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JAPANESE-AMERICAN EVACUATION

RESETTLEMENT ON THE WEST COAST

1944-45

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171

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING

In reply, please refer to:

MEMORANDUM TO: Relocation Supervisors

SUBJECT: Property Problems of Relocated
Evacuees

With the gradual increase in the number of evacuees who have gone out from relocation centers on indefinite leave, an increasing number of property problems are being presented by them to relocation supervisors. Our administrative manual sets forth WRA's policy on the treatment of evacuee property matters in general but it is recognized that the detailed procedures and an explanation of the necessary forms have never been made available to relocation supervisors.

In order to aid you in the presentation of evacuees' problems to the evacuee property offices on the Pacific Coast, we have prepared a summary of the most frequent types of cases that arise in the field with suggestions for handling them. There are also attached samples of the forms most frequently required, and a directory of the field offices to which evacuees' requests for assistance may be sent.

If you wish to communicate with the Evacuee Property Office concerning any particular type of problem whether or not it is covered in this memorandum, your inquiry should be addressed to Russell T. Robinson, Chief, Evacuee Property Office, Whitcomb Hotel Building, San Francisco, California. The various forms described can be obtained from our Washington office.

Edgar Bernhard
For J. B. Cozzens
Field Assistant Director

Attachments



MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY. (See Administrative Manual Chapter 100.2).

An evacuee requesting assistance in the management, operation or disposition of real or personal property, collection of accounts due him, or adjustment of indebtedness owed by him, should execute Form WRA 153 or 153A. One copy of the form, together with originals or copies of pertinent instruments such as agreements, leases, receipts, etc., should be sent to the Evacuee Property Field Office serving the area in which the problem arose. If collection of funds is requested, Form WRA 154 (Rev.) should be attached to the request for assistance.

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF EVACUEE PERSONAL PROPERTY.
(See Administrative Manual Chapter 100.3).

If an evacuee wishes to have property placed in a Government warehouse or shipped to a designated address, he should be requested to submit three copies of Form WRA 155 or 156 depending on the nature of his request. Three copies of the form should be forwarded to the Transportation Section in San Francisco regardless of where the property is located. (The one exception to this is a request for the delivery of released contraband.) All correspondence regarding shipment or storage of property should be directed to the Chief of the Transportation Section in San Francisco, except that communications concerning property at Relocation Centers should be sent to Project Directors.

In general, evacuees are entitled to one free move of household goods and personal property, as defined in the administrative manual, but are expected to pay the cost of any shipment of commercial property. If household goods have been shipped from an evacuee's former residence to the project, at government expense, shipment from the project will be at the evacuee's expense except that each evacuee family going out on relocation is allowed a shipment of 500 pounds at government expense.

RELEASE OF CONTRABAND (See Administrative Manual Chapter 50.3.1 through 50.3.7, and 50.3.30 through 50.3.39).

Most evacuees requesting the release of contraband are primarily interested in obtaining short-wave radios and cameras. In a few cases, evacuees ask for firearms. Under the regulations of the Western Defense Command, none of these articles can be returned to a person of Japanese ancestry (except members of the United States armed forces) living within the area bounded by the easterly line of Montana, Idaho, Utah and Arizona. In the remaining parts of the United States, these articles are not contraband for American citizens but possession of them by Japanese aliens is prohibited by Presidential Proclamation 2525.

Nearly all of the contraband surrendered by Japanese prior to evacuation was deposited with the U. S. Marshal or with local police departments and sheriffs' offices, and is technically under the jurisdiction of the United States Attorneys in various districts. A small amount of contraband was taken up in Assembly Centers and Relocation Centers, and is now in the custody of the Civil Affairs Division of the Western Defense Command. At the present time, we are able to obtain only the articles in the first category but it is expected that a procedure for the release of contraband held by the Army will be perfected very soon.

An eligible evacuee requesting the return of contraband should fill out five copies of the Department of Justice form, two copies of Form WRA 260, (Certification for the Return of Personal Property), and two copies of Form WRA 156. In spite of the printed instructions on the Department of Justice form, it is permissible to list all of the articles being requested on one form. These forms, together with the original storage receipt issued by the custodian of the property, should be forwarded to the field office serving the area in which the articles are stored. (Note that this is the only type of case in which we instruct you to send Forms WRA 156 to a field office).

If an evacuee wishes to have some friend call for his property and send it to him, and wishes us to apply to the United States Attorney for the approval of the release, he should send us the forms listed above except that in place of Form WRA 156 he should execute Form WRA 153 giving the name and address of the person to whom we are to send the release authorization.

At the present time, United States Attorneys are not approving the release of firearms to evacuees, however, if an evacuee desires to sell a weapon to an eligible purchaser, a release can be arranged. Full particulars should be given on the Department of Justice form and, in addition, the owner should execute Form WRA 153 instructing us regarding delivery and advising whether any collection is to be made. Similarly, evacuees not eligible to possess cameras or radios, because of their residence or citizenship status, may obtain the release of these items in order to effect a bona fide transfer of ownership to other persons eligible to have possession.

Transportation charges on released contraband will be prepaid by WRA except where property is being released for sale to a purchaser, in which case either the seller must advance the charges, or the shipment will be sent collect.

DELIVERY OF AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS

Evacuees wishing to have motor vehicles delivered to them at a point outside of the evacuated area should be informed that WRA is unable to provide drivers except in very rare instances. Ordinarily, an evacuee will have to make his own arrangements for a driver or else authorize WRA to have his car shipped by rail or truck, at his expense.

Supplemental gasoline rations for driving cars must be obtained from the OPA Price and Ration Board in the locality where the evacuee formerly resided. Application must be made on OPA Form R552 which the evacuee can obtain in his present locality. In addition, the evacuee should address a letter to the ration board designating the name and address of the individual who is to drive the vehicle.

In order to obtain a supplemental gasoline ration for driving a truck to a new location, it is necessary to obtain a Certificate of War Necessity from the Office of Defense Transportation. Application should be made to the ODT office nearest the place of relocation. Unless the ODT can certify that use of the truck at the new location will contribute to the war effort, the ration board is not authorized to grant a gasoline ration for moving it from its present location.

Current license plates must be installed on any vehicle driven on the highways. An evacuee who does not have valid plates on his vehicle should be instructed to apply for registration either in the state in which his vehicle is now stored, or in the state to which it is to be transferred. Provision must also be made for servicing the car or truck, which usually means lubrication and oil change and installation of a new battery if the vehicle has been in storage for a long period of time.

Evacuee Property Supervisors will assist evacuees in making arrangements for transporting automobiles and trucks, but it should be pointed out that these arrangements can not be made on a moment's notice.

DIRECTORY OF EVACUEE PROPERTY OFFICES

Chief of Evacuee Property Office	Whitcomb Hotel Building San Francisco, California (3) KLondike 2-2300 Ext. 105, 106, 107
Chief of Transportation Section	Whitcomb Hotel Building San Francisco, California (3) KLondike 2-2300 Ext. 109, 110
San Francisco Field Office (Serves Coast Counties of California, including Monterey County on South).	Whitcomb Hotel Building San Francisco, California (3) KLondike 2-2300 Ext. 105, 106, 107
Sacramento Field Office (Serves Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, as far south as Kings and Tulare Counties).	1709 - 21st Street Sacramento, California (14) Sacramento 2-5821; 2-5822
Los Angeles Field Office (Serves Southern California, in- cluding San Luis Obispo, Kern and San Bernardino Counties, and Arizona).	Room 955, 1031 South Broadway Los Angeles, California (15) PProspect 4711; Richmond 0311
Portland Field Office (Serves State of Oregon)	836 American Bank Building Portland, Oregon (5) Broadway 8471 Ext. 490
Seattle Field Office (Serves State of Washington)	1331 - 3rd Avenue Seattle, Washington (1) ELLIott 0200 Ext. 320

Teletype Service is available through OEM to all
Offices except Sacramento, California.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA'S JAPANESE

Oct. 9, 1945

An address by R. B. Cozzens, Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority, before the Peace Officers of California at Salinas, California, October 9, 1945.

As you may have read in the press, the War Relocation Authority will close the last of its centers except Tule Lake by December 15 and its West Coast offices a few months later. With so little time remaining for WRA activity in this part of the country, I am glad to have the opportunity to talk things over with you, the peace officers of California, because you are out in the front line of every community difficulty, seeking to help neighbor to settle differences with neighbor and trying to get people to live together in peace and mutual understanding.

That is no easy assignment. Probably in no other section of the country were the problems of maintaining orderly community life so complex as they were on the West Coast during World War II.

California was a front line state with the double duty of being ready for possible attack and at the same time preparing the implements of warfare -- the ships and the aircraft and the food that helped win the war.

With an influx of a million and a half workers from all states of the union, the funneling of Army and Navy personnel through our ports on the West Coast, the tensions of crowded housing conditions, war time regulations and restrictions, taut nerves due to overtaxed transportation facilities, and the unprecedented throwing together of people of varied racial ancestry all added further problems in maintenance of order.

Beyond this men of many states brought with them their many preconceived notions. They naturally were met also by some resentment on the part of those who considered themselves California's oldtimers.

We are familiar with the job that had to be done against a background such as this. There is not a top peace officer in the state who was able to retain his full complement of trained officers. Many older men were brought out of retirement to do what they could. Inexperience replaced experience. The duties of war and the lure of larger pay envelopes depleted your ranks.

But it will be recorded that most of the Peace Officers of California did a splendid job with intelligence and energy to maintain a cohesive statewide enforcement of law and order.

And now we face the post-war problems when tensions will be strained further by personal economic crises of some of the new groups in the state. These problems will come under the headings of race and color and in some cases even creed. Those of us who recognize the constitutional demands for political and economic equality of all men must also recognize that there are elements among us who adhere to a long-rejected doctrine that this is a white man's country. Our two-front war was fought to defeat the conflicting theories that this was a white man's world on the one hand or that it was a Japanese world on the other. Both theories having been blasted out of existence, it is assumed that we are now in a world that makes no color distinction. We saw and read and heard of men of many colors from many lands working toward a final solution of this problem in the two months' sessions of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

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In WRA we realize that the return of the evacuees, following the actions of the War Department and the United States Supreme Court last December, created problems for some of you. There are whys and wherefores about the constitutional rights of those Nisei and Issei that you have to explain to some of the people in your communities.

Many of you of course know a great deal about persons of Japanese ancestry in California. They owned and operated farms and vineyards and stores in your home areas. Before they were moved away from the coast I am sure you found them generally orderly and law-abiding. Now I would like to tell you briefly something about what has happened to them in the three and a half years since evacuation, and in a little more detail give you a picture of the most recent developments regarding their return to the West Coast.

As you all doubtless know, the original evacuation back in the spring of 1942 was carried out by the Western Defense Command of the Army. It was the Army which moved these people from their homes, supervised their temporary maintenance in assembly centers, and finally transported them to the relocation centers of WRA. I stress these things because there has been a great deal of confusion, particularly in this part of the country, about who does what on this program, and I think it is important that the facts be kept straight.

The War Relocation Authority took over responsibility for the evacuees when they entered the gates of the relocation centers. Our job was spelled out for us only in the broadest kind of terms. But under the Executive Order of the President which established WRA we did have two principal assignments. The first was to maintain these people who had been displaced from their homes by governmental action -- in other words, provide them with temporary homes --and the second was to provide for their ultimate relocation.

While the transfer of the people from Army assembly centers into WRA custody was gradually taking place in the summer of 1942, we determined that it was not wise to keep the evacuees in the relocation centers any longer than absolutely necessary. It was clear that they had committed no offense and that the overwhelming majority of them had no hostile intentions whatever toward the United States. To keep the whole group of them under indefinite detention in government centers, we felt, would not only be a step of dubious legality but -- even more important -- it would be definitely out of harmony with our most basic American traditions. The evacuee population contained thousands and thousands of youngsters of school age who were born in this country and who were entitled as citizens to full participation in all its institutions. That meant getting them out of the isolated, artificial atmosphere of the relocation centers and back into a normal American environment as rapidly as possible. The evacuee population also contained, among the adults, many thousands of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers who were sorely needed in a time of nationwide manpower shortage and who could never make their maximum contribution within the remote and restricted confines of the WRA centers.

Because of these very real and very pressing considerations, we began in the summer and early fall of 1942 to place increasing emphasis on the relocation aspect of our operations. By early November, when the last contingent of evacuees was transferred from the Fresno Assembly Center into the Jerome Relocation Center in Arkansas, we had our relocation procedures fairly well worked out and were ready to start facilitating the gradual movement into formal communities and private employment. Throughout that first fall and winter only a few hundred evacuees actually left the centers for purposes of relocation, and the first real movement began in

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the spring of 1943. From that time on we have steadily improved our techniques and our administrative machinery for helping these people to become reestablished so that today we are able to assist in the resettlement of more people in one week than we could handle in three or four months back in 1943.

There are several things that need to be said about this relocation work in order to clear up some misunderstandings that probably still exist. In the first place, we in WRA have never had any control over the movement of evacuees back into the Pacific Coastal area. This has always been entirely an Army matter, and as long as the Army exclusion orders remained in force, we had to concentrate our relocation efforts in the East, the Middle West, and the intermountain section. It was only last winter after the mass exclusion orders had been lifted that we established relocation offices in this region and began actively helping large numbers of evacuees to return to their former homes. Prior to that time the comparatively few evacuees who came back did so under special individual permits granted by the Western Defense Command.

A second point about our relocation work is that we have been helping people to relocate and not relocating them. Many times we have been asked whether our policies favor return to the Pacific Coast or resettlement to other sections of the country. The only answer we can give is that this depends on the choice of the individual evacuee. We can of course give advice to the evacuees and we do; we often point out the advantages of resettling in one section as compared to another. And we have tried consistently to encourage a widespread pattern of relocation across the entire country instead of a clustering up in any one community. But in the last analysis, the evacuees are not pawns on a chessboard; except for a few thousand who are still under Justice Department detention orders, they are free people who had the misfortune to be displaced from their homes through no fault of their own. As such, they are clearly entitled to resettle insofar as possible in the communities of their own choice and with some degree of government assistance in making the transition. This has been our policy all along, and I believe it is the only decent, and honest policy which the government could have followed.

A final point about relocation relates to the controls which have been exercised over the movements of these people since the time of evacuation. Up until last December we exercised controls of our own at the relocation centers, denying the privilege of relocation to any person whose record indicated that he might be dangerous to the national security. Then on December 18, after the West Coast mass exclusion orders were lifted, the responsibility for determining which evacuees were free to relocate and which ones were to be held in further detention passed to the War Department and Department of Justice. More recently, right after the signing of the Japanese surrender document, the War Department indicated that there was no need for further military control of the evacuees and the Army moved completely out of the picture. So, the Department of Justice is now the sole agency responsible for detention policies, and our job is almost purely one of relocation. However, we are of course continuing to detain at the Tule Lake Center those people who have been designated for detention by the Justice Department until such time as this group of people can be transferred to the direct custody of that Department.

Throughout this whole wartime period while their parents, families and friends lived in WRA centers, young Nisei entered the American Army, the first of them as volunteers and later others as inductees when they were again made eligible for selective Service in January 1944. You undoubtedly know of their valiant battle record in Europe. When the famous 442nd combat team of Japanese-Americans was chosen to lead the Fifth Army's V-J day parade in Leghorn, Italy last month, the selection

reflected more than recognition of the regiment's distinguished achievements. It was also, in effect, a reminder to a few nightriding hoodlums representing a few like-minded troublemakers in a few California counties, that the GIs were fed up with attempts to intimidate the parents and families of their Nisei comrades.

Let no one make any mistake about it, the GIs who have been around where the fighting was hottest can be counted upon to oppose discrimination against Nisei veterans and their families. Press dispatches from Europe about that V-J day parade in Leghorn said that the 442nd, which never had more than 4,500 men at any one time, had suffered a total of 9,000 casualties. This figure of course includes the replacements of the combat team, but many men were wounded two and three times. Other infantrymen who fought in the line with the 442nd, whether in Italy or on the Franco-German border, say simply, "It was a pretty rough outfit." There is a lot of GI meaning behind that phrase, "a pretty rough outfit."

Because of wartime security regulations, the story about Japanese-Americans fighting against the Japanese enemy in the Pacific is just beginning to be told. At the very least, three thousand have seen active service in the Pacific, many of them working in close cooperation with front line troops. They were assigned by the Army to the Marines on Iwo Jima. They were with Merrill's Marauders in Burma and with MacArthur's troops in the liberation of the Philippines. They moved in with American invasions during many other island campaigns including Eniwetok and Saipan.

A news correspondent writing from Okinawa tells their story better than I can. He writes, and I quote:

"The war in the Pacific would have been far more costly and thousands more American lives would have been lost had it not been for the Nisei -- Japanese Americans -- serving with U. S. Army.

"The 27th Division of the 10th Army here on Okinawa is prouder of its Nisei than almost anything else in its brilliant record. There are ten Nisei attached to every active Pacific division but the 27th's officers believe they got the best ten there were to be had. Their value to the division cannot be estimated in terms of the two Silver Stars, four Bronze Stars and a Distinguished Service Cross -- all awarded for varying acts of bravery.

"Lt. Col. William K. Van Antwerp, of the 27th Division, General Staff, told this reporter in an interview, "we would have been twice as blind as we were on these islands without the Nisei. They were able to break down fear and superstition and obtain vitally important information from both Japanese soldiers and natives.

"Without a doubt," Col. Van Antwerp declared, "our Nisei have saved many, many American lives."

Many of the stories of Nisei exploits have not yet been published. The writer, reporting from Okinawa concludes: "Men in the 27th Division will stare at you unbelievably when you tell them that there were some people and some newspapers in the U.S. that violently opposed the use of Nisei in the Pacific.

"'Are those people crazy?'" the soldiers will ask. "'Only God knows how many of us are alive today only because we had those marvelous guys with us,'"

Just about a month ago Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, who was then the Undersecretary, had something to say about the activities of the Nisei in the

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Pacific theater and about the war record of Japanese American soldiers generally. I want to read you a few sentences from a letter which he wrote on September 6 of this year to Secretary Iokes:

"The record of the Japanese-Americans accepted in the Army is one of which we can all be proud. Between November 1, 1940, and May 31, 1945, we inducted 20,861 enlisted men of Japanese ancestry and 79 Japanese-American WACs into the Army. During the same period we commissioned 162 officers of Japanese descent...

"There was no use of Japanese-Americans in areas west of the main Hawaiian group, except those assigned to intelligence and language details. For this type of work, however, a considerable number was employed. At the time the war ended Japanese-American linguists were serving as officers and enlisted men in all Pacific areas. Many of them were cited for outstanding accomplishments.

"Language schools up to July 31, 1945, had trained and sent overseas 2,078 enlisted men of Japanese descent. As of that date, 717 were scheduled to be sent overseas in August and 1,156 were in training for future assignment. An additional 1,250 were being procured for such training.

"We feel that the record of those Japanese-Americans who were accepted for service in the Army or in plants and facilities having War Department contracts will compare favorably with the record of any other group. They have more than justified the faith which we placed in them."

Major General H. C. Pratt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, in the revocation order of last December urged and insisted that those who were released should be -- to use his own words -- "accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law abiding American citizens or residents."

The record made on the field of battle by the Nisei in both the European and Pacific Theatres of War prompted the War Department to take extra steps to inform the West Coast of the contributions of the 20,000 American Japanese in American uniforms.

So far the War Department has sent four officers who worked and fought alongside the Nisei in the war to attest to the valor and loyalty of the Americans of Japanese descent.

Each of these officers asked for the assignments to the West Coast even though it meant delay in securing separation from the Army.

One of these is Captain George H. Grandstaff of Covina, California, who spent thirty days talking to service clubs and servicemen's club up and down the state, starting with his home business city of Santa Ana and concluding with the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco.

Captain Grandstaff had been a produce dealer in Santa Ana, had a vague feeling that he didn't care too much for people of Japanese ancestry before he entered the service. But when he fought and bled alongside them in Italy he -- and his fellow officers -- grew far, far fonder of American Japanese.

They read in the Stars and Stripes of discrimination, intimidation and open attacks on American Japanese at home and grew indignant over such acts. Grandstaff and his fellow officers talked the matter over many times in their dugout headquarters and decided that one of their number must make it his duty to straighten out this situation.

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They selected Grandstaff and he willingly accepted the assignment, spending a thirty day furlough away from his wife and his mother to tour the small and large communities of California with a protest against discrimination.

Captain Thomas E. Crowley was another officer of the 442nd who was scheduled for discharge but who added sixty days to his career to make speeches against discrimination.

Lieutenant Roger Smith was still another who is at present touring the West Coast telling his story of Nisei loyalty and what it meant in Italy and France.

Those three came from the European sector.

A fourth Army officer is Lieut. Col. Wallace H. Moore, one of the chiefs of the Intelligence department in the South Pacific, under General Eichelberger. Col. Moore was a professor at the University of California up to 1940 when he was granted a leave of absence to join the Intelligence department in Washington a year before the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

He took the first contingent of American Japanese to the South Pacific and directed them in activities which hastened the end of that struggle.

If you wonder why our forces knew so much about the Japanese enemy and his movements you should hear Colonel Moore tell his stories -- stories of American Japanese who were landed behind enemy lines and who brought back information that saved many, many thousands of American lives, of translations made on the battlefield that brought about the slaughter of the Japanese enemy in various planned attacks and saved American lives, of the most dangerous and confidential missions made by the Nisei -- even in Japan itself.

The job in Japan is not yet completed. Some day the full story will be available and it will be a story of real Americanism. You may have noticed a recent film called "First Yank in Tokyo", a scenario about plastic surgery changing the face of an American Caucasian who went into Tokyo as a spy.

The first Yank in Tokyo didn't need any plastic surgery -- he and many of his kind had Japanese faces -- with American hearts and minds, with American courage and deep devotion to our Flag and our institutions.

It has been part of the WRA's war contribution to know many war secrets and to keep our silence for our country's security in the face of criticism in the early days -- criticism that ranged from being called "Jap lovers" from those who had been close friends to outright attacks from persons in high places who reflected on our patriotism.

At one time there was a planned program of telephone attack that was designed to frighten and intimidate our office girls. There were anonymous letters and open charges levelled against WRA employees.

There was a flagrant case near San Jose when a shot was fired into the home of a WRA relocation officer. In his home at the time was his daughter, the wife of an air force officer then in Manila. There were also two grandsons for whom he was caring.

One grandson's father was a lieutenant in the Navy and at the time engaged in action against the Japanese fleet. The other grandson's father was killed in action, as an air force officer in the first raid on Dueseldorf, Germany.

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Well, that's behind us.

The situation has changed greatly.

Our records show that a year ago editorial and newspaper articles and letters to the editor were four to one in opposition to the return of the evacuees.

A check on a cross section of newspaper clippings during the month of September, 1945, show that these are now four to one in favor of the return of the evacuees and protection for them.

There used to be the cry: "Wait until the boys get back and you'll see how they hate the Japs."

Well, the boys are back and we have yet to see a letter to an editor from one of them that didn't protest the intimidation, arson and shooting directed against the evacuees. They protested discrimination against all minorities. They have made appeals from their hospital beds and on speaking platforms in defense of equality of all men.

Of course, we can't expect a perfect picture in race relations. We don't get perfection between Caucasians as your records undoubtedly prove.

In Auburn, California, a defense attorney in the Sumio Doi case, defended two AWOL soldiers by stating that they had been taught to kill so it was reasonable that they would try to dynamite and burn down the Doi home. I do not believe that this type of defense is going to stand in the courts of justice if such attacks are made on Caucasians.

Personally I would like to see juries sitting in on these cases -- cases involving attacks on persons because of their race, color or creed -- such juries be composed of discharged veterans who had seen overseas service. They know what they were fighting for and what they were fighting against. They fought against forces of atrocity and persecution, they fought to bring racial equality and religious equality in other parts of the world and they don't expect to have to fight against it in their own country.

There's a rising tide of protest in this country against those who would establish secondary citizenship for one group of people or any type of minority.

Professor Rostow, professor of law at Yale, in a recent article in Harper's Magazine charges that the evacuation of Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry was Our Worst Wartime Mistake. He reviews the situation in the light of its legal phases and says that the whole business is incredible.

The weight of scientific evidence, from the experience of American society in both our World Wars, is that the most important driving urge of race minority groups is to conform, not to rebel, says Rostow.

Of the 110,000 persons subject to the exclusion orders, 43 per cent were over fifty or under fifteen years old; they had lived in California without committing sabotage for five months after Pearl Harbor.

Apart from the members of the group known to be under suspicion, there was no evidence beyond the vaguest fear to connect the Japanese on the West Coast with the unfavorable military events of 1941 and 1942.

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On the East Coast enemy aliens were controlled without mass arrests or evacuations, despite their heavy concentration in and near shipping and manufacturing centers.

I quote now:

"One hundred thousand persons were sent to concentration camps on a record which wouldn't support a conviction for stealing a dog," says the Yale professor.

Rostow further says:

"Three chief forms of reparation are available, and should be pursued. One reparation is the inescapable obligation of the federal government to protect the civil rights of Japanese Americans against organized and unorganized hooliganism."

That is what one outstanding legal authority thinks of California's American-Japanese problem.

As I indicated earlier, the WRA program is now entering the home stretch. Since the beginning of the year, when the mass exclusion orders were lifted, a total of 20,000 evacuees from Relocation Centers have returned to California. Right now we have less than 14,000 people left in the eight relocation centers other than Tule Lake which are still operating. Some of these evacuees are parents whose sons and daughters have already resettled in other parts of the country, and many of these older folks will probably move out to join their children. But I would estimate that about 75 percent of the people still left in the centers will return to the former evacuated area and that fully 10,000 of them will come back to California. When you add to these figures the number of people who came here before the revocation of exclusion under special permit from the Army and the number who have come back from midwestern and eastern localities since the beginning of the year, I think the final result after all the centers are closed can be predicted with a fair degree of accuracy. In my judgment about half of the original evacuee population will eventually be found back in the West Coast while the other half will be spread out clear across the remainder of the country.

For a time last spring when the incidents of terrorism were coming pretty thick and fast, we did face a definite uphill fight in helping the return movement of the evacuees into this section of the country. But as a result of some highly effective work done by a great many people, including several in this audience, I think the major battle has now been won. With a few scattered exceptions, the terrorists seem to realize that the forces of decency are no longer going to tolerate their atrocious activities and that no further flouting of our laws under the banner of racial discrimination will be permitted.

This does not mean, however, that the problems of the returning evacuees have been completely solved or that any of us can afford to rest on our laurels. There is still the continuing job of working patiently to eliminate the less violent forms of discrimination against the evacuees and of safeguarding their full rights as American citizens and as law-abiding aliens. And let's not forget that a great many of these aliens are not simply law-abiding people who deserve only to be tolerated; a very high percentage of them are the parents of some of the best combat troops in the American Army.

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Some of these non-violent forms of discrimination which need further watching can be mentioned briefly. Throughout California generally there are a great many farm operators and other types of employers who have indicated that they want evacuee workers and are entirely willing to hire them on the same basis as anyone else. But in a few sections we still have recalcitrant employers who refuse to hire any person of Japanese descent regardless of his individual merits. Then there is also the occasional tendency toward discriminatory practice in the sale and rental of land, in the granting of business licenses, in the handling and marketing of farm produce, and in other lines of economic activity. Finally in a few communities we have had attempts at complete boycott of the entire economic life of the people returning from relocation centers. These boycotts will not stand up, I am confident. But none of us can afford to overlook them or dismiss from our minds the prejudicial sentiments that lie behind them.

Unfortunately we still have in this state, and in several others, a group of people who make their living or who try to make political capital out of that most un-American practice of creating a scapegoat. As a general rule these operators pick on some minority group and attempt to blame that group for all the ills of the community as a means of covering up their real economic or political interests. Frequently they are quite successful at it for a time and particularly in periods of local or national stress. But over the long haul, they generally find that scapegoating is neither a profitable nor a popular undertaking. In the United States it has never been considered good sportsmanship to pick on the little fellow when he's down. On the contrary, we take pride as a nation in our tradition of fair play for the underdog. This typically American feeling of resentment against those who push minority groups around seems to be especially strong among our combat veterans now coming back from battlefields around the world. And I feel sure that the boys who have fought beside the 442nd Combat Team in Italy, France, and Germany and the boys whose lives have been saved by Nisei operatives in the Pacific are not going to stand for the old-time brand of race baiting and discrimination that has flourished in the past. Already many of these veterans have spoken out on behalf of fair play for our Japanese minority, and their voices will certainly grow louder and more numerous in the months ahead.

As we look ahead to the immediate future, it is clear that the problem of helping the evacuees to resume their rightful place in our national life lies very largely in this section of the country. Our joint task is to assist in the peaceful integration and adjustment of a group of people who, generally speaking, have been cooperative and well disciplined. WRA does what it can, of course, in assisting these people through the immediate transition period right after they leave the centers. But there are many phases of the job which we are not equipped to handle and which have to be done by other public agencies or private groups. One of the most important of these is the task of protecting the elemental rights of the evacuees as citizens and law-abiding aliens -- the task of safeguarding their persons and their property against the attack of race baiters, hoodlums, and vandals. In a sense, this job is basic to all the others. Unless it is vigorously and skillfully carried out, all the efforts of WRA and other agencies can easily be nullified.

And that is the major reason why I was so pleased to meet with this particular group here today. It is vitally important that we understand each other's pro-

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bloms and that we continue working together in the closest kind of harmony. Relationships so far, with a few exceptions, have been very good. But I have long felt that they could be even better if I could meet with you face to face and explain just what it is that we are trying to accomplish, how we are going about it, and why we think the job is important for the democratic future of this country. I know that all of you are just as much concerned about that democratic future as I am and that you will leave no stones unturned, either in your official capacities or in your private lives, to see that it is not permanently poisoned by the venom of racial hate. Now that the war with Japan has ended, we can and we will write a final chapter to the history of our specialized wartime treatment of our Japanese minority. I earnestly hope that all of us will work together in making it a chapter of which this country can always be genuinely proud.

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MESSAGE FROM WRA DIRECTOR, DILLON S. MYER

The lifting of the blanket exclusion orders by the Western Defence Command is undoubtedly the most significant event since evacuation both in the lives of the evacuated people and in the program of the War Relocation Authority. To the great majority of the evacuees, it means full restoration of the freedom of movement which is enjoyed by all other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens in the U. S. To the War Relocation Authority, it signifies the beginning of the final phase of the relocation program.

Our prime objective in WRA, as always, is to restore the people residing in relocation centers to private life in normal communities. The lifting of the exclusion orders makes it possible to broaden the scope of this program and put it for the first time on a completely nationwide basis. Within the next few weeks WRA will establish field relocation offices at key points in the evacuated area and will extend assistance to those who have good reason to return. At the same time, we shall also continue our relocation offices and assistance for those who wish to locate in other parts of the country.

Although the WRA is now entering the final phase of its program, the relocation centers will not be closed immediately. All of them will remain in operation for several months so that all the residents will have reasonable and adequate time and opportunity for the development of sound relocation plans.

During the period ahead, many of the facilities at the centers will have to be sharply curtailed as the population declines. Schools, however, will be continued through the current school year. This will enable families with school-age children sufficient time to plan their relocation so that the pupils may reenter school in their new communities at the beginning of the fall term. All the really essential services at the centers, including mess operations, housing, and medical care, will of course be provided until the time each center actually closes.

The re-opening of the evacuated area and the broadening of the relocation program come at a fortunate time for the evacuated people. Largely as a result of the splendid record which your sons, brothers, and husbands have achieved in the armed services, the American public has come increasingly to a recognition of the essential good faith and loyalty that characterize the great majority of people of Japanese descent. Today the evacuees as a group have more friends and supporters throughout the Nation than at any previous time. They are being accepted in hundreds of communities as fellow-workers, friends, and neighbors. The removal of restrictions that formerly applied in the West Coast area underscores this growing public acceptance and should help to bring about even more widespread recognition of the fact that the great majority of the evacuees are loyal and law-abiding people.

It is fortunate, too, that the WRA program enters its final phase at a time when there is a good demand for workers in war plants, in civilian goods production, in service occupations, and on the farms. Both from the standpoint of the national welfare and the evacuees' long-range economic security, it is highly important that the people now residing at the relocation centers make the transition back to private life at a time when employment opportunities are still plentiful.

Recognizing that there are a number of people in the relocation centers who have not been able to relocate previously because they are incapable of self-support, the War Relocation Authority is now making intensive efforts to meet this problem by mobilizing facilities and resources that are available for public assistance in normal communities throughout the Nation. Special funds have been provided by Congress through the Federal Security Agency for the assistance of needy people who have been displaced from their homes by restrictive governmental

action. All evacuees -- both citizens and aliens -- who are in need of such assistance are eligible to apply for it under the terms of this Federal law. In addition, old age assistance and grants to certain other types of handicapped people are available to both citizen and alien evacuees as they are to all persons who can qualify under the regular programs of the Federal Security Agency. In the development of individual or family relocation plans at the centers, the Welfare Section will give special attention to those who may need some form of public assistance after relocation. In all cases of this kind, the specific needs of the family or individual will be presented in advance of relocation through the WRA field office to the appropriate agency in the community of proposed resettlement. Wherever individuals or families find themselves in need of public assistance after relocation, the WRA field offices will help to facilitate arrangements with the appropriate state or local agency. In view of the funds that are available and the arrangements that are being made, the War Relocation Authority feels wholly confident that no evacuee will be deprived of adequate means of subsistence by reason of the closing of the centers.

It is possible that some evacuees who have relocated outside the evacuated area will now wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of returning to their former homes. The final decision as to whether this is the best thing to do rests with the individual relocatee. Many have homes, business connections, or close personal friends in the evacuated area and will be anxious to get back to them. On the other hand, many relocatees have found new friends and much greater opportunities, both social and economic, than they enjoyed prior to evacuation. There is every indication that these greater opportunities will continue for most persons. The WRA believes that all relocatees should carefully consider all factors before breaking their present connections and moving back to their old home communities. It should be remembered that the entire west Coast area has undergone a tremendous change since evacuation. Hundreds of thousands of war workers have moved into the area. Housing is difficult to obtain and living conditions are extremely complex and expensive. Many relocatees will find that it will be much easier and more advantageous to have Center family members join them in their present location than to dislocate themselves again to return to something new and untried.

If after careful consideration and investigation the relocatee decides to return to his former home he should see his local relocation officer. The Authority will furnish the usual types of relocation assistance to such people provided they have a sound plan for resettlement in the evacuated area and provided that certain other requirements, such as those of the War Manpower Commission, are met. This assistance will be available for the duration of the relocation program and there will be no need to make hasty decisions in order to qualify for it. It will be available only in the field and cannot be obtained if the evacuee returns to a relocation center or the evacuated area without the approval of the relocation officer.

Those relocated evacuees who have close family relatives still residing at the centers and who need to consult with these family members in the development of relocation plans may apply at the nearest WRA field office for permission to visit the center. However, in view of the War Manpower Commission regulations governing job transfers and congested transportation facilities in the vicinity of the centers, it is exceedingly important that all relocated evacuees desiring to return to the centers at this time actually obtain such advance approval. Those who attempt to come back without it may be denied admission to the center and may become ineligible for all future relocation assistance.

More detailed information on the policies and procedures which the War Relocation Authority will follow in the final phase of the program, insofar as these

have now been determined, is contained in a WRA bulletin. As additional policy decisions are made and procedures further clarified, every effort will be made to provide the essential information both to the people at the relocation centers and to those who have relocated.

In conveying this message to you, I want to express my sincere appreciation of the fine, cooperative attitude which has been displayed by the overwhelming majority of the evacuated people over the past two and one-half years under the most trying of circumstances. All of you who have already left the relocation centers or who will be leaving in the next several months have my very best wishes for a successful and satisfying life in the communities where you choose to make your homes.

Dillon S. Myer,

Director

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May 1943

WAR DEPARTMENT VIEWS ON JAPANESE RETURNING TO PACIFIC COAST

(Letter from Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy to William G. Merchant, President of the Down Town Association of San Francisco)

"The Secretary of War has asked me to acknowledge your letter to him of May 26, on the question of the return of certain Japanese evacuees to the West Coast. This will also acknowledge your letter to General Marshall on the same subject.

"In view of your expressions I feel it only fair to give you some information as to the War Department's policies in regard to the people of Japanese descent in California and elsewhere on the West Coast.

"The War Department participated in and is responsible for the decision to move the Japanese descended people of the West Coast on military grounds and the suggestion that the views of the department and of General DeWitt are at variance on any important particulars is entirely false. The War Department is aware that many of the evacuees, both citizens and aliens, are disloyal and in some instances even potentially dangerous.

"On the other hand, it is just as clear even after the experiences they have gone through that many of these people are entirely loyal to the United States. These people are still going through a rather severe test of their loyalty, and steps are being taken which should give us far greater information on this subject than we have ever had in the past.

"It seems entirely unnecessary and unjust to retain loyal citizens and others in restrictive custody when they could do their part toward the war effort.

"The War Department policy, therefore, is to afford to loyal Japanese every opportunity to make their contribution. This they have asked for, and it is not proposed, when they have demonstrated loyalty and adherence to this country, to prohibit them from doing their part.

"In line with this policy, the War Department on January 28 announced its plan to organize a Japanese American unit for combat service. The personnel of this unit are all volunteers, and each individual has been carefully scrutinized as to loyalty and cleared for service in the Army.

"I think they will prove to be a real military asset to the country. Once they have taken the oath of a soldier and have been placed in uniform, these soldiers are to be accorded the privileges extended to any other soldiers in the Army. This includes the privilege of returning on furlough to any part of the United States he desires.

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"Certainly your organization would not feel that these people who have volunteered to face the enemy in battle should not be accorded this privilege and opportunity.

"There are very few individuals who will be covered by such regulations but the Army in any case must and will afford its soldiers equal treatment. Such steps have been taken after consideration by the Army and in the light of advice from many officers who are entirely familiar with the Japanese, their language and their country.

"I am no expert on Japanese matters, but I am in a position where, from time to time, I see absolutely unmistakable evidence of loyalty to this country and hatred for the Japanese military system on the part of many of those of Japanese descent in this country. Such loyalty has been evidenced in many cases in the face of physical beatings and other duress.

"The department is aware of the attitude of many people on the West Coast; the danger to the Japanese themselves, etc., which might result from a sudden letting down of the bars, but the War Department is merely charged with the military security of the country. The relocation of the Japanese is a social and national problem and only to the extent that it really affects our military security does the War Department presume to express any opinions on the subject.

"It is my hope that organizations similar to yours will give careful thought to the problem and lend their efforts to a sensible and fair solution of it. California and the other Western Defense states must certainly share in the solution.

"While the War Department does support a recognition of the loyalty of many Japanese Americans, it retains its prime consideration for the security of not only our coasts but of all expeditionary forces. There is no immediate plan to return for residence on the coast of any large number of evacuees. There are certain mixed marriage cases that after proper screening probably will be handled on an individual basis with a view of correcting an unneccessary separation of man and wife.

"There may be certain other steps taken to alleviate hardships in individual cases or to recognize the full responsibility of the country to a soldier in uniform, but this is all for the moment we are considering so far as reintroduction of Japanese American citizens into the Western Defense Command is concerned.

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WRA

SOME PROBLEMS FACING A COMMUNITY DEALING WITH
AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY AND JAPANESE ALIENS
AFTER WRA TERMINATES

A. CIVIL RIGHTS

1. Possible claims based on re-determination of the constitutionality of the evacuation under Executive Order No. 9066.
2. Alien land law seizures (escheat cases).
3. Abrogation of reinstatement rights to civil service employment in California.
4. Restoration of accrued, as well as continuing rights, to Unemployment and Old Age Insurance benefits, cut off by evacuation for the period persons of Japanese ancestry were confined in Relocation Centers.
5. Discriminatory aspects of the granting of business licenses, rights to memberships in certain unions, and purchase of property as they apply to Japanese aliens only.
6. Handicaps imposed on bona-fide real estate transactions and full enjoyment of ownership by Nisei, including difficulties in obtaining clear title because of public misunderstanding and institutional caution, generated by state activity in escheat proceedings.
7. Re-examination of immigration and naturalization laws, in the light of the war-time legislation admitting Chinese to citizenship, and the proposed legislation to admit all other affected groups except Japanese.
8. Dependence of the legal structure comprising California's alien land law for its technical constitutionality upon present restrictions set forth in the immigration and naturalization laws.

B. LEGAL

1. Compensation for losses sustained directly as a result of the evacuation.
 - a. Expropriation
 - b. Thievery
 - c. Vandalism
2. Obtaining of business licenses, insurance (discriminatory insurance rates not based on experienced ratings), processing of loans and contracts.
3. Cases in escheat under the alien land law.

B. LEGAL (cont'd.)

4. Termination of "duration" leases where hardship is evidenced.
 - a. Homes
 - b. Agricultural Property
 - c. Business
5. Tax problems, including repossession difficulties and loss of rights, arising as a result of involuntary absence from direct control of property.

C. SOCIAL

1. Housing.
2. Financial assistance for the needy, complicated in the case of this group by a unique psychological factor, i.e., no Japanese families on relief (12 in Los Angeles County) before evacuation.
3. Health.
4. Protection of aged (boarding homes) and children (foster homes).
5. Employment.
6. Counseling.
7. Need for recreational facilities for youth.
8. Problems arising from the delays in return of Nisei servicemen who are the bread-winners and heads of families.
9. Family separations through the relocation program, which split bread-winners who settled in eastern states from family units who remained in Relocation Centers pending permission to return to homes on the West Coast.
10. Education.
 - a. Complications brought about by segregated groups (FPHA temporary housing installations) creating unanticipated loads for already overcrowded school facilities.
 - b. Handicaps upon Nisei boys and girls, whose education has been interrupted as a result of economic losses suffered by their parents due to evacuation.
 - c. Need for an expanded program of Americanization and language classes for Issei.
11. Interpreter services.

D. PROPERTY

1. Storage problem--deadlines and sales of unclaimed transfer property.
2. Lack of storage facilities at temporary housing installations, hostels, and in houses where families are doubled up.

E. EMPLOYMENT

1. Lack of job opportunities for all displaced persons in this area by reason of the termination of war industry here, which especially affects those persons last come to the community, relocating Nisei and Issei.
2. Barriers of prejudice and discrimination placed by employers and fellow workers.
3. Limitation of opportunities for technical and professional workers.
4. Limitation of agricultural opportunities in the semi-skilled and skilled field.
5. Barriers placed by unions by reasons of
 - a. By-laws and/or
 - b. Attitudes
6. Lack of training opportunities for Nisei youth.
7. Denial of state civil service rights to employment and reinstatement under a technicality, i.e., the blanket accusation of dual citizenship.
8. Blocks to private enterprise.
 - a. New business
 - b. Re-entry into former businesses

F. COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE

1. Need for a vigorous educational program, to provide an antidote for the misleading statements issued both at the time of evacuation, and frequently since, by officials expressing personal opinions from the rostrums provided by public office.
2. Need of a means of interpreting the Japanese to the community at large, to combat the erroneous belief that all Japanese are public charges headed toward perpetual dependency.

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TO WILLIAM G. MERCHANT, PRESIDENT OF THE DOWN TOWN
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H2C
Fair Play
Comm.

[1945]

COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY
FOR
EVACUEE RESETTLEMENT

Japanese American evacuees may now settle anywhere in the United States. The lifting in January 1945, of the exclusion orders by the Western Defense Command marks the end of one phase in the problem of resettlement and the beginning of another. In this second phase, responsibility which has centered in the War Relocation Authority will more and more shift to local agencies and organizations.

Now that it is possible for all persons in the relocation centers to return to their former communities or settle elsewhere there no longer will be a need to continue to operate the centers. The War Relocation Authority has, therefore, announced that the centers will be closed on January 2, 1946. Between now and that date some 50,000 evacuees in the centers will need to be placed. The War Relocation Authority, through approximately 50 relocation offices in all parts of the country will continue to give service to resettlers until the spring of 1946, when these offices are scheduled to close.

The 35,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry and their families who resettled in areas outside the Western Defense zone prior to the lifting of these orders, have made a significant contribution to the war effort through both the armed services and home front activities. Up to this time, it has been chiefly the young people who have ventured to leave the relative security of the centers and establish themselves in new surroundings. Now entire families and older people must find new homes in communities where they will be accepted and have the opportunity to be self-supporting. Since schools in the centers will not reopen in the fall of 1945, many families are making plans for immediate resettlement at the end of the present school term.

Assistance from local communities is needed in two stages of the wind-up program: first, in the immediate program of relocation, with its attendant problems of housing, employment, financial assistance and travel arrangements; second, in the continuation of services now carried on by field offices of the War Relocation Authority.

The immediate necessity of relocating this large number of loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens of Japanese ancestry continues to require the active assistance to WRA, of national and local public agencies, and of voluntary social, religious, labor, civic and other organizations. In close cooperation with WRA, the six national agency members of American War-Community Services, Inc. are urging their constituent local organizations to help organize and work with special community or welfare council committees to assist the resettlers.

Opportunities Required by Resettlers

Resettlers require the same opportunities that any individual does-- a place to live, a chance to earn a living, essential health and welfare services and a friendly environment in which to take root. The cooperation of local communities throughout the United States is needed in order to provide these opportunities for evacuees.

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The task is difficult. Not housing in general or jobs in general, but specific places to live and jobs suited to particular individuals and families must be found.

The War Relocation Authority gives the temporary minimum assistance needed to relocate families and re-establish their households. In addition, those who run into unforeseen difficulties after relocation, such as the need for emergency medical care, may apply to local public agencies for aid under the resettlement assistance program of the Social Security Board. Private agencies, however, can assist immediately by discussing family situations with relocated individuals and helping them to make plans for their families now in the centers.

How Communities Can Cooperate

In order to cooperate effectively with the WRA in the transition period and to carry on at the closing stages of this program, some plan for coordination of community activities on behalf of evacuees is essential. It is not necessary to establish new agencies. In many communities resettlement committees are already active and work closely with local welfare councils and their member agencies in coordinating health and welfare services for the Japanese Americans. In communities where committees are weak or non-existent, local members of national agencies can be influential in urging welfare councils, or some other responsible community group, or their own agency to assist the WRA local office in the formation of committees. Such committees should be broadly representative of all economic, social, religious and welfare interests in the community.

The function of such committees depends largely on the communities in which they operate and the special services required. Broadly speaking, these functions are:

I. SERVICE TO RESETTLERS

To assure that existing community resources are available to resettlers and to provide funds and facilities which may be necessary to supplement these services in meeting the following needs:

A. Social adjustment of individuals and families through:

1. Counseling in reestablishment of family households.
2. Referral to case work, group work, recreational, educational, health, religious, legal aid and other community agencies.

- B. Aid in location of temporary and permanent housing for families and individuals.
 - 1. Sponsoring and operation of hostels
 - 2. Operation of a central registry of available furnished accommodations.
 - 3. Organizing of a furniture pool.
- C. Stimulation of employment opportunities for resettlers.
 - 1. Special interpretation to individual employers and unions.
 - 2. Vocational counseling service where needed.
- D. Supplying of funds for personnel to carry out the special phases of this work.

II. PUBLIC RELATIONS

- A. Fostering of favorable community attitudes through individual and group contracts.
- B. Organization of a speaker's bureau with planned educational program to reach community groups with factual information.
- C. Assistance (in cooperation with WRA) in sponsoring favorable press relations which will foster friendly attitudes in the reading public.

III. SOCIAL ACTION

- A. Supporting or protesting pending legislation which may affect minority groups.
- B. Investigation of any cases of discrimination.
- C. Cooperation wherever possible with broad interracial groups and committees.

National Agency Cooperation

The War Relocation Authority will continue to carry major responsibility for the resettlement program of Japanese Americans until early in 1946. Federal agencies in the fields of housing, employment, public assistance, agriculture, justice, recreation, education and health have been working closely with WRA. Many voluntary national agencies have also been cooperating with WRA. Community committees will want to work with the local units of these agencies in developing a well-rounded resettlement program. If there is no local organization in the community offering a needed service, information may be secured from the national offices of the voluntary agencies at the address indicated on the following list supplied to us by the WRA.

NATIONAL VOLUNTARY AGENCIES COOPERATING WITH
THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

American Association of University Women	1634 Eye St., N.W. Washington 6, D.C.
American Civil Liberties Union	170 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N.Y.
American Federation of International Institutes	11 West 42nd St., New York 18, N.Y.
American Friends Service Committee	20 South St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
American Red Cross, Home Service Division	17th & D Sts., Washington 13, D.C.
Boy Scouts of America	2 Park Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
Camp Fire Girls	88 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
Child Welfare League of America	130 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N.Y.
Community Chests and Councils, Inc.	155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.
Family Welfare Association of America	122 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N.Y.
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America	297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N.Y.
Girl Scouts of America	155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.
Home Mission Councils of North America	297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N.Y.
Labor League for Human Rights, AFL	American Federation of Labor Bldg. Washington 1, D. C.
National Association of Legal Aid Societies	25 Exchange St., Rochester, N.Y.
National Conference of Catholic Charities	1317 F St., Washington 4, D. C.
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Illinois
National Federation of Settlements	147 Avenue B, New York 9, N.Y.
National Organization of Public Health Nursing	1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.
National Travelers Aid Association	425 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
National Urban League	1133 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.
War Relief Committee, CIO	1776 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.
Young Men's Christian Association	347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
Young Women's Christian Association	600 Lexington Ave., New York 22, New York

HDC
Fair Play
Comm.

UNLOCATED

Revised
List

OWNERS

as of

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

FEBRUARY

In W.R.A. Storage...

20, 1946

TO EVERYONE CONCERNED WITH JAPANESE AMERICANS:

The Southern California Area Office is soliciting your assistance in its effort to locate evacuees who have personal property stored in W.R.A. warehouses. To this end there is herewith attached a revised list of unlocated owners.

Will you kindly check it and thereupon post. The information is urgently needed as the personal property is subject to sale if not claimed by March 15, 1946.

If you are able to identify any person, please forward immediately a list in duplicate showing name, family number and present address.

Your cooperation in this matter will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

JAMES L. SHELLY,
Area Supervisor,
Southern California Area,
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY,
U. S. Department of the Interior,
Room 956, 1031 So. Broadway,
Los Angeles 15, California.

COLORADO RIVER

Evacuee	Family No.
HARA, Jiro	24109
HIRAKAWA, Harue	4162
HORIBE, M.	33635
IMAMURA, K.	
ISHIMAVU, Osi	34317
KAWAICHI, Jutaro	
KAWAMOTO, Tomezo	23951
KODAMA, Mrs. Chieko	41574
KODAMA, Nao	21222
KODAMA, Rose	41360
KOSAKA, Yoshio	24190
KUSH, S. Y.	34024
MORI, Jujiro	10178
MORIKAWA, Nobukichi	23051
MORIMOTO, Ed. Shigemitsu	23997
NAKABAYASHI, Toshio	34019
NIISEKI, Fred S.	33584
NISHIGAKI, George	4123
NOGUCHI, Ichiko	00-43
OGATA, Mamoru	24286
OKAZAKI, Yoshio	3494
OKU, Minoru	39615
OTANI, Motojiro	18786
SAKAI, Kyuhei	34038
SAKAMOTO, Mitsumasa	23315
SATO, Ruth	23954
SERA, Satoshi	18726
SHIBATA, Yoshi	34374
SHINDO, Tomosato	34383
SHIOYA, Junji	24009
SUGITA, Ted	10089
SUMIOKA, Shuichi	19810
SUZUKI, Hana	34394
TAKAHASHI, Satoru	33501
TANAKA, M.	34361
TANAKA, T.	18720
TATSUKAWA, Okuma	24244
TERADA, Kikujiro	18747
YANAI, Frank Toshizumi	2041
YASUTOMI, Yoneji	23970
YOSHIMURA, Tora	10171

GRANADA

Evacuee	Family No.
FUKUDA, Ernest	8717
FURUYA, Takashi	17933
HARA, Fumi	8950
HASHIGUCHI, Mitsuo	8846
HIRATA, G.	
ISHIHARA, Yoshiharu	14027
ITANO, Kisata	17903
KATO, Tatsuo	

GRANADA (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
KUBOTA, George	18195
MASAGO, Katsukichi	18117
MATOKA, Suyeno	18120
MITANI, Giichiro	18068
MIYAHARA, May	18135
MORI, Bill S.	18276
ODA, Sohei	8703
OHAMA, Alyse A.	18130
OKA, Rikie	12802
OKURA, Mrs. K.	8819
SABUSAWA, Harry	11222
SAKIYAMA, Robert Nobuo	8889
SANETO, Kanaye	17931
TAKAHASHI, Tooru	12625
TAKAKI, Hiroko	18205
TANAKA, S.	20384
TOFUKUJI, Frank	89931
TOKUNOU, Tom	18066
YAMAGUCHI, Masajiro	8883
YASAKI, Tokujui	17921
YOSHIOKA, Rev. Kotahide	17961

HEART MOUNTAIN

Evacuee	Family No.
AOKI, Kiyoshi	23672
AOYAMA, Tome	9674
ARIMOTO, Kotsuyu	9763
BANDO, S.	
FUNADA, Heijiro	5593
HAYAKAWA, H. E.	5666
HIDA, James	22986
HIRANO, Matsutaro	9935
HONDA, Kiyoshi Tom	5113
HORIUCHI, Fusa	18459
IRI, T. & Kao	5188
IWASAKI, Ginji	2649
IZUHARA, Kankai	22994
KAKIBA, Tom	18406
KAKUUCHI, Choichiro	5600
KANO, Ritaro	9672
KASHIWAGI, Y.	17804
KAWAMURA, Akizo	5619
KAWAMURA, K. N.	5619
KITSUJI, Ichizo	2618
KIUCHI, Frank	23682
KONDO, Hiroshi	18560
KONDO, Tom Hiroshi	18560
MATSUMOTO, D. (Dr.)	5682
MATSUMOTO, Roy Kawichi	
MATSUMOTO, Sukeza	
MATSUOKA, Wataro	23009
MAYEKAWA, Mary	18637

HEART MOUNTAIN (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
MORISHITA, Takashi	5484
MOTOIKE, June Utako	9784
MOTOYASU, Shizue	9650
MURAKAMI, Kazuo	7640
MURIMOTO, George	10516
NAKAKI, Hidenobu	9773
NAKAKI, Kiyohide	9773
NAKAMURA, Teruye	9686
NAKAMURA, Tomefuku	2644
NAKANO, Kikuno	22992
NISHIDA, K.	18365
NISHIDA, Kanzo	18365
SAKATANI, Kiyoto James	5486
SASAKI, Setsuzo	5636
SEGAWA, Masatoshi	18571
SHIMBUKURO, Shitsuzen Roy	3149
SHITAKUBO, John T.	9844
SUGIYAMA, Hana	17814
TAIRA, Koyoshi	5655
TAKAHASHI, Taisuke	18334
TAMURA, Tommy	9852
TANAKA, T.	3459
TANAKI, Tamoaki	9941
TANASE, Toshio	9796
TANIGUCHI, H.	5173
TERADA, S.	28447
WATANABE, Hama	18527
WATANABE, Teruko	3144
YAMASAKI, Koharu	22830
YASUDA, Takejiro	18388

MANZANAR

Evacuee	Family No.
FUJIMOTO, Buheiji	60028
FUJINO, Yoshitsugi	9028
FUJIOKA, Ryushio	2885
FUKUYAMA, Elaine	ID-2165-C
FUKUMOTO, N.	3901
HAMAGUCHI, Suteno	4581
HARA, Frank	10493
HASHIMOTO, Genzo	5879
HORI, Kantaro	3903
IDO, Fujino	
INABA, Kibu	4617
ITOKAWA, T.	2643
IWAI, K.	3495
IWAMOTO, Kumanju	3602
KADOTA, Osao	2831
KAJII, Joe	ID-3618-A
KAMEI, Shizuka	1424
KANEKO, K.	1104
KIKUCHI, Yoshimi	1339
KIMURA, K.	2397

MANZANAR (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
KIMURA, S.	8935
KOBATA, Toshiye	1065
KODAMA, Mitsuye	10301
KONISHI, Tadashi Wright	ID-3129
KUMURA, Hisao	9982
KUMURA, Mikio	9982
MATSUBA, Kazuo	2999
JAPANESE CHILDREN VILLAGE	
MATSUMOTO, L.	3793
MATSUMOTO, Sadao	
MIYAMOTO, Kaiichi	9152
MIYANO, K.	3369-B
MORITA, Hirotaro	
MORIZAWA, Ichitaro	
MARUMOTO, Fumi	1466
NAGAI, Mrs. Tsuyako	319
NAGAO, T. S.	2338
NAGASHIKI, Misao	
NEENO, Mosaburo	9069
NISHI, Floyd	9127
NOMURA, Shigeru	ID-3406
OGAWA, Waheiji	1645
OHARA, Jirozo	1460
OSAJIMA, Yasuo	1074
SATO, Natsu	1785-B
SUZUKI, Chiyo	4605
TAKASHI, Fusasaburo	3305
TAKASE, Masakuze	1060
TAKEMOTO, Seiber	1031
TAMAI, S.	3923
YOSHIDA, K.	3986
YOSHIMURA, Jim Shuzo	3493

ROHWER

Evacuee	Family No.
ARAKO, Kamegusu	12823
FUJIMOTO, Dan	3923
FUKUMOTO, Kazue	29897
GOTO, M.	
HAYASHIDA, S.	
ITO, Kunimaro	12708
KIYAM, George	12474
KOMOTO, Masao	2211-A
MAKIMOTO, Takao (now Mrs. H. Hirata)	3138
MATSUMOTO, Iwataro	12942
MIYASAKI, T.	9220
NAKAO, Jintaro	2459
NISHIMI, T. & K.	12875
NISHIMOTO, Kiyoko	12853
SAIKI, George	3309
SHIBATA, Kumi	11095
SHIGETOME, Mary	3285

ROHWER (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
SUMI, Tetsuzo	30-SP-191
SUMII, Yoshizo	2050
SUZUKI, Yoshimich	23995
TAIRA, Hatsumi	3316
TANAKA, Naokichi	11-172
TONIKAWA, Sueno	2189
TOYOTA, Yoshito	2020
TSUTSUMI, Torajiro	10461
UYEDA, Masaye	29898
YAMAGATA, Asako	11-245-B
YOSHINAGA, Frank N.	9600
YOSHINAGA, Frank & Narita, Masaki	9600 9601

CENTRAL UTAH

Evacuee	Family No.
FUKUI, Masaru	27115
FUKUSHIMA, Yoshitomi	27005

JEROME

Evacuee	Family No.
MORI, M.	SP- 8
MORI, S.	11527
NAKATSU, Kazumi	19487

MISCELLANEOUS - No Record

Evacuee	Family No.
ABE, Jiro Sitka, Alaska	
AOKI, Hisa Repat. to Japan	3137
AOKI, T. Los Angeles County	
AOKI, Takeo New York, N. Y.	24005
ARAKI, Wai Arizona	23049
ARIKAWA, Mitsura Fred	29552
ARIMA, Albert Los Angeles County	8730
ARIMATSU, Kyosuke Chicago, Ill.	18086
ARITA, T. Los Angeles County	
ASOO, Takeshi Minneapolis, Minn.	34395
DODO, Kiyone Arkansas	9604
DOI, M.	
ENOMOTO, Yoshiko Arkansas	3842

MISCELLANEOUS - No Record (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
FUJINO, Kaoru Arkansas	3200
FUJITA, Fumio	23433
FUJITA, Samuel Chicago, Ill.	4238
FUKAYE, K. Chicago, Ill.	
FUKUDA, N. Los Angeles County	
FUNN, Herbert	
FURUMOTO, Kujoto	
FUSE, Mieko New York, N.Y.	18545
HACHIYA, T.	
HAMAGUCHI, Betty	
HANASAH, S.	
HARADA, Yoshio Los Angeles County	
HARUO, I.	
HAYASHIGAWA, S. Los Angeles County	18101
HEDANI, Kameichi Arizona	24215
HIROOKA, Y.	
HORIUCHI, Dorothy	
HORIUCHI, Paul Detroit, Michigan	18459
IDOKA, George	
IEJIMA, Jack	371
IIDA, T.	
IKEDA, James Palisade, Calif.	23428
IKUMA, Y. Arizona	2683
ITO, S. Los Angeles County	
IWASAKI, Joe S.	9525
IWATSUBO, M.	
JAPANESE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE	
JAPANESE REFORM CHURCH	
JAPANESE UNION CHURCH	
JENTARA, Miki	
KABO	
KAITI, Teryo	
KAJIOKA, Miyeko Denver, Colo.	18169
KAMEY, N.	
KANO, T.	
KASAMATSU, T.	
KASHIJI, Akira	
KATO, N.	
KATAOKA, Tama Repatriated	

MISCELLANEOUS - No Record (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
KATSUDA, Lestor	
KAWA, Nanjiuye	30-SP-1
KAWAMOTO, Kisami	
KAWASAKI, Rihei	2637
Repatriated	
KAZUNAGA, K.	
KIDO, Miyoko	
KIDO, Tom	
KIKAKO, Tani	
KIMURA, C.	
KINAKO, G. H.	
KIYOTO, Kawasaki	
KOBAYASHI, Y.	
KOJIYA, Chiye	
KONKO, K. (Konkokyo Kai)	18420
KOZAWA, M.	
Los Angeles County	
KUROCHI, D.	
KUSHINO, Kenji	
MAGAI, Fred M.	3031
MARUMOTO, K.	
MATSUMOTO, M.	
MATSUNO, Kiechi	
MITSUMICHI, Yulcio	
MIYA, S.	
MIYAKUSU	
MIYASHIMA, Shiyu	
MIKEDA	
NAGATA, T.	
NAKADA, S.	
NAKAGAWA, K. K.	
NAKAI, Joe	
NAKAMURA Co.	
NAKAMURA, Fred	
NAKAMURA, Kaname	
NAKANO, Hazume	
NAGASHIKI, Misao S.	3810
NAKATA, J. N.	
NAKAUNA, Kaye	
NAKAYAMA, Mrs. T. V.	
NARITA, S.	
Los Angeles County	
NICHIREN TEMPLE	
NASAKA, J. T.	
KEIVA, U.	
NIKAMI, T.	
NISHIDA, C.	
NISHIMURA, Mrs. K.	
NOMURA, Jack K.	11-01
New York, N. Y.	
NOMURA, Kenji	29104
Madison, Wisconsin	
ODA, Kiyoko	14201
Repatriated	

MISCELLANEOUS - No Record (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
ODA, S.	
ODA, Tsunetaro	23000
Logan, Montana	
OGAWA	
OGAWA, F.	
Los Angeles County	
OGAWA, Sam	
Los Angeles County	
OGAWA, W.	
Los Angeles County	
OGAWA, Y.	
Los Angeles County	
OHARA, Tom	
Los Angeles County	
OHTA	
OKIMIYA, Y.	
OKAMOTO, H. M.	
OKAWA	
OKAZAKI	
OKI, Yoshio Tom	22790
Cheyenne, Wyo.	
OKUMOTO, M.	
Los Angeles County	
OSHIO, H.	
OSUGI, Yasuhara	
OTA, Yaeko	
OTANI, Kato	
OTANI, H.	32456
OTSUSHI, Jitsuo	
OYAMA, Mrs.	
OZAWA, T.	
RANEDA, Soto	
SAITO, H. T.	
SAKAMOTO, Eizo	
SAKAMOTO, J. H.	
SAKAMOTO, James	2442
SAKAMOTO, L.	
SAKARADA, Sansaku	
SAKI, Mrs. Shizuye	31006
(Not listed under 31006)	
SAKIYAMA, T.	
Los Angeles County	
SAKOT, Omoto	
SAKURAI, T.	
Los Angeles County	
SAN DIEGO BUDDHIST CHURCH (Masami Honda)	
San Diego, Calif.	
SANETO, Tsukasa	17931
Cleveland, Ohio	
SANGORO, Hori	
SASA, G.	
SASADA	
SASAKI, M. T.	11228
(Not listed under 11228)	

MISCELLANEOUS - No Record (Cont.)

SATO, F.	
Los Angeles County	
SATO, Taneda	
SATOW, S.	
SAYANO, Mr.	
SEKI, Aya	
SEKO	
SERA	
SERA, Sunsho (Pvt.)	
SHIGENAKA, S.	
SHIMAHARA, S.	
SHIMIZU, Tobachi	
SHINDO, Takeshi	12790
Fort Douglas, Utah	
SHINTANI, Noboru	2202
Denver, Colo.	
SHIRAKAWA	
SHIRAKI, K.	
SHUNDO, Jack	5560
Fort Logan, Colo.	
SOMER, Z.	
SUGAHARA, Yone	8972
New York, N. Y.	
SUGANO, Sam S.	
SUGITA, Minoru	23632
Minneapolis, Minn.	
SUMIAGA, T.	
SUMIDA, H.	
SUYEHIRO, Kurata	
SUYIHARA, Bob	
SUZUKI, S.	
SUZUKIDA, Toku	18257
New York, N. Y.	
TAIYA, H. K.	
TAKASHI, Harry H.	
TAKAHASHI, Harukichi	
TAKAMI, Y.	
TAKAMITSU, Nakazawa	
TAKASU, Mrs. M.	
TAKAYAMA, Teizo	
TAKEDA	
TAKEMOTO, Nobuya	
TAKETA, Lardie	
TAKEUCHI	
TAKIUCHI, Y.	
TAKNOKA, G.	
TAMANATO, T.	
TANASE, Kenneth	1678-A
TANI, Dick	
TANIGUCHI, Frank	9232
TARASHI, Suyeo	
TOBINAGA, Keiji	
TOKUNAGA	
TOMINAGA, T.	
TOMOAKI, Tanaki	

MISCELLANEOUS - No Record (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
TORIZAWA, May	12720
Denver, Colo.	
UCHIDA, Frank	
UCHIDA, Yoshio (Pfc.)	
UCHIYAMA, H.	
UMEKUDO, K.	
UREGAWA, Hiroshi	24105
USHIRO, Masaru	
UTSUSHIGAWA, Mrs.	
UYEDA, Y.	
WADA, H.	
WAKABAYASHI, H.	
WAKITA, Minayo	
WAKUMOTO, Mickey	
WATANABE, Aiko	
Los Angeles County	
WATANABE, H.	
WATANABE, Kazuyuki	2331
Detroit, Mich.	
WATANABE, Koichiro	
YAMADA, E. K.	
YAMADA, Raymond T.	5616
Fort Snelling, Minn.	
YAMAGATA, Helen	
YAMAUCHI, Elso	
YAMAGUCHI, K.	
YAMAMOTO, George	
Los Angeles County	
YAMAMOTO, Kitsuo	
YAMAMOTO, K.	
YAMAOKA, Sho	
YAMASAKI, Shunji	
YAMASHITA, Shizue	
Los Angeles County	
YANAMOTO	
YANOKAWA, Hideji	
YANSHITA, Harry	
YASUDA, S.	
YASUI, S.	
YONEMURA	
YORITSUNE	
YOSHIDA, Ben T.	
YOSHIDA, T. N.	
YOSHINAGE, Akira	
YOSHIRO, O.	
YUEMATA, Y.	
YUKANO, Nizo	
YUKICHI, Fujii	

*Enclosure of
letter of Feb. 4, 1946*

UNLOCATED OWNERS

o f

PERSONAL PROPERTY IN W.R.A. STORAGE

(S O U T H E R N C A L I F O R N I A A R E A)

As of February 1, 1946

IS YOUR NAME ON THIS LIST?

Or do you know anyone on this list?

If so, write, or wire collect, to:

W.R.A. Warehouse,
836 Santee Street,
Los Angeles 14, Calif.

Goods not claimed before the warehouse closing date -- March 15, 1946 -- will be subject to outright sale, and the money will be turned over to the U. S. Treasury.

Please check this list carefully -- NOW. It is arranged by the last known address alphabetically by Relocation Centers.

Where last known address was outside a center, you will find at the end of the list, following the centers, all those for whom an address outside a center was available, or details completely lacking.

Therefore please be sure to check that part of the list, as well as by centers. Remember, no one on this list can now be reached at the address shown. WRA must locate these people at their present addresses. YOU CAN HELP.

If in Los Angeles, 'phone WRA Warehouse at PROspect 4711, Extension 790, should further information be desired.

COLORADO RIVER

COLORADO RIVER (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
DOI, Ken George	24056
FUJIMOTO, Ginsuke	33547
HARA, Jiro	24109
HASHIGUCHI, Leo	4109
HIRAI, Toru	4236
HIRAKAWA, Harue	4162
HONDA, Masami	4116
HORIBE, M.	33635
IMAMURA, K.	
ISHIMAWU, Osi	34317
KAKUDA, G. Y.	24243
KAWAICHI, Jutarō	
KAWAMOTO, Tomezo	23951
KODAMA, Mrs. Chieko	41574
KODAMA, Nao	21222
KODAMA, Rose	41360
KOGA, Tetsutarō	10185
KOHATSU? Kame	33708
KOSAKA, Yoshio	24190
KUBOTA, John	39546
KUBOTERA, T.	33515
KUMAGAI, Tom	21191
KURAHASHI, C.	34318
KUSH, S. Y.	34024
MATSUMOTO, Bunso	9556
MIYATA, Nobuo	
MORI, Genzaburo	33616
MORI, Joe Zenjiro	18759
MORI, Jujiro	10178
MORIKAWA, Nobukichi	23051
MORIOKA, Tsunehiko	24086
MORIMOTO, Ed. Shigemitsu	23997
NAGATA, Fumitake	33718
NAGATA, Bunzo	33718
NAKABAYASHI, Toshio	34019
NAKAJI, Tei	3334
NAKAMURA, H.	
NIISEKI, Fred S.	33584
NISHIDA, Genbei	21207
NISHIGAKI, George	4123
NOGUCHI, Ben	OC-43
NOGUCHI, Ichiko	OC-43
NORITAKE, K.	34342
NIIRO, Kaichi	24292
OGATA, Mamoru	24286
OHTA, Harry K.	7-45-D
OIKE, Yutaka	18767
OKAMURA, Harry	12258
OKAZAKI, Yoshio	3494
OKITSU, Eikichi	33544
OKU, Minoru	39615
OTA, Otomatsu	4171
OTANI, Motojiro	18786

Evacuee	Family No.
SAKAI, Kyuhei	34038
SAKAMOTO, Masato	42082
SAKAMOTO, Mitsumasa	23315
SATO, Ruth	23954
SERA, Satoshi	18726
SHIBATA, Yoshi	34374
SHIGEMURA, Sosuke	33652
SHINDO, Tomosato	34383
SHIOYA, Junji	24009
SOGABE, Rev. Ryosho	18694
SUGIHARA, Tomo	21249
SUGITA, Ted	10089
SUMIOKA, Shuichi	19810
SUZUKI, Hana	34394
TAJII, George (Gengo)	21205
TAKAGAKI, Yoshigasa	21229
TAKAHASHI, Ayaka	41919
TAKAHASHI, Satoru	33501
TAKEIRI, Miss Hideko	34011
TAKEIRI, Yoshiko	34011
TANAKA, M.	34361
TANAKA, T.	18720
TASHIMA, Aya	10620
TATUKAWA, Manroku	24244
TATSUKAWA, Okuma	24244
TERADA, Kikujiro	18747
TERASAWA, T.	10636
TSUCHIYAMA, Aiko	12849
TSUJI, Jirohei	21162
YANAI, Frank Toshizumi	2041
YASUTOMI, Yoneji	23970
YOSHIDA, Dr. Fred R.	23059
YOSHIMURA, Tora	10171

GILA RIVER

Evacuee	Family No.
AOTO, Masakazu	30-SP-272
ARAKI, Hikotaro	
ARAKI, Kazuhiko	14552
ARATANI, Masuko	14587
ARIMA, Arthur A.	10246
CHIBA, Rusuko	10665
DOI, Junichi	23407
FUJIMOTO, Teru	14205
FUJIMOTO, Yasuo	23443
GOJOBORI, M.	40838
HAMAMOTO, Shinichi	5353
HAMASAKI, Kiyoshi	10425
HARA, Uichiro	10318
HAYASHI, Fumi	14260
HENMI, Isamu	14569
HONDA, Hisayuki	23210

GILA RIVER (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
HONDA, Nobuo	23210
INOUE, Yonekichi	14078
ISHIDA, Eiji	23414
ISHIKAWA, R.	30-SP-242
ITO, Frank K.	14567
ITO, Shigeki	32854
ITO, T. M.	14488
IWAMOTO, M.	
Iwashika, Yutaka	9499
IWATA, Kenichi	10652
IWATA, Yoshiko	10652
IWAYAMA, Sada	14255
KAJIYAMA, Kazuo	9408
KAMONA, M.	
KANEMURA	
KAWAKAMI, Yoji	11-154
KIDO, J.	14514
KIMURA, Chime	14114
KITAGAWA, Tadayuki	14219
KITASAKO, Ken	14557
KOBATA, Shiu	23334
KODAMA, Takao	5889
KOJIMA, Shigeru	14013
KONO, Kunitoyo	2691
KONOMI, Natsuko	14315
KUMANO, Thomas	
KURAMANE, Sumi	9212
MAToba, Kenji	14259
MATSUMOTO, Kosaku	5252
MATSUMOTO, Shime J.	11-C12
MINAMI, Masao	5202
MORI, Takijiro	10365
MORISHITA, Riyokichi	14384
MOROOKA, Midori	23266
MURAKAMI, T.	
NAGAI, Chiyo	14411
NAGATA, Robert S.	5298
NAKAMORI, Jutarō	23508
NAKANO, Mrs. Kazuo	23947
NAKAOKA, Kinu	23940
NAOHARA, Kazuo	142
NISHIBATA, Kizo	91259
NISHIHARA, J.	
NISHIMOTO, Kenneth M.	9612
NISHIMOTO, Tom	30-SP-213
NISHIYAMA, Fumiko	14403
NOBUKUNI, Entarō	9439
NODA, Tetsuo	14503
NONAKA, Gotarō	3322
OCHI, Rev.D. (Removed by FBI)	22293
OISHI, Masasuke	14462
OKADA, Unosuke George	20958
OKAMURA, Masaji	14209

GILA RIVER (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
OTIO, Hama	14419
SAKAI, Kimiko	14455
SASAI, Taneo	5262
SHIMO, Jentaro	11-78
TAKEMOTO, Tom T.	5324
TANAKA, Hideo	10413
TANAKA, Kingoro	5223
TANAKA, Masayuki	
TANAMACHI, Roy	9336
TANEMURA, K.	
TANI, Kiyoshi	23940
TANIDA, Martha	14442
TANIGUCHI, Eichi	91228
TANIKAWA, E.	20972
TOMOOKA, M.	14520
TSUJIUCHI, Otojiro	14371
YAMAMOTO, Yoshiki	9472
YASHIRO, Masao	23546
YUSA, Dr. Earl M.	14592

GRANADA

Evacuee	Family No.
FUJII, George	8795
FUKUDA, Ernest	8717
FURUYA, Takashi	17933
HARA, Fumi	8950
HASHIGUCHI, Mitsuo	8846
HIRATA, G.	
ISHIHARA, Yoshiharu	14027
ITANO, Cecil	9000
ITANO, Kisata	17903
KANAZAWA, E.	18157
KATO, Tatsuo	
KUBOTA, George	18195
MASAGO, Katsukichi	18117
MAToba, Suyeno	18120
MATSUURA, Iwa	8895
MITANI, Giichiro	18068
MIYAHARA, May	18135
MORI, Bill S.	18276
MORITA, Ryukichi	
NAGAISHI, Minoru	8877
ODA, Sohei	8703
OHAMA, Alyse A.	18130
OKA, Rikie	12802
OKUNO, Seijiro	18246
OKURA, Mrs. K.	8819
SABUSAWA, Harry	11222
SAKIYAMA, Robert Nobuo	8889
SANETO, Kanaye	17931
TAKAHASHI, Tooru	12625
TAKAKI, Hiroko	18205

GILA RIVER (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
HONDA, Nobuo	23210
INOUE, Yonekichi	14078
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Iwashika, Yutaka	9499
IWATA, Kenichi	10652
IWATA, Yoshiko	10652
IWAYAMA, Sada	14255
KAJIYAMA, Kazuo	9408
KAFONA, M.	
KANEMURA	
KAWAKAMI, Yoji	11-154
KIDO, J.	14514
KIMURA, Chime	14114
KITAGAWA, Tadayuki	14219
KITASAKO, Ken	14557
KOBATA, Shiu	23334
KODAMA, Takao	5889
KOJIMA, Shigeru	14013
KONO, Kunitoyo	2691
KONOMI, Natsuko	14315
KUMANO, Thomas	
KURAMANE, Sumi	9212
MATOBA, Kenji	14259
MATSUMOTO, Kosaku	5252
MATSUMOTO, Shime J.	11-C12
MINAMI, Masao	5202
MORI, Takijiro	10365
MORISHITA, Riyokichi	14384
MOROOKA, Midori	23266
MURAKAMI, T.	
NAGAI, Chiyo	14411
NAGATA, Robert S.	5298
NAKAMORI, Jutaro	23508
NAKANO, Mrs. Kazuo	23947
NAKAOKA, Kinu	23940
NAOHARA, Kazuo	142
NISHIBATA, Kizo	91259
NISHIHARA, J.	
NISHIMOTO, Kenneth M.	9612
NISHIMOTO, Tom	30-SP-213
NISHIYAMA, Fumiko	14403
NOBUKUNI, Entaro	9439
NODA, Tetsuo	14503
NONAKA, Gotaro	3322
OCHI, Rev.D. (Removed by FBI)	22293
OISHI, Masasuke	14462
OKADA, Unosuke George	20958
OKAMURA, Masaji	14209

GILA RIVER (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
OTIO, Hama	14419
SAKAI, Kimiko	14455
SASAI, Taneo	5262
SHIMO, Jentaro	11-78
TAKEMOTO, Tom T.	5324
TANAKA, Hideo	10413
TANAKA, Kingoro	5223
TANAKA, Masayuki	
TANAMACHI, Roy	9336
TANEMURA, K.	
TANI, Kiyoshi	23940
TANIDA, Martha	14442
TANIGUCHI, Eichi	91228
TANIKAWA, E.	20972
TOMOOKA, M.	14520
TSUJIUCHI, Otojiro	14371
YAMAMOTO, Yoshiki	9472
YASHIRO, Masao	23546
YUSA, Dr. Earl M.	14592
<u>GRANADA</u>	
Evacuee	Family No.
FUJII, George	8795
FUKUDA, Ernest	8717
FURUYA, Takashi	17933
HARA, Fumi	8950
HASHIGUCHI, Mitsuo	8846
HIRATA, G.	
ISHIHARA, Yoshiharu	14027
ITANO, Cecil	9000
ITANO, Kisata	17903
KANAZAWA, E.	18157
KATO, Tatsuo	
KUBOTA, George	18195
MASAGO, Katsukichi	18117
MATOBA, Suyeno	18120
MATSUURA, Iwa	8895
MITANI, Giichiro	18068
MIYAHARA, May	18135
MORI, Bill S.	18276
MORITA, Ryukichi	
NAGAISHI, Minoru	8877
ODA, Sohei	8703
OHAMA, Alyse A.	18130
OKA, Rikie	12802
OKUNO, Seijiro	18246
OKURA, Mrs. K.	8819
SABUSAWA, Harry	11222
SAKIYAMA, Robert Nobuo	8889
SANETO, Kanaye	17931
TAKAHASHI, Tooru	12625
TAKAKI, Hiroko	18205

GRANADA (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
TAMURA, Inaki	18205
TANAKA, S.	20384
TOFUKUJI, Frank	89931
TOKUNOU, Tom	18066
TOKUSHIMA, John	14358
TONAI, T.	12803
YAMAGUCHI, Masajiro	8883
YASAKI, Tokujui	17921
YOSHIOKA, Rev. Kotahide	17961

HEART MOUNTAIN

Evacuee	Family No.
AOKI, Kiyoshi	23672
AOYAMA, Tome	9674
ARIMOTO, Kotsuyu	9763
ASAKURA, Kikyuo	17825
ASARI, Mrs. N.	18615
BABA, Noburo	22800
BANDO, S.	
DEGUCHI, M.	
FUJIMOTO, Nobuko	5549
FUJIYOKA, Kaori	17877
FUNADA, Heijiro	5593
GUSHIKEN, Leo	9916
HASHIMOTO, Sannosuke	18382
HASHIMOTO, Henry	11-05
HAYAKAWA, H. E.	5666
HAYAKAWA, Hiroshi	
HIDA, James	22986
HIFUMI, Ray	18522
HIRANO, Matsutaro	9935
HONDA, Kiyoshi Tom	5113
HORIUCHI, Fusa	18459
ICHIMARU, Torao	9195
IKEDA, Ryota	2595
IKEDA, Seiji	5615
IRI, T. & Kao	5188
ITO, Frank	14424
IWASAKI, Ginji	2649
IZUHARA, Kankai	22994
KAKIBA, Tom	18406
KAKUUCHI, Choichiro	5600
KANO, Rituro	9672
KASHIWAGI, Y.	17804
KAWAMURA, Akizo	5619
KAWAMURA, K. N.	5619
KISHI, Ikusaburo	17871
KITAHARA, Daize	3429
KITSUJI, Ichizo	2618
KIUCHI, Frank	23682
KONDO, Hiroshi	18560

HEART MOUNTAIN (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
KONDO, Tom Hiroshi	18560
KUDOW, E. S.	18473
MASUYO, Maeda	9686
MATSUMOTO, D. (Dr.)	5682
MATSUMOTO, Roy Kawichi	
MATSUMOTO, Sukesu	
MATSUOKA, Wataro	23009
MAYEKAWA, Mary	18637
MORI, Tomekichi	23595
MORISHITA, Takashi	5484
MOTOIKE, June Utako	9784
MOTOYASU, Shizue	9650
MURAKAMI, Kazuo	7640
MURAMOTO, George	10516
NAKAKI, Hidenobu	9773
NAKAKI, Kiyohide	9773
NAKAMURA, Teruye	9686
NAKAMURA, Tomefuku	2644
NAKANO, Kikuno	22992
NISHIDA, K.	18365
NISHIDA, Kanzo	18365
NISHIKAWA, S.	9843
NISHIMURA, Jujiro	22756
OKADA, Keisui Isaburo	22835
SAKATANI, Kiyoto James	5486
SASAKI, Setsuzo	5636
SEGAWA, Masatoshi	18571
SHIMABUKURO, Shitsuzen Roy	3149
SHIMIZU, Setsuko	18352
SHITAKUBO, John T.	9844
SUGIYAMA, Hana	17814
SUTOW, Kamen	17897
TAIRA, Koyoshi	5655
TAKAHASHI, Taisuke	18334
TAKANASHI, Katsubei	18523
TAMURA, Tommy	9852
TANAKA, T.	3459
TANAKI, Tamoaki	9941
TANASE, Toshio	9796
TANIGUCHI, H.	5173
TERADA, S.	28447
WATANABE, Hama	18527
WATANABE, Teruko	3144
YAMAGUCHI, Kyuichiro	17886
YAMAJI, Tanejiro	9741
YAMASAKI, Koharu	22830
YASUDA, Takejiro	18388

MANZANAR

Evacuee	Family No.
ARAI, Seitoro	9137
ASHIZAWA, Yuki	1167

MANZANAR (Cont.)

MANZANAR (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
BABA, Sensuka	10014
FNOMOTO, Harry Y.	2996
FUCHITA, Kuni	10480
FUJII, Kotaro	5623
FUJIMOTO, Buheiji	60028
FUJINO, Yoshitsugi	9028
FUJIOKA, Ryushio	2885
FUKUYAMA, Elaine	ID-2165-C
FUKUMOTO, N.	3901
HAMAGUCHI, Suteno	4581
HARA, Frank	10493
HASHIMOTO, Genzo	5879
HATA, Koichi	3422
HONDA, Hanako	
HORI, Kantaro	3903
HUNTINGTON, G.	3362
IDO, Fujino	
INABA, Kibu	4617
ITOKAWA, T.	2643
IWAI, K.	3495
IWAMOTO, Kumanju	3602
KADOTA, Osao	2831
KAJII, Joe	ID-3618-A
KAMEI, Shizuka	1424
KANEKO, K.	1104
KANEMOTO, Maseo	10012
KANO, George	1025
KATAYAMA, Emi	
KAWAMURA, N.	3689
KAWASAKI, Miyoji	1709-A
KIKUCHI, Yoshimi	1339
KIMURA, K.	2397
KIMURA, S.	8935
KOBATA, Toshiye	1065
KODAMA, Mitsuye	10301
KONISHI, Tadashi Wright	ID-3129
KUMURA, Hisao	9982
KUMURA, Mikio	9982
MATSUBA, Kazuo	2999
JAPANESE CHILDREN VILLAGE	
MATSUMOTO, L.	3793
MATSUMOTO, Sadao	
MIYAMOTO, Kaiichi	9152
MIYANO, K.	3369-B
MOCHIZUKI, Hama (Sato, Natsu)	3565
MORITA, Hirotaro	
MORIZAWA, Ichitaro	
MJNEKATA, Yasutaro	9052
MARUMOTO, Fumi	1466
NAGAI, Mrs. Tsuyako	319
NAGAI, Yoshihisa	49-A
NAGAO, T. S.	2338
NAGASHIKI, Misao	

Evacuee	Family No.
NAKANE, Ichigoro	2376-A
NEENO, Mosaburo	9069
NISHI, Floyd	9127
NOMURA, Shigeru	ID-3406
OGAWA, Waheiji	1645
OHARA, Jirozo	1460
OHARA, Masatoma	2902
OSAJIMA, Yasuo	1074
SATO, Natsu	1785-B
SEMI, Hikojiro	2946
SUMIZONO, Kiyoshi	60201
SUZUKI, Chiyo	4605
TAKASHI, Fusasaburo	3305
TAKASE, Masakuze	1060
TAKEMOTO, Victor	817-C
TAKEMOTO, Seiber	1031
TAMAI, S.	3923
YAMAMOTO, Kinnosuke	435
YANO, Kazuo	23890
YASUMATSU, Shigeo	592
YOSHIDA, K.	3986
YOSHIMURA, Jim Shuzo	3493

ROHWER

Evacuee	Family No.
ARAKO, Kamegusu	12823
FUJIMOTO, Dan	3928
FUKUMOTO, Kazue	29897
GOTO, M.	
HAMADA, Sadatsuka	11-171
HAYASHIDA, S.	
ITO, Kunimaro	12708
KIYAM, George	12474
KOMOTO, Masao	2211-A
MAKIMOTO, Takao	
(Now Mrs. H. Hirata)	3138
MATSUMOTO, Iwataro	12942
MIYASAKI, T.	9220
NAKAO, Chika	2153
NAKAO, Jintaro	2459
NISHIMI, T. & K.	12875
NISHIMOTO, Kiyoko	12853
SAIKI, George	3309
SHIBATA, Kumi	11095
SHIGETOME, Mary	3285
SUMI, Tetsuzo	30-SP-191
SUMII, Yoshizo	2050
SUZUKI, Yoshimichi	23995
TAIRA, Hatsumi	3316
TANAKA, Naokichi	11-172
TANINO, Yoshiye	12793
TONIKAWA, Sueno	2189

ROHWER (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
TOYOTA, Yoshito	2020
TSUTSUMI, Torajiro	10461
UYEDA, Masaye	29898
YAMAGATA, Asako	11-245-B
YASUDA, Kikumi	2069
YONEMURA, Shigehara	11-113
YOSHIDA, Joichi	SP-39
YOSHINAGA, Frank N.	9600
YOSHINAGA, Frank & Narita, Masaki	9600
YOSHIOKA, Katsumi	30-SP-243

TULE LAKE

Evacuee	Family No.
AMEMIYA, G. M.	
AMEMIYA, Hajime	
ARAI, Shogoro	21028
ARITA, Sadashichi	11088
DENDO, Kiyozo	14297
DOI, Kunji	14073
ENOMOTO, Harry	ID-3676-A
FUJIIHIRO, Hisao	
FUJII, Jen	4544
FUJII, Takishiro	11-131
FUJIMOTO, Machiko	60092
FUKUI, Chikao	9399
FUKUI, Kiukichi	29464
FUKUMOTO, Miyeko	10274
FUKUWA, Yuriko	20967
FURUTANI, Fukimatsu	22775
FURUTANI, Soji	22778
FURUTO, Yukio	5263
FURUYA, Hideo	14413
FURUYA, Shigeo	22522
FURUYAMA, Tomiji	24066
HAMAGUCHII, Kotomi	23381
HAMAMOTO, Haruto	3932
HANAOKA, Koichi	15840
HARA, Asaye	3782
HASHIMOTO, Masaru	9034
HATA, Yoshi	1373
HATAKEYAMA, Fumio	38861
HAYASHI, Yazuro	28118
HIDEKICHI, Tsuboi	30-SP-189
HIGASHI, Anna	9314
HIRAGA, Roku	21014
HIRAO, Sumiko	11-127
HIRATA, Shigeo	16783
HIROSE, Yujio	
HIROSE, Yusaburo	18683
HORI, Kiyoshi	1087

TULE LAKE (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
HIRATA, Mokuichiro	10138
HOSHIJIMA, NAKAO	23484
ICHINO, Emi	27587
ICHINOSE, Shiegoro	5265
INOUE, Kuiko	9435
ISHIDA, Masami	33176
ITAYA, Tamanosuke	5623
ITO, Kenjiro	34368
IWATA, Jack	9975
IWAMOTO, Masakatsu	10320
IWO, Hatsuichi	5645
IZUHARA, Matsujiro	2196
KAIZOJI, Sadaichi	23885
KARIYA, Hojime	4584
KATO, Roy	14343
KAWAMOTO, Isamu	SP-168
KAWAMOTO, Kiyomi	30-SP327
KAWAMOTO, T.	30-SP327
KAWASAKI, B.	40911
KIMURA, C. & M.	3444-A
KIRIYAMA, H. S.	7649
KOKEN, Takuma	2105
KOKUBU, M.	21032
KOZAI, M.	40912
KUBO, Toshiye	29222
KURIHARA, Seuki	20747
MARUI, Majiro	12253
MASU, Kinzo	14071
MASUNAGA, Sakae	20980
MATSUI, Spencer	3898
MATSUMOTO, Kiyoshi	1029
MIKAMI, Mrs. Fumiko	20499
MIKI, J.	
MIKI, Z. (Incl. Sasaki)	11228
MIYAKAWA, Tsunegoro	30-SP94
MORIKAWA, George	16012
MORIMI, Tetsuno	10465
MUKUSHINA, Zaishin	18442
MURAKAMI, Mrs. Kiyo	23028
MURAKAWA, Hiroshi H.	30-SP305
MURAYAMA, Arthur T.	12857
NAITO, K.	17869
NAKAGAWA, Chiye	
NAKAGAWA, Kikue	
NAKAGIRI, Jean	
NAKAHAMA, Tatsuo Ted	33602
NAKAMA, F.	30-SP-273
NAKAMOTO, Suzuye	2010
NAKAMURA, Fujiko	1189
NAKAMURA, Koichi	10023
NAKAMURA, Shoko	9369
NAKANISHI, Toshio	9375
NAKAO, Tadashi	14310

TULE LAKE (Continued)

Evacuee	Family No.
NAKASHOIIYA, Chiyotaro	3323
NAKAWAKI, Kaoru	30-SP-36
NAKAYA, Natsuko	9694
NAKAYAMA, Fred Yutaka	12976
NAKAZAWA, C. Shichiji	30-SP-271
NAKAZAWA, S.	30-SP-271
NARASAKI, Hatsuye	12678
NISHI, Otojiro	34067
NISHIMOTO, M.	2473
OBA, Frank	3025
OBA, Ushimatsu	3025
ODA, Shikazo	14362
OGATA, Terumi	11-128
OGO, Hideo	39828
OKADA, Setsuko	9701
OKAMURA, Marie	90550
OKU, Leo C.	11031
OSAKIA, Lou Tetsuo	5300
RYONO, Toyono	4522
SAISHO, S. F.	30-SP-174
SAKAGUCHI, Suke	14458
SAKAMOTO, Kimichi or Tatsuo	23633
SAKMOTO, Yoneo	3598
SANO, Aiko	30-SP-177
SASAHARA, Keijiro	SP-237
SASAKI, Masami	20497
SASAKI, Teruo Ted	1295
SATOW, Roy I.	2996
SERA, Tadayoshi	18390
SHIMADA, Hisayo	12852
SHIMODA, Mrs. S.	18443
SHIMOMI, Mitsuo	1449
SHIMOMURA, Kesataro	10414
SHIMOMURA, Torakichi	14044
SHIMOTA, Denzo	14116
SHINMOTO, Takeo	1291 & 1268-A
SHINOHARA, Yutaka	18390
SOMEN, Jirosuke	21029
SUEISHI, Hirokichi	5433
SUGIMOTO, Andy	34026
SUGITANI, Giichiro	2867
SUMIDA, Toshio	1529
SUNAGAWA, Masui	
SUZUKI, Isao	2198
SUZUKI, Kotaro	2198
SUZUKI, Tom H.	10228
TAGUCHI, Nobuyoshi	2577
TAKAHASHI, Teruki	3117
TAKAOKA, Fred Shoso	2480
TAKEHARA, Moichi	11041
TAMAI, Nobuyoshi	3922
TAMURA, Guy	3815

TULE LAKE (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
TANABE, Y.	9128
TANAKA, Bunshichi	22996
TANAKA, Kenichi	29131
TANAKA, Mankichi	5374
TANEMURA, Y.	
TANEMURA, Y.	
TASAKA, Kimpei	5162
TERADA, S.	28447
TOMOOKA, M.	14519
TOYOFUKU, Masanori	30-SP-188
TSUSHIO, George	5465
TSUTSUMI, Masayuki	32256
TSUTSUMI, Torajiro	10461
USHIO, Ichiro	23855
UYEDA, Tomokichi	30-SP-332
UYEKAWA, Geo.	30-SP-192
WADA, Tatsutaro	30-SP-66
WAKABAYASHI, Yoshiko	12808
WAKIMOTO, Tsutomu	7424
WAKITA, George	23426
WATANABE, Noboru	2465
YAEGASHI, Yasukata	2590
YAMAGATA, Morio	30-SP-162
YAMAMOTO, Hiroshi	12452
YAMAMOTO, Ishino	12795
YAMAMOTO, Sada	28404
YAMANAKA, Riuichi	9576
YAMASAKI, Fumiko	17814
YAMATE, Tsuneto	1196
YAMAUCHI, Hiroto	22995
YANABU, M.	30-SP-47
YANAGITANI, Noboru	24082
YAE, Tahara	12854
YOKOTA, Jim	30-SP-42
YOKOYAMA, Masaru	11130
YOSHIMURA, George	5564
YOSHIMURA, Sokiko	5567
YUKAWA, Hajime	3170
YUTANI, Yezo	4630

CENTRAL UTAH

Evacuee	Family No.
FUKUI, Masaru	27115
FUKUSHIMA, Yoshitomi	27005
SAYANO, George Kenchiro	34442

JEROME

Evacuee	Family No.
MORI, M.	SP-8

MINIDOKA

Evacuee	Family No.
MORI, S.	11527
NAKATSU, Kazumi	19487

MISCELLANEOUS - No Record

Evacuee	Family No.
ABE, Jiro Sitka, Alaska	
AOKI, Hisa Repat. to Japan	3137
AOKI, T. Los Angeles County	
AOKI, Takeo New York, N. Y.	24005
ARAKI, Wai Arizona	23049
ARATANI, Shigimi Utah	2498
ARIKAWA, Mitsura Fred	29552
ARIMA, Albert Los Angeles County	8730
ARIMATSU, Kyosuke Chicago, Illinois	18086
ARITA, T. Los Angeles County	
ASOO, Takeshi Minneapolis, Minnesota	34395
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA T.H. ABE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA TROOP 179 BUDDHIST S.S. & YOUNG B ASS'N. OF SANTA MARIA	
DODO, Kiyone Arkansas	9604
DOI, M. ENOMOTO, Yoshiko Arkansas	3842
FUJINO, Kaoru Arkansas	3200
FUJITA, Fumio	23433
FUJITA, Samuel Chicago, Illinois	4238
FUKAYE, K. Chicago, Illinois	34331
FUKUDA, N. Los Angeles County	
FUNN, Herbert	
FURUMOTO, Kujoto	
FUSE, Mieko New York, N.Y.	18545
GEOMAR, Kasu	
HACHIYA, T.	
HAMAGUCHI, Betty	
HANASAH, S.	

MISCELLANEOUS-No Record (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
HARADA, Yoshio Los Angeles County	
HARUO, I. HASEGAWA, A.	14090
HAYASHI, Y. Los Angeles County	
HAYASHIGAWA, S. Los Angeles County	18101
HEDANI, Kameichi Arizona	24215
HIRAMOTO, K. HIROOKA, Y. HORIUCHI, Dorothy HORIUCHI, Paul	18459
HOSAKA, Hiroji Boulder, Colorado	9655
IDOKA, George	
IEJIMA, Jack	371
IIDA, T. IKEDA, James Palisade, Calif.	23428
IKUMI, Y. Arizona	2683
ITO, S. Los Angeles County	
IWASAKI, Joe S.	9525
IWATA, Benson U.S. ARMY	4198
IWATSUBO, M. JAPANESE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE JAPANESE REFORM CHURCH JAPANESE UNION CHURCH JENTARA, Miki JISUKI, Mitsui KABO KAITA, Teryo KAJIOKA, Miyeko Denver, Colorado	18169
KAMEY, N. KANO, T. KASAMATSU, T. KASHIJI, Akira KATAYAMA, H. KATAYAMA, J. KATO, N. KATAOKA, Tama Repatriated	
KATSUDA, Lestor	
KAWA, Nanjiuye	30-SP-1
KAWAMOTO, Kisami	
KAWASAKI, Rihei Repatriated	2677

MISCELLANEOUS-No Record (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
KAZAMA, K. Arizona	23126
KAZUNAGA, K.	
KIDO, Miyoko	
KIDO, Tom	
KIKAKO, Tani	
KIMURA, C.	
KINAKO, G. H.	
KITAGAWA, Toshiko	
KITAZONO, Sanaye New York, N. Y.	2402
KIYOTO, Kawasaki	
KOBAYASHI, Y.	
KOJIYA, Chiye	
KONKO, K. (Konkokyo Kai)	18420
KOZAWA, M. Los Angeles County	
KUROCHI, D.	
KUSHINO, Kenji	
LOMPOC BUDDHIST CHURCH	
MAGAI, Fred M.	3031
MARUMOTO, K.	
MATSUMOTO, M.	
MAISUNO, Kiechi	
MIKAMI, George Sh. Tm.	1954
MIKAWA, Maseo Cleveland, Ohio	5577
MITSUNICHI, Yulcio	
MIYA, S.	
MIYAAKUSU	
MIYADA, Ruth Sh. Tm.	24296
MIYASHIMA, Shiyu	
MIKEIDA	
NAGATA, T.	
NAKADA, S.	
NAKAGAWA, K.K.	
NAKAI, Joe	
NAKAMURA Co.	
NAKAMURA	
NAKAMURA, F.S.	
NAKAMURA, Fred	
NAKAMURA, Kaname	
NAKANO, Hazume	
NAGASHIKI, Misao S.	3810
NAKATA, J. N.	
NAKAUNA, Kaye	
NAKAYAMA	
NAKAYAMA, Mrs. T. Y.	
NARITA, S. Los Angeles County	

MISCELLANEOUS-No Record (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
NICHIREN TEMPLE	
NASAKA, J. T.	
KEIVA, U.	
NIKAMI, T.	
NISHIDA, C.	
NISHIMURA, Mrs. K.	
NOMURA, Jack K. New York, N.Y.	11-01
NOMURA, Kenji Madison, Wisconsin	29104
ODA, Kiyoko Repatriated	14201
ODA, S.	
ODA, Tsunetaro Logan, Montana	23000
OGAWA	
OGAWA, F. Los Angeles County	
OGAWA, Sam Los Angeles County	
OGAWA, W. Los Angeles County	
OGAWA, Y. Los Angeles County	
OHARA, Tom Los Angeles County	
OHTA	
OISHI, T.M. Los Angeles County	
OKIMIYA, Y.	
OKAMOTO, H.M.	
OKAMOTO, Toshiaki Los Angeles County	18211
OKAWA	
OKAZAKI	
OKI, Yoshio Tom. Cheyenne, Wyoming	22790
OKUMOTO, M. Los Angeles County	
OSHIO, H.	
OSUGI, Yasuhara	
OTA, Yaeko	
OTAMI, Kato	
OTANI, H.	32456
OTSUSHI, Jitsuo	
OYAMA, Mrs.	
OZAWA, T.	
RANEDA, Soto	
SAITO, H.T.	
SAKAMOTO, Eizo	
SAKAMOTO, J.H.	
SAKAMOTO, James	2442

MISCELLANEOUS-No Record (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
SAKAMOTO, L.	
SAKANE, Kazuo Harper (Not listed under #2315)	2315
SAKARADA, Sansaku	
SAKI, Mrs. Schizuye (Not listed under #31006)	31006
SAKIYAMA, T. Los Angeles County	
SAKOT, Omoto	
SAKURAI, T. Los Angeles County	
SAN DIEGO BUDDHIST CHURCH (Masami Honda) San Diego, California	
SANETO, Tsukasa Cleveland, Ohio	17931
SANGORO, Hori	
SASA, G.	
SASADA	
SASAKI, M.T. (Not listed under #11228)	11228
SATO, F. Los Angeles County	
SATO, Taneda	
SATOW, S.	
SAYANO, Mr.	
SEKI, Aya	
SEKO	
SERA	
SERA, Sunsho (Pvt.)	
SHIBATA, K.	
SHIGENAKA, S.	
SHIMAHARA, S.	
SHIMIZU, Tobachi	
SHINDO, Takeshi Fort Douglas, Utah	12790
SHINTANI, Noboru Denver, Colorado	2202
SHIRAKAWA	
SHIRAKI, K.	
SHIROTA, Mrs.	
SHUNDO, Jack Fort Logan, Colorado	5560
SOMER, Z.	
SUGAHARA, Yone New York, N.Y.	8972
SUGANO, Sam S.	
SUGITA, Minoru Minneapolis, Minn.	23632
SUMIAGA, T.	
SUMIDA, H.	
SUYEHIRO, Kurata	
SUYIHARA, Bob	
SUZUKI, S.	

MISCELLANEOUS-No Record (Cont.)

Evacuee	Family No.
SUZUKIDA, Toku New York, N.Y.	18257
TAIYA, H.K.	
TAKASHI, Harry H.	
TAKAHASHI, Harukichi	
TAKAMI, Y.	
TAKAMITSU, Nakazawa	
TAKASU, Mrs. M.	
TAKAYAMA, Teizo	
TAKEDA	
TAKEMOTO, Nobuya	
TAKETA, Lardie	
TAKEUCHI	
TAKIUCHI, Y.	
TAKNOKA, G.	
TAMAKI	
TAMANATO, T.	
TANABE, Sukedayu	
TANASE, Kenneth	1678-A
TANAKA, T.	3848
TANI, Dick	
TANIGUCHI, Frank	9232
TARASHI, Suyeo	
TOBINAGA, Keiji	
TOKUNAGA	
TOMINAGA, T.	
TOMOAKI, Tanaki	
TORIZAWA, May Denver, Colorado	12720
UCHIDA, Frank	
UCHIDA, Yoshio (Pfc.)	
UCHIYAMA, H.	
UKAI, Masayuki Salt Lake City, Utah	3315
UMEKUDO, K.	
UREGAWA, Hiroshi	
USHIRO, Masaru	24105
UTSUSHIGAWA, Mrs.	
UYEDA, Y.	
WADA, H.	
WAKABAYASHI, H.	
WAKATSUGI, E.	
WAKITA, Minayo	
WAKUMOTO, Mickey	
WATANABE, Aiko Los Angeles County	
WATANABE, H.	
WATANABE, Kazuyuki Detroit, Michigan	2331
WATANABE, Koichiro	
YAMADA, E.K.	
YAMADA, M	

MISCELLANEOUS-No Record (Cont.)

<u>Evacuee</u>	<u>Family No.</u>
YAMADA, Raymond T. Fort Snelling, Minn.	5616
YAMAGATA, Helen	
YAMAUCHI, Elso	
YAMAGUCHI, K.	
YAMAMOTO, George Los Angeles County	
YAMAMOTO, Kitsuo	
YAMAMOTO, K.	
YAMAMOTO, M.	
YAMAOKA, Sho	
YAMASAKI	
YAMASAKI, Shunji	
YAMASHITA, Shizue Los Angeles County	
YANAMOTO	
YANOKAWA, Hideji	
YANSHITA, Harry	
YASUDA, S.	
YASUI, S.	
YONETIRA	
YORITSUNE	
YOSHIDA, Ben T.	
YOSHIDA, Mrs. Fusa Santa Barbara, Calif.	14095
YOSHIDA, T. N.	
YOSHINAGE, Akira	
YOSHIRO, O.	
YUEMATA, Y.	
YUKANO, Nizo	
YUKICHI, Fujii	

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Fair Play Comm*

AFTER WRA...WHAT?

A Pre-Liquidation Inventory

WRA-April 1946

AFTER WRA...WHAT?

A Pre-Liquidation Inventory

In the spring of 1942, a few months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Federal Government relieved citizens of the West Coast of further concern over real and fancied problems caused by the presence of a group of persons of Japanese ancestry numbering about 1 per cent of the population.

The Japanese, both citizen and alien, were evacuated by the Army. The War Relocation Authority was created to house, feed and relocate the evacuees.

On Constitutional, humanitarian and economic grounds, the evacuation, detention and redistribution of more than 100,000 men, women and children caused myriad new problems which have demanded the Federal Government's best efforts in a pioneering field.

Now, four years later, responsibility for continuing problems of integration and assimilation of former west coast American Japanese, is being returned by the Federal Government to the citizens and communities from which it was lifted for the war years.

The Los Angeles District Office of WRA will close May 1, 1946.

Many of the post-war problems of American Japanese in Los Angeles County will continue to beg for solution after the closing date of WRA. These problems will need special treatment for an indefinite number of months to come.

The course followed by the community in this situation will influence greatly the outlook and future security of other minority groups. Precedents for community organization or mobilization of existing organizations will be established. Though numerically small, this American Japanese group epitomizes in acute degree the struggles for postwar adjustment and integration of all minority racial groups when they individually encounter unpopularity.

A community alerted to its responsibilities for meeting the continuing needs of about 20,000 returned American Japanese of all ages and all degrees of employability, should consider the basic factors which create special problems----problems which in some cases augment others common to minority members of the community in general.

Some of these factors are set forth in the following:

RACIAL PREJUDICE

In addition to general race prejudices, a regrettable history of organized, artificially heightened Oriental antagonism has been concentrated on the Japanese, in both the pre- and post-Pearl Harbor years. Unwillingness or inability on the part of persons in this community to recognize and acknowledge the loyal American behind any but a white face, and a tendency to identify all persons of Japanese ancestry with the Japanese enemy nation, die hard.

These factors will continue to contribute for some time to the difficulties American Japanese are encountering in readjustment, despite the fact that enormous progress toward democratic acceptance of Nisei has resulted from their military exploits, and despite educational work of organizations cooperating with WRA's public information personnel.

Under conditions of this continuing antagonism, the questionable patterns of segregation which each community permits assume special meaning to American Japanese who again are striving for community acceptance after nearly four years of an ostracism unique in this nation's history because it singled out this one group on the basis of race, and left other racial minorities undisturbed.

Integrating processes the American Japanese were undergoing not only were suspended for the evacuation period; they will be affected disproportionately for an undetermined period ahead.

LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Those American Japanese who now find themselves dependent upon community welfare resources face a situation unique in their group experience.

Even during the depression years, their welfare needs were met by self-sustaining folkways involving non-charitable processes of mutual self-help. Japanese names were practically non-existent on public relief rolls prior to evacuation. Individual fibers comprising this splendid cord of group strength have weakened under the acids of institutionalization caused by the evacuation.

For these reasons, the community must evaluate two pertinent facts: Many American Japanese are now receiving public assistance and this case load probably will grow temporarily. The majority of these people are unaware of many sources of aid in the community, and may undergo considerable hardship in locating appropriate resources as their needs arise.

Intelligent temporary mobilization to service their needs, not only for the categories of public assistance but in the larger and more significant areas peculiar to the American Japanese group, should represent to the community a species of insurance policy, which if taken out now, will liquidate the

problem quickly by capitalizing upon the qualities of resilience, self denial and independence so much admired when discovered in Americans of other ancestries.

NEED OF A CENTRALIZED BUREAU

The WRA District Office, serving Los Angeles county American Japanese, has functioned as a service bureau, where the needs of thousands of returnees, and the resources of scores of organizations working in their behalf, have been dovetailed.

It is anticipated this traffic may remain at about 1000 individuals a month for some time.

The American Japanese community is inarticulate. Its only authoritative voice has been WRA. Its only interpretation to the community has resulted from centralized coordination.

These services will disappear May 1.

A repository should be created for the fund of information accumulated by WRA, in behalf of the American Japanese who will find themselves in need of assistance in the future.

The following pages contain information essential to those who would organize or participate in handling the problems of returned American Japanese.

WRA BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

In the summer of 1944 it appeared inevitable and certain that the military authorities would lift their west coast mass exclusion ban against persons of Japanese ancestry. One important indication was the acceleration of military permits allowing individual evacuees to visit or resettle on the west coast.

In December of 1944 the Army announced the cancellation of the mass exclusion orders. On January 1, 1945 the Los Angeles District Office of WRA was opened to serve Los Angeles County. Four similar offices covering other Southern California districts were established and staffed in January and February. An intense public education program, participated in by the Army, other federal agencies, civic, religious and community organizations, was aimed at areas where attitudes, or expressed hostilities on the part of prejudiced portions of the citizenry, indicated that hardships might be encountered by resettlers. This effort in behalf of fair play for American Japanese created a more active awareness of the total minority problem resulting from failure or a relaxation of the democratic processes. As a result, many communities voiced organized demands and intensified their programs for fair play for all.

The problems which demanded the immediate attention of the WRA were many - transportation of evacuees, handling of property, arrangements for temporary shelter, employment, welfare aid where necessary, business counsel, etc. The Los Angeles staff grew in proportion to the need to handle these and other problems. Because of their diverse nature the District Office staff was divided into functionally operating divisions. Experts to organize and administer these divisions were transferred from other WRA offices or borrowed from other government agencies. On September 30, 1945 nearly 60 persons were attached to the district office.

By December the majority of resettlers had arrived in Los Angeles. WRA and relocation were entering their final program phase. In December, Mr. Dillon Myer, National Director, visited Los Angeles and a dynamic program was outlined designed to wind up WRA's job in southern California. A comprehensive family inventory of resettlers was undertaken. The results were analyzed and the type and extent of the services necessary for complete and successful relocation determined.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY WRA TO EVACUEES THROUGH
DISTRICT OFFICE

WELFARE DIVISION

In this division provision was made for the interviewing, advising, and referral of applicants to community agencies which provided:

- A. Welfare assistance
- B. Medical and psychiatric care
- C. Child placement services
- D. Assistance to the aged

Trained social workers on the staff were in constant communication with relocation centers and personally interviewed families in order to obtain information necessary for determining eligibility for services in Los Angeles County. Preliminary planning with cooperating community agencies made possible an efficient and coordinated welfare program.

EMPLOYMENT DIVISION

A 4-part program was developed to overcome employer resistance and to provide increased employment opportunities:

1. A public relations and educational program to combat discrimination against Japanese-Americans in the employment field.
2. Establish working relations with the USES, FEPC and labor unions.
3. Solicit jobs and develop employment resources.
4. Interview and placement of job applicants.

HOUSING

The critical housing shortage in Southern California and in Los Angeles County particularly was even more acute for returning American Japanese. Special provisions for temporarily housing evacuees were necessary and provided through:

A. Hostels - Community groups, churches, and evacuees who owned property which could be occupied, were assisted in setting up temporary shelters. In some cases, furniture, bedding and utensils formerly used in the Centers were transferred and loaned to the evacuees for this purpose.

B. Barrack Installations - With increasing pressure to close the Centers, it became apparent that housing needs here would have to be met through use of federal facilities. FPFA entered into an agreement with WRA whereby barracks formerly occupied by the Army were converted to community housing, i.e., community eating and sanitary facilities, and separate barrack

apartments. Approximately 2500 evacuees were housed in this manner and in trailers in the Burbank, Santa Monica, Lomita, and Long Beach Area. A limited number of veterans' and service connected families, by agreement with FPFA, were given special priorities in permanent housing projects in the Long Beach area.

Additional service to returnees included special arrangements with OPA for short-term eviction notices to tenants occupying homes belonging to Japanese-Americans.

PROPERTY

Arrangements were made by WRA for the transportation and storage of property as owners returned to Los Angeles County. Services included correspondence with Centers and other cities, the clearing of rights to contraband, arrangements for temporary storage and the transfer of property within the area when permanent housing was secured.

FARM AND MARKETING

Advisory services extended to the investigation of farm properties and leases, and the referral of eligible Japanese-Americans for loans where such persons signified their intention of returning to the land.

LEGAL

A legal advisor at the area level made his services available to applicants from the district in determination and referral of cases dealing with leases, granting of business licenses, insurance, and other legal questions.

It is the wish of the WRA to pass on to the community its experience in dealing with the relocatees in the hope that this information may be of value to those groups or organizations seeking answers to the problems they will encounter.

Other communities, notably Cleveland, Chicago, New York and Cincinnati, have been able to capitalize on the type of information made available by the WRA and have developed successful organizational formulae. These formulae when boiled down contain the following two essential ingredients:

1. A temporary "confederation" of existing permanent organizations with attention focused on the Japanese Relocation problem as the presently most acute part of the minority problem, supplying -

- (a) Expert referral and counseling
- (b) "On the spot service" as required.

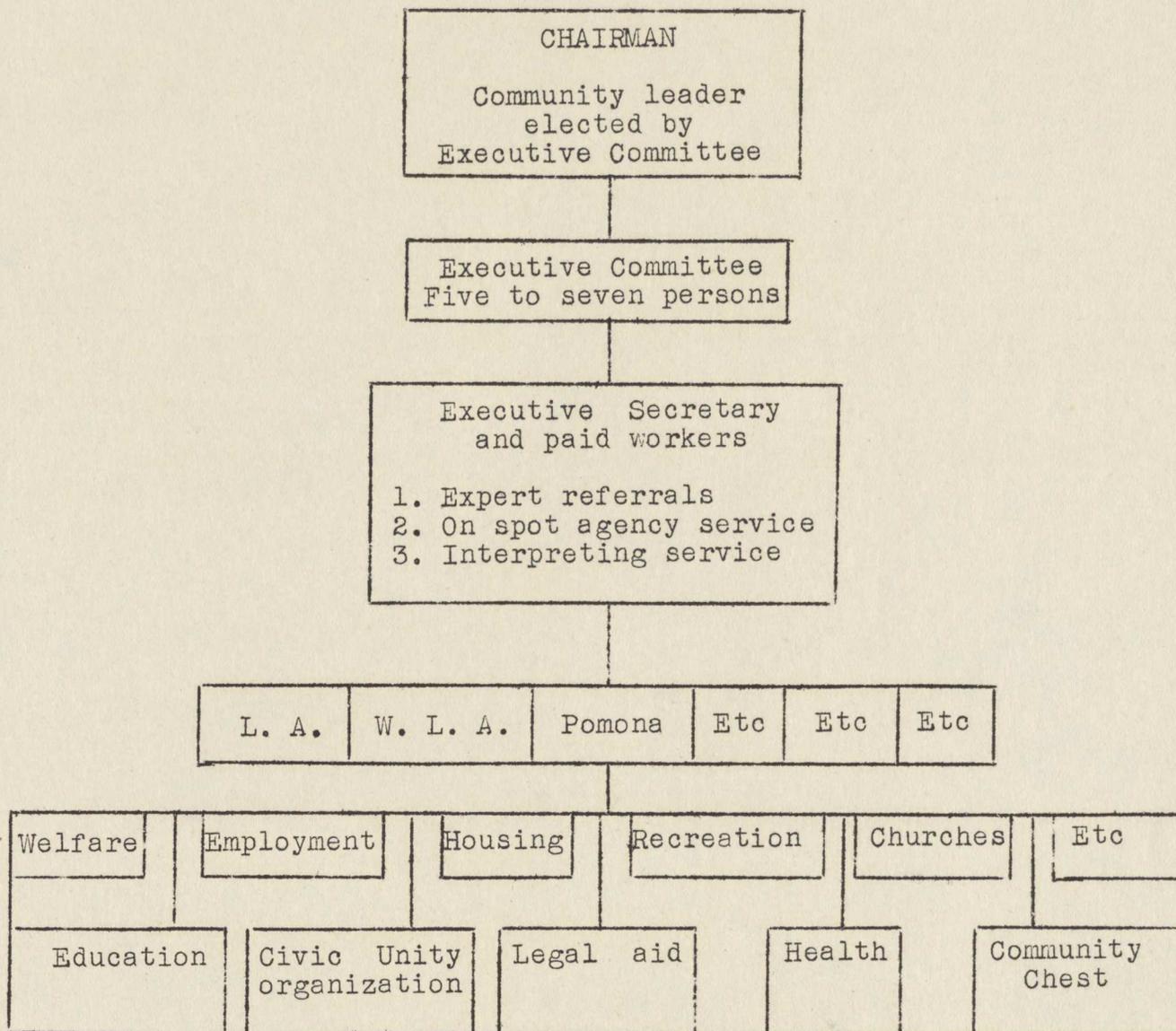
2. The establishment of a permanent Issei-Nisei organization made up of representatives from every walk of life which would be authoritatively articulate in behalf of the American Japanese and which would help integrate the relocatees through development of leadership and neighborhood participation in community activities.

The attachments which follow should be helpful in organizing committees and in developing service plans.

SUPPLEMENTS

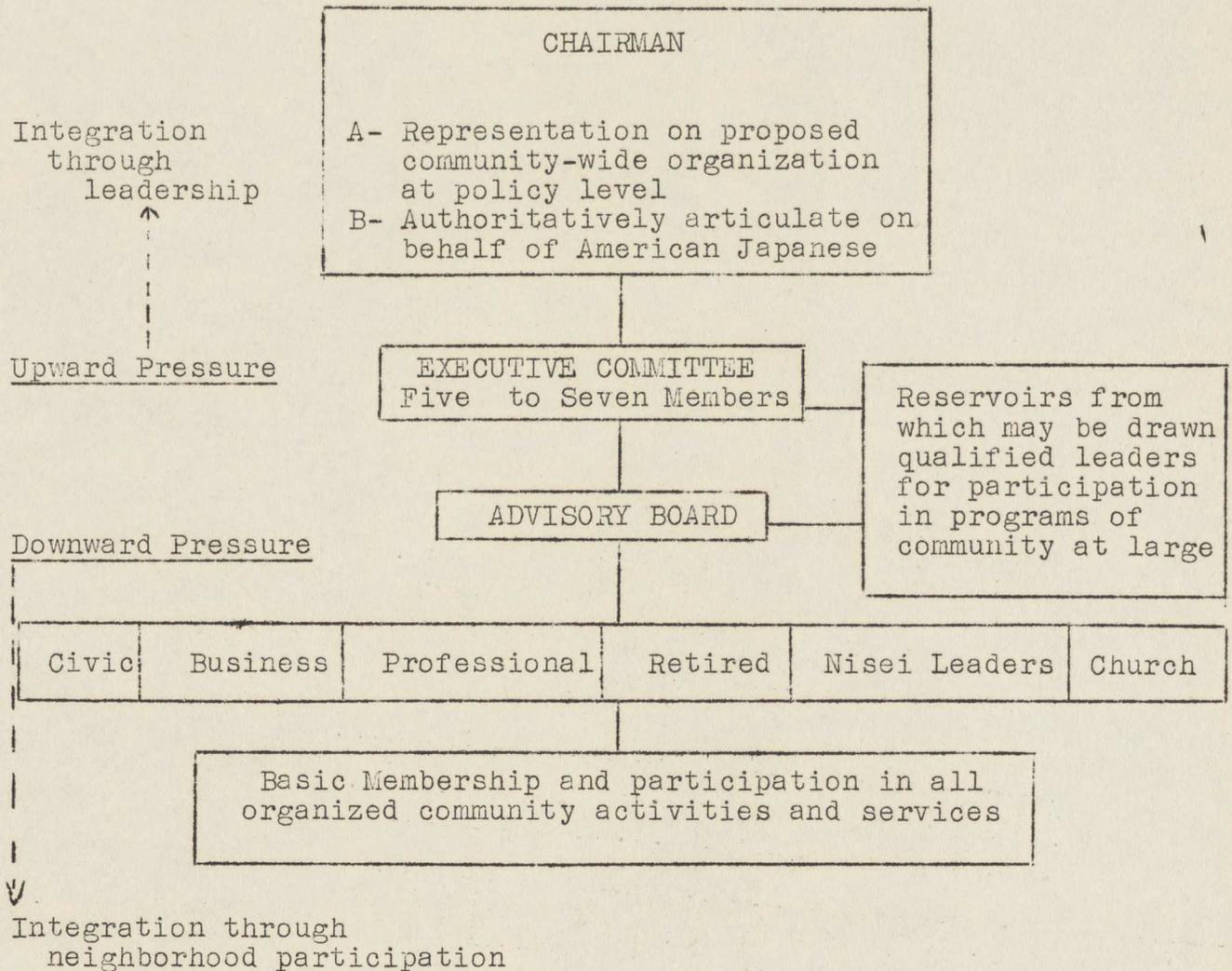
1. Organizational Charts
 - (a) Committee on Readjustment of American Japanese
 - (b) Nisei-Issei Integration Association
2. Some Problems Facing a Community.
3. Requests for Service.
4. County Map Showing Geographical Distribution of Resettlers (in preparation)
5. Estimates of Major Population Concentrations.
6. Population of Temporary Installations.
7. Job Well Done - Washington Post Editorial.
8. Directory of Services (in preparation)
9. Myths and Facts.

TENTATIVE DESIGNATION: Committee on Readjustment of American Japanese
A TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION



TENTATIVE DESIGNATION: Nisei-Issei Integration Association

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION



SOME PROBLEMS FACING A COMMUNITY DEALING WITH
AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY AND JAPANESE ALIENS
AFTER WRA TERMINATES

A. CIVIL RIGHTS

1. Possible claims based on re-determination of the constitutionality of the evacuation under Executive Order No. 9066.
2. Alien land law seizures (escheat cases).
3. Abrogation of reinstatement rights to civil service employment in California.
4. Restoration of accrued, as well as continuing rights, to Unemployment and Old Age Insurance benefits, cut off by evacuation for the period persons of Japanese ancestry were confined in Relocation Centers.
5. Discriminatory aspects of the granting of business licenses, rights to memberships in certain unions, and purchase of property as they apply to Japanese aliens only.
6. Handicaps imposed on bona-fide real estate transactions and full enjoyment of ownership by Nisei, including difficulties in obtaining clear title because of public misunderstanding and institutional caution, generated by state activity in escheat proceedings.
7. Re-examination of immigration and naturalization laws, in the light of the war-time legislation admitting Chinese to citizenship, and the proposed legislation to admit all other affected groups except Japanese.
8. Dependence of the legal structure comprising California's alien land law for its technical constitutionality upon present restrictions set forth in the immigration and naturalization laws.

B. LEGAL

1. Compensation for losses sustained directly as a result of the evacuation.
 - a. Expropriation
 - b. Thievery
 - c. Vandalism
2. Obtaining of business licenses, insurance (discriminatory insurance rates not based on experienced ratings), processing of loans and contracts.
3. Cases in escheat under the alien land law.

B. LEGAL (cont'd.)

4. Termination of "duration" leases where hardship is evidenced.
 - a. Homes
 - b. Agricultural Property
 - c. Business
5. Tax problems, including repossession difficulties and loss of rights, arising as a result of involuntary absence from direct control of property.

C. SOCIAL

1. Housing.
2. Financial assistance for the needy, complicated in the case of this group by a unique psychological factor, i.e., no Japanese families on relief (12 in Los Angeles County) before evacuation.
3. Health.
4. Protection of aged (boarding homes) and children (foster homes).
5. Employment.
6. Counseling.
7. Need for recreational facilities for youth.
8. Problems arising from the delays in return of Nisei servicemen who are the bread-winners and heads of families.
9. Family separations through the relocation program, which split bread-winners who settled in eastern states from family units who remained in Relocation Centers pending permission to return to homes on the West Coast.
10. Education.
 - a. Complications brought about by segregated groups (FPHA temporary housing installations) creating unanticipated loads for already overcrowded school facilities.
 - b. Handicaps upon Nisei boys and girls, whose education has been interrupted as a result of economic losses suffered by their parents due to evacuation.
 - c. Need for an expanded program of Americanization and language classes for Issei.
11. Interpreter services.

D. PROPERTY

1. Storage problem--deadlines and sales of unclaimed transfer property.
2. Lack of storage facilities at temporary housing installations, hostels, and in houses where families are doubled up.

E. EMPLOYMENT

1. Lack of job opportunities for all displaced persons in this area by reason of the termination of war industry here, which especially affects those persons last come to the community, relocating Nisei and Issei.
2. Barriers of prejudice and discrimination placed by employers and fellow workers.
3. Limitation of opportunities for technical and professional workers.
4. Limitation of agricultural opportunities in the semi-skilled and skilled field.
5. Barriers placed by unions by reasons of
 - a. By-laws and/or
 - b. Attitudes
6. Lack of training opportunities for Nisei youth.
7. Denial of state civil service rights to employment and reinstatement under a technicality, i.e., the blanket accusation of dual citizenship.
8. Blocks to private enterprise.
 - a. New business
 - b. Re-entry into former businesses

F. COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE

1. Need for a vigorous educational program, to provide an antidote for the misleading statements issued both at the time of evacuation, and frequently since, by officials expressing personal opinions from the rostrums provided by public office.
2. Need of a means of interpreting the Japanese to the community at large, to combat the erroneous belief that all Japanese are public charges headed toward perpetual dependency.

March 6, 1946

The following figures represent the number of evacuees who appeared in person in the Los Angeles County District Office of WRA for information and service.

Source: WRA Records

January 1945 (District Office Opened)	4	Records Incomplete
February	188	
March	406	
April	270	
May	600	
June	501	
July	878	
August	753	
September	2,697	
October	3,133	
November	2,470	
December	1,518	
January 1946	1,822	
February	920	

An interpretation of the number of requests for services to the WRA District Office should take into consideration the following:

1. These figures do not include persons who called at the Area Office (nine Southern California counties) of WRA, located in the same building (legal information about contracts, sales tax permits, titles, insurance and numerous other requests for information about farm opportunities, employment, housing, loans, business ventures, etc.).
2. The figures do not include requests for service at WRA warehouses.
3. The figures do not include interviews by Relocation Officers outside the district office.
4. They do not include requests for service by teletype or correspondence with Relocation Centers.
5. They do not include interviews by WRA personnel in hostels, or in any of the FPFA temporary housing installations.
6. They do not include telephone calls for information.

ESTIMATES OF MAJOR CONCENTRATIONS OF
AMERICAN JAPANESE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Sources: WRA records of addresses of persons requesting service.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

<u>Known Family Addresses</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>No. of individuals (4.2 per family)</u>
45	Highland Park	189.
45	Southeast Los Angeles	189.
759	Hollenbeck & Belvedere	3187.8
392	Hollywood	1646.4
1125	Midtown	4725.0
546	Normandie	2293.2
342	West Los Angeles & Beverly Hills	1436.4
<u>3254</u>		<u>13666.8</u>

COMMUNITIES OUTSIDE OF LOS ANGELES

<u>Known Family Addresses</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>No. of individuals (4.2 per family)</u>
93	Gardena	390.6
18	Glendale	75.6
268	Long Beach	1125.6
37	Montebello	155.4
52	Norwalk	218.4
184	Pasadena	772.8
101	San Gabriel Valley	424.2
102	San Fernando Valley	428.4
25	Santa Monica	105.0
17	Torrance	71.4
12	Whittier	50.4
82	Harbor Area	344.4
48	Other Nearby Towns	201.6
60	Rural & Unzoned addresses	252.0
<u>1099</u>		<u>4615.8</u>

- - - - -

Los Angeles - - - - -	13666.8
Communities outside of Los Angeles - - - - -	4615.8
Unknown addresses - (10% of known ad- dresses in Los Angeles & Communities outside of Los Angeles X 4.2) --	1828.26
FPHA housing - - - - -	2181.
Hostels - - - - -	1446.
Total	<u>23737.86</u>

1

• INTERPRETATION:

Enforced evacuation of American Japanese in 1942, followed by their return since lifting of the Military Exclusion Orders in January 1945, poses questions concerning population and distribution of this group which can be answered accurately only by the next Federal Census.

With this summary of "Known Family Addresses of Returnees" prepared by the Los Angeles District Office, and with the information prepared by the statistical section in Washington, WRA presents Agencies and Organizations an opportunity to apply logical formulae of their own choosing in order to estimate population by geographical areas.

The WRA statistical summary "CUMULATIVE RETURNS TO THE WEST COAST" dated January 31, 1946 (latest computation) gives the following:

TOTAL RETURNS TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY -- 15,698

Bases of the Washington data: Terminal Departures, and Conversions to Terminal, from Relocation Centers; Applications for Relocation Assistance; Travel Vouchers; Vouchers for Public Assistance.

A formula preferred by some students, who seek accurate figures on population and distribution in behalf of Organizational or Institutional policy and programming, is the following:

Multiply known addresses by 4.2 to convert the family figures to individuals. (Average family: 4.2 persons). Estimate and add the percentage of Returnees whose addresses are unknown to WRA.

It is estimated that 10% of Returnees did not call at the WRA District Office for service, which constitute the number whose addresses are unknown, therefore the formula produces:

TOTAL AMERICAN JAPANESE
POPULATION OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY - - - 23,737.86

(editorial)
The Washington Post
March 28, 1946

JOB WELL DONE

The most distasteful of all war jobs, the detention upon mere suspicion and without trial of approximately 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of them citizens of the United States, has now been liquidated. It was a job made necessary through the decision early in 1942 of Gen. John L. DeWitt to exclude all Japanese-Americans from the Western Defense Command, of which he was at that time the commander. His exclusion order has since been validated by the Supreme Court on grounds of military necessity. For our part, however, we hold still to the opinion we have expressed on a number of occasions that the exclusion was altogether unnecessary, that it was prompted much more by blind racial prejudice than by military considerations and that the Supreme Court's validation of it amounted, as Mr. Justice Murphy charged in a dissenting opinion, to a "legalization of racism." The treatment accorded this helpless minority remains a smudge upon our national honor and a threat to elementary principles of freedom.

Once the exclusion error was committed, guardianship of the uprooted Japanese-Americans became a Federal responsibility. They had to be kept in detention centers until they could be relocated in parts of the country other than the West Coast. The burden of discharging this unhappy obligation was given to an emergency agency, the War Relocation Authority, headed at first by Milton Eisenhower, later and through most of its existence by Dillon S. Myer. It performed its task with humanity, with efficiency and with a conscientious sense of trusteeship toward the evacuees which made some amends for the terrible hardship inflicted upon them. All the men associated in this undertaking, and in particular Mr. Myer, who fought valiantly and pertinaciously against prejudice for the rights of these unfortunates in his charge, can take pride in a difficult job exceedingly well done.

When at last the Army rescinded its exclusion order about 57,500 evacuees moved back to their former homes in the West Coast States. But about 51,800 settled eastward in new homes. Perhaps the dispersal will have some benefits in better integration of the Japanese-Americans into the American society. The loyalty of those left here has been meticulously scrutinized. Out of the whole number in the relocation centers, some 3000, including quite innocent family members, were transferred to internment camps administered by the Department of Justice; and about 4700 persons were voluntarily repatriated to Japan--many of them, no doubt, because the treatment they received here convinced them they had no hope of leading free lives in America. It seems to us that we owe those who remain generous help in getting reestablished and restitution for their property losses.

KDC
fair play
comm

UNITED STATES DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

War Relocation Authority, 1031 S. Broadway, L. A. 15 (Prospect 4711)

ALL W.R.A. CENTERS (EXCEPT TULE LAKE) NOW CLOSED

(Rohwer, Ark., boarded up on schedule, Nov. 30)

- * There are still 14,000 at Tule Lake.
- * Half of them are now ineligible to relocate
- * Those eligible are leaving at the rate of 500 a week
- * Tule Lake will be closed down Feb. 1.
- * Those ineligible are being shipped back to Japan (except for those who have appealed their cases, who will stay at Tule Lake pending appeal.)
- * All the other WRA centers are now closed completely.
- * Tule Lake is the only one left of the original 10.
- * A little over 100,000 Nisei and Issei have left the centers at one time or another since they were set up after evacuation from the coast in spring of 1942.
- * Relocation is now practically completed. Housing and employment are provided, but much remains to be done to see that permanent housing and post-war jobs are properly forthcoming.

ON DEC. 8, at Santa Ana, at 1:30 PM, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell will appear at a "United America Day" rally attended by all races -- "Americans-All." The same morning he will journey to the little farm home of Mary Masuda near Talbert, 8 miles from Santa Ana, to present her with the D.S.C. won by her dead brother, Kazuo Masuda, killed at Cassino with the 442d Infantry Combat Team.

Attached is a sheet about this rally.

Wrote Matt Weinstock in his L. A. News column today: "While some sadstuff goes on, democracy will get in a solid lick Saturday at Santa Ana. Joe Stilwell, the lean, straight-talking general, will fly from Washington to present the Army's second highest award, the Distinguished Service Cross, to Mary Masuda of Talbert, near Santa Ana. She will accept it in behalf of her brother, Kaz Masuda, a Nisei killed at Cassino. He was a sergeant in the famous 442d Infantry Japanese-American combat team which fought with valor in Italy. But the decoration will have additional significance. Recently Mary Masuda refused to be bluffed by self-styled vigilantes who made their attitude plain with signs, 'No Japs Wanted'."

REPORT TO THE AREA

Release
No. 5.

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Dec. 3,
1945

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, 1031 S. Bwy., L. A. 15 (PR-4711, Ext. 757).

RESOUNDING AMERICANS-ALL RALLY AT SANTA ANA . . .

DATE CHANGED ----

SO THAT GENERAL STILWELL WILL BE PRESENT.

NEW DATE --

UNITED AMERICA DAY

**
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**

Santa Ana Municipal Bowl, Santa Ana

SAT, DEC. 3TH

1:30

P.M.

IN THE AFTERNOON

at the MUNICIPAL BOWL (12,000 seats)

(NOTE: IN CASE OF RAIN WILL MOVE TO SANTA ANA AUDITORIUM)

THIS "UNITED AMERICA" RALLY
will bring together celebrities
of many races from Hollywood
and other fields.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
--without charge--

CELEBRITIES -- MUSIC -- SONGS . . . Racial Unity,
ARMY COLOR -- SHORT SPEECHES -- World Peace &
Domestic Harmony
and "VINEGAR JOE" STILWELL . . .

(who will fly from Wash. D.C.
to be in So. Calif. this day!)

The L. A. Daily News said Nov. 30:

"This rally, announced by the Council for
Civic Unity in cooperation with all civic
organizations of Santa Ana, is expected to
set the pace for similar celebrations in
other cities." *****

Please post
this notice
as a handy
reminder...

NOTE: From Los Angeles drive east on either Firestone Blvd. (Man-
chester Ave.) or Whittier Blvd., to get to Santa Ana.

UNITED STATES DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

War Relocation Authority, 1031 S. Broadway, L. A. 15 (PROspect 4711)

NOW ONLY ONE RELOCATION CENTER (ROHWER, ARK.)

AND SEGREGATION CENTER TULE LAKE ARE STILL OPEN

Rohwer closes Dec. 1 (or before);

Tule Lake closes Feb. 1.

Manzanar closed Nov. 21. (Ahead of schedule.)

Poston closed Nov. 25. (Ahead of schedule.)

Rohwer had less than 500 residents as of last statistical report (dated Nov. 17, and received today, Nov. 27, from Washington.)

Tule Lake, as shown by same report, had 14,260 residents; they were leaving at rate of 475 a week. Half of the 14,260 are ineligible to relocate; several hundred were started on their way back to Japan the end of last week.

A TOTAL OF 99,161 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE LEFT THE WRA RELOCATION CENTERS SINCE THEY WERE FIRST SET UP -- INCLUDING THOSE JOINING THE ARMY AS WELL AS THOSE WHO WERE RELOCATED.

Thus the 3-1/2 years in the centers -- from the spring of 1942 to the autumn of 1945 -- have passed.

Problems of housing, employment and public welfare are being met, but they are not easy of solution. However, there are now 30 hostels in Los Angeles and vicinity, plus several housing projects utilizing barracks and trailer camps. These are emergency shelter only. More permanent construction is planned, such as the "Cherry Vistas" developments referred to in the press during the past 2 or 3 days.

Employment is being met but it is expected that the job situation will tighten -- so that after the housing crisis passes (if it does!) we shall have plenty to do for the relocatees in the way of employment. Also, the very young and the very old, unsuited for employment, have their own problems of schooling and public welfare.

The American Council on Race Relations called Nov. 15 for Congressional action to reimburse Japanese-Americans for losses suffered in evacuation.

A returnee's home at Puente was burned, apparently a case of incendiarism. So the job of real relocation is very far from being completed!

Ho^c Fair Play
Committee

1355-31

COMMUNITY SERVICES DIRECTORY

FOR
RESETTLERS
IN THE
LOS ANGELES AREA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

USE OF THE DIRECTORY

This directory has been prepared as a service to Resettlers in Los Angeles County. It provides a list of public and private facilities and services available to every one.

While countless other types of service are available, the agencies listed herein have been selected as best suited to meet the basic needs of welfare, health, housing, employment and other problems. Listed also are agencies, organizations and committees which are specifically prepared to assist resettlers in integration and readjustment in the community.

No single agency is set up to handle all kinds of problems. For this reason, referrals may be made from one office to another in order to insure a more satisfactory service to the individual or group.

For reasons of conserving space, the description of functions of agencies has been limited or omitted. If in doubt about the address of services of a local agency, call one of the Information and Referral agencies. An index is provided in the back of the book.

A Citizens Committee has been organized in the Los Angeles area to function in behalf of the Resettlers after the termination of the War Relocation Authority. Its function will be to assist the Resettlers and community agencies in meeting the many problems resulting from evacuation and post-war conditions.

Plans are under way to establish a referral and counseling center. Announcement of the location will be made soon.

A DIRECTORY OF COMMUNITY SERVICES IN
LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

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INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

REFERRAL AND COUNSELING CENTER

ADDRESS

(To be announced)

Welfare Council of Metropolitan
Los Angeles,
Room 388, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
1151 S. Broadway,
Los Angeles 15, California
Telephone: PROspect 7351

Church Welfare Bureau;
3330 West Adams Blvd.,
Los Angeles 16, California,
Telephone: ROchester 9106

FAMILY AND PERSONAL PROBLEMS

Bureau of Public Assistance

454 So. San Pedro St.
MUTual 9211, Ext. 5711

Grants funds for living expenses (including money for food, rent, clothing and other needs) to individuals and families in Los Angeles County who are unable to provide for themselves; may assist needy persons in arrangements to return to county in which they formerly lived.

Provides placement service for children who are without homes or needing special home care; offers guidance and counsel in family or personal problems; aid to the blind and medical care.

Application for assistance must be made in person. Telephone MUTual 9211, Ext. 5711, to verify nearest district office.

District Offices:

Alhambra

612 West Shorb St.
Cumberlاند 3-1281 or
ATlantic 2-3131

Belvedere

670 So. Ferris St.
ANGelus 1-3191

Glendale

220 No. Glendale Ave.
CHapman 5-1331 or
CITrus 3-2181

Inglewood

4504 Lennox Blvd., Lennox
ORegon 8-2167 or
ORchard 7-1151

Long Beach

416 East Fourth St.
Long Beach 69-951

Metropolitan North

539 So. Rampart Blvd.
DRexel 4181

Metropolitan South

1048 Santee St.
RICHmond 1121

Pasadena

14 North Fair Oaks Ave.
SYeamore 2-3101

San Fernando

11236 Chandler Blvd.
North Hollywood
STanley 7-1166 or
SUNset 2-2167

Santa Monica

2300 Santa Monica Blvd.
Santa Monica 4-3781

Southeast

8636 Graham Avenue
KIRnball 9271

Child Placement Unit

1048 Santee St.
RICHmond 1121, Ste. 375

International Institute

435 South Boyle Ave.
ANGelus 1-4171
Assists persons of foreign

FAMILY AND PERSONAL PROBLEMS

birth or parentage in family and personal problems; offers technical advice on immigration and naturalization procedures; provides cultural, recreational and social programs for youth and adult groups.

American Red Cross

1200 So. Vermont Ave.
Fitzroy 5261

Gives financial aid for emergencies and special needs not provided for in public funds; temporary financial assistance given to dependents of service men and disabled service men pending adjudication of claims; case work services available in family problem claims and government benefits; special communication between service men and women and their families.
(Consult telephone directory for nearest Red Cross Chapter or District Office)

Catholic Welfare Bureau

626 So. Spring St.
TUcker 7181

Serves Catholic families, single women and children;

will grant money for living expenses or special needs if the family is not eligible for county aid; provides housekeepers if needed; child placement; counseling on family or personal problems; recreational service for youth.

Branches - Case work agencies

Alhambra

1003 Date Street
Atlantic 1-0527

Culver City

9770 Culver Road
AShley 4-2186

Glendale

202 West Hawthorne St.
CITrus 1-0262

Long Beach

120 West Fourth St.
Long Beach 7-2791

Pasadena

35 North Arroyo Parkway
SYcamore 6-4114

Pomona

363 West Third St.
Pomona 1464

San Pedro

410 West Sixth St.
Terminal 2-1547

Santa Monica

309 Santa Monica Blvd.
Santa Monica 5-1304

Van Nuys

6410 Van Nuys Blvd.
State 5-2026

FAMILY AND PERSONAL PROBLEMS

West Los Angeles
11607 Ohio Ave.
ARizona 3-5602

Church Welfare Bureau
of Church Federation
of Los Angeles
3330 West Adams Blvd.
ROchester 9106

Information and referral services; case work and group work services to meet the problems of youth; affiliated with 29 Christian Welfare agencies.

Assistance League of
Southern California
Family Welfare Department
1576 N. St. Andrews
HOLlywood 1973

Case work; counseling on family and individual relationships; financial assistance; service on employment, housing, child care and recreation. Services offered to Protestant and non-sectarian families living in Hollywood, Wilshire and Beverly Hills sections.

Branch:
Beverly Hills
450 N. Crescent Drive
CRestview 6-0509

Family Welfare Association
126 W. Third St.
MICHigan 9565

Branches:

Bell
Farina Bldg.,
4126 E. Gage St.
LUcas 8279

Hawthorne
185 No. Hawthorne Blvd.
HAWthorne 288

Huntington Park
7200 Seville Avenue
KIMball 2936

Inglwood
302 East Queen St.
ORegon 8-2807
ORchard 7-0944

San Pedro
266 West Fifth St.
TERminal 2-5637

Torrance
1119 Sartori Avenue
TORrance 1744

Van Nuys
6356 $\frac{1}{2}$ Van Nuys Blvd.
STATE 5-1211

West Los Angeles
11306 $\frac{1}{2}$ Santa Monica Blvd.
ARizona 3-2917

FAMILY AND PERSONAL PROBLEMS

Salvation Army

Family Welfare Department

823 East Seventh St.

TRinity 5571

(After 4:30 PM call

TRinity 9409

Provides material relief and counseling to families and individuals; religious and recreational activities for youth groups; day care for children of working mothers; employment and employment counseling; and many special services.

(See telephone directory for branch offices)

Travelers Aid

Room 775, Pacific Electric Building

610 S. Main Street

Madison 2504

Seventh Day Adventist

Welfare Department

3200 Post St.

Capitol 6136

Aid to the needy, the handicapped, service men and their families.

Telephone for appointment.

Volunteers of America

333 So. Los Angeles St.

TRinity 5554

Family Welfare Department

Counseling on family and individual problems; free employment and employment counseling; low cost housing for unattached men, also for girls and women. (See housing section); institutional care for dependent children and many special services.

(Telephone for location of branch offices)

Childrens' Home Society of California

3100 W. Adams Blvd.

Rochester 1141

Childrens' Bureau of Los Angeles

2824 Hyans St.

Fitzroy 2515

MEDICAL SERVICES

PUBLIC

(Free clinical service)

City of Los Angeles
Health Department
116 Temple St.
MIchigan 5211

Division of Child Health
For information call
MIchigan 5211, Sta. 447

Maternity Service
For information call
MIchigan 5211, Sta. 436

Tuberculosis Clinics
For information call
MIchigan 5211, Sta. 431

Venereal Disease Clinics
For information call
MIchigan 5211, Sta. 480

Nursing Division
Room 415, 116 W. Temple St.
MIchigan 5211, Sta. 425

Branch Health Centers:
San Pedro - 599 W. 7th St.
Tujunga - City Hall
Van Nuys - City Hall
Venice - City Hall
Watts - City Hall
West Los Angeles - 1620 Purdue

Los Angeles Receiving
Hospital
1337 Georgia Street
Richmond 5111
West Los Angeles -
1653 Purdue
ARizona 3-1161
*Emergency: ambulance
service.

Los Angeles County Health
Department
808 No. Spring St.
MUtual 9211
(Telephone for location
of nearest Health Center.
Patients having appoint-
ments will be given
preference)

Area Served: All unincor-
porated areas in the County
and forty contract cities
exclusive of the cities of
Beverly Hills, Long Beach,
Los Angeles, Pasadena, and
Vernon, which maintain
their own health depart-
ments.

For communicable disease
service after hours, Sunday
and holidays, call the
County Telephone Exchange,
MUtual 9211

MEDICAL SERVICES

District Health Centers

Alhambra -

612 West Shorb St.

CUmberland 3-1281

Compton

1301 No. Willobrook Ave.

NEvada 6-1221 or

NEwmark 1-5155

East Los Angeles

670 So. Ferris Ave.

ANgelus 1-3191

Glendale -

222 No. Glendale Ave.

CHapman 5-1831 or

CITrus 3-2181

Inglewood -

101 So. Grevillea Ave.

OREgon 8-1241 or

ORchard 7-2161

Monrovia -

211 West Colorado Blvd.

Monrovia 50

Pomona -

280 West 5th Ave.

Pomona 12

San Antonio

(Huntington Park)

7300 Santa Fe Ave.

KIImball 9161

San Fernando -

604 So. Maclay Ave.

San Fernando 288

Santa Monica -

1525 Euclid St.

Santa Monica 5-6174

Torrance -

2300 Carson St.

Torrance 860

West Hollywood -

730 No. San Vicente Blvd.

BRadshaw 2-2746

Whittier -

402 So. Greenleaf Ave.

Whittier 4-2083

Los Angeles County

General Hospital

1200 No. State Street

Capitol 3161

Call: Social Service Dept.

Extension 297

Mrs. Myrtle Silver, Dir.

All applications for admission to Clinic must be made through personal interview with social worker in the hospital. For address of nearest Medical Aid Station, telephone Mrs. Silver.

PASADENA

City Health Department

City Hall-100 Garfield Ave.

SYcamore 2-6161

Emergency Hospital

142 N. Arroyo Parkway

SYcamore 3-1121

PRIVATE

(Free clinical service or graduated fees)

All Nations Clinic

824 East 6th St.

TRinity 3006

MEDICAL SERVICES

California Babies and
Children's Hospital
1401 S. Grand Ave.
PRospect 4011

California Lutheran
Hospital
1414 So. Hope St.
PRospect 4011

Crippled Children's Society
of Los Angeles County, Inc.
357 S. Hope St.
MUTual 3986

All physically handicapped
children, 21 years of age
or under, who are residents
of Los Angeles County, are
eligible for service.
Personal application or
referral.

First Street Clinic
369 E. 1st Street
MICHigan 2697

Japanese Hospital of
Los Angeles
101 S. Fickett St.
ANGelus 7157

Lincoln Hospital
453 So. Soto St.
ANGelus 1-1181

Los Angeles County
Tuberculosis and Health
Association
117 W. 9th St.
TRinity 8633

Methodist Hospital of
Southern California
2826 S. Hope St.
PRospect 5211

Mount Sinai Clinic
207 North Breed St.
ANGelus 1-0171
Clinic hours - Monday
through Friday, 8 AM to
12 Noon. (All clinic
visits by appointment only)

National Foundation for
Infantile Paralysis
Rooms 1001-2, 510 W. 6th St.
TRinity 5354
Special Services for
Victims of Infantile
Paralysis: provides hos-
pitalization, braces,
physiotherapy, and trans-
portation where financial
assistance is required by
patient. No restrictions
as to sex, age, race, or
religion. Applications
received by local secretary.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Orthopaedic Hospital
2400 S. Flower St.
Prospect 3311

Santa Rita Clinic of the
Catholic Welfare Bureau
2321 Bellevue Avenue
Drexel 1443
Miss Frances Moore,
Director, Social Welfare
Available for children
and adults who cannot
afford private care. No
restriction as to sex,
age, race, religion.
Clinic by appointment
only.

Queen of Angels Hospital
2301 Bellevue
Fitzroy 4131

White Memorial Hospital
Office - 312 No. Boyle Av
Angelus 8221
Clinic - 304 No. Boyle Av
Angelus 8221
Mrs. Lynn Broom Supervisor
Social Work
Admission to clinic from
Sunday to Friday 8-9 AM.

AMERICAN JAPANESE PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Hospital

Japanese Hospital of
Los Angeles
101 South Fickett St.
ANgelus 7157

Doctors

Dr. James M. Goto
Office - 244 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St.
MI 7573
Home - 3741 W. 27th St.
RE 5778

Dr. George Iki
369 E. 1st St.
MIchigan 2697

Dr. Toshio Ichioka
Dr. Tsutayo Ichioka
120 N. Bonnie Beach Pl.
ANgelus 1-0573

Dr. Kawor Iseri
Office - 112 N. San Pedro
Home - 2093 W. 28th St.
RE 9094

Dr. Paul Ito
Office - 244 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St.
MI 7573
Home - 3519 Folsom St.
AN 1-6531

Dr. A. Kawabe
112 N. San Pedro St.
TUcker 8353

Dr. Norman T. Kobayashi
312 East 1st St.
TUcker 5591

Dr. Ben Kondo
3492 E. 4th St.
ANgelus 1-6174

Dr. D. Kuroiwa
Office - 312 E. 1st St.
VA 4961
Home - 2505 E. 1st St.
AN 4954

Dr. Masako Kusayanagi
Office - 244 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St.
MI 7573
Home - 3741 W. 27th St.
RE 5778

Dr. T. Miyamoto
3607 So. Normandie Ave.
PA 8317

Dr. Tsuneo Murakami
526 So. Boyle Ave.
ANgelus 2-3760

Dr. M. Murase
Office - 313 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St.
TU 2862
Home - 2479 Pomeroy
AN 1-3029

Dr. T. Nagato
3442 - Sixth Ave.
ROchester 9278

Dr. T. Nakamura
112 N. San Pedro St.
TUcker 8094

AMERICAN JAPANESE PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Doctors

Dr. Isami Sekiyama
124 S. San Pedro St.
MUTual 7882

Dr. D. Tashiro
Office - 312 E. 1st St.
MU 3692
Home - 446 So. Boyle St.
AN 1-8717

Dr. Yuasa
312 E. 1st St.-Room 502
MUTual 3692

Dentists

Dr. Mae Kajimoto
1719 Pleasant Ave.
ANGelus 1-5777

Dr. Kazuto Kawahara
355 E. 1st St.
TUCKer 8873

Dr. H. K. Kawanoto
312 E. 3rd St.
MUTual 7651

Dr. S. Iwanaga
312 E. 1st St.
TUCKer 7945

Dr. S. Kato
244 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St.
TUCKer 4079

Dr. Y. Kikuchi
124 So. San Pedro St.
MICHigan 3580

Dr. Mitsushima
119 No. Central Ave.
MA 5657

Dr. M. A. Matsumo
313 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St.
VANDike 6573

Dr. K. Nagao
112 N. San Pedro St.
VANDike 8568

Dr. M. M. Nakadate
Office - 112 N. San Pedro St
Rooms 311-314
VA 1592
Home - 2929 Pennsylvania
AN 6686

Dr. G. Okubo
224 S. San Pedro St.
Room 220
MICHigan 5745

Dr. T. Okuno
312 E. 1st St.
MUTual 3692

Dr. Y. Shimada
312 E. 1st St.

AMERICAN JAPANESE PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Dentists

Dr. Isamu Takeda
640 So. Stanford Ave.
MAdison 3456

Dr. Edw. Tanaka
312 E. 1st St.
TUcker 8602

Dr. K. Wakamatsu
2125 W. 28th St.
REpublic 8277

Dr. Y. Yoshimura
124 So. San Pedro St.
MUtual 2875

HOUSING

Los Angeles City Housing Authority
1401 E. First St.
ANgelus 2-2121

Los Angeles County Housing Authority
3723-A Wilshire Blvd.
FA 1151
Rental agencies for Federal Public Housing Authority.

Federal Housing Administration
112 West 9th St.
TRinity 1561
Guarantees long term, low rate interest mortgages

Civilian Production Administration
1031 South Broadway
PRospect 4711
Building advice - priority permits.

American Legion Service Department (Veterans)
1051 South Broadway
PRospect 4711

Bureau of Public Assistance
434 S. San Pedro St.
MUtual 9211

Salvation Army Welfare Department
823 E. 7th St.
TRinity 5571
After 4:30 P.M. call TR 9409

Brandon Guest Hotel
(Women and girls only)
735 Hartford Ave.
EXposition 1303

Beacon Light Mission
430 S. Beacon, San Pedro
Terminal 2-2922
(Men only)

Catholic Men's Hostel
(Brother of St. John)
234 W. 22nd St.
PRospect 7976

Volunteers of America Men's Home -
262 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Main St.
TRinity 5554
Men's Hotel -
315 S. San Pedro St.
TRinity 5554

Young Men's Christian Association
715 S. Hope St.
TRinity 4751
Room registry of selected rooms, transient-permanent

Young Women's Christian Association
941 S. Figueroa
TRinity 0461
Room registry of selected rooms, transient-permanent

EMPLOYMENT

U.S.E.S. (United States Employment Service) - A government agency which provides free information and assistance in all types of employment. Each of the 24 offices located in different sections of the city and county has cooperated with W.R.A. in opening employment opportunities.

Apply at the office near you:

Los Angeles

1100 South Flower St.

Phone: RI 4181

(This office provides special services to veterans and the physically handicapped)

L. A. Labor

787 So. San Pedro St.

Phone: RI 4181

L. A. Eastside

3929 Whittier Blvd.

Phone: AN 7266

Alhambra

27 E. Valley Blvd.

Phone: AT 2-4174

Burbank

131 E. Magnolia Blvd.

Phone: ST 7-2631

Compton

301 So. Tamarind St.

Phone: NE 1-8681

Covina

100 No. Citrus Ave.

Phone: 1-3481

Culver City

9343 Culver Blvd.

Phone: AS 4-2194 - 5

Glendale

207 West Colorado Blvd.

Phone: CH 5-2686

Hollywood

6930 Santa Monica Blvd.

Phone: HI 9121

Huntington Park

6610 Santa Fe

Phone: 4261

Inglewood

319 E. Hillcrest Blvd.

Phone: OR 8-2541

Lancaster

1035 Beach Avenue

Phone: 307

Long Beach

600 Alamitos St. (Main Office)

Phone: 6-1377

Monrovia

105 West Foothill Blvd.

Phone: 1-5081 - 2

EMPLOYMENT

Pasadena

745 East Green St.
Phone: RY 1-6977

Pomona

145 West 5th St.
Phone: 1922

San Fernando

132 North Maclay St.
Phone: 5571 & 5581

San Pedro

362 West 7th St.
Phone: Terminal 25961

Santa Monica

1558 5th Street
Phone: AR 3-1179

Torrance

1628 Cravens Ave.
Phone: 417

Van Nuys

14551 Erwin St.
Phone: ST 5-2116

Whittier

214 W. Philadelphia St.
Phone: 4-2091

Wilmington

704 Avalon Blvd.
Phone: NE 6-2194 - 5
TE 4-3481

U.S. Employment Service

Chas. Bratt, Minority
Specialist
1031 South Broadway
Prospect 4711 - Ext. 850.

U.S. Civil Service

Commission

Post Office & Court House
Building
312 No. Spring St., Rm. 514
MADison 7411
See agencies listed under
U.S. Government in tele-
phone directory. Announce-
ments of examinations for
Civil Service positions
are posted in post offices;
may also appear in local
newspapers.

California State Personnel Board

State Bldg., 217 W. 1st St.
MADison 1271
Information on vacancies
and examination schedules-
eligibility for employment
determined by California
Civil Service examinations.

EMPLOYMENT

Los Angeles County Civil
Service Commission

Hall of Records
229 No. Broadway
Mutual 9211
Information concerning
vacancies and examinations
- eligibility for employ-
ment determined by County
Civil Service examinations.

Los Angeles City Civil
Service Commission

City Hall -
200 No. Spring St., - Rm. 11
Apply at Recruitment
office for information and
interviews re employment.

Los Angeles City Board of
Education

Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
8th Floor, 115 1/2 S. Broadway
Richmond 6511
Information on clerical and
professional positions -
also work permits for school
children.

Farm Labor Office

Los Angeles -
727 W. 3rd St. - MI 7556
617 E. 8th St. - MI 7556

Covina -
107 W. College St.
Covina 2-6761

Pomona -
795 E. 5th St.
Pomona 1440

Bellflower -
915 E. Maple St.
Torrey 7571

Gardena -
815 Gardena Blvd.
Monlo 4-2260

Van Nuys -
14531 Sylvan St.
State 5-3118

Lancaster -
1035 Sierra Highway
P.O. Box 912
Lancaster 54

Merchant and Manufacturers
Employment Service

1154 S. Hill St.
Prospect 3357

First Methodist Church
Welfare and Employment
Department

8th & Hope Sts.
Trinity 1057

Department of Vocational
Rehabilitation

306 W. 3rd St.
Madison 7631 (Call for an
appointment)
Provides services on

EMPLOYMENT

vocational counseling,
training, physical restor-
ation, placement and other
services to disabled
persons, also:

Long Beach -

John Dewey High School
8th & Locust Streets
Long Beach 7-2851

Santa Ana -

Santa Ana Junior College -
Mr. Dohr-917 N. Main
Santa Ana 4446

Goodwill Industries of Southern California

342 San Fernando Road
Capitol 5131

(Physically handicapped
only)

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES (Fees charged)

A.B.C. Employment Office
144 Weller St.
Vandike 3569

Nisei Employment Agency & Service Bureau

355 E. First St.
Vandike 9566

LABOR UNIONS

Questions or problems involving

labor union affiliation
should be referred to:

American Federation of Labor

Central Labor Council for
A.F. of L.
536 Maple
Mutual 5301

Committee for Industrial Organization

Los Angeles C.I.O.
Council
5851 S. Avalon
Adams 3321

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Unemployment insurance
claims should be filed
at the United States
Employment Service office
nearest applicant's resi-
dence. See list of
U.S.E.S. offices under
Employment.

OLD AGE AND SURVIVOR INSURANCE

Applications must be made
to one of these Social
Security Board offices:

Los Angeles
312 N. Spring St.
Madison 7411

EMPLOYMENT

Glendale
Security Bldg.
Citrus 1-6595

Hollywood
7046 Hollywood Blvd.
Hollywood 7184

Huntington Park
5905 Pacific Blvd.
Kimball 8293

Inglewood
211 E. Queen
Orchard 7-5244

Pasadena
117 E. Colorado
Sycamore 3-3163

BUSINESS--FARMING--FINANCES--LICENSES

Information Service--
Los Angeles Chamber of
Commerce
1151 South Broadway
Prospect 3431

Branch Offices (Cont'd)
Lancaster, 1033 Sierra Hy
Lancaster 54
Van Nuys, 14531 Sylvan
State 53118

Better Business Bureau
742 So. Hill St.
Trinity 6305
Investigation and advice
on business complaints

Market Reports;
Fruit & Vegetable Markets
News
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
300 Wholesale Terminal
Building
Trinity 1875

California Veterans'
Welfare Board
State Bldg., Room 110
217 West First St.
Madison 1271 - Ext. 268

Agricultural Commissioner
County of Los Angeles
808 No. Spring St.
Mutual 9211

Farm or crop finance --
Farm Security Administration
of U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
357 So. Hill St.
Madison 1559

General information -
weather, various crops,
total production, acreage
planted, etc.

Los Angeles County office
located at 903 Fair Oaks,
South Pasadena
Sycamore 9-1181

Licenses, Permits:
State Sales Tax -
1031 S. Broadway
Richmond 9231

State Farm Labor Bureau
Main Office: 721 W. 3rd St.
Michigan 7556

City Business -
Room I, City Hall
Michigan 5211
Automobile

Branch Offices:

Motor Vehicle Department
3500 S. Hope St.
Richmond 3161

Bellflower, 915 E. Maple
Torrey 7551
Gardena, 16214 S. Vermont
Menlo 42260

Pomona, 895 E. 5th St.
Pomona 1440

Covina, 107 West College -- Covina 2-6761

(For Sales Tax Permit
telephone Richmond 9231
for nearest district

BUSINESS--FARMING--FINANCES--LICENSES

Foreign Fund Control Dept.
Federal Reserve Bank of
San Francisco
San Francisco 20
For information regarding
"frozen" Japanese accounts

State Banking Department
of California
215 W. 6th St., Room 1125
MIchigan 9829
For information regarding
accounts in Yokohama
Specie Bank, Los Angeles

State Banking Department
of California
111 Sutter St.
San Francisco
Regarding deposits now in
San Francisco, write to
above.

Jewish Loan Fund
Rm 212, 610 Temple St.
MIchigan 1959
To needy persons and owners
of small business -
personal application.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Police Department
City Hall
200 No. Spring St.
Information-MIchigan 5211
Emergencies-MAdison 7911

Sheriff (Los Angeles County)
211 W. Temple St.
MUtual 9211
(See telephone directory
for sub-stations)

Juvenile Protection Bureau
District Attorney Office
Room 600, Hall of Justice
MUtual 2141

Juvenile Control Division
Police Department, City
of Los Angeles
1335 Georgia St.
MIchigan 5221, Sta. 2561

LEGAL AID - REGULATIONS - PROPERTY

Legal Rights Defense Union
Japanese American Citizens'
League

Scotty H. Tsuchiya
124 S. San Pedro St.
MIchigan 5820

Legal Aid Foundation

106 W. Third St.
MUtual 9126

Lawyers Guild

229 N. Broadway
MIchigan 2641

American Civil Liberties
Union

257 So. Spring St.
MIchigan 9708

Municipal Court -
Small Claims Court

316 West Temple St.
MUtual 9211, Sta. 2750

Los Angeles City Attorney

Room 280, City Hall
200 N. Spring St.
MIchigan 5211

United States Marshal

312 N. Spring St.
MADison 4711
(Contraband articles)

Alien Property Custodian
(U.S. Government)

530 S. Hope St.
TUCKER 7395

Daniel Marshall, Attorney
Chairman, Catholic Inter-
racial Committee,
458 So. Spring Street
TRinity 6011

Public Defender (County)
Room 503, Hall of Justice
211 W. Temple St.
MUtual 9211

Public Defender (City)
Room 291, City Hall
MIchigan 5211

U. S. Attorney
312 N. Spring St.
MADison 7411

Attorney General (State)
State Bldg.
MADison 2709

Department of Justice
458 S. Spring St.
MUtual 1281
(Immigration & Naturali-
zation Service)
Aliens are required to
register and report
change of residence.

Federal Bureau of
Investigation
U. S. Dept. of Justice
510 So. Spring St.
MADison 7241

VETERANS

All government or community services available to the general public are also available to veterans. In addition, many agencies and organizations have special programs for veterans. The following services are for veterans only:

The Veterans Service Center

Not a government agency.

Provides all veterans, as well as dependents or kin of any discharged or deceased military personnel, with a central place to personally contact official representatives of 18 federal, state, county and city governments, veterans' organizations and public and private community agencies. The services available through these representatives include: Information and assistance on appeals on discharges; claims; pensions; insurance; domiciliary care; seeing-eye dogs; gratuity pay; hospitalization; federal regulations; loans; case work service to families; financial assistance pending claims adjustment, educational facilities; zoning in city; licenses; housing information; federal, state, county and city civil service examinations; labor union adjustments, labor problems; labor market information; apprenticeship training information;

vocational counseling and guidance; job placements, etc.

Offices:

Los Angeles -
306 W. 3rd St.
Michigan 9361

Compton Veterans Service Center

155 North Rose Ave.
NEwmark 1-5018

Culver City Veterans Employment Council

9770 Culver Blvd.
ARdmore 8-3156

Highland Park-Eagle Rock Veterans Service Council

5050 Eagle Rock Blvd.
Eagle Rock
ALbany 0445
227 N. Ave. 55,
Highland Park
CLEveland 6-3679

Hollywood Veterans Service Council

6520 Sunset Blvd.
Hollywood 6248

VETERANS

Huntington Park Veterans
Advisory Center
City Hall, 6400 Pacific Blvd.
Jefferson 5211, Ext. 18

Veterans Service Center, Inc.
of Inglewood
110 S. Grevilla Ave.
ORchard 7-6268

Monterey Park Veterans
Service Committee
105 N. Garfield Ave.
ATLantic 2-2990

North Hollywood Veterans
Service Committee
5252 Lankershim Blvd.
North Hollywood
Sunset 1-6131
1-7554

San Fernando Veterans
Service Center
120 N. Maclay Ave..
San Fernando 7072

San Pedro-Wilmington
Veterans Service Council
Tin Fish Club,
9th & Palos Verde,
San Pedro
Terminal 4-1193
813 Neptune St.
Wilmington
Terminal 2-5446

South Gate Veterans
Service Center
3510 Library Place
Jefferson 5101

Torrance Area Veterans
Service Center
2300 Carson St.
Torrance 2260
2261

Tri-City Veterans
Information Center
4126 E. Gage Ave. Bell
Lucas 8279

Veterans Information
Center, Inc. of Sunland-
Tujunga
10028 Commerce Ave.
Tujunga
Sunland 1022

Van Nuys Veterans
Information Center
14541 Sylvan St., Van Nuys
State 5-4495

Community Veterans Council
1423 Fifth St.
Santa Monica
Santa Monica 5-8331

VETERANS

U. S. Veterans Administration

Contact office:

1st Floor, 1041 S. Broadway
Telephone: PProspect 4711 -
ask for Contact Office.

For All Veterans: Information and counsel on insurance adjustments, and "Federal G.I. Rights and Benefits:" Education and training programs; loans for home, farm, and business. (Information on loans may be secured direct from any bank or lending agency)

For Disabled Veterans: Disability compensation; medical treatment, out-patient or hospital care for service connected disabilities; admission to Veterans' Hospitals for all veterans if beds available; vocational training and rehabilitation program for veterans with a ten per cent or more service connected disability and a vocational handicap.

Army Personal Affairs Office

411 W. 5th St., 4th Floor
MIchigan 1904

For information regarding war service, including allotments, death certificates, gratuity pay, lost discharges, mustering-out pay, personal effects, review of discharges, travel pay for dependents during periods of service.

Selective Service Board

(See Los Angeles telephone directory for address of your Local Board)

Selective Service reclassification and assistance in re-employment with former employer.

American Red Cross, Home Service

Main Office: Los Angeles
Chapter
1200 S. Vermont
FITzroy 5261

Information concerning government regulations and legislation affecting ex-service men, women and their dependents; assistance in obtaining government benefits; consultation, guidance and financial assistance for temporary needs.

California Veterans Welfare Board

State Bldg., Room 110
217 W. 1st St.

MAdison 1271, Ext. 268
Farm and Home loans (for building); education, widow and child dependents.

VETERANS

EMPLOYMENT

United States Employment
Service, Veterans Employ-
ment Representatives
1100 South Flower St.

RIchmond 4181
Assistance in obtaining
employment, and readjust-
ment allowance pending
employment

State Department of
Education
Bureau of Vocational
Rehabilitation

308 West 3rd St.
MAdison 7631
Complete rehabilitation
service to disabled
veterans including em-
ployment placement.

Disabled American Veterans
1816 S. Figueroa St.
PRospect 8537

Central Employment Bureau
for Veterans
413 E. Olympic Blvd.
TRinity 8169
Employment counseling and
placement.

American Veterans Committee
7509 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sunset Blvd.
GLadstone 5106
Information service-
Employment, Legal and
Housing.

SCHOOLS

Los Angeles County Board of Education

308 No. Spring St.
MUTual 9211

Los Angeles City Board of Education

Room 707,
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
1151 So. Broadway
RICHmond 6511

Los Angeles City College

855 N. Vermont Avenue
OLympia 1941

Braille Institute of America, Inc.

741 North Vermont Ave.
Los Angeles 27
OLympia 1121

Frank Wiggins Trade High School

1646 S. Olive St.
PROspect 7021

Americanization and Citizenship

1510 Cambria,
Los Angeles 14,
RICHmond 6511 - Ext 190
or Ext. 2331

Classes for adults in
English and preparation
for naturalization. Call
for name of school in
your district.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS

Belmont, 1575 W. 2nd St.
MUTual 3407

Huntington Park,
6020 Miles Ave.
LUcas 7720

Los Angeles,
4600 W. Olympic
WALnut 8921

Manual Arts,
4131 S. Vermont
CENTury 2-1755

Metropolitan,
234 Venice Blvd.
PROspect 5261

John H. Francis Polytechnic
400 W. Washington
PROspect 4411

Roosevelt,
450 So. Fickett St.
ANGelus 8193

Lincoln,
3501 N. Broadway
CAPitol 1-4106

(Call Richmond 6511 for
information on schools in
other areas).

RECREATION -- YOUTH SERVICE AGENCIES

All Nations Community Center
810 E. 6th St.
TRinity 3006

Clelland House
4360 Dozier St.
ANgelus 1-4254

All Peoples Community Center
814 E. 20th St.
RICHmond 3301

Eastside Settlement House
1219 East Adams Blvd.
ADams 9939

Boy Scouts of America
1206 Maple St.
RICHmond 5141

Girl Scouts
4354 W. Third St.
DRexel 5251

Boys Clubs
2411 No. Broadway
CApitol 1-1932
Also in Pasadena
Hollywood and San Pedro

International Institute
435 S. Boyle Ave.
ANgelus 1-4171

Camp Fire Girls
510 S. Spring St.
MICHigan 9519

Jewish Centers Association
2511 Wilshire Blvd.
DRexel 7396

Catholic Welfare Bureau
Call TUCKer 7181 for
address of Catholic
Recreation Center in
your area.

Los Angeles, City of
Playground & Recreation
Department
Room 305 City Hall
200 N. Spring St.
MICHigan 5211

Catholic Youth Organization
674 W. 23rd St.
PRospect 0668

Los Angeles City School
Playgrounds
Mr. Glenn-735 So. Wilton
RICHmond 6511

Church Federation
Group Work Division
ROchester 9106
3330 W. Adams

Los Angeles Youth Project
1121 S. Hill St.
PRospect 7351

RECREATION -- YOUTH SERVICE AGENCIES

Pilgrim House
120 N. San Pedro St.
MIchigan 9988

Plaza Community Center
125 E. Sunset Blvd.
VAndike 5293

Woodcraft Rangers
1052 W. 6th St.
MIchigan 8247

Y.M.C.A. (Young Men's
Christian Association)
715 S. Hope St.
TRinity 4751

Offices also in Alhambra,
Burbank, Covina, Glendale,
Inglewood, Long Beach,
Pasadena, Pomona, Santa
Anita, Santa Monica, South
Pasadena, Whittier.

Y.W.C.A. (Young Women's
Christian Association)
941 So. Figueroa St.
TRinity 0461

Offices also in Covina,
Glendale, Long Beach,
Pasadena, San Pedro,
Santa Monica

BUDDHIST MINISTERS

Rev. Misao Goto
2727 E. First St.
Angelus 1-3379

Rev. D. Hayashima
119 N. Central Ave.
Madison 5657

Rev. Jitei Ishihara
2800 E. Third St.
Angelus 2-7886

Rev. Kwankai Izuhara
118 N. Mott St.
Angelus 5580

Rev. J. Kow
119 N. Central Ave.
Madison 5657

Rev. Shinjo Nagatomi
1425 W. 166th St.
Gardena
Menlo 4-2277

Rev. Roikai Nozaki
313 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St.

Rev. Nyogen Senzaki
Crocker St.

Rev. Ryosho Sogabe
342 E. First St.
Mutual 2407

Rev. Daito Suzuki
123 S. Howitt St.
Vandike 1692

Rev. G. Yamamoto
119 N. Central Ave.
Madison 5657

Rev. Shozen Yasui
342 E. First St.
Mutual 2407

BUDDHIST CHURCHES

Gardena Buddhist Church
16531 Halldale, Gardena
Menlo 4-2277

Higashi Hongwanji Betsuin
118 N. Mott St.
Angelus 5580

Hongwanji Rafu Betsuin (Nishi)
119 N. Central Ave.
Madison 5657

Koyasan Boikoku Betsuin
342 E. 1st St.
Mutual 2407

Nichiren Kyokai
2800 E. 3rd St.
Angelus 2-7886

Tenri-kyo Jr. Church
2727 E. 1st St.
Angelus 1-3379

Zenshuji
123 S. Howitt St.
Tucker 8509

JAPANESE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

(This list does not include other
Christian churches to which returnees
are welcome)

Spanishi-American Baptist
Seminary

512 S. Indiana
ANgelus 7676

Boyle Heights Independent
501 S. Cummings St.

Independent
(Church of New Life)
2138 S. Beloit Ave.
West Los Angeles

Independent
Mikuni (Holy Country) Church
317 W. Palmer St.
Glendale

Independent Church of
Hollywood
3527 Lexington Ave.
Hollywood

Japanese Congregational
Church
431 So. 13th St.
San Diego

Congregational
149 S. 10th St.
Montebello

Japanese Christian Disciple
822 East 20th St.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church
961 So. Mariposa Ave.
DRexel 8458

Evangelical Reformed
2026 Barrington
West Los Angeles

Free Methodist
(Boyle Heights Grace
Methodist)
200 N. St. Louis St.

Community Methodist Church
1913 Purdue Ave.
West Los Angeles

San Gabriel Valley
Methodist Church
El Monte

Methodist Church
3500 S. Normandie Ave.

Holiness
1771 W. 35th Place

Presbyterian
Long Beach

Union Services
Pilgrim House
120 No. San Pedro St.
Michigan 9988

JAPANESE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Japanese Union Church
305 Kensington Place
Pasadena

Japanese Union Church
214 North Mary Drive
Santa Maria

Union Church
3195 14th St.
Riverside

JAPANESE CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.

Rev. Hideo Aoki
2032 Pennsylvania Ave.
Angelus 2-3525 (Extension)
(Free Methodist)

Rev. T. Ban
501 Cummings St.
(Independent)

Rev. Tokujiro Horikoshi
607 No. Madison
(Presbyterian)

Rev. H. Ishiguro
1444 W. 37th St.
(Church of Christ)

Rev. T. Iwanaga
2133 S. Beloit
ARizona 9-3978
(Independent)

Rev. Shimpachi Kanow
Long Beach
(Presbyterian)

Rev. Kenji Kikuchi
431 So. 13th St.
San Diego
(Congregational)

Rev. J. Kokobun
305 Kensington Place
Pasadena
Sycamore 2-1790
(Independent)

Rev. S. Kowta
Evergreen Hostel
506 No. Evergreen
Angelus 5373
(Presbyterian)

Rev. S. Kuwano
1913 Purdue
West Los Angeles
ARizona 37356
(Methodist)

Rev. S. Mizukami
1529 W. 37th St.
(Free Methodist)

Rev. Paul Nagano
3347 Folsom St.
(Baptist)

Rev. Arnold Nakajima
Evergreen Hostel
506 No. Evergreen
Angelus 5373
(Presbyterian)

Rev. Y. Naito
923 No. Ave. 50
(Independent)

Rev. K. Niisato
200 No. Boyle Ave.
(Holiness)

Rev. Kiyoshi Noji
(Wintersburg) Rt. 1, Box 232
Huntington Beach
(Presbyterian)

JAPANESE CHRISTIAN MINISTERS

Rev. M. Ohmura
3195 - 14th St.
Riverside
(Union)

Rev. Okahira
1963 Pennsylvania Ave.
Angelus 2-7108
(Seventh Day Adventist)

Rev. M. Omi
117 No. St. Louis St.
Angelus 2-3525
(Free Methodist)

Rev. Y. Oshita
214 North Mary Drive
Santa Maria
(Union)

Rev. S. Sakai
317 W. Palmer St.
Glendale
(Independent)

Rev. K. Shiraishi
15803 Western Ave.
Gardena
(Baptist)

Rev. Royden Susurago
5722 Buena Vista Terrace
Albany 1632
(Congregational)

Rev. K. Suzuki
2026 Barrington
West Los Angeles
(Evangelical Reformed)

Rev. George Takaya
363 W. 53rd St.
(Free Methodist)

Rev. K. Unoura
822 East 20th St.
Richmond 3301
(Christian)

Rev. George Yahiro
1771 West 35th Place
(Holiness)

Rev. Y. Yamaka
3500 So. Normandie Ave.
Rochester 8470
(Methodist)

Rev. K. Yamamoto
c/o Southern California
Baptist Convention
354 S. Spring St.
(Baptist)

Rev. J. M. Yamazaki
960 So. Normandie Ave.
Federal 4586
(Episcopal)

Rev. John Henry Yamazaki
960 So. Normandie Ave.
Federal 4586
(Episcopal)

Rev. J. Yokoi
531 So. Wacker St.
El Monte
(Methodist)

JAPANESE CHRISTIAN MINISTERS

Father Hugh Lavery
Maryknoll Fathers
426 S. Boyle Ave.
Angeles 6349
(Catholic)

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND DISCRIMINATION PROBLEMS

American Friends Service
Committee

Los Angeles -
506 N. Evergreen
Angelus 5373

Pasadena -
426 N. Raymond Ave.
Sycamore 6-8159

Bureau for Intercultural
Education

Dr. G. Stewart Cole
1151 So. Broadway
Richmond 3824

Committee for Christian
Democracy

Clarence Gillett
1052 W. 6th St.
Madison 2578

Japanese American Citizens
League

124 So. San Pedro St.
Michigan 5820

Los Angeles County Committee
on Interracial Progress

Dr. George Gleason
139 N. Broadway, Room 1212
Mutual 9211, Ext. 3171

Council for Civic Unity

G. Raymond Booth, Sec'y
215 W. 7th St.
Trinity 6271

Anti-Defamation League

A. B. Berman
727 W. 7th St.
Trinity 5301

Committee for Readjustment
of American Japanese

Rev. John M. Yamazaki,
Chairman
960 S. Normandie,
Federal 4586
Rev. K. Unoura,
Vice Chairman
822 E. 20th St.
Richmond 3301

Race Relations Commission
Los Angeles Church
Federation

Melvin Harter
3330 W. Adams Blvd.
Rochester 9106

Catholic Interracial
Committee

Dan Marshall
458 So. Spring St.
Trinity 6011

Urban League of Los Angeles

2510 So. Central Ave.
Adams 5128

"Now" Magazine

1899 W. Jefferson
Rochester 0101
Magazine devoted to inter-
cultural relations.

National Association for
Advancement of Colored
People

Nita Blackwell
4272 S. Central Ave.
Adams 0395

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND DISCRIMINATION PROBLEMS

Fair Play Committee

Mr. Homer Crotty
634 S. Spring St.
MUTual 5381
Mrs. Maynard Thayer
466 E. California St.
Pasadena
SYcamore 3-3915

COVINA

Covina Citizens Committee
Rev. Paul C. McFarlin
310 N. Second St.

PASADENA

Friends of the American Way
Mr. William C. Carr
1360 W. Colorado St.
RYan 1-6868

Pasadena Council of Social
Agencies - Interracial
Commission

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake,
Chairman
25 So. Euclid Avenue
SYcamore 6-2081

POMONA

Council for Civic Unity
Rev. Donald West
715 N. Gary Ave.

SAN BERNARDINO

Council for Human Rights
Mrs. Ruth Moody
1087 Stoddard St.

San Bernardino County

Council of Social Agencies
Glen E. Carlson
515 S. Buena Vista St.
Redlands

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

Council for Human Rights
Mrs. Hollister Noble
15041 Del Gado Drive
Sherman Oaks

SAN PEDRO

Harbor Council Civic Unity
Father James Nevin
413 S. Beacon St.

San Pedro Young Women's
Christian Association

Mary F. Lewis
437 - 9th St.
Terminal 2-1761

SANTA MONICA

Interracial County
Committee of Santa Monica
Mrs. H. T. Wilken
230-31 Santa Monica Blvd.

Friends of the American Way

William C. Carr, Chairman
1360 W. Colorado, Pasadena
RYan 1-6868

Coordinating Committee on
Resettlement

Joe Moody, Chairman
1342 W. Slauson
PL 1-5154

HOSTELS

Alta Hostel
517 Wall St.
Tucker 8696

Beloit Hostel
2138 S. Beloit Ave.
ARIZONA 93978

Boyle Heights Hostel
3140 E. Second St.

Senshin Hostel
1336 W. 36th Place
Parkway 9313

East Adams Hostel
711 E. Adams Blvd.
PROSPECT 79402

East Washington Hostel
517 E. Washington
PROSPECT 79357

El Monte Hostel
321 S. Meeker St.
El Monte

Evergreen Hostel
506 N. Evergreen
ANGELUS 5373

First Street Hostel
318½ E. First Street

Fourth Street Hostel
459 E. Fourth St.
MICHIGAN 3004

Gardena Hostel
1425 W. 166th St.
Gardena
Menlo 42277

Glendale Hostel
317 West Palmer St.
Glendale
CITRUS 14770

Higashi Hongwanji Hostel
118 N. Mott St.
ANGELUS 5580

Highland Park Hostel
923 North Avenue 50
CLEVELAND 69270

Hillside Hostel
226 N. Olive St.
MADISON 4765

Holiness Church Hostel
1777 W. 55th Pl.
ROCHESTER 2425

Koyasan Temple
342 E. First St.
MUTUAL 2407

Methodist Hostel
3500 S. Normandie
Parkway 9238

Miyako Hostel
258 E. First St.
MICHIGAN 9581

HOSTELS

Montebello Hostel
113 S. Maple Ave.
Montebello

Nichiren Hostel
2800 E. Third St.
ANgeles 27886

Nishi Hongwanji Hostel
119 N. Central Ave.
MAdison 5657

Norwalk Hostel
Rosecrans & Carmelita
Norwalk

Pasadena Hostel
301 Kensington Pl.
Pasadena
SYcamore 21790

Rosemead Hostel
819 S. Encinitas Ave.
Rosemead

San Fernando Hostel
1335 Woodworth
San Fernando

Santa Monica Hostel
1824 - 16th St.
Santa Monica 41205

Tenrikyo Hostel
2727 E. First St.
ANgelus 13379

Toyo Hostel
233 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. First St.
VAndike 2794

Venice Hostel
12448 Baddock Dr., Venice
Santa Monica 72037

West Los Angeles Hostel
1913 Purude St.
ARizona 37356

Zenshuji Hostel
123 S. Hewitt St.
TUCKER 8509

Sawtelle Hostel
2110 W. Corinth St.
West Los Angeles

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

1031 South Broadway
Los Angeles 15, Calif. PROJECT RELEASE.

Prospect 4711
Ext. 100

(For publicizing by Reports Officer and Relocation Officer)

(For Your Attention:)
(The reprint of "The Church Call")
(editorial, included in this)
(release, is not news, but its)
(potency is plainly evident and)
(suggests the widest possible)
(distribution.)

NEWS BRIEFS OF RELOCATEES:

ARLINGTON, Calif. -- MR. KUICHI MURAMOTO from Poston is relocating on a farm near Arlington, and plans to later take over a 5½ acre orange grove under the sponsorship of a Caucasian.

HOLLYWOOD -- Motion picture producer Edward Small seeks to find his former cook, S. DOI, through the District Relocation Officer in Los Angeles. Anyone knowing Mr. Doi's address is asked to write Earl L. Kelley, District Relocation Officer, WRA, 1031 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 15. Incidentally Mr. Small recently hired MRS. TOMI ICHIKAWA from Rivers as a dressmaker in his motion picture studio.

WEST LOS ANGELES -- The swank floral nursery belonging to MR. ROBERT K. GOKA is located on fashionable Wilshire Boulevard. It fronts that busy highway for almost a full block, with glass greenhouses and showrooms behind which the public can plainly see Bob and his Nisei employees. Bob, as you know, was the first returnee to the district. He says "not one pane of glass has been broken by the public". And he added that "the good news doesn't reach the Centers the way the bad news does, so let the Centers know about this, will you?"

LOS ANGELES -- MR. BEAN TAKEDA has one for Ripley: he got a hotel room in Washington in two minutes, and a house in Los Angeles in two hours after arrival. He ran into a friend on the street, who said he was leaving for Colorado and Bean could rent his house. So barring unforeseen fortune, Bean has a good home, and is going to Rohwer to bring his parents, Mr. and Mrs. TORAKICHI TAKEDA. The address is 4728½ South Vermont Ave. Before evacuation Bean operated a Super Food Market and also published the Los Angeles weekly Japanese-American Mirror. He writes a Center column now.

LOS ANGELES -- MR. KIYOSHI MOMII from Amache is one of several gardening contractors in Los Angeles who are Issei. He plans on constructing houses for returnees on property he owns, if he can get priorities. His contracting payroll includes several relocatees, for there is plenty of gardening business. His family is with him at 1583 West 37th Street.

HOC
Fair
Pray
Comm

1355 - 31

HOSTEL & HOUSING LIST

Where American Japanese are given Emergency Shelter in SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. This list prepared as of Dec. 10, 1945.

Note: Hostels are operated by friendly groups, not by WRA or any other govt. agency. Housing Projects (consisting of ex-Army barracks and trailers formerly used by war workers) are generally under direction of the F.P.H.A., in cooperation with the War Relocation Authority, the So. Calif. area office of WRA being at 1031 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 15, California -- telephone PROspect 4711. This list prepared by WRA Area Reports Office. More copies on request -- PR-4711, Ext. 740.

WRA covers 9 counties in So. Calif., as follows, with the district office handling shown:

<u>District Office, WRA</u>	<u>Counties Covered</u>
Los Angeles - - - - -	Los Angeles.
San Diego - - - - -	San Diego.
Santa Ana - - - - -	Orange, San Bernardino, western $\frac{1}{2}$ Riverside.
Santa Barbara - - - - -	Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Luis Obispo.
El Centro - - - - -	Imperial, eastern $\frac{1}{2}$ Riverside.

* * * * *

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT -- HOSTELS

- Alta Hostel, 517 Wall St., Los Angeles.
- Baptist Hostel, 1201 E. First St., Los Angeles. AN-12846.
- Baptist Hostel, 2923 E. Second St., Los Angeles. AN-12061.
- Beloit Hostel, 2138 S. Beloit Ave., West L. A. AR-93978.
- Boyle Heights Hostel, 3140 E. Second St., Los Angeles.
- Buddhist Hostel, 1336 W. 36th Place, L. A. PA-9313.
- Christian Hostel, 827 E. 21st St., Los Angeles.
- East Adams Hostel, 711 E. Adams St., Los Angeles. PR-79402.
- East Washington Hostel, 517 E. Washington, L. A. PR-79357.
- El Monte Hostel, 321 S. Meeker St., El Monte.
- Evergreen Hostel, 506 N. Evergreen, L. A. AN-5373, AN-0252.
- First Street Hostel, 318 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. First St., Los Angeles.
- Fourth Street Hostel, 459 E. Fourth St., L. A. MI-3004.
- Gardena Hostel, 1425 W. 166th St., Gardena.
- Glendale Hostel, 317 W. Palmer St., Glendale.
- Higashi Hongwanji Hostel, 118 N. Mott St., L. A. AN-5580.
- Highland Park Hostel, 923 North Ave. 50, Highland Park, L. A.

(continued)

SANTA ANA DISTRICT -- HOSTELS

Garden Grove Hostel, Garden Grove (near Santa Ana), Calif.

SANTA ANA DISTRICT -- HOUSING PROJECTS

Airport Housing Project, Route 4, Box 594, Santa Ana, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA DISTRICT -- HOSTELS

Arroyo Grande -- Arroyo Grande Language School.

Guadalupe -- Buddhist Church.
(also another) Buddhist Church.

Oxnard -- Buddhist Church.

Santa Barbara -- Buddhist Church.

Santa Maria -- Japanese Christian Church.

SANTA BARBARA DISTRICT -- HOUSING PROJECTS

(None.)

EL CENTRO DISTRICT -- HOSTELS

Note: In El Centro there are no hostels of the usual type, but instead two "receiving camps" consisting of accommodations on ranches offering free housing, as follows:

McCab Receiving Camp, near McCab School, 3 miles S.W. of El Centro

T. P. Martin Receiving Camp, 6 miles S.E. of El Centro.

(Employment available nearby in each case, but not compulsory.)

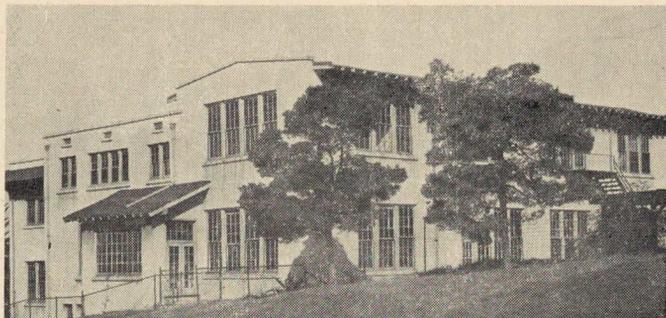
EL CENTRO DISTRICT -- HOUSING PROJECTS:

(None.)

<u>R E C A P I T U L A T I O N</u> --	<u>HOSTELS</u>	<u>HOUSING PROJECTS</u>
Los Angeles District.....	34	6
San Diego District.....	1	2
Santa Ana District.....	1	1
Santa Barbara District.....	6	0
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EVERGREEN HOSTEL

A HOSTEL FOR RETURNING
JAPANESE AMERICANS



506 North Evergreen Avenue
Los Angeles 33, California

Sponsored by American Friends Service Committee
and The Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.

EVERGREEN HOSTEL

With the lifting of the ban prohibiting persons of Japanese ancestry from residing on the West Coast, and the announcement that the Relocation projects will be closed at the end of 1945, the evacuees are faced with many new problems. Already, a third of the 110,000 who were evacuated from the West Coast area have settled in the Middle West and East, and it is estimated that a large proportion of those remaining in the camps will follow friends and relatives east.

There will be others, perhaps twenty per cent, who will choose to return to the West Coast. Of these, only a few will have homes and businesses waiting for them. The great majority will have to begin again, finding business openings and homes in which to resettle their families.

The Evergreen Hostel is being opened to provide temporarily a quiet and inexpensive place where those who return may live during the period of adjustment.

The Presbyterian Church is contributing the services of one of the directors and has made available a large building, formerly a boarding school for Mexican girls, at 506 North Evergreen Avenue, Los Angeles 33. This building will accommodate forty to fifty persons. It is conveniently located at the end of the B car line, ten minutes from the Union Station and Main Street. The American Friends Service Committee has partially re-decorated and furnished the building.

Following the plan of hostels in the East, the charge will be from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day for room and meals, all residents sharing in the daily work of the hostels.

Among the many problems facing returning Californians of Japanese ancestry, housing, jobs and community relations are foremost. Working closely with the War Relocation Authority and other government, social and religious organizations, the staff of the hostel will endeavor to work out with each guest a solution for his individual problems. The home-like atmosphere should provide a clearer perspective on the changed situation in California.

WAYS IN WHICH INTERESTED PERSONS CAN HELP

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS \$12,000 is the budget for the Japanese work of the Southern California Branch of the American Friends Service Committee, which is responsible for the administration of the Evergreen Hostel, a smaller hostel in Pasadena, and general work for returning Japanese.

Checks should be made payable to the American Friends Service Committee, Box 966, Zone 20, Pasadena, California, and marked for Japanese Hostels.

EQUIPMENT Among things still needed are the following:

Tables	Single beds	Wash tubs	Cooking utensils
Chairs	Springs	Lawn mower	Dishes
Rugs	Sheets	Garden tools	Silver
Curtains	Blankets	Garden hose	Potted plants
Bureaus	Quilts		

FOOD CONTRIBUTIONS are also welcome. We will be glad to receive gifts of canned or dehydrated fruits and vegetables, dried beans, peas, etc., as well as home canned and preserved foods.

WORK Already groups of students and other interested persons have rendered most valuable service in renovating parts of the building. Such assistance is still greatly needed. It has been suggested that certain groups might undertake to complete the renovation and furnishing of certain rooms, while other groups might prefer to assist with cleaning, or work on the grounds. Leaders of such groups should contact Esther Rhoads at ANgelus 5373.

HOUSING is a primary need of most of the returning families. Information in regard to houses and apartments soon to be vacated, or in regard to rooms temporarily available, will be most welcome, and will be shared by the hostel with the War Relocation Authority and other agencies.

JOBS Certain Fields of work in which persons of Japanese ancestry were formerly prominent, such as wholesale produce, have been so completely taken over by other groups that for the present many cannot return to their former employment. Younger persons will find it comparatively easy to obtain jobs through U.S.E.S., but older men, formerly owners or managers of business firms, will need special assistance in becoming reestablished. Contacts and suggestions for business and professional men are especially desired.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES As many will be settling in new neighborhoods, invitations to church activities, clubs and homes, and friendly calls from neighbors will greatly assist integration into community life.

STATEMENT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNCIL
OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND
CHURCH FEDERATION OF LOS ANGELES

Issued December 19, 1944

In view of the situation within our State of California, precipitated by the rescinding of the order of evacuation of American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry, we wish to record the Church Federation of Los Angeles, and the Southern California Council of Protestant Churches as willing to support the War Department in its action; and in urging that the citizens of our State respond with calmness and generous goodwill to the decision and to those evacuees who may return eventually to our State. We believe that the good name of California is under test and that we should be very thoughtful and without passion as we deal with the situation.

* * * We hold that as Americans they (persons of Japanese ancestry) are entitled to a place of dignity and opportunity, and that it is possible to give them such a place in the life of our commonwealth just as much as to any other people.

Now that the evacuation order has been discontinued and these people will soon be free to seek a place of normal abode and activity, we urge that all civic and community leaders, the press, and all citizens and particularly those of Christian confession take a positive stand for a true demonstration of Christian and democratic principles.

We should encourage order and goodwill by making clear the principles and duties of American citizens. We should give ourselves resolutely, likewise, to the solution of problems of housing, employment, and social adjustment.

Church Federation of Los Angeles

Southern California Council of Protestant Churches.

E. C. FARNHAM, *General Secretary.*

Japs Plan Return to 'Little Tokyo'

Court Battle Looms as Negroes Receive Notice to Vacate Temple

First attempt of returning Japanese-Americans to oust the Negroes and regain possession of Little Tokyo—a move to evict the Providence Baptist Church from the Honjwanji Buddhist Temple—was made yesterday and immediately gave indication of becoming a court battle.

Following disclosure that the church and 75 Negro war-workers now housed in the temple, located at First St. and Central Ave., have been given until Jan. 5 to vacate the structure, Dr. L. B. Brown, pastor of the First Street Baptist Church and president of the Providence Baptist Institute, announced that the church group has retained an attorney.

"We have made a \$7200 down payment, thinking that we were purchasing the temple building, and we have \$25,000 to put down," Dr. Brown said. "We are not opposed to the Japanese returning, but we believe, since many of our people are warworkers engaged in work vitally essential to the war effort, that we are entitled to certain considerations. We are not opposing the government in its plans to relocate Japanese-Americans here, but we do want our rights as American citizens."

Given Notice

Rev. Julius A. Goldwater, a Buddhist priest who was given power of attorney by the Japanese owners to act as temple custodian, said he had given the Negro groups, occupying the building, until Jan. 5 to vacate. He said the lease expires on that date.

Twenty, possibly 26, branch offices are to be established in California by the War Relocation Authority to assist evacuated Japanese-Americans who wish to return to the State, Paul Robertson, W.R.A. supervisor for Southern California, disclosed yesterday.

Robertson, who is in charge of the Japanese relocation in the area extending from San Luis Obispo to San Diego, and including Arizona, also admitted that indigent as well as self-supporting Japanese-Americans will be permitted to return.

Case of Indigents

"If indigent evacuees wish to return, we cannot bar them," Robertson explained. "They have the same civil rights as any other American citizen."

He said that he does not expect the county and State relief load to be greatly increased by the return of Japanese indigents, however, as most of the evacuees have means of support.

"In fact, we do not expect any mass return of Japanese-Americans," he added, "but because we are unable to determine the number, we do not know just how many centers will be required to handle them."

The number of such centers, he said, has been set tentatively by the W.R.A. at 26.

Purpose of Centers

"The purpose of the proposed centers," he said, "is to assist the returning evacuees in whatever way possible. We would like to limit the returnees to those who have a planned program and means of support, but we cannot bar indigents from returning if they wish to come out on their own. They have the same civil rights as other Americans. However, I don't think you'll find any coming here unless they do have support."

Robertson declared that many

Turn to Page 3, Column 4

Soldiers Saved by Japs Angry at Reported Ban

WITH THE U.S. 7TH ARMY, ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Dec. 30. (U.P.)—Hundreds of veteran American soldiers tonight were indignant over an item in the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes, which said that an American Legion post in Hood River, Or., had advised Americans of Japanese ancestry to sell any property they own and leave town.

The dispatch, which moved dozens of G.I.'s to prepare to write letters of protest to President Roosevelt and Congressmen, said the Legion post had advertised in local newspapers

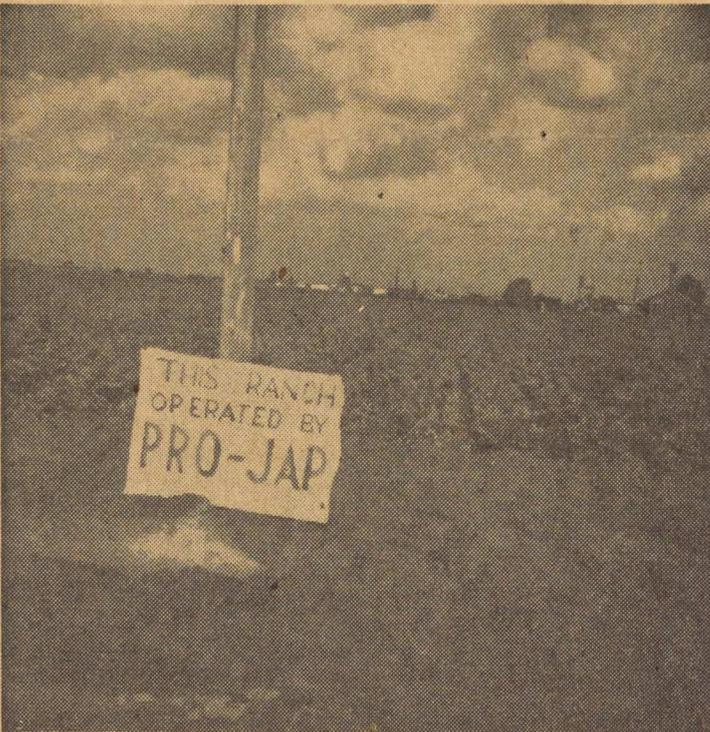
School Heads to Discuss Reassimilating Japs

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 30. (AP)—County superintendents of schools will meet here Thursday on call of Dr. Walter F. Dexter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to discuss the reassimilation of Japanese children in the schools. Gov. Warren suggested the school meeting after the Army recently revoked the relocation order, allowing the Japanese to return to California and other Pacific Coast States.



Times photo

STORM CENTER—Picture shows exterior of former Japanese Buddhist temple, now housing colored warworkers, at First St. and Central Ave., which may figure in court as Japanese-Americans return to coast from relocation centers.



SIGN OF TROUBLE—Angry Orange County farmers post sign on Iwakoshi farm after owner's return. The opera-

JAPS SEEK EVICTIONS

Continued from First Page

of the evacuees, released recently from the W.R.A. centers, have gone to the East and Middle West, and that shipments of goods, which they left stored in government warehouses here, bear out that trend.

Action Under Fire

Charging that the W.R.A. plan for setting up the 26 relocation centers in California is a part of a deliberate plan "to force California communities to accept the Japanese," Dr. John R. Lechner, executive director of the Americanism Educational League, and other groups opposing the return of the Japanese-Americans for security reasons, yesterday forwarded new protests to Congress.

The W.R.A., Lechner charged, has "a secret order to unload internees—many of them indigents—on California from various relocation centers."

"They will be given six months to come back to this State, where the taxpayers of California will have to support them," Lechner asserts.

Arrangements also were completed yesterday for a meeting of the executive committees of three farm groups to formulate plans to discourage those of Japanese ancestry from re-entering agricultural occupations on any extensive scale in Southern California.

Tension Grows Over Japs' Return to Orange

SANTA ANA, Dec. 30. (Exclusive)—Almost at the same moment when the first citizen action was taken against Japanese-Americans returning to Orange County, the local post of the American Legion today adopted a resolution which, although deploring return of the former residents, urged complete co-operation with local authorities and offered services of its 600 members for law-enforcement purposes in case of outbreaks.

The first trouble in the county was reported in the Talbert district west of Santa Ana when a sign stating "This ranch operated by a pro-Jap" was placed on property owned by George Iwakoshi, an American-born Jap who returned to the county this week from an Arizona relocation center.

Hill Mohnicke, who has been operating the Iwakoshi ranch under lease since the owner was taken to Arizona, today said he has completed negotiations with the owner for purchase of the property and that Iwakoshi is returning to Arizona immediately.

that citizens of Japanese ancestry were unwanted.

There was violent local reaction among doughboys of Lt. Gen. Alexander Patch's original divisions—the 36th and 45th—who know the gallant record of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, composed mostly of loyal Japanese-Americans, and with which the 36th Division fought in Italy.

Reaction was particularly vituperative against the Legion post's action, among the 1st Battalion of the 141st Regiment of the 36th Division—a battalion which just two months ago today was rescued from a German trap near Bruyeres by Japanese-American troops who slashed through German lines to the isolated battalion at great cost to themselves.

There were 81 men on that encircled hilltop when they were rescued and 23 of those same men still are with the company, including Lt. Joseph Kimble, Scranton, Pa., and Sgt. Hiler Hull, San Antonio, Tex.

Hull already has started writing a letter. Kimble said he also would write one but was undecided whether to address it to President Roosevelt, some Congressman, or the Legion post in Hood River.

Evict Negroes to Make Way For Japs in L. A. Temple



—Herald-Express Photo

TEMPLE READY FOR RETURN OF JAPS

The Honjwanji Buddhist Temple, above, one of the largest Japanese temples in Southern California, today is being made ready for the return of Jap residents.

Negro tenants who live in the nearby apartment, at left, have been served notice to evacuate, by the Rev. Julius A. Goldwater, custodian of the temple.

Make Preparations For Nip Occupancy Of 'Little Tokio'

The Japs are coming back and the Honjwanji Buddhist Temple, one of the largest in Southern California, is being made ready for their return.

Providence Baptist Church and the Negro tenants of the temple, located at First street and Central avenue, in "Little Tokio," have been given until Jan. 5 to vacate by the Rev. Julius A. Goldwater, a Buddhist priest who was given power of attorney by the Jap owners to act as custodian.

Rev. Goldwater, who was born in Los Angeles and who has spent some time in China and Japan prior to his being ordained as a Buddhist minister, said that the notice to vacate had been served on tenants according to terms of the lease, which provided for cancelation in the event the war ends or the Japs are permitted to return to the west coast.

Asked whether he had heard from officers of the Buddhist Temple Association, owners of the building, whether they are returning, Rev. Goldwater replied:

"I have not heard that they were, but I have given notice to the tenants to move. I want to have the premises cleaned and ready for the owners when they do return.

"In any event, the lease of the tenants expires Jan. 5."

Asked whether he plans to rent the premises to tenants other than the present occupants, he replied in the negative.

The Buddhist minister is also custodian for other Japanese property, including temples in Boyle Heights, the Silver Lake District and Thirty-sixth and Lake streets. Tenants occupying these premises are on a month-to-month basis, he said.

Many Manzanar Japs in Favor of Going East

MANZANAR, Dec. 23. (AP)—“Go east and spread thin” is the sentiment of many of the Japanese evacuees who are being released from the relocation center here, while others say they are waiting to judge the reaction of West Coast residents before they decide where to move.

Despite the fact that numerous people have written from Southern California asking for gardeners and domestic servants, most of the evacuees are delaying return to their former homes to determine conditions of community intolerance, housing shortages and employment difficulties.

Mistake to Go Back

Joe Shikami of Santa Monica, formerly active in the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., P.T.A. and other civic organizations, told a reporter he thought the residents of Manzanar have been displaced in their jobs for the duration of the war “and they would make a big mistake to go back.”

He advised them to take good jobs in the Middle West and East, “and I think that is what most of them will do.”

Kakumosoke Arai, for 30 years an importer in Los Angeles, declared: “I feel that there would be little opportunity for me to go into business in California.”

He added a few talked of going back, with the idea of venturing alone without their families to look over the situation and decide if they want to enter hostile communities.

Morale Raised

A former Glendale real estate man who did not want to give his name said that lifting of the exclusion order raised the morale of the evacuees, but they were in no hurry to return to Southern California.

“They feel that the housing situation is bad and they do not want to make themselves more unpopular by attempting to evict people who are living in their homes,” he said.

Another person who had just returned from an eastern trip said he found sentiment toward the Japanese-Americans favorable, wages satisfactory and jobs plentiful. He said the only ones who should return to the West Coast are those who own homes they can occupy without creating trouble. He advised the others to go east.

Niseis

(Continued From Page Eleven)

The lives of countless American boys will be saved, and the war shortened by this practice at home of the democracy which we are fighting for abroad."

Many Letters Received

"As a citizen of Pasadena, I wish to state that I am entirely in sympathy with the Western Defense Command's decision to lift the mass exclusion orders against West Coast Japanese who have satisfied the Army requirements for readmission.

"I shall be glad to do what I can to aid returning Japanese.

"GRACE G. HUDSON."

Welcome Urged

"The announcement by the War Department that Japanese alien residents, as well as Japanese-American citizens, may now return to their homes on the West Coast has just come over the radio. This permission applies, of course, only to those against whom the most careful scrutiny has detected no suspicion of disloyalty to this country.

"The return, as well as the evacuation of these people has been decided solely by the military authorities. Let us then as citizens accept this decision as proof of the trustworthiness of those who are returning. Let us accord them a welcome after their long exile, a chance to work and to re-establish themselves in this community life.

"Let us remember that they, like the rest of us, are wracked with anxiety for their husbands, sons, and brothers who are fighting side by side with our husbands, sons and brothers for our country.

"MRS. WILLARD J. STONE."

Great Satisfaction

"It is with great satisfaction that I read of the permission to return to the West Coast, just granted to our loyal Japanese by the War Department.

"I hope those people anxious to see all fellow-citizens restored to their constitutional rights will do all in their power to make these Japanese Americans feel welcome.

"We certainly could not hope to carry much weight to a peace table while we kept parents and friends of American soldiers behind barbed wire.

"MARION F. GOODDING."

Action Applauded

"It appears to me that this move by the War Department, to withdraw the military order, excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from the Western Defense Command, should be applauded and supported by all who are concerned that the Constitution, and the rights it guarantees to the people under its jurisdiction, should be held inviolable against the forces that are at work to weaken it. Any further extension of the exclusion act would be a direct violation of the principles which it upholds. You, as an agent in shaping public sentiment, can help to combat the petty, unfounded prejudices and discriminations which threaten the success of this move to restore the Constitutional rights of the evacuees.

"In view of their fine record of respectable citizenship in our community; the sacrifices these people have made in co-operation with the governmental order; their ready co-operation with the war effort in the buying of bonds, blood bank donations, and support of the Red Cross; and the tremendous sacrifices their service men (who, in many cases, because of their daring, sustained 90 per cent casualties) have made, we cannot, I feel, fail to distinguish between these, our fellow Americans, and our enemy.

"I cannot see how we can call ourselves truly American if we do not welcome them back wholeheartedly, giving them every protection that any other person can expect. (It has always been 'our way' to shut up those who commit violence, not those to whom a violence may be done.) I am sure that most of us want to see their rights restored; it is only a relatively few people who would protest or make any demonstration.

"This is the test of whether we, ourselves, are worthy of our own great heritage of democratic privileges, or whether we have forgot-

End of Army's Ban on Niseis Wins Support

Statements by high officials of two organizations and letters from nearly a dozen individuals supporting action of the Army in lifting the ban on return of loyal Japanese to the Coast were received today by The Star-News, and are reproduced here.

Homer D. Crotty, chairman of the executive committee (Los Angeles branch) of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, writes:

Necessity Ended

"The Army's order lifting the ban on the return of the loyal Japanese means that the Army has determined there is no longer any military necessity for barring Japanese from this area. Those Japanese who are disloyal are to be kept under further restraint.

"American principles and the spirit of the Bill of Rights require that these people should be treated tolerantly and not subjected either to economic or social discrimination.

"Our primary aim is the winning of the war. It should not be forgotten that more than 13,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry and loyal Japanese are in our armed forces and many thousands of them are contributing to the war effort in other areas of the United States. They should also be given an opportunity to aid the war effort here."

Action Praised

Rev. Felix A. Manley, executive secretary of the Pasadena Council of Churches, writes "The Western Defense Command is to be congratulated upon its announcement of the Jan. 2 lifting of the ban on Japanese residence in the Coast states now that military necessity no longer dictates such a stern measure.

"As a Christian and as a citizen, I believe in equal rights for all people within whatever limits public safety requires. Any suggestion of disorder arising as the result of the return of Japanese to their homes on the coast is a reflection not upon the Japanese but upon those who are considered to be citizens of good standing in our communities.

"I further welcome the restoration of civil rights to the Japanese because powerful propaganda used by the Japanese government in the Orient will thereby be undercut.

NISEIS: See Page 17, Col. 4

We Shan't Pretend to Like It

As good Americans, the great majority of Pacific Coast residents will accept, with the best grace possible to muster, the Army decree permitting the return to this seaboard of the evacuated Japanese. But there will not be many cheers.

In other words, we shall take it but we shall not pretend to like it.

On all counts, it seems to The Times that the order is a grave mistake, due to snap judgment under political pressure from some nonmilitary source.

However, "gradual and well-screened" the process, the return of some 100,000 Japanese to communities where their presence will be bitterly if not actively resented will not be good for the communities, for the Japs or for anybody or anything else. The war effort least of all.

The order is officially predicated on the fact that an enemy invasion of the Pacific Coast on a large scale is no longer a substantial possibility.

This is the same as saying that, if there were still such a possibility, the Japs would NOT be returned.

Why not? Obviously because of the likelihood that such an invasion would get support from onshore Japanese, or from enough of them to make a serious difference to the American defense.

This amounts to admitting that, under those circumstances, the presence of a large number of Japs, even supposedly "loyal" ones only, on this coast would be dangerous.

But if Japs in large numbers on the Pacific Coast are dangerous under one set of wartime circumstances, they are dangerous under all sets of wartime circumstances.

Isn't it rather absurd to assume that Japs in America who are disposed to help their country against us will do so only if and when a Nip army lands on our shores? Does actual invasion create the only conditions under which saboteurs and fifth-columnists can operate to the detriment of our war effort? As a matter of fact, they would be less dangerous if we were about to be invaded than other times, because we would then be acutely on guard against them. If they, or any of them, constitute a potential peril, as the Army by implication concedes, why give them an opportunity under the more favorable (for them) conditions created by supposed safety and lack of alertness on our part?

The Army says that no Jap known to be disloyal will be returned. Has some magic method suddenly been discovered whereby all the disloyal can infallibly be segregated from such a mass? Traditionally the most dangerous spies and wreckers are loudest in their protestations of fealty to their "adopted" country.

In the test Endo case, the Supreme Court yesterday held unanimously that an American citizen of Japanese descent, "concededly loyal," may not longer be held in a War Relocation Authority center. This, of course, turns on the same point. But in practically the same breath, the high court held justified

the 1942 order excluding Japanese of all kinds from the West Coast—the Army order which the Army itself has just revoked after repeatedly stating that no such move was in immediate contemplation.

The two court opinions are not necessarily in conflict. If the order was justified in 1942, its continued operation is, for the reasons given, still justified, at least in all cases where any possible doubt as to loyalty exists. The implication would seem to be that Japs who are American citizens of good record should be released from the W.R.A. centers but not returned to critical Coast war areas.

Where, then, could they go? Well, there are quite a number of eastern and middle western farming communities which have been vociferous on behalf of the evacuated California-Oregon-Washington Japs and condemnatory of our attitude toward them. If they like Japs, why not let these communities have them?

The objections to dumping them back where they are unwelcome are by no means confined to the possibility of violence, serious as that is. The combination of order-abiding American civilians and capable peace officers may be counted on to hold overt acts to a minimum. But what about the returned Japs themselves? Even if unmolested, they cannot live by taking in one another's washing. They must have jobs, land, housing and white patronage for their commercial and agricultural enterprises—or become public charges.

Without undue pessimism over the outlook, it is hard to imagine Californians with near relatives in the armed services—as Gov. Warren says, there is hardly a family without one or more—welcoming back these tens of thousands of Japs with jobs and patronage and the spirit of equality. Human nature simply isn't built that way. Shall we, for example, provide for our meager housing facilities shelter for them that is needed for American warworkers and service families? Or will the government build homes for them with critical materials denied to Americans? Will a householder whose son was on Bataan, say, or Guadalcanal or Tarawa, give a Jap a job or buy his vegetables? Will the Fair Employment Practices Committee require employers to put Japs on their pay rolls, regardless of the opposition of other workers? If so, what will be the effect on our vital war production? If, for such reasons, the Japs are unable to support themselves, shall we be taxed to keep them on relief?

These are practical questions, posed with no intent to make the situation more difficult than it is. Maybe satisfactory answers to them can be worked out. For the immediate present, the problem will be one largely for our peace officers. Their position is made doubly difficult by the fact that they had nothing to do with the evacuation order in the first place, but now have emptied in their laps a responsibility of which the Army has suddenly washed its hands.

In their efforts to prevent trouble, our civil authorities should receive all the support good citizens can afford them.

Fear Riots Over Nip Evacuees

Authorities Ask Freed Japs to Settle In Other U. S. Areas

Fearful that the return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast will result in outbreaks of violence, federal authorities were on record today as urging evacuees to settle in the Middle West, the East and the South.

At the same time it was announced that "no mass exodus" from relocation centers is contemplated when the army's order permitting Japanese to leave those camps goes into effect on Jan. 2.

Meeting in the City Hall, the police commission voted 3 to 2 in approving a resolution protesting the return of Japanese to Los Angeles, declaring that if they do return "incalculable difficulties are likely to present themselves."

FEAR POSSIBLE RIOTS

The commission declared that there is no housing for the returnees, that an undermanned police force would be incapable of handling possible riots; and that it is doubted any governmental agency has the ability to screen loyalty.

There were indications today that the first of the evacuees to return here will be the families of Japanese-Americans now serving with the armed forces. These women and children are expected to set up homes and build up cordial relationships in preparation for the return from battlefronts of the men.

Robert E. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, brought out the idea that Japanese should not come to the coast when he announced:

"Despite modification of the military order, the War Relocation Authority expects and hopes that relocation to the middle west, the east and the south will be intensified in the months ahead.

"With full constitutional rights having been restored to loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry and to law-abiding aliens, many of the evacuees will be free to return to the west coast area.

"Those who are free to come back will be only individuals of Japanese descent who have full military approval for freedom of movement. Individual exclusion will continue under control of the military.

"Movement of loyal evacuees will be conducted in an orderly manner and no mass exodus from centers to any part of the country is contemplated."

Warn on Peril to Nip-Held Yanks

By United Press

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 20.—A committee of California law enforcement officers warned today that any civil disturbances resulting from the return of Japanese residents to the Pacific Coast might have an unfavorable effect on the treatment of American soldiers in Japanese prison camps.

The sheriffs, district attorneys, police chiefs and justices of the peace constituting the law enforcement advisory committee of the State War Council met with Governor Earl Warren yesterday to consider problems which may arise when the evacuation order is revoked Jan. 2. They will meet

again Jan. 4 to consider any new developments.

In a statement issued after the conference, the committee said its members considered themselves worn to co-operate fully with army authorities in dealing with the return of Japanese residents.

The statement added that there should be no difficulty involved in this transition unless incidents are provoked by intemperate words and thoughtlessness."

Japs Advised to Stay Away

**Seven Groups Join
in Appeal to Nips
to Consider Safety**

Declaring that their opposition to the return of the evacuated Japanese was for security reasons and not racial or social, representatives of seven groups yesterday joined in an appeal to the evacuees themselves not to jeopardize their own and the nation's safety by returning until after the war.

Those approving the resolution, directing such an appeal to Japanese-Americans, who may be free to return to California after Jan. 2, were representatives of the following organizations: Native Sons of the Golden West, Americanism Educational League, The Americans' League, Women of the Golden West, United Philippine War Veterans, Sino-Korean People's League, and the "Ban-the-Japs" Committee.

Other Developments

Other developments in regard to the Japanese problem were as follows:

1—Dr. E. C. Farnham, executive secretary of the Church Federation of Los Angeles, issued a statement announcing that both the federation and the Southern California Council of Protestant Churches wished to go on record "in urging that the citizens of the State respond with calmness and generous good will to the decision" allowing the Japanese to return.

2—In Washington, D.C., Secretary of Interior Ickes declared that while the "full force of the government" would be used in support of "loyal Japanese-Americans" seeking to re-establish themselves in their former communities, he was doubtful if the Interior Department or the W.R.A. would be active in aiding them to obtain possession of the homes from which they were evacuated. Ickes indicated that this question of home possession would have to be handled through the O.P.A. and the courts having jurisdiction.

Bowron Attacked

3—Daniel C. Marshall, chairman of the executive committee of the Catholic Inter-Racial Council of Los Angeles, issued a statement characterizing Mayor Bowron's recent stand on the revocation of the evacuation order as "ridiculous."

"His feverish imagination, inflamed by ghost stories of his own conception, has hypnotized him (the Mayor) into using very dangerous language," Marshall asserted. Marshall also accused the Mayor of being "reduced to a state of near-panic" by the Army's order.

"This is the first step toward co-ordinating and unifying the opposition in Southern California," Dr. John R. Lechner, director of the American Educational League, said following the meeting of the representatives of the seven groups, which was held in his headquarters at 838 S. Grand Ave.

"There has been too much confusion regarding the entire question," Kilsoo K. Haan, of the Sino-Korean People's League, declared at the meeting. "We should make it clear to everyone that our opposition to the return of the Japanese is based upon one thing—security. It is wholly a security problem, not a racial or social one."

Atty. Walter H. Odemar, chairman of the Native Sons of the Golden West committee on Japa-

SEVEN GROUPS ADVISE JAP'S AGAINST RETURN

Continued from First Page

nese legislation, moved for the adoption of Haan's statement in a declaration of principles adopted by the group.

Explaining that the meeting had been called for the purpose of "clarifying basic issues" and to "create unified understanding of the problem," the adopted statement set forth the following principles:

1—Those present recognize the necessity of maintaining law and order under any and all circumstances.

2—Those present recognize the inviolability of citizenship rights under our Constitution, but also recognize the necessity in wartime emergencies to curtail temporarily unlimited expression of those rights for mutual security and common welfare.

Confidence Denied

3—Those present express lack of confidence in the War Relocation Authority, which has repeatedly refused to consider important aspects of the Japanese problem objectively.

4—Those present urge that the military branch of the United States Army, 9th Corps Defense Area, accept full responsibility for release of whatever Japanese are brought back to the coastal area.

5—Recognizing the rights of Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens under the Constitution and under the new Army ruling to return to the coast, those present urge upon Japanese planning to return careful consideration of the following facts with the hope that they will voluntarily remain away until the war is ended.

'Facts' Set Forth

The "facts," which the statement then set forth were:

"1—The lives of those returning will be endangered if the Japanese imperial government carries out threats expressed in documents in the hands of military intelligence to land Japanese agents on American soil by submarine or other means to perpetrate acts of sabotage. So long as such danger is imminent, every Japanese in the defense area will be under suspicion.

"2—The presence of Japanese in this area will cause vital military districts to go on alert again, distracting that much from the war effort.

"3—The difficulty in securing housing and employment will create hardships and may lead to altercations.

Opposition Cited

"4—The intense opposition in certain farm areas to return of Japanese may lead to violence which will give Japanese militarists excuse for further inhuman treatment to American prisoners in Japan prison camps.

"5—Many organizations will not be content with return of Japanese until proper legislation is effected by Congress to outlaw Japanese propaganda institutions which prevent assimilation of Japanese into the American way of life."

Gaining admittance to the meeting as a representative of the American Veterans' Committee, which he described as a newly organized veterans' group, comprising 2000 members, Atty. M. H. Lieberman, protested the lack of confidence expressed in the W.R.A.

He said that he had served as an official of the W.R.A. in two of the Japanese evacuation centers, and then launched into a defense of Dillon Myer, chief of the governmental agency. Lieberman also challenged the

group's figures on the propaganda influence of Japanese language schools, contending that only 20 per cent of the evacuated Japanese-Americans had ever attended such schools for indoctrination with Japanese ideologies. Haan then read a statement from a Japanese newspaper which stated that 454 teachers had taught 240 such schools in California prior to Pearl Harbor and that the cost was \$397,970 annually.

Good Name Tested

Explaining that the Southern California Council of Protestant Churches and the federation wish to support the War Department in its action, Dr. Farnham stated:

"We believe that the good name of California is under test and that we should be very thoughtful and without passion as we deal with the situation.

"We have held that the return of these people was a matter to be decided by military authorities in the light of military necessities. We have held likewise that the evacuation, however necessary, was a severe wrenching of democratic relationships, particularly for those people who had been born in this land, who were products of our public schools and churches, and who were desirous of demonstrating true Americanism and that the evacuation order should be rescinded as soon as military circumstances would permit.

"We are convinced that the rescinding of the evacuation order will strengthen American prestige and leadership in other lands. In keeping with Christian teachings, and with our experience as church workers, we have held that these people are children of God, personalities having capacity and worth, comparable with all mankind, many of whom have distinguished themselves in scholarship, industry, science, religion, the arts and humanities, and as members of our military forces.

Differences Cited

"Although of Japanese background, they are of America, the great democratic melting pot, and are therefore to be differentiated from natives and citizens of Japan who are now at war with us because they hold a different ideology. We have held that the agencies of our government were capable of discovering those with disloyal attitudes, that the disloyal should be kept in custody, and that those who are permitted to return after this investigation process of two years' duration should be received generously.

"We hold that as Americans they are entitled to a place of dignity and opportunity, and that it is possible to give them such a place in the life of our commonwealth just as much as to any other people.

"Now that the evacuation order has been discontinued and these people will soon be free to seek a place of normal abode and activity, we urge that all civic and community leaders, the press, and all citizens and particularly those of Christian confession take a positive stand for a true demonstration of Christian and democratic principles. We should not countenance the thought of disorder or violence, nor give encouragement to it by suggesting its inevitability, but we should, rather encourage order and good will by making clear the principles and duties of American citizens.

"We should give ourselves resolutely likewise to the solution of problems of housing, employment and social adjustment."

TOLERANCE ASKED IN RETURN OF JAPS

The Church Federation of Los Angeles and the Southern California Council of Protestant Churches today urged California residents to "respond with calmness and generous goodwill" to the return of Japanese to coastal areas.

"We have held that the return of these people was a matter to be decided by military authorities in the light of military necessities," the organizations stated in letters sent to all Protestant churches in the

Southland. "The evacuation, however necessary, was a severe wrenching of democratic relationships. We are convinced that the rescinding of the evacuation order will strengthen American prestige and leadership in other lands.

"We urge that all civic and community leaders, the press and all citizens, and particularly those of Christian confession, take a positive stand for a true demonstration of Christian and democratic prin-

ciples. We should not countenance the thought of disorder and violence, nor give encouragement to it."

Ickes Warns on Rights of Japs

By International News Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes said today that any interference with the right of Japanese-Americans to resettle on the west coast would be met with the full force of the government.

Commenting on opposition to the lifting of the ban on the presence of Japanese-Americans in the West, Ickes told a news conference that the general reaction has been good.

HERALD EXPRESS December 21, 1944

The government has checked and double-checked these citizens of Jap descent, but some West Coast neighbors don't want them to come home.

By Pvt. JAMES P. O'NEILL
YANK Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Out in California's bronze, sage-covered Owens Valley, a couple of hundred miles northeast of Los Angeles, lies a cluster of tar-papered barracks so much resembling an Army base from a distance that the approaching visitor half expects to see a batch of dust-caked rookies shuffling around in a vague approximation of close-order drill.

This is no military base; it is the Manzanar War Relocation Center, one of 10 such installations set up in 1942 following an emergency order issued by the Army, compelling all persons of Japanese ancestry living within 200 miles of the Pacific Coast to move out of the area and, by later presidential ruling, into segregation centers.

The order was considered imperative at the time because Japan, right after Pearl Harbor, held the upper hand in the Pacific, and the Army, facing a threat of invasion, felt obliged to take any and all steps to guard the nation's safety in time of peril. Last January, however, the Army decided that the Japs had been sufficiently whipped to make the segregation of persons with Japanese blood in their veins no longer necessary, and the emergency order was revoked.

At that time there were 112,000 Japanese-Americans confined in the 10 camps. The singular fact is that in June, five months after the people in the camps had been enthusiastically encouraged to leave, only 57,000 of the 112,000 had chosen to do so; the remaining 55,000 were sitting pat, preparing to remain where they were—behind barbed wire.

This seemingly peculiar attitude doesn't mean that the average Japanese-American is any happier than the next man about living in barracks. What it does mean is that many of the 55,000 Japanese-Americans who have stayed on in the

relocation centers in preference to regaining their liberty are afraid of the treatment they'll get at the hands of their former neighbors if they leave the protection of their camps. It is a situation that has been creating a headache for officials in Washington and on the West Coast for the past several months.

Takeyoshi Arikawa, a former produce dealer of Los Angeles, is one of the Japanese-Americans at Manzanar who has felt it best to stay put. Recently, seated with some members of his family in one of the bare little apartments into which the Manzanar barracks have been partitioned, he explained his point of view. "I would like to take my people back home," he said, "but there are too many people in Los Angeles who would resent our return. These are troubled times for America. Why should I cause this country any more trouble?"

Arikawa's dilemma would seem awkward enough if he spoke only as a Japanese-born American, loyal to the country of his adoption but inevitably suspect until proved innocent because we are now at war with his native land. However, what complicates a rational approach to Arikawa's case, which is similar to hundreds of other cases, is the fact that he has three sons

in the Army, all volunteers. Rather, it should be said he had three sons in the Army: one, Frank Arikawa, was killed in action in Italy on July 6, 1944. The other two were fighting right up to VE-Day with the 442d Regimental Combat Team, an outfit that made a distinguished name for itself in Italy, France and Germany and was rewarded by a Presidential citation.

Old Takeyoshi Arikawa is an *Issei*, meaning that he is a Japanese born in Japan and, as such, can never under our present laws become an American citizen. His sons, having been born in the States of Japanese parents, are called *Nisei*. Like the Arikawa boys, many other *Nisei* GIs have turned in outstanding performances in this war. The 442d, for instance, is composed entirely of *Nisei*, and so is the 100th Infantry Battalion, which also fought in Italy, France and Germany and won a Presidential citation. It reads:

The fortitude and intrepidity displayed by the officers and men of the 100th Battalion reflect the finest traditions of the Army of the United States.

Takeyoshi Arikawa, as noted, feels "there are too many people in Los Angeles who would resent our return." Naturally, from his point of

view, if only one person felt resentful to the point of violence that would be "too many," whereas events in recent months have demonstrated that there are a considerable number of persons on the West Coast who don't want the Japanese-Americans to return and who are of the type that will resort to strong-arm methods to prevent it.

How large a proportion of the population out this way feels competent to take the law into its own hands is anybody's guess but, judging by a recent

The NISEI Problem



Pvt. Noboru N. Kaneko (third from left), a Japanese-American, with three other hospitalized GIs. Kaneko, born in Hawaii, fought with the 34th division in Italy and was wounded near Cassino. With him are S/Sgt. Lloyd A. Taylor of Sixth Air Force; S/Sgt. Harry J. Swartz, Pacific veteran, and Pvt. Manuel R. Costello, Fifth Army.

Frank Graham's complete history of the Bums from 1883 to Branch Rickey mixes plenty of anecdotes with its collection of important facts, figures and frolics.

By Sgt. JOE McCARTHY
YANK Staff Writer

AFTER Frank Graham wrote "The New York Yankees" and "McGraw of the Giants," two of the best baseball books ever published in this country, his friends naturally demanded a similar job of research on the growth and development of the national pastime in the Borough of Brooklyn. His command performance, "The Brooklyn Dodgers: An Informal History" (G. P. Putnam's Sons; \$2.75) is now disappearing from the book stores under people's arms.

Your reporter recommends this Dodger book because your reporter happens to be a sucker for the kind of baseball history Graham writes with plenty of dialogue and plenty of small detail about who was on second and who was on third during this or that important inning. But Graham's treatise on the Bums hasn't as much excitement or drama as his reports on the Yankees and John McGraw.

The Dodgers through the years have perhaps played more colorful and amusing baseball than the Yankees and the McGraw Giants but they have never produced really great teams like those at the Stadium and the Polo Grounds. A carefully exact and objective reporter like Graham can't very well be expected to write a great book unless he is writing about a great team. The peculiar qualities of the Dodgers would be better handled by somebody more concerned with comic effects rather than with scores, batting averages and league standings. It is a pity that Ring Lardner isn't here to take on the job.

Nevertheless, this informal history of the Dodgers—and how could a history of the Dodgers be anything but informal?—has a lot of comedy in it. It begins with the beginning of professional baseball in Brooklyn in 1883 and continues through that strange period in the 1890s when the Dodgers played their games in East New York, and the eras of Ned Hanlon, Willie Keeler, Hughie Jennings and Nap Rucker when the club was known as the Superbas and hung its hat at Washington Park.

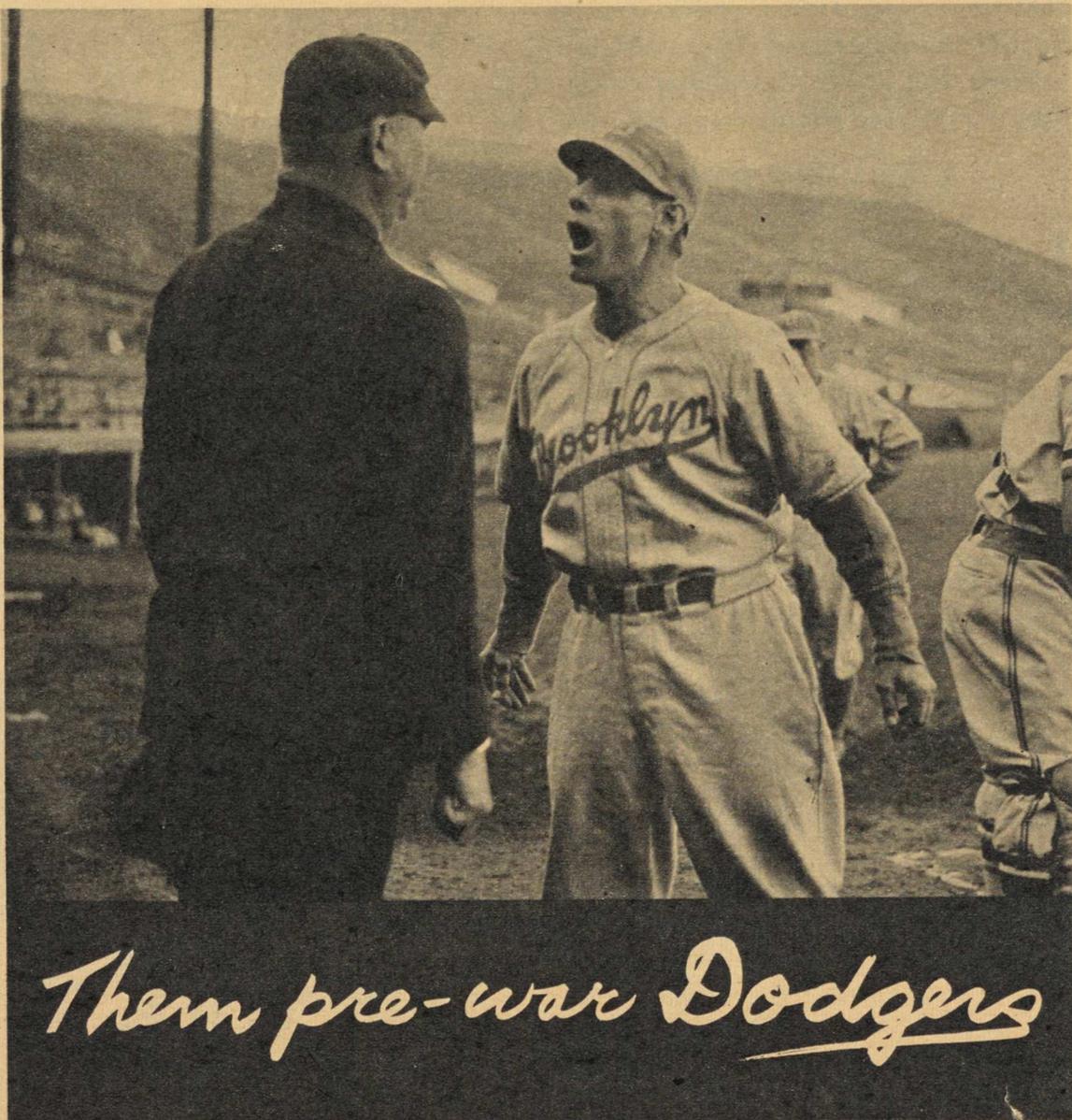
Those were the days. The people who lived in Ginney Flats across the street from the park rented seats on their fire escapes at a dime a head. Growlers of beer from the nearby saloons were hauled up to the fire escapes on ropes. Terry McGovern, the fighter, worked out with the team every morning and Giant fans were afraid to follow their heroes from the Bronx to Brooklyn.

Then Graham takes you on through the administrations at Ebbets Field of Charley Ebbets, Ed and Steve McKeever and Larry MacPhail, ending the book with the coming of Branch Rickey.

THE pages devoted to the MacPhail years contain stuff that's pretty fresh in our memory—the constant firing and rehiring of Leo Durocher; Billy Herman's remark about Brooklyn baseball enthusiasm, "Every day it's like a World Series game around here"; Mickey Owen's famous miff of Tommy Henrich's third strike in the 1941 World Series; the denunciation of MacPhail by Bill Klem, "You are an applehead! I repeat, you are an applehead and a counterfeit!"; the beanball wars of 1942 and Durocher's statement after the Cards beat him by two games for the pennant that year: "We won 104 games, didn't we? What the hell do they want me to do? Win them all?"

And of course Dan Parker's memorable epic poem, "Leave Us Go Root for the Dodgers, Rodgers," which became Brooklyn's marching song:

SO many of Evelyn Ankers' movie roles have been in thriller-dillers she's been dubbed "The Horror Queen." However, there is nothing horrible about the young lady herself, as you can see by glancing to the left. Evelyn is a blue-eyed blonde, 5 feet 6 inches tall. She weighs 125. Her new movie for Universal Pictures is "The Frozen Ghost."



Them pre-war Dodgers

*Murgatroyd Darcy, a broad from Carnarsie
Went 'round with a fellow named Rodge,
At dancing a rumba or jitterbug numbah
You couldn't beat Rodge—'twas his dodge.
The pair danced together throughout the
cold weather*

*But when the trees blossomed again
Miss Murgatroyd Darcy, the belle of Carnarsie,*

To Rodgers would sing this refrain:

*Leave us go root for the Dodgers, Rodgers,
They're playing ball under the lights.
Leave us cut out all the juke jernts, Rodgers,
Where we've been wastin' our nights.
Dancin' the shag or the rumba is silly
When we can be rooting for Adolf Camilli,
So leave us go root for the Dodgers, Rodgers,
Them Dodgers is my gallant knights.*

But the book also gives an equal share of attention to the Wilbert Robinson Dodgers, the Casey Stengel Dodgers and the Burleigh Grimes' Dodgers who, although they were never as nationally famous as the Leo Durocher Dodgers, were often more entertaining.

These Bums of the 1920s and 1930s included such characters as Jacques Fournier, the veteran first baseman, who with Dazzy Vance, Jess Petty and Grimes during the Robinson regime gave the club its first real flavor of daffiness. One day a young and nervous pitcher called Fournier over from first base and asked him how to pitch to Rogers Hornsby of the Cardinals, who at that moment was approaching the plate.

"On the inside," said Fournier.

The rookie nodded gratefully but Hornsby knocked his first inside pitch down the third base line for a double. The pitcher looked over at Fournier reproachfully.

"You said he couldn't hit a ball on the inside."

"I didn't say that," Fournier replied. "I just said to pitch to him on the inside. I've got a wife and family to support and I don't want you pitching to him on the outside so he'll be hitting those drives at me."

Then there was the notorious Babe Herman, who hit to right field in a game with the Braves in 1926 and ended up on third base which was already occupied by two other Dodgers. One of the reporters wrote about the incident, "Being

tagged out was much too good for Herman."

Herman, a great hitter, was almost as bad as an outfielder as he was a base runner. Tom Meany, then covering the Dodgers for the New York World-Telegram, frequently remarked in print that Herman was in constant danger of being hit on the head by a fly ball.

Graham tells how the Babe cornered Meany one day and made a bet that if a fly ever struck him on the head he would walk off the field and never come back.

"How about getting hit on the shoulder, Babe?" Meany asked.

"Oh, no," said Herman seriously. "On the shoulder don't count."

Another time Herman had a long conversation with Joe Gordon of the New York American, also one of his outstanding critics. The Babe pleaded with Gordon to stop treating him like a clown on the sports pages. Gordon, finally impressed by Herman's appeal, agreed that his chances of making a living would be hurt if he became too renowned as a joke ball player and promised to let him alone in the future.

"Thanks, Joe," said Herman. He reached in his pocket, pulled out a charred cigar butt which he stuck in to his mouth and fumbled for matches.

"Here's a match," said Gordon.

Before he could strike it, the Babe inhaled deeply a few times and the cigar butt began to glow and smoke.

"Never mind," he said. "It's lit."

Gordon flew into a rage. "What I just said doesn't go," he cried. "It's all off. Nobody who carries lighted cigars around in his pocket can tell me he isn't a clown."

As Richard Maney remarked in his New York Times review of the book, Graham omitted one of the most typical Dodger stories. It concerned Van Lingle Mungo, now with the Giants, and the time that Manager Grimes decided to forbid wives from traveling with the club on the road. Mungo, ignoring the rule, took Mrs. Mungo to Boston with him. Grimes called him on the carpet to explain.

"Listen," Mungo said. "My wife can play right field better than Winsett. If he can make the trip, so should she."

statement on the subject by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, the group, although beligerently active, is not large.

After announcing that during four months on the West Coast there had been 24 incidents of violence and intimidation against persons of Japanese descent by "hoodlums" operating on "a pattern of planned terrorism," Ickes said: "It is a matter of national concern because this lawless minority whose actions are condemned by the decent citizens who make up an overwhelming majority of West Coast residents seems determined to employ its Nazi storm-trooper tactics against loyal Japanese-Americans and law-abiding Japanese aliens in spite of state laws and Constitutional safeguards designed to protect the lives and property of all the people of this country."

Then, paying tribute to the Nisei who at the moment were engaged in fighting the Japs in the Philippines and on Okinawa, Ickes needled the self-appointed West Coast vigilantes in the spot it probably hurt most. "They," he said, referring to the Nisei GIs, "are far more in the American tradition than the race-baiters fighting a private war safely at home."

Here may be a few of the reasons why so many Issei and not a few Nisei continue to believe that they're better off in concentration camps: In Placer County, Calif., a gang led by an AWOL Army private named Elmer R. Johnson dynamited a fruit-packing shed owned by a Japanese-American and fired shotguns into a Nisei farmer's home. Johnson, it came out, had gone over the hill after being slated for overseas duty.

Then there was the case of two Nisei soldiers on furlough who were stoned while passing through Parker, Calif., on their way to visit a relocation center at Poston, Ariz. And in Poston itself, a discharged Nisei veteran was thrown out of a barber shop. He probably was foolish to enter the establishment in the first place, since there was a sign in the window reading, "Keep Out, Japs, You Rats," but he may have believed that his seven decorations (one of them a Purple Heart), plus the fact that he was crippled, entitled him to a little consideration.

In the light of such incidents it would not be strange if the Japanese-Americans who were huddled in the safety of their segregation camps merely shrugged their shoulders when told that two American Legion posts on the West Coast had refused to place the names of Nisei GIs on their Second World War memorials.

Conceivably, the people responsible for such acts are motivated by continued fears of espionage and sabotage. If such is the case, however, it is clear on the basis of the record that their fears are about as little grounded in fact as were the hysterics over witches in New England back in the 17th century. All the Japanese-Americans during their stay in segregation camps have been questioned in detail concerning their knowledge of the Japanese language, the number of trips (if any) they had made to Japan, the identity of their Japanese relatives, their religious affiliations and their financial interests.

As the Army said when it told the Japanese-Americans that they could leave the camps: "These people are the most carefully scrutinized minority in America." Compared with the dope the Government has on each Japanese-American it sets free, the average GI's 201 card contains about as much information as a laundry ticket.

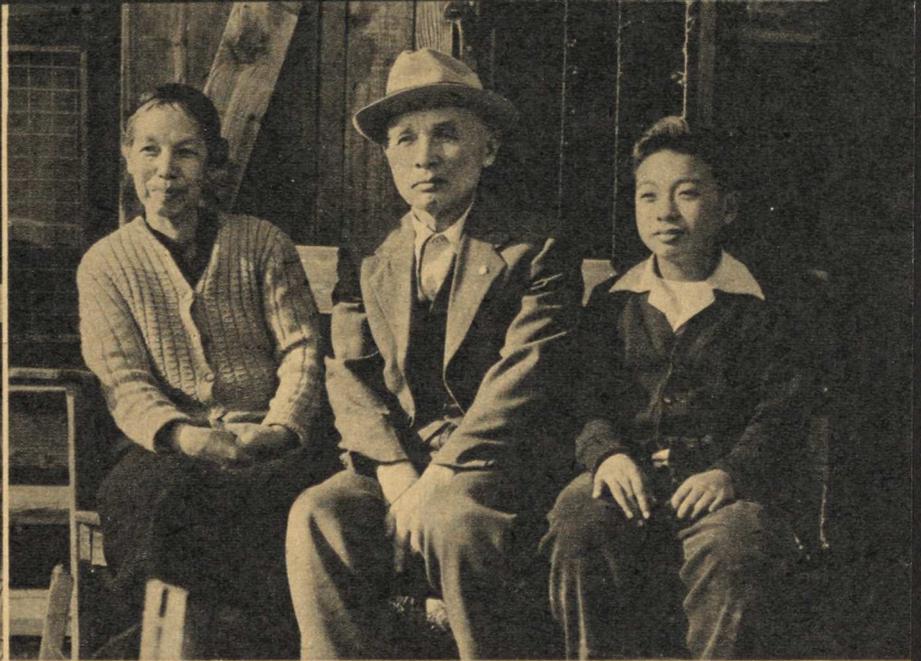
Few people in the Midwest, East or South know much about Japanese-Americans; many of them have never even seen a Nisei. Although the Japanese started immigrating to the States away back in 1869, few have ever strayed far from the West Coast, where the majority of them have shown a strong clannish spirit.

Talking the other day with a West Coast man who plainly didn't care a great deal for his Japanese-American neighbors, I asked him what grudges he and his friends had against them. "Oh, hell," he replied, irritably. "Those people breed like rabbits. There's at least a million of them out here on the West Coast. They use human manure as fertilizer on their farms. They stick to themselves and they're all agents of

Yoshio Nakado, 28, a U. S. citizen, left his farm in California to join the Army.



Takeyoshi Arikawa sits in the Manzanar Relocation Center with his wife and young son John. His son Frank was killed in action in Italy.



Japan. Why, just look where they live—right next to some of our biggest naval bases. . . ."

Government officials say that most of these accusations are way off base. The Japanese-Americans, I learned, do not breed like rabbits; on the contrary, from 1930 to 1940 the number of persons of Japanese ancestry in the U. S. slumped nearly 9 percent. Far from there being a million Japanese-Americans on the West Coast, at the time of Pearl Harbor there were only 127,000 of them in the whole U. S., and no more, of course, have come in since. Japanese-Americans who farm do not use human manure as fertilizer and are, instead, considered by agricultural experts to be as progressive and scientific as any farmers on the Pacific Coast.

ON the other hand, I was told, there's no denying that in the past plenty of Japanese-Americans have lived near important naval bases. Most of them were legitimate fishermen living, along with other legitimate fishermen of Portuguese, Italian and Mexican extraction, in centers like Terminal Island at San Pedro. Whether or not all the Japanese-Americans had good reasons for living where they did, the fact remains that since Pearl Harbor there hasn't been a single case of sabotage of any significance on the West Coast. What's more, high-ranking Naval Intelligence officers say that Japanese-Americans have been among their best informants on enemy activity.

Life is not easy for those Japanese-Americans who have ventured back to their old homes on the Coast, although when I visited a few of them not long ago I found them for the most part hopeful, if not entirely happy. The first place I stopped at was the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Hitoshi Nitta, a few miles outside of Santa Ana, Calif. The Nittas were married while both were interned in the Colorado River Relocation Center and now have a year-old son. The husband, a graduate of the California Polytechnic Institute, has a temporary deferment from his draft board so that he can get the farm in shape, after which he plans to enter the Army and leave his 62-year-old father to carry on. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nitta are natives of Santa Ana and belong to the Methodist Church there.

Nitta's wife, Mary, a graduate of the University of Southern California, has a brother, Pvt. Eichi Yamagata, who served in France with the 442d. She told me that she and her husband had been warmly welcomed back to Santa Ana by neighbors who had known them all their lives, including Mrs. Roy Corry, whose son, Lt. Roy Corry Jr., was killed on Guadalcanal. However, she said, some johnnies-come-lately to the community had been less cordial.

"The first day we were home," she explained, "a group of people dropped by in two cars. They told us we'd better get out of Santa Ana or there'd be trouble. We listened to them, but we didn't say anything and we didn't leave." The next day, Mrs. Nitta went on, two more groups called with the same warning, and then a few days after that a nondescript character who had once worked on a nearby farm dropped in. He reminded the Nittas that he was a "friend" of theirs and told them that most of the people in Santa Ana resented the couple's return.

"There's a mob getting together tonight," he

said, "and they plan to come out and shoot the place up." Nitta notified the police and a deputy sheriff was sent out to the farm, but nothing happened. That was the last time the couple were bothered.

"I don't believe the majority of the people want us to leave," Mrs. Nitta said. "They've had lots of chances to show their feelings about us. I go into town shopping at least once a day and everyone has been very nice to me. I think they're being nice because they want to be. With the situation the way it is in some places, they certainly don't have to be hypocritical about it."

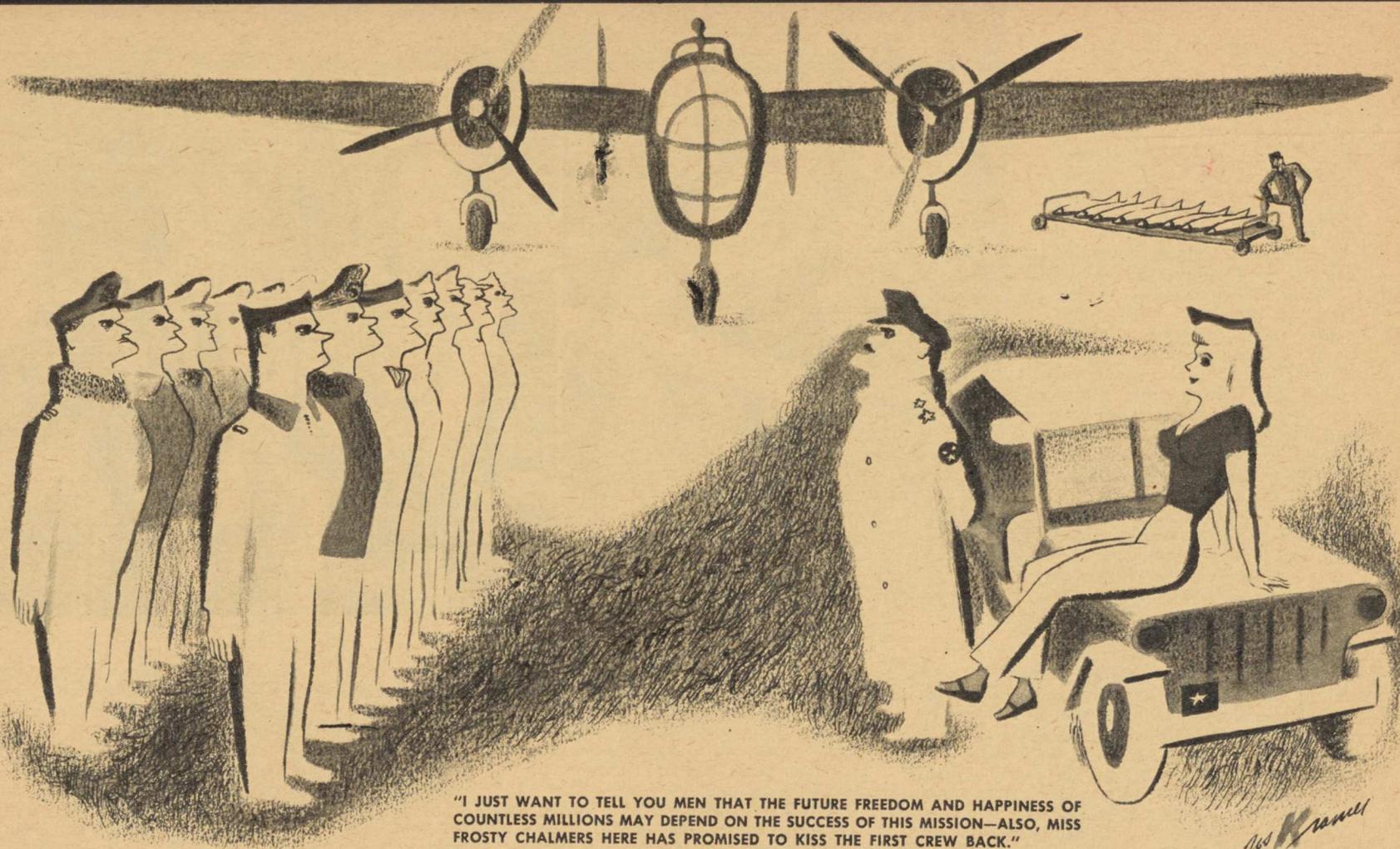
Her husband agreed. "I had to get some parts for a tractor," he said, "and getting parts these days is pretty tough, but by running around between half a dozen firms I managed to get most of them. They were all cooperative and willing to help out. My dad and I had traded with most of them before the war. However, there was one fellow who said he wouldn't do business with a Japanese but would give me what I wanted if I'd send around a Mexican who works on the farm. I said, 'No thanks.'"

Nitta was upset about the death of Lt. Corry. "Roy was one of my best friends," he said. "We went to the same school and played softball together. I feel as bad about Roy's death as I do about some of my Nisei friends who've been killed in France. When my deferment is up, I'm going into the Army. I'll be proud to be an American soldier with a chance to fight for my country. You can't blame people for hating the enemy of our country, Japan. But I'm an American. Mrs. Corry, who has known me since I was a kid, understands that and so do my other Caucasian friends. Someday, I think the rest of the country will, too."

I also stopped by at the ten-acre farm of 62-year-old Ginzo Nakada, who lives with his crippled wife, Kagi, and four minor children just outside Covina, Calif. At his age, Nakada doesn't view life as cheerfully as the Nittas do. In addition to the kids at home, he has seven sons in the Army, two of them with the 442d overseas. Nakada finds it tough supporting his family on his 10 acres, especially since he has few implements to help him with the task. The Government requisitioned his tractor and some other equipment, and what the Government didn't requisition, vandals stole.

"It took me quite a while to build this place so that I could make a living for my family," Nakada told me. "Now I'm almost back to where I started 40 years ago. When the war is over and my sons come back I ought to be able to make things run again, but right now, with the war and so little to work with and the way people feel these days, it's hard. But we'll see."

NAKADA showed me a letter from Pfc. Saburo Nakada, one of his sons in Europe. It struck a brighter note. In it, young Nakada boasted about the citation his outfit had received, asked for a fountain pen, told about getting a pfc stripe after three years in the Army, and wound up by writing: "Guys in other outfits treat us swell and the division we're working with is damn proud of us. Don't worry too much about going home to Covina. I think now the people will understand." Old Ginzo Nakada hopes they will.



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—Cpl. Joseph Kramer



"CORPORAL, ARE YOU SURE THAT'S THE SITUATION TODAY?"
—Sgt. Robert MacMillan



"OKAY, OKAY—SO I MADE A MISTAKE."
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