Taken by State Dental Society

Employment of Japanese American dentists, dental laboratory technicians and hygienists under the War Relocation Authority program is frowned upon by the Executive Council of the Wisconsin State Dental Society in a statement which will appear in the September-October issue of the Journal, the Society's publication.

In the publication, which will reach the membership around September 5, according to Kenneth F. Crane, executive secretary, the Executive Council will say:

"We believe it would be detrimental to our war efforts and to the welfare of our patients to relocate Japanese Americans of any type in our highly organized industrial state.

"We believe that Japanese dentists are not needed to fill any shortage of manpower in Wisconsin; that there is no specific need of Japanese American dental assistants or hygienists, unless requested by any individual. His right to hire is his own responsibility, if the person he wishes to hire can meet the necessary state license requirements.

"The dental profession cannot place its stamp of approval upon the hiring of Japanese American laboratory technicians.

"In all of the above cases we are considering the present war effort, the welfare of our patients and, most of all, the prevention of unfavorable postwar conditions. When our technicians now in service return, we must consider their welfare and the need for more relocation after peace has been declared."

The Society's governing body took its position at a meeting July 11 at Green Lake. Joseph H. Hansen of the Milwaukee WRA office was at the meeting and outlined the relocation program.

Hansen said the WRA wanted to get the position of the society because it had received a number of requests from those in the dental profession wishing to hire Japanese Americans. Hansen said the WRA had adopted a policy of not trying to place Japanese Americans where such action would excite feeling against them.

Eyvind E. Ketchpaw, head of the WRA office here, confirmed Hansen's statement of policy Monday but he added that his office would fill individual requests for Japanese Americans in the dental field as they are received. He said that one Japanese American is

now employed as a dental laboratory technician and has satisfied his employer by his work.

"There is a shortage of dentists, laboratory technicians and dental hygienists here," Ketchpaw said. "We know that from reading the advertisements. It is foolish to think that the Japanese Americans will be competition after the war. The Japanese Americans cannot under the law-- any more than other workers -- replace those who are in the service."

Ketchpaw said that the Japanese Americans who are temporarily relocated in Wisconsin would all probably wish to return to the Pacific coast when the war is over.

Crane said that the society's Executive Council "thought everything out calmly and carefully" before arriving at its decision. He emphasized that individual members would not be subject to disciplinary action if they hired Japanese Americans.

Dr. Robert P. Phelan, president of the Milwaukee County Dental Society, said that the question would come up at the next meeting of the county society, probably the third Wednesday in October

COPY

Milwaukee Journal
August 3, 1943

Editorial
Dentists Favor Prejudice

The Wisconsin State Dental Society's Executive Council has lined itself up squarely in favor of race prejudice. It doesn't want Americans of Japanese ancestry to work as dental laboratory technicians or hygienists in Wisconsin.

"The dental profession cannot place its stamp of approval upon the hiring of Japanese American laboratory technicians"---such is the statement of the society's executive council.

It doesn't matter how skilled the Americans of Japanese ancestry happen to be or that they must meet the professional standards set by and for the white dentists and assistants. The executive council says that "it would be detrimental to our war efforts and to the welfare of our patients to relocate Japanese Americans of any type in our highly organized industrial state."

The executive council is to be commended for its forthrightness in stating its prejudice. There is no mincing of words. The council speaks out loud and clear against giving fellow Americans an equal chance.

The council hastens to add that if individuals wish to hire Japanese American assistants they may do so and that individual members of the society will not be subject to disciplinary action if they do hire Japanese Americans.

What generosity! What magnanimity! The society is truly broad-minded! It will not discipline a member who hires a fellow American who can meet all the necessary state license requirements. One wonders just what would happen to the society if it did try to discipline a member on this basis. It is a pretty good guess that the society would come out second best.

We are told by War Relocation authorities that there is a shortage of dental laboratory technicians and hygienists. We have heard dentists complaining of their overwork. We know that, under the Selective Service law, no Japanese American, or anybody else, can keep a job after the soldier or sailor or flier or WAC or WAVE, who held it before, comes back from war. Japanese Americans cannot keep other Americans from getting their jobs back when they return to civilian life.

The Milwaukee County Dental Society will take up the question of Japanese American assistants at its next meeting. It will have a

Milwaukee Journal-August 3, 1943
Page 2.

chance, if it chooses, to show a broader understanding of American democracy than the state executive council has shown.

The council's action is disgraceful.

"The Lake Geneva Incident," as it is commonly called by the staff, perhaps should be mentioned. The largest poultry farm in the state was critically in need of help during the early part of 1944. The management went so far as to make a deposit of \$1000 on a hotel building in Lake Geneva, which was to be used to house a large group of resettlers. When this information reached the town council and other civic organizations, enough pressure was exerted, mostly by Jewish influence, to cause the owners of the hotel building to return the \$1000 deposit.

In the early summer of 1945, a second attempt was made to place a group at this farm after agreements were reached between the Authority and the management whereby the resettlers would be housed in small groups in nearby towns and villages along a transportation route operated by the firm.

Many responses were received from centers when the job offer was transmitted.

Failure to make any placements can be attributed to four factors:

1. Inability of the management to secure the necessary housing, as was outlined in the agreement.
2. A somewhat unfavorable attitude that developed in one of the villages on the transportation route.
3. The unfavorable impression made by some of the first evacuees to be interviewed by the managing officials.
4. Relief from the critical labor needs at the farm by negotiating contracts to use German prisoners of war.

IV. Employment

The investigation of and obtaining employment offers was one of the main functions of the offices in this district until January, 1945. Records indicate that from shortly after the opening of the offices the number and variety of jobs available have far exceeded the number of people coming to the area to fill them.

Extensive work for farm offers was done in the early days of the program because the officers in charge, after visiting centers, believed that most people relocating would have a rural background. A small amount of difficulty was met and successfully overcome at the start in soliciting farm offers.

Through cooperation with county agricultural agents, USES managers, ministers, and other interested persons, numerous attractive farm offers on lease, sale or sharecrop basis, were written up and sent to all centers along with pamphlets, booklets and other descriptive material. All of this effort resulted in the placement of four families, two in Dane and two in Walworth counties. The negligible response to the many farm offers can be attributed to the entirely different type of farming prevailing in Wisconsin as compared with the evacuated area, the short growing season, unfavorable climate, and the lack of irrigation.

Opportunities developed in other fields include the following, taken from job offer digests periodically sent to the centers and the area office:

Accountants, male - \$2600-\$3800 yr.	Limited
Auto, aircraft, truck mechanics - 70¢-\$1.05	Unlimited

Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers - \$1440-\$1620 yr.	Limited
Chemists, laboratory assistants - \$100-\$200	"
Cooks, bakers - \$25-\$50 wk.	"
Draftsmen - \$1-\$1.50 hr.	"
Domestics, singles and couples - \$10-\$40 wk.	Unlimited
Gardeners - \$100-\$150 mo.	Limited
Laborers - 50¢-90¢ hr.	Unlimited
Painters, plumbers, pipefitters - 80¢-\$1.25 hr.	Several
Truck, tractor drivers - 50¢-90¢ hr.	Unlimited
Woodworkers - 50¢-80¢ hr.	Limited

The variety of jobs held by resettlers in the area can best be summarized by the following list, which gives the approximate percentage of resettlers engaged in the various types of employment:

Factory workers	
Laborers	55%
Domestics	
Tire recappers	20%
Machine operators	12%
Draftsmen	3%
Mechanics	3%
Stenographers, clerks	2%
Cadet nurses	
Physicians	
Nurses	
Accountants	
Civil Service	
Medical technicians	
Electricians	
Nurses' aides	
Lawyers	
Dental technicians	
Social workers	
Sales clerks	
Choir director	
Blueprint draftsmen	
Printer	
Watch repairmen, radio repairmen	all - 5%
Seamstresses	

The best estimate of resettler contribution to the war effort that can be made is that 60% of the employed group worked for organizations having war contracts. Some specific cases are outstanding:

1. The group working for War Hemp Industries made it possible for this company to process hundreds of tons of hemp to be used by the Navy.
2. Koss Fertilizer Company would have been unable to put thousands of tons of commercial fertilizer on the market to help produce food for the armed forces had it not been for resettler workers, chiefly Issei.
3. Libby, McNeill and Libby packers would have had tons of vegetables and fruits uncanned were it not for the resettler group employed.
4. Leading tire recappers and transportation firms in Milwaukee do not hesitate to tell anyone that the Japanese and Japanese Americans put them "over the hump" during the days of most critical labor shortages.

Exceptionally good relationships with employers and unions is evidenced by: Having as active members of the Milwaukee Resettlement Association and committees the outstanding employers of resettlers and a leading representative of the CIO; contributions of over \$1300 of the \$5000 budget set up by the Resettlement Association from leading employers; extremely few complaints from employers regarding the performance of work by resettlers.

The USES has been cooperative from the beginning of our program. Placements in Milwaukee industry have been made solely by this agency since January, 1945. They started handling all referrals in October, 1945. Two counselors in the Milwaukee office have been especially active in handling referrals for us. The Madison USES office has handled placements of all types since the combining of the Wisconsin

relocation offices in September, 1943. We have been assured that these services will be continued on the same basis.

The types of agricultural offers developed include: Dairy, poultry, vegetable, mushroom, and livestock. The reasons why resettlers have not accepted many of these offers have already been explained in this section.

Of the four farm groups in this area, all are engaged in vegetable and poultry farming. Three are on a lease proposition, and one was purchased.

In this district there has been no particular difficulty in finding suitable urban or rural employment, but the difficulty has been rather in getting persons interested in the offers available. Visits to centers by officers of the WRA staff and recruiters for various agencies, at which time every detail of the offers was explained, failed to arouse sufficient response to fill even half of the opportunities on hand. Reference material was sent regularly to all the centers for use in counseling.

V. Business Establishments

Business opportunities and counseling available to resettlers in the larger cities are much more plentiful than the number of actual establishments would indicate. Opportunities for eating, dry cleaning, laundry, grocery, rooming house and other establishments are plentiful. Competent advice from recognized counseling and planning agencies is readily available, but in most cases the

resettlers are of the opinion that there is too much "red tape" among city and state organizations regarding permits, licenses, etc., to carry through on the actual establishment of a business.

The known resettler establishments in the district are:

1. Radio Repair Shop
729 N. Broadway, Milwaukee
(George Saito)
2. Mary's Dressmaking Shop
221 Wisconsin Ave., Madison
(Mary Shimasaki)

It is our understanding that both establishments are extremely busy and doing well.

The Nisei operator of a ceramic studio is hoping to be able to produce enough art objects for the current holiday season.

Mrs. Fumiko Yamaguchi, Issei resettler from Manzanar, has plans well under way to open a handmade baby garment shop in the spring of 1946. A prominent Caucasian member of the local JACL is helping with the planning and financing.

Two other resettlers have expressed a desire and formulated some plans for businesses, but they are very slow in getting these plans into operation.

One of the leading resettlers among the group at Hartford, Wisconsin, plans to purchase a small farm to produce vegetables for the Libby, McNeill and Libby packing plant, where he is presently employed as a foreman among the Japanese and Japanese American workers.

VI. Community Adjustment

Adjustments in all communities in the area where there has been resettlement have, with very few exceptions, been exceptionally good. This is substantiated by: Numerous invitations to resettlers to participate in civic, social and religious activities; favorable comment from the press and heads of organizations assisting in the program; the wholehearted acceptance in public grammar and secondary schools and colleges, where records indicate outstanding achievements in scholastic and extra-curricular events on the part of resettlers; numerous requests for resettlers to speak before civic and religious groups; public interest and attendance at programs and meetings to discuss resettlement; the willingness of members of resettlement committees to "go out of their way" to do anything necessary to make living conditions pleasant for the resettlers who have proved that, given the slightest opportunity, they will quickly make adjustments.

The organization of resettler groups in the district has been of assistance to the program. Included are: The Milwaukee Nisei Council, the local chapter of the JACL, and the Issei Consultation Committee.

1. The Milwaukee Nisei Council
2. Japanese American Citizens League, Milwaukee chapter

Reports by the presidents of the Council and the JACL, giving the objectives, activities, and accomplishments of their respective organizations, are quoted below.

Milwaukee Nisei Council

November 25, 1945

With resettlers coming to Milwaukee, a few of the Nisei took the initiative to organize a small group to make contacts and sponsor social affairs particularly for those younger Nisei for whom it was felt social activities were necessary. During the year of 1942, very few resettlers were in evidence in Milwaukee. However, 1943 saw many more coming here and a definite nucleus among the Nisei became evident. Nisei leaders met, but without definite organization, made plans for dances, picnics, etc. Arrangements were made to hold one dance every month or so for the benefit of the young people. It was felt that the older Nisei were capable of making their own arrangements for their own social lives.

The year of 1944 saw this group, now officially known as the Milwaukee Nisei Council, sponsor many dances and three picnics. Bowling alleys were arranged for periodically, basketball teams of both men and women were organized. A meeting was held at which time Mr. George Rundquist of New York showed the film "Go for Broke" and gave a lecture on resettlement. A booklet, perhaps the first to be prepared by resettlers anywhere, was distributed among the resettlers already here and in the centers presenting the various aspects of Milwaukee as a prospective city for resettlement. In September, a banquet was held honoring Nisei servicemen in the United States armed forces, particularly Captain Mitsuyoshi Fukuda and Captain Kiyoshi Kuramoto and others of the famed 100th Infantry. Approximately 250 guests were present, of which one-half were Caucasians. In October, the Nisei Council sponsored a meeting for the Issei residents to hear Pfc. Thomas Higa, a veteran of the 100th Infantry and wearer of the Purple Heart. His talk was made in Japanese for the benefit of the Issei. Another meeting was held in December to hear a talk from Lieutenant Matsunaga also of the 100th Infantry.

The year of 1945 found the Nisei Council group solidified and plans were made to hold an election. The need for a local Nisei bulletin became increasingly evident and in order to defray the expenses, a food bazaar was held at the YWCA. Subsequently, the Milwaukee Nisei Council Bulletin has been printed and distributed monthly. San Minami was elected chairman; Masami Kaneko, vice-chairman; Mrs. Masao Setow, secretary; Shigeo Hayakawa, treasurer; Franklin Fujihira, program; and Henry Sakemi, public relations. Feeling that public relations was an integral part of the Nisei life, a permanent office was created for that purpose. The chairman of the Nisei Council was subsequently voted as a member of the Board of Directors on the Milwaukee County Inter-racial Federation. Participation was also had on the organization of the Milwaukee Resettlement Association which is composed of leading and representative Caucasians of Milwaukee. As a result, a hostel is being sponsored by the Resettlement Association.

Milwaukee Nisei Council
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It is the hope of the officers of the Nisei Council that the purposes of the organization have been somewhat fulfilled. With the purpose of assisting the resettlers in their social life, a Council officer was also charged with the responsibility of giving special assistance to those resettlers in need. Various speakers have gone on numerous speaking engagements to acquaint the general public of the resettlement program and the various problems confronting the evacuees. Many individuals have joined organizations in order to participate in community activities. The Nisei Council will be continued as long as individual resettlers feel the need for one. Until it is discontinued, the program of the Council will proceed along the lines of its past performances.

Respectfully

Sam Minami, Chairman
Milwaukee Nisei Council

Milwaukee Chapter
Japanese American Citizens League
"Security through Unity"

The Milwaukee Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League was organized on May 11, 1945, with 27 charter members.

Masumi Kaneko was elected president of this new unit, which is affiliated with the National Japanese American Citizens League. Other members of the cabinet are: George Isoda, vice-president; Miss Lily Shio, corresponding secretary; Miss Tane Amemiya, recording secretary; Franklin Fujihira, treasurer; Miss Maki Ichiyasu, Sam Minami, and Lynn Wells, delegates at large.

The purpose of this organization composed of Nisei (U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry) is to promote and foster Americanism in all its activities, to encourage good citizenship to promote and aid in the security of all Americans of Japanese extraction, to further the assimilation of all members into our national life, and to promote good will and public relations for better understanding of the Nisei. The organization also encourages Nisei to get better acquainted with each other and with current problems.

The Milwaukee chapter has 109 members as of December, 1945. A speakers' club has been organized to fulfill speaking engagements at various civic organizations. Socials are planned for once a month by this group, which is non-partisan and non-sectarian in nature.

The dues of this organization are \$2 annually, 50¢ of which goes to the national treasury for each individual member.

The membership of the organization is composed of American citizens who are 18 years of age or more. The president must be 25 years of age or over. Other officers must be 21 years of age or over.

The president of the chapter is serving on the executive board of the Milwaukee Resettlement Association as the representative of the JAOL.

(Signed)

Masumi Kaneko

3. The Issei Consultation Committee

This committee was formed as a result of bi-weekly meetings of the Issei in Milwaukee at the local hostel. The need for such a committee was discussed at these meetings by the leading resettlers and a decision reached that such a committee could help with plans to have wider participation in community events by more of the Issei who were somewhat reluctant in venturing out to mingle with oldtime Milwaukee residents.

The group elected F. Hoshizaki, Los Angeles and Manzanar; S. Sawada, Seattle and Minidoka, and H. Ichiyasu, San Francisco and Central Utah, as officers.

It is the intention of these people to help with ^{the} problems of the older people after WRA is out of the picture, particularly in referring people to the right place for assistance when needed and to act as interpreters when called upon.

To show that many groups and individuals have been helpful in getting our program sold to the public as well as to reveal the good community adjustments made, a few of the most representative newspaper articles and stories, some of them originating in this office, are quoted immediately following.

Milwaukee, Wis.--Deeply moving and inspiring, the Milwaukee Nisei Council dinner for four officers of the U.S. Army's great, Wisconsin-trained 100th Infantry held at the City Club on September 27 was a complete success. Nearly 200 Americans of varied ancestries were present to pay tribute to Capt. Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, Capt. Kiyoshi Kuremoto, First Lt. Masayuki Matsumaga, and First Lt. Shigeru Tsubota, all of Hawaii--three of them wearers of the Purple Heart; the fourth, the Silver Star.

Mr. Masao Satow, Granada, a field representative of the National YMCA and toastmaster for the dinner, expressed the theme of the evening when he said:

"We are a group of Americans gathered to honor four gallant American soldiers.

"Some of us look different because we happened to have different parents, but we, too, are Americans.

"Here in Milwaukee our reception has been the finest accorded resettlers anywhere in America. We are thankful to the people of Milwaukee. We like being here."

It was emphasized by Mr. Elmer L. Shirrell, Chicago, former North Central Area supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, in the main address:

"You came to the State of Wisconsin with a mission and we are humble and proud that you have fulfilled it so wonderfully. For all persons of Japanese descent who call the United States their country, the 100th Battalion has carried the torch. You have been a guiding light, a source of unspeakable confidence and pride, not only to other Nisei but to all Americans."

Capt. Fukuda, recently awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, told of the bravery of the men with whom he had been fighting in Italy, mentioning

several of his soldiers by name. Capt. Muramoto spoke, with timeliness, of Christmas gifts to send to men overseas.

Lt. Matsunaga, who was wounded twice during the Volturne River crossing, touched briefly on deeper issues:

"Our men are fighting, not only to prove their loyalty--so long questioned--but to bring about a better world. The last thought of almost every soldier is: I hope as a result of my dying that you, my wife, and my children will have a better life in a better world. And what did he mean by a better world? He meant this--a world free of prejudice, a world in which everyone realizes that racial discrimination is a barrier to world peace."

The Hawaiian homeland of the honored guests was apparent in the papaya juice and pineapple salad of the menu and in the decorations. The speakers' table was centered with a spray arrangement of red and white gladioli and was dotted at intervals with small guitars draped with paper leis of red, white and blue. The individual tables about the large dining room, which was filled to a capacity, were treated similarly. There were leis for all the guests at the speakers' table with an especially lovely one of fresh yellow and orange flowers for Mrs. Fukuda, charming in black with a matching sequin cap.

The program opened with the singing of the national anthem, led by Mr. Minoru Amemiya, Central Utah, accompanied by Miss Jean Sigwalk, pianist. It was followed by the pledge of allegiance led by Mr. Grover Fillbach, Fifth District Commander of the American Legion. The Rev. Justus Olson, associate pastor of the First Methodist Church, delivered the invocation. Miss Elizabeth Campbell, secretary, gave the greetings of the Milwaukee Relocation Advisory Committee. Vocal solos were rendered by Miss Margaret Ann Benzing, accompanied by Miss Sigwalk.

The OWI movie of the 442nd in training at Camp Shelby, "Go for Broke," was received with great applause.

Immediately preceding the main speech, a moment of silence was observed in honor of the nation's war dead.

Besides those mentioned, others present included: Mr. Frank Kirkpatrick, former director of the local War Housing Center; Mr. H. O. Stenzel, head of a tire firm which employs many Nisei and dinner host to all employees of his company; Mr. William F. Rasche, director and principal, Milwaukee Vocational School; Mr. Arthur L. Moore, president, Kiwanis Club; Miss Grace Stockwell, Travelers' Aid Society; Miss Rose DeKeyser, Friendship House.

Mr. Henry Sakemi, Colorado River, chairman, was assisted by Miss Maki Ichiyasu, Colorado River, decorations; Mr. Sam Minami, Hohwer, program; Mr. Rio Kashiwagi, Granada, general arrangements, and Mrs. George Saite, Manzanar, finance.

C O P Y

Editorial
The Milwaukee Journal
Wednesday, June 14, 1944

Mistreating Fellow Americans

In the excitement after Pearl Harbor we rounded up 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry and put them in concentration camps. Two-thirds of them were Americans by birth.

The great majority of these persons are still in camps. By March of this year, only 19,000 had been released and relocated; it is hoped that by the end of this year 20,000 more can be relocated. Disregarding the evacuees at Tule Lake--among which are the disloyal--we will still have 50,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in camps three years after Pearl Harbor!

This is a disgrace. We might as well be honest with ourselves and admit that race prejudice is behind the situation--not a well based fear of sabotage or espionage. We have the facts to look at now; we did not have them in December, 1941.

No Japanese American, either in Hawaii or on the mainland, has been convicted of either sabotage or espionage. This is the verdict after a two year study of the question by Carey McWilliams, reporting in the pamphlet, "What About Our Japanese Americans?", published by the Public Affairs Committee, American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

There was a stated reason for the general evacuation order in 1941. It was to the effect that the loyal among Japanese Americans could not immediately be separated from the disloyal. Whether this was true, or whether the job of separation could have been done without uprooting the thousands we did uproot is water under the bridge.

The job to be done refers to here and now. If there were elements of error in the previous action, that is all the more reason why we should speed a sound solution now. The first objective of such a program must be to get all the loyal citizens of Japanese blood out of these camps and properly placed in American life.

Soldiers of Japanese ancestry, trained at Wisconsin's Camp McCoy proved their loyalty and worth through the fury with which they fought at Cassino.

On Memorial Day, the Honolulu Advertiser printed a page of names of honored war dead from the islands. Of 240 names, 163 are unmistakably Japanese. These men died for the United States. The list was sent to us by a Journal colleague, now a lieutenant in the navy. "This," he says, "is the best answer I have to the hysterical bigots who want to deport everyone with a Japanese name."

Let's be honest. Let's face the facts. There is an element of race prejudice in this thing. Farmers of California did resent the success of the

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success of the Japanese truck gardeners and wanted to get them out. Communities elsewhere that have refused to take loyal young persons of Japanese blood have been moved by prejudice and war hysteria.

It is time for us to look this thing in the eye and decide that we are going to do something right about it.

Milwaukee, Wis.--The Milwaukee Journal, well known to resettlers for its many editorials and news stories in their behalf, was awarded a scroll for "outstanding work in promoting interracial amity during the past year," at the first annual meeting of the Interracial Federation of Milwaukee on December 16. Miss Elizabeth Campbell, executive secretary of the International Institute and Federation president, presented the award to J. D. Ferguson, president and editor of The Journal.

Dr. Robert Weaver of Chicago, director of community services of the American Council on Race Relations, was the principal speaker of the evening.

Immediately preceding the presentation of the scroll, several excerpts from a number of Journal editorials and news stories, some of them discussing the Nisei, were read by James Doyle of the interracial committee.

The text of the scroll awarded to The Journal was as follows:

"In recognition and acknowledgment of its effective and continued leadership and valuable contribution to the promotion of better understanding and good will among the different racial, cultural and ethnic groups in Milwaukee; for its insistence that adequate housing be made available to all of our citizens; for its constant endeavor to remind the people of Milwaukee of their community duty and responsibility in the maintenance of decency and dignity and equality of opportunity among its citizens:

"We, the members of the Interracial Federation of Milwaukee County, do hereby offer this testament of appreciation to The Milwaukee Journal."

C O P Y

Milwaukee Sentinel - August 27, 1945
Part 1 - Page 2, cut on cols. 6, 7

U.S. Japs Sign Up--First Japanese-American veterans in the state to join AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II, were Tokio Shiomichi, 810 E. Mason St., left, and Masaji Sakemi, 1003 N. Jackson St., right. Watching them complete their papers is Nick Kuhn, 17, of 518 N. 30th St., adjutant of Frank Singer Post No. 2.

AMVETS Welcome Two Jap-Americans:

One Lost Leg in Italy, 2nd served in U.S.

An emphatic reply was given yesterday to the West Coast veterans' group that recently refused admittance to an honorably discharged wounded Japanese American, when Frank Singer Post No. 2, American Veterans of World War II, welcomed two local Nisei veterans into the organization as charter members.

Both California born, the two Japanese-Americans are Tokio Shiomichi, 810 E. Mason Street, and Masaji Sakemi, 1003 N. Jackson.

The AMVET officers who heard their oaths of membership were Arthur Luttman, 2114 W. Wisconsin Avenue, a veteran of World War I and II and commander of the local month and one-half old organization and Nicholas D. Kuhn, 318 N. 30th Street, who enlisted in the Army at 14, was discharged and now at 17 has enlisted in the Navy. He serves as adjutant of the post.

Shiomichi, 28, fought in Italy six months with the famed 442nd Team, composed of 3,000 Nisei GIs, until a land mine cost him a leg while he was out with a scouting party near Florence. Wearer of the Purple Heart, he served two years in the Army.

When Carroll College, Waukesha, opens classes in September, Shiomichi will begin studies in mechanical engineering. His wife, who has been employed in Milwaukee since 1943, will become a charter member of the AMVET auxiliary as soon as it is organized.

Last year, a brother lost his life in action with the 442nd near Pisa. His parents still remain at the Japanese Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona.

Two of Sakemi's brothers are still overseas, one with the 442nd in Italy and the other with an airborne division in Germany. With a brother, 18, and a sister, 15, his father and mother recently left the Poston camp and arrived in Milwaukee Friday.

April 18, 1945

Madison, Wis.--Benjamin H. Bull, attorney and vice-chairman of the Madison Relocation Committee, spoke on "Our Japanese-Americans and What They are Doing to Prove their Loyal Americanism" before the Couples Club of the Westminster Presbyterian Church on April 16.

Bull, a well known member of the local American Legion Post, has been one of the most active of Wisconsin residents in promoting understanding and goodwill for the Nisei. He has many Japanese American friends, both in Madison and in the armed forces.

June 30, 1945

Madison, Wis.--County Judge Fred M. Evans, an active member of the Madison resettlement committee, was recently named chairman of a 17-member commission on human rights by Gov. Walter G. Goodland. The purpose of the group will be to promote racial and religious tolerance throughout Wisconsin.

Judge Evans has been a good friend to Nisei in the state. He has also entertained several members of the 100th Infantry Battalion in his home and corresponds with many others.

The governor's press secretary, Edward Dean, said the Commission had been appointed to keep the influence of "diversive factions, who seek to stir up racial and religious discord, at an absolute minimum."

Dean said that the governor feels that unity of all groups in society, regardless of race, religion or color, is an "absolute necessity" in the postwar world.

Authority was given Judge Evans to appoint a committee to draw up a statement of principles, which will be sent to all communities in the state to encourage the establishment of local racial unity groups.

Governor Goodland will serve as honorary chairman of the commission.

Public and private welfare agencies have cooperated well, not only in giving financial assistance but expert counseling service, sponsoring events very helpful to integration and public relations and being indirectly responsible for the organization and establishment of active citizens' committees.

When the dates of center closure were announced, ² Family Service Associations in Milwaukee and Madison assumed the responsibility of counseling for family reunion planning. Helpful advice from these organizations aided the completion of plans by young people to have their families join them. The Resettlement Association, previously described, should be given much credit along these lines because the hostel afforded housing accommodations, without which family reunions would have been much less numerous.

In relatively few cases, in comparison to the number in the area, has there been a need for financial assistance. County welfare directors have commented frequently on the reluctance of resettlers to apply for and accept financial assistance unless faced with absolute need.

There are four examples where financial and other assistance has been willingly given by welfare agencies to resettlers after relocation.

1. In the first case, a family of seven---one of its members confined in a mental sanatorium in California---was recruited at the Central Utah Project by the Koss Fertilizer Company of Kenosha, Wisconsin. The family head was the only employable member. He

started to work immediately upon arrival, but after about six weeks he became physically unable to continue his employment. The attending physician reported, moreover, that he would not be able to work so long as he stayed in this climate. To complicate matters further, there is an invalid son who requires medical care. Shortly after the father was forced to stop work, the family developed into a welfare case.

Upon the recommendation of attending physicians, the Welfare Department of Kenosha and the WRA started negotiations to return the family to their pre-evacuation address. In the meantime, the mother's mental condition became serious, and progress on planning for their return to California was very slow.

Their basic needs were met and the group is expecting to return to California in mid-December, 1945, with the exception of the invalid son, who will return as soon as he is released by his physician.

2. A young lady became ill shortly after relocating, and her case was diagnosed as tuberculosis. It was believed that she contracted the disease as a result of working in TB wards in California and in a relocation center. She was hospitalized and treated by the Dane County Welfare Department until she recovered, after which she was returned to Hawaii to join her father.

3. The wife in a family of five became ill suddenly, only a short time after relocating to Milwaukee. Physicians determined she would require an immediate operation. The father was not earning enough to support the family and have any reserve for emergencies. The DPA of Milwaukee County paid for the hospitalization and the surgical fees and

the Family Service arranged for the children to be kept at a day nursery so the father would not be compelled to leave work to care for them.

4. Two girls with limited resources were notified of their father's death at a relocation center. The Family Service of Madison arranged and financed their trip to the center to attend the funeral services.

When resettlement was at a peak in this district, and before a hostel was available, Friendship House, a private agency, made available its facilities free of cost to women and children; these included temporary board and room.

The Legal Aid Society has offered assistance without cost to relocated individuals and families unable to pay for services.

Placements in foster homes were satisfactorily handled by agencies already described in this report.

Recreation facilities have been made available to resettlers through efforts of the "Y" organizations, park officials and public school authorities.

Numerous opportunities to participate in community events and civic programs have been afforded by the International Institute of Milwaukee County. The executive secretary of this organization has been the outstanding worker for our program in Milwaukee.

VII. Housing

The greatest obstacle in the resettlement program in this district has been the location of suitable family housing. Generally, not much difficulty has been met in finding rooms for single persons.

Group housing of small numbers in war work or other job-housing offers was provided by the respective employers.

This difficult problem has been dealt with by establishing good working relationships with local housing authorities, employers of groups, real estate agencies in charge of war housing, landlords supervising groups of apartments and flats, and impressing resettlers with the necessity of following up immediately any leads from newspaper advertisements, cooperating service agencies, or individuals. When sufficient staff and time permitted, assistance in the way of transportation to places known to be for rent was furnished. Numerous street by street canvasses were made in an effort to locate available units.

Relationships with the local housing authorities have been excellent. Most of the family units in Milwaukee have been procured through the cooperation of two real estate agents. A considerable number have been found by constant "pavement pounding" by resettlers and WRA staff. In Madison, the War Housing Center has been the main source of help. There also family units have been located by resettlers and interested members of the relocation committee in the same manner as in Milwaukee.

In the smaller communities, employers of groups have arranged, with help from the Authority, for family and individual housing. The leading ones of these are worthy of mention:

1. H.E. Kees & Son Co., Kenosha, manufacturers of commercial fertilizer, provided dormitory type housing for a maximum of 30 single men, with a Japanese operated cooking and eating establishment connected. They also arranged for housing for family groups with a PHA project. The Kees firm was engaged in war work.

2. At Delavan, the manager of a large resort, known as the Lake Lawn Hotel, provided individual and family units at the resort of the type used for guests for approximately 25 resettler employees.
3. Libby, McNeill and Libby in Hartford either provided group housing or arranged for the same for a maximum of 35 workers. This housing would not be considered substandard for the type of worker employed, but it consisted of remodeled buildings with central bathing and toilet facilities.
4. For the group of about 50 in Union Grove working for the War Hemp Industries, Inc., the company furnished prefabricated cabins large enough for family groups, but these were occupied for the most part by single persons. With these there was a central eating place operated by Japanese.

Living units in the other small communities have been farm tenant houses or units furnished in connection with farm offers or domestic work.

During the periods of greatest movement from the center to Milwaukee and Madison, temporary quarters were furnished by the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., hospitality offers and, since September, 1945, a hostel in Milwaukee. The uses of this hostel have been described previously.

The accommodations actually obtained in the urban areas of this district are average or better in relation to the general scale of the communities. Comments of the officers in charge can be summarized generally by saying that the urban group, as a whole, is "cheesy", in spite of the acute shortage. They prefer to endure the hardships connected with temporary arrangements rather than accept something substandard until such time as a suitable place could be found.

As to distribution of urban resettler housing, their dwellings of necessity are scattered throughout the community. There is no known case of families congregating in one section or district after permanent or semi-permanent accommodations were found.

VIII. Administration

The Madison office at 119 E. Washington Avenue opened in April, 1943, after the return of John E. Putz, relocation officer, from a visit to the Jerome Relocation Project. Mrs. Bess Lahiff was secretary until May 24, 1943, transferring at that time to the Department of Internal Revenue.

On June 5, 1943, Mrs. Edward Ochi arrived from the Central Utah Project to fill the position. This staff remained in the Madison office until January, 1944, when the Milwaukee and Madison offices were combined and put under the direction of Mr. Putz. At this time arrangements were made to have a desk and communication facilities in the City Y.M.C.A. This office has been attended by a staff member one day each week and by the relocation officer as often as necessary. It is planned to close this office on December 31, 1945.

The Milwaukee office at 161 West Wisconsin Avenue was opened on March 16, 1943, with Victor P. Tabaka as relocation officer and Joseph H. Hansen, associate, Mildred L. Hagen as secretary entered on duty on March 22, 1943. Miss Hagen resigned about one month later on account of illness. Mrs. Hattie M. Ullmer entered on duty on April 20, 1943, and left the organization on May 27, 1943. She was hired temporarily until such time as a Nisei secretary could be found. Miss Sumi Shinozaki, of the Tule Lake Project entered on duty on May 28, 1943.

Mr. Tabaka resigned effective May 31, 1943, to accept a personnel position with a firm in Michigan. He was replaced by Eyvind E. Ketchpaw on June 15, 1943. Mr. Ketchpaw who transferred from the Authority's office at Rockford, Illinois, resigned on September 28, 1943, for military service. At this time, Mr. Putz was placed in charge of the two Wisconsin offices. Mr. Putz resigned to go with United Nations Rehabilitation Administration on October 28, 1944, at which time Joseph H. Hansen was put in charge.

John K. Bailey transferred to War Relocation Authority from Tennessee Valley Authority on April 23, 1945, as associate to Mr. Hansen. Mr. Hansen resigned on September 21, 1945, to accept the directorship of the newly created Veteran's Information and Referral Center and Bailey was placed in charge of the Milwaukee district.

Present plans are to terminate one of the secretaries on December 31, 1945. The Milwaukee office will close on February 28, 1946.

The general setup for the Milwaukee office has been one officer and one associate and two secretaries since combining the two Wisconsin offices under one head. One difficulty in administration has been outstanding. During the times between the resignation and replacement of various officers, especially after Mr. Putz's resignation which left only one officer on duty, it has been necessary that the secretaries do the counseling, interviewing and make administrative decisions for which they were not responsible nor administratively authorized.