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Opportunitieſ

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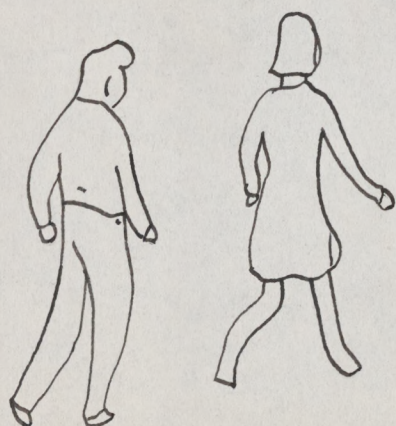
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We the members of the job opportunity committee will try to briefly summarize what opportunities the niseis will have in relocating in different communities and in different kinds of fields mainly in the agriculture, clerical, and domestic fields; also in the national youth administration training school.



Agriculture

AGRICULTURE

Z

Agriculture is perhaps the most essential of all industries, because we depend upon it for food. Without food man will die. Right now during the war the nations need to produce more agricultural product, because we not only have to supply our Nation but all the United Nations.

Agriculture, strictly speaking, is the cultivation of the soil but there are other activities that come under agriculture such as Stock raising, Poultry raising, Dairying and etc.

Some of the qualification to make a good farmer are: A person must be a lover of nature and animals; must like to be outdoors; he must be physically fit; he must be handy with tools; he must have interest in science; and he must know how to manage his employees. Our modern farms have many different kinds of machinery to operate their farms with, so the farmer should have a little knowledge of machinery in order that he can repair his machines whenever there is a slight damage done. In the old days the farmers tilled the soil, planted and harvested his crop. Now the soil is exhausted because of the unscientific methods of previous farming, and so the modern-agriculturist studies the various soils of his land and treats them and fertilizes them according to scientific methods, so that their productiveness may be conserved. The general farmer usually keeps some stock and poultry, and he cares for them scientifically, seeing that the animals and fowls are properly housed and fed. The farmer must know a little about business. The question of marketing his products is very important and he must keep himself informed of current transportation rates.

Agriculture work is hard work and is very discouraging, for no other industry is so dependent upon uncontrollable natural factors. Chief disadvantage of farming is its dependence upon weather conditions. Too much rain or sunshine, sudden frost or a long drought, may ruin the farmer's entire crops, and bring a years work to nothing. Certain weather conditions cannot be remedied and there are other conditions which the modern farmer has to learn to combat. In the orange groves of the South, "smudge pots", are used to give forth heat and protective smoke which shield the fruits from the frost. There are animals and plant disease and all sorts of insect pests which the farmer must contend. The farmer is learning to fight these things by means of information distributed by the government.

The advantages of agricultural work are many. The farmer leads an active, outdoor life, which makes for good health. His work is varied by doing tasks that change during the day and with a season of heavy work alternated with a season of lighter work. During the winter the farmer has much spare time in which he attends "Farmers Institutes" or take a short course in a state agricultural school.

Before anyone can make anything at farming, he needs adequate training. Many of the older farmers think that experience alone can teach a farmer his vocation. But the modern farmer knows that experience is not enough. The more education the boy has before he goes into practical farming the better. When he has finished high school, it is best for the student to enroll for a course at a state agricultural college or in the agricultural school.

Probably the best thing to do for a young man without sufficient capital to start his own farm, is to enter the service of some other farm as a "Farm laborer." He will receive from about \$450 to \$600 a year, besides his living expenses. If he is thrifty and willing to make some sacrifices; to deprive himself of a number of pleasures for a few years; he can save several thousand dollars in time, and rent or buy a farm of his own. The offers made now for farm hands are anywhere from \$60 to \$100 a month besides his living expenses.

Farming is one job where they do not have discrimination. They can't afford to have discrimination in the agriculture field because it is such a vital job.

The largest percentage of Japanese are employed in the agriculture field. Before evacuation, Los Angeles had the most farmers, with about 6,000. Seattle and its vicinity had about 1,100 farmers. In the Portland area there were about 280 Japanese employed in the agriculture field. Of those who are living in this camp, about 15% of them were in the agriculture field before evacuation.

Now, the farmers are relocating to cities nearby. Eastern Oregon, Idaho, and Montana claim most of the farmers, while Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah have a few.

The evacuees were encouraged to go out and do farm work to help win the war. They still encourage this but not as a seasonal job but as a permanent job. They're not the only ones who are confronted with this labor shortage as we are in the same predicament here. What we eat this winter will depend on what we grow on our farm this summer. Now we have to face our own farm problem here or else relocate and live a normal life.

Clerical

SECRETARY

EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

The employer's who employ a secretary prefers one who is a college graduate with some training as a secretary. The usual educational training is a graduation from high school. Secretarial training may be had in high school or college course or learned at a private secretarial school. Shorthand, and typing are not sufficient preparation- so history, foreign languages, literatures, and subjects which give you a cultural background are necessary in order to get a good secretarial job today.

WORK:

Your work is to save time and work for your employer. You may have a hundred and one things to do such as reading the office mail, answering any that doesn't need the employer's attention. You must be ready with the things he dictated to you and which you have typewritten it must be ready when he calls for it. In answering his phone calls you will have to use your judgment whether to bother him or take the message, the same when someone calls to see him.

In case your employer should go on a business trip you will have to make his plane reservations and etc, which are needed to make him comfortable on his trip and what notes. Being a private secretary your job is not only in the office alone but also buying presents for him, for his wife in case of holidays or special occasions. These are the duties of a private secretary.

Social secretaries are employed by families or a woman of considerable wealth who needs some help of a intelligent person with secretarial training. Your duty will be to answer invitations and enclose checks if the organization or charity is supported by the family. In this case you may make your own decision or ask your employer. In case of telephone calls for a informal luncheon or etc. you may make the decision if you know that she does not have any engagement for that day.

If the family entertains guests, your duty will be to send invitations, find out how many accepts, and you may even be asked to plan and supervise the arrangements-- and may even be asked to hire a orchestra, order flowers and see that the refreshments and things are ready by the time the guests starts to arrive.

Your duty may be to pay bills, or buy birthday presents for all the uncles, aunts, and cousins, and here you are required to know the Aunt's favorite authors or the Uncle's favorite brand of cigar and etc. The larger the household your work is that much varied and you have to be busy practically every minute.

The work of a executive secretary is different and depends on the kind of a organization or club you are employed at for instance if you are working as a executive secretary for a Chamber of Commerce your duty will be to answer inquiries and questions about your city-- How many factories are there?-- Where would you advise a man to build a movie theater?-- people may ask for information concerning about taxes, schools, and etc. The idea is to advertise your community and make it sound attractive and inviting for people to make their residents.

Your duty as a whole is to make survey, and keep records

of various activities. You will work in close cooperation with charitable, civic, and commercial groups.

CONDITIONS OF WORK:

Private secretaries will find their surroundings attractive and pleasant in most cases. You may have a private office or a corner of a large office occupied by other clerical workers. The duties are not monotonous. Your hours may be long and irregular-- but you will have the freedom in planning your work.. You will usually get two weeks vacation with pay.

For a social secretary your surroundings will be luxurious, since the employer is well-to-do. In some homes you may be considered as one of the family but in others you are just one of the highly paid servants.~~and-a-efficient-secretary-are-the~~ You may come up against jealousy among the servants since you are doing a lot for the family. It offers a opportunity to travel, to develop cultural interests and make valuable social contacts.

And executive secretary will work in a surrounding the same as an office worker. Usually you are your own boss--the hours may be irregular since you may be required to go to meetings at evenings.

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS:

Be healthy, have a charming personality, be courteous, well-groomed, and attractive in appearance. You will have to be accurate, dependable, and loyal. Don't discuss your employer's affairs outside the office. Adopt yourself to all kinds of places and people you may come in contact with.

The same is true for a social secretary, in addition you must be familiar with social occasions. Poise, dignity, and tact are valuable in relationship with your employer's friends. You must know the right thing at the right time.

The characteristics of a good business man, and able politician, a sympathetic social worker, and a efficient secretary are the qualifications for a successful executive secretary. You will have to be a leader and at the same time persuade the members in what you want to carry out. Be tactful, patient, and impartial in all your relationships with both individuals and groups in your community. Be able to take criticism, don't be discouraged then you'll get support and a reputation for being open-minded.

EARNINGS:

Private secretaries earn salaries which vary from \$100 a month to \$300 a month, with the average between \$125 to \$150.

Social secretaries usually are paid salaries comparable to those of private secretaries. Maintenance is often provided in addition to a regular salary.

The salaries of executive secretaries may range from \$1500 a year to over \$10,000 a year. In some organization they are paid on a percentage basis, a certain percentage of the membership dues being set aside for the salary of the secretary.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTION:

The experience and training you receive in the position of private secretary may qualify you for an executive position, such as a office manager.

For an executive secretary, successful work in a small

organization may lead to a position in a larger organization.

STENOGRAPHER

EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

The requirements for this job is to be a high school graduate, and have some training at a business school. One who is a academic graduate with additional training in shorthand and typing are preferred more by business men's .

WORK:

There are three types of a stenographer. First is just the regular stenographer who takes dictation in shorthand and then transcribes it on the typewriter. In a large office you may do the stenographic work for several executives and secretaries, or effor just one person. But in a small office you may do some additional ge neral office work--such as answering phone calls, giving information, filing, opening mail, operating office machines, and acting as receptionist. All of these odd jobs are good training for a secretarial work. Second there is the public stenographer which may be more interesting for more of us. In this kind of a work you may not do full-time work but write letters occasionally for most of them need only part-time stenographic services. If you could rent yourself a office in a hotel or office where there are lots of small offices and after you have advertised and built up your business it may bring you many customers. Third there is another interesting type of stenographic work that is done by the court stenographer who records court proceedings either by shorthand or by the stenotype, a mechanical device which serves the same purpose as a shorthand. Most of this work is done by men.

CONDITIONS OF WORK:

The working conditions are the same as any office workers. Regular hours, few hazards, and pleasnat surroundings. In a large office you may work with number of other stenographers, typists, and file clerks. But in a small office you may be work+ ing alone. If you are a public stenographer you will probably have your own office and a assistant if there is more work than you can handle alone. The court stenographer will work in a court room, where it is exciting and noisy when crowded.

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS:

Most essential and valuable things is the knowledge of the English language from A to Z. Rules in spelling, punctuation, and grammar and good vocabulary, are all helpful. Work must be neat and well arranged-- and at the same time done with speed and accuracy. To be successful one must be intelligent, have good judgment, and be able to take responsibility. You must be well groomed and neatly dressed in simple fashion. Don't have your fingernails painted bright red because they do not belong in thee office. A pleasant voice and a pleasing personality will help you go a long ways toward promotion.

EARNINGS:

The lowest pay maybe as low as \$12 or \$15 a week for a beginner. The average salary is \$25 to \$30 a week. In a large city office you may be paid as high as \$50 a week if you are a

A-1 stenographer with long experience.

Public stenographers are usually paid by the hour for the work done or they may have a standard price for a letter or a page of typing.

Cour stenographers are highly paid, usually at the rate of \$5.00 an hour.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTION:

If you could prove yourself capable and trustworthy and if you have a good cultural background you may have a chance for promotion to a position of a secretary. In case where there are more than one stenographer you may be advanced to head stenographer in charge of all the stenographic work. Stenographers who are employed in civil service of the state, local, and federal government has many opportunities for advancement in grade.

BOOKKEEPER

Usually this kind of a job is in the city where there are number of large firms operated by lot of people.

It will mean working with people and not alone. But he will have little chance in moving around in the fresh air.

It is a job which demands a long apprenticeship because one must have a thorough an education as you can manage. The more training, the farther one will go in getting him or herself for promotion. One should have at least a full high school course, and if he does not follow a commercial course, he should take a thorough special training in some kind of a commercial school.

If one studies hard he will have the advantage for promotion. Also if one learns all there is to learn then he may be able to take a position as bank-examiner, with the state or the Federal Government, or he may qualify himself for the highly paid position of a cost accountant.

It is more in the line for a competition if one is good.

In this kind of a work, accuracy and thoroughness is the most essential for anyone who is planning to become a bookkeeper.

It is more in the line of a salary job--because the duties of a bookkeeper is to keep the records of all transactions in a business. He must keep a record in order to see how the business is progressing or to see if they are losing money. He must keep a record of all the things like:---when people buy from the store or factory---when they sell--- when funds are borrowed a paid back ---and when work is done and the workers are paid---all of these things he must keep in his records.

In large offices there are adding machines, tabulating machines, check-writing machines, loose-leaf record books, and other devices to make the work faster and easier for the bookkeeper.

ACCOUNTANTS

An accountant's work begins where the bookkeeper's figures end. A private firm may employ an accountant to explain and examine the financial records of the bookkeeping department regularly. A public accounting firm may be employed to handle the accounts, interpreting the meaning of the figures in terms of profit and loss and checking all records for accuracy. This is the job of an accountant.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

A college graduate is desirable and the American Institute of Accountants advises a four-year liberal arts course and a fifth year of accounting. If a graduate study is not possible then choose a University which has an approved school of business. To receive a certificate as a Certified Public Accountant you must have three-to five years in experience with an accounting firm before you are allowed to take a written examination. To be a candidate for this certificate in some states you have to be a graduate of an approved school.

WORK:

The work will consist of inspecting financial records and accounts kept by bookkeepers and private accountants for any concern that hires you. Inspecting books includes any method of checking to prove that the accounts are honest and right, you may go into a company's vault and check their securities, listing the ~~members~~ numbers and amounts of stocks and bonds. After checking the books for assets, liabilities, accounts receivable, inventory, and investments you then prepare a financial statement showing the actual condition of the business. Your first position may be as a junior assistant. For three years your work will consist of routine checking of bookkeepers' accounts, bills, receipts, bank vouchers, and securities under the supervision of a senior office. It helps you to become familiar with all phases of accounting.

When you become a senior assistant you will be given more responsibility, such as planning the inspection of small accounts and interesting and you may need an assistant. After two years of successful work as senior assistant you may become a senior staff accountant in charge of the more important and ~~a~~ different difficult inspections and investigations. A senior accountant has a big responsibility by supervising the junior and senior assistants. You will be in close contact with your clients of your firm, reporting on their financial standing, checking their income tax returns, and learning their most confidential business transactions.

A private accountant's job is as similar to a public accountant. You will supervise in the preparation of financial statements, inspecting and examine the company's accounts and the cost of operations. Some companies an accountant serves as a credit man, both in securing bank credit for his own firm and in passing upon applications for credit to his firm.

You may serve as a cost accountant, making detailed studies for the cost of raw materials, labor, operating expenses, taxes, and transportation.

CONDITIONS OF WORK:

The work will be done inside--looking over sheets of figures. This may cause eyestrain and nerve strain.. The hours will be long and irregular. The heaviest work usually comes at the beginning of the year and just before income tax returns are due. When you find your work increasing you not only find this work monotonous but interesting in challenging your ability. The men are usually friendly and pleasant and you seldom run into unfriendly ones.

Public accountants usually have an opportunity to travel. The expenses are paid by the company.

This field is not crowded because of the high personal requirements unnecessary for a success in accounting.

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS:

In order to meet these requirements one must have a broad cultural background, intelligent men with high standard of professional and business ethics and the ability to keep well informed on all current topics from local ~~pleit~~ politics to the international situation.

Good judgment and keen business sense must be combined with mathematical ability. Financial reports must be accurate and written clearly to express your findings. You will have to keep your work confidential with the outsiders.

Good health is necessary to stand the nerve strain during rush seasons. Good eye sight is necessary, because of eyestrain. An attractive appearance and pleasing personality will be valuable in helping you make business and social contacts with all types of people in whom you respect and confidence.

EARNINGS:

The yealy salary scale for accountants in large cities by the American Institute of Accountants:

| POSITION | YEARLY SALARY |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| JUNIOR ASSISTANT | \$1,200- \$2,100 |
| SENIOR ASSISTANT | 2,100- 3,000 |
| SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS | 2,700- 5,000 |
| SUPERVISORS | 5,000- 10,000 |
| PRINCIPALS, PARTNERS OF FIRMS | 7,500-minimum |
| PRIVATE ACCOUNTANTS | 3,000- 10,000 |

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTION:

Line of promotion is usually from Jr. assistant to senior assistant, senior accountant, supervisor, Jr. partner, and senior partner. Many opportunities for experienced accountants to obtain managerial positions in private industry. A few find jobs in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other public service bureaus.

CASHIERS

Both men and women are employed in this business, such as in department stores, small independent stores, offices of public utility companies, restaurants, hotels, hospitals, and theaters.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

To qualify for this kind of a work a Junior High School graduate may apply-- but the employer would rather employ one who is a Senior High School graduate and who had some training and experience in bookkeeping.

WORK:

If you are receiving cash payments directly from a customers all day, you will make changes at the same time you are mentally checking the sales slip or bill of errors. You may also be required to pay small bills out of petty ~~an~~ cash fund. At the beginning and the end of each day it is your duty to count the cash on hand and be sure that it balances with the total amount of the sales slips and bills. In a large department store office you may receive money paid on installment contracts. Other cashiers may receive money and make change for cash purchases. In a small office or in a restaurant you may be in charge of the only cash register. In addition you may have other clerical duties, such as preparing book deposits, doing general bookkeeping. making out statements, and making up pay rolls.

CONDITIONS OF WORK:

The work may differ with the types of places one may work. In a movie one may work alone in a small, cramped booth at the entrance. In a hotel you may work alone in a cashiers cage or with other cashiers at one counter in a spacious, well lighted office. Some cashiers in department stores work in artificially lighted tube rooms where money and bills are brought to them on conveyor belts or by electric carrier system. This job is monotonous when one is made only to make changes, but when combined with other clerical duties and come in contact with customers, it is fun and interesting. The hours of work are usually the same as any office workers from nine to five. In theaters and restaurants you may be required to work at irregular hours. Cashier's who handle large sums of money the employer must protect her with a bond from any danger of hold-ups or such.

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS:

One of the best recommendation for this kind of a job is to be honest and dependable. It requires accuracy and keen observation. Also have some mathematical skill and cleverness. If you come in contact with customers you will have to be neat and attractive in appearance and your manners pleasing. When people part with their money they'd appreciate if you will smile as well as saying thank you.

EARNINGS:

It is about the same as any clerical workers; ranging from \$15 a week for beginners to \$58 a week for experienced

cashiers. When you work in a restaurant or hotel your meals may be provided for you as well as to your additional salary.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTION:

Promotion may depend on where you work and the size of the firm. Some jobs are blind-alley jobs and therefore there is no chance for advancement. Where several cashiers are employed there is a chance to become a head cashier. Successful work in a small office may lead to more responsible position.

FILING CLERK

This job is usually done in the city where there are several typists at work, and where a special filing clerk is needed.

In a large firm it will mean working with lot of people but in a small office this job is usually done by the stenographer.

It is one job which does not require a long training. Any-one who is willing to enter a office without them having a chance to attend a commercial school can learn filing very easily.

For a boy or girl who is quick and studious, he or she can be earning something, while attending night schools and fit their self into a better position in the office. It will mean not much competition.

It is more or less a routine job because it is he or she's job to keep the files accurately and completely so that it will not be necessary to liik all over or something.

More on the salary job than it is for a business of your own.

STOCK CLERK

NATURE OF WORK:

To receive, check, and disburse merchandise; to have the responsibility of equipments and supplies; to keep stock records; to check invoice of incoming merchandise; and to make reports of goods received.

QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING:

Completions of high school preferred. Take commercial course while in high school such as; - bookkeeping, machine, calculation, office practice, and applied arithmetic in Senior year.

Must be strong, active, and who are physically sound since the job requires a lot of handling of heavy merchandise.

These things are required of a stock clerk; - common sense and some ability to organize. Memory, alertness, carefulness, concentration, exactness, promptness, patience, and reliability.

CONDITIONS OF WORK:

Done both by sitting and standing, mostly artificial sight eye strain. Monotony.

Hours of Work and Seasonal Demands 8 to 10 hrs daily.
Not seasonal \$100 to \$160 monthly.

PROMOTION: Storekeeper

RECEIVING CLERK

NATURE OF WORK:

Receives garment or such from the customers which are to be cleaned and pressed, inspects it in front of the customer and looks for things on the garment and etc, then he estimates the cost. After the service is done he brings it to the customers and collects the service charge on request from the customer to do so.

QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING:

A high school graduate is preferred. Knowledge and recognition of fabrics, salesmanship, instruction and practice in receiving, sorting, inspecting and servicing garments, keeping records dealing with customers.

Good eye sight, normal endurance. Patience, neatness, tact, accuracy, attractive personality.

CONDITIONS OF WORK:

Inside, usually good light and ventalation. Contact with public, long standing. 8 hours daily; six days a week. \$18 to \$25 per week.

LIST OF JOBS IN CLERICAL WORK

Addressograph operator

Agent

Auditor

Card punch operator

Collector

Dictating machine transcriber

Duplicating punch operator

Editorial clerk

Entry clerk

File clerk

Freight rate clerk

Mail clerk

Messenger

Minmeograph operator

Multigraph operator

Office manager

Statistician

Stock clerk

Tabulating machine operator

Telegraph operator

Telephone operator

Translator

ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE OF CLERICAL WORK

ADVANTAGES

- 1- There is opportunity of employment for all levels of ability and training
- 2- Those with ambition, good training, and superior ability have opportunities for promotion
- 3- Hours of work in most clerical jobs are regular
- 4- Vacations are usually given with pay
- 5- Work is not seasonal
- 6- Some clerical positions offer splendid opportunities for learning all sides of a business.
- 7- Salaries for experienced secretaries, office managers, credit men, and accountants are usually high.
- 8- Positions with executive responsibility are interesting
- 9- At the present time the social prestige of office workers is higher than that of industrial or domestic workers.

DISADVANTAGES

- 1- There is little opportunity for outdoor exercise
- 2- Office work offers little chance for activity on the job
- 3- The hazard of eyestrain is present in most office work.
- 4- Many clerical jobs are blind-alley jobs
- 5- Business depressions bring unemployment
- 6- There are few union regulations or protections for clerical workers.
- 7- Few businesses have pension systems for clerical workers.
- 8- Salaries are low except for executives
- 9- The field is overcrowded with poorly trained workers
- 10- The minor routing positions are often very monotonous
- 11- Extensive travel required of accountants is sometimes inconvenient.

Source of material?

Domestic Work

HISTORY OF HOUSEWORK

Shortly after the turn of the century when the condition of household workers was often deplorable an interesting experiment called the Household Aid Company was conducted in Boston. Their purpose was to study at first hand the problems of household labor under modern conditions by furnishing household labor by the hour. The sponsors of the plan hoped to develop household work as an attractive profession with regulated hours decent wages, and improved living conditions. Lucy Salmon and many other followers of those early "Household Aiders", have written and worked earnestly to raise the level of this occupation and change the attitudes that have caused the average young girl to prefer any other kind of work no matter how unpleasant the working conditions may be.

These are the qualifications needed for the employer: understand better which is fair and reasonable for her to expect or require of her household employers as to quality and quantity of work; to realize what living conditions she should provide; the wages she should pay; the hours of work she should require; and the time off she should allow. In addition, she needs training which will help her to develop greater ability in personnel management and a more socially minded attitude toward household employment.

The qualifications for the one being employed are to be; dependable, efficient, good tempered, honest, willing, agreeable, neat, clean, and intelligent in caring for children-- and of course, good cooks are always successful. Other

reasons listed for satisfaction with workers were: that they took a personal interestⁱ in their work and in members of the family; that they were cheerful, capable, intelligent, and expeditious in their work; that they ^{be} ~~were~~ quiet and thoughtful and took the initiative in the performance of their duties.

ADVANCEMENT

In the institutions there are more opportunities for advancement than in private homes; the position of head maid, supervisor, assistant housekeeper, or eventually housekeeper. There is more prestige in such ~~a~~ positions.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

NATURE OF WORK:

Domestic service is an excellent avenue for raising funds through part-time work for financing school expenses, and is also an excellent preparation for later home-making, yet foolish prejudice still exists against work in "servants, although often times remuneration is greater than office work.

Domestic services(housekeeper) in small home includes plain cooking, housecleaning with aid of vacuum cleaner, home laundering, generally with the aid of modern washing machine, maid service, and sometimes care of children or acting as companion to elderly people. Purchases and preparation of food, meal planning, food values, knowledge of clothing, construction is valuable.

In large homes, work is undivided among specialists:

Maids- general, has many of above duties

Maids- ladies, assists mistress in dressing, care of hair, clothes, and room, packs trunks and travels with mistress, render other personal service.

Maid, chamber- cares for bedrooms, cleaning, making beds, and also serves meals in room if desired.

Nurse Maid- cares and instruction of children.

Cook has entire charge of kitchen, preparation of meals,

Valet- personal servant to male members of household

Butler- announces guests, has charge of dining room, may also act as chauffeur.

QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING:

Education Basic; Completion of grammar school requested, junior and senior high school preferred. The more general education possessed by domestic servant, the more capacity for capable, intelligent service.

EDUCATION TECHNICAL:

Generally learned on the job, although following courses in school are valuable, child care and training, home nursing, cooking, hair dressing, budgeting, dietition, sweewing, consumer education, shorthand and typing, care and operation of household equipment.

MANIPULATIVE SKILL:

Free use of both hands and arems,

OTHER ESSENTIALS:

Absoulute honesty, style senses, neatness, sense of system, manual denterity, ability to meet public, tact, courtesy and posie , good personal appearance and cleanliness, adaptibility, alertness, memory, carefulness, thouroughness, promptness, patience, reliability. Must adapt self to employer's convenience and enjoy quiet, sometimes solitary life away from own friends.

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS:

Good eyesight and hearraing, good voice and posture, good endurance to handle heavier tasks and to work 8 to 12 hours daily.

SPECIAL RQUIREMENTS:

Age preferences, younger person for maids, older for housekeepers, cooks, valets, and butlers, Colored and oriental succeeds very well in domestic services, and are many times preferred than whites.

CONDITION OF WORK

Inside, standing, confining, monotonous, long hours, sometimes on calls at any time, little occupational hazards. Usually living in home of employer.

HOURS OF WORK AND SEASONAL DEMAND:

Eight to 12 hours per day, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 day off per week

and 1 or more evenings out each week.

No seasonal demands.

RENUMERATION:

Maids- \$35 to \$60 a month; housekeepers, good cooks, valet,
\$40- \$100 a month, usually with board and room included.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

Hotel, private homes, usually contacted through employment
agencies.

NURSING PROFESSION

Nurses are classified as follow: (1) Practical nurse, one with minimum training. No set educational requirements. (2) Graduate Nurse is professional nurse who had graduated from an accredited school of nursing; (3) Registered Nurse is a graduate nurse who has passed State Board Examination for Registered Nurse.

NATURE OF WORK

Institutional Nursing:

(1) under the supervision of Superintendent of Nurses and Head Nurses in institution; (2) assist in treatment; (3) supervise the work of student or other nurses, attendants and orderlies; (4) keep clinical records and perform such other routing as may be advantageous to the health, comfort or safety of patients; also maybe employed as instructor of student nurses in nursing school.

Private and Special Nurse:

taking individual care of patient either in the home or in an institution.

Public Health Nursing:

(1) visiting nurse; (2) public health clinics, tuberculosis preventive and curative work, assistance to county health officers etc.

Maternity Nursing:

Prenatal care, attendance at delivery and after-care of mother and infants.

Social and Child Welfare Nursing:

Clinical work and home visits to assist in maintaining health of clients.

School Nursing:

Under supervision of school doctor, examination of all school children and treatment of minor accidents.

QUALIFICATION AND TRAINING

Education, Basic:

Completion of full high school course or equivalent education.

Education, Technical:

Graduation from an accredited school of nursing, which, in California, now requires residence under supervision of the school for 36 month.

Manipulative Skill:

Use of both hands, and nimble fingers.

Physical Requirements:

General health, good eyesight and hearing, freedom from any disease, endurance, must pass rigid physical examination by school doctor before entering school.

Other Essentials:

Have poise and well balanced personality; capable of exercising sound judgement and tact; possess the ability to co-operate with fellow employees and to deal courteously and intelligently with patients and the public, and must have a sympathetic understanding of the psychology of the sick. Obey orders intelligently, cheerfully, and exactly. Must have scrupulous personal cleanliness and present good appearance. Possess alertness, determination, initiative, memory, concentration, decision, exactness, patience, reliability and speed.

CONDITION OF WORK

Confining, inside work, standing, often working under pressure and nervous tension, great responsibility, occupational hazards due to possibility of contracting diseases from patients. Variety of hours, night shifts. etc. Sometimes subject to call at any time.

HOURS OF WORK AND SEASONAL DEMANDS.

Student nurses come under 8 hour law for women, others do not. Graduate nurse usually works 8 hours on regular duty. Sometimes nurse off duty is subject to call. No seasonal demand except when illness increases due to epidemic or winter weather condition. Summers usually light.

REMUNERATION

\$50 to \$90 a month plus full maintenance for general duty in institutions. Special nurses receive \$6 for 8 hours work, \$7 for 10 hours, \$8 for 12 hours in one day.

~~LINE LINE~~ OF PROMOTION

In institution, may become head nurse, supervisors, superintendent of nurses. In schools, may be promoted to instructor or director of school. Often director of schools is superintendent of nurses.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Institutions, nursing homes, nurses registries; by recommendation of physicians, public health departments, school departments, visiting nurses associations.

TIME TO LEARN AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

~~#36 months residence in~~ accredited school of nursing.

LAUNDRY OPERATORS-MALE

Nature of Work

NATURE OF WORK

Washerman

sorts and classifies articles according to their color, material, and the general nature of the wash. He then places the sorted articles in the respective washing machine. He sees to it that each batch has the proper number and duration of washes, bleaches and rinses.

Extractormen(wringermen)

takes the load or batch out of the washers, placing it in an "Extrator" where the articles are whirled dry by centrifugal force at about 1200 r.p.m.. When sufficiently dry, he stops the extractor, removes the articles and take them to the respective departments, where the are finished.

QUALIFICATION AND TRAINING

Education, Basic:

High school or equivalent.

Education, Technical:

Washeroom operators should have good knowledge of textiles, and their treatment, know how to classify and handle fabrics, cotton, wool, silk and rayon; understand the use and effect upon textiles of solvents, soaps, reagents. Good knowledge of washroom chemistry.

Manipulative Skill

Free use of both hands and arms. Ph

Physical Requirements:

Ability to recognize colors, strength, endurance, good eye sight and hearing.

Other Essentials:

Style sense, mechanical aptitude, common sense, ability to co-operate, carefulness, concentration, thoroughness, patience and speed.

Special Requirements:

Minimum entrance age-18. Maximum age-45. Must be free from communicable diseases.

CONDITIONS OF WORK

Inside, standing, confining, artificial light, sometimes poor ventilation and work in dampness, monotonous, some occupational hazards due to machinery, hot water and chemicals. Generally regular hours, but some night shift.

HOURS OF WORK AND SEASONAL DEMANDS

40 to 48 hours per week. Not seasonal.

REMUNERATION

\$16 a week. 40¢ per hour for beginners, increasing with proficiency to 65¢ per hour.

LINE OF PROMOTION

Foreman of department, superintendent of plant.

EMPLOYMENTS OPPORTUNITIES

Manager, of employment department of commercial laundries, hotels, institutions.

TIME TO LEARN AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

It generally requires 18 month training on the job to qualify an apprentice to become a washroom operator.

DIETITIAN

People who are sick and who need special care and who must have special kinds of food-- by preparing for these foods a dietitian is needed. Most dietitians work in the hospitals where they may supervise the whole kitchen or teach student nurses how to prepare these foods.

A college education is necessary in order to become a good dietitian:-- first thing know how to cook a good meal and a food that looks good to eat. She will be taught what she needs to know about food for sick people.

MILLINERY

One must have good taste and a fair idea of color harmony and some artistic ability in order to become a good headwear designer.

Preparation for the best place is in a shop. There she will learn the details of style, fabrics, color, and design. If she has the ability a initiative she can start a business of her own---but if she would rather she may find steady employment at the shops.

DRESSMAKING

In order to become a good dressmaker the same qualifications are needed as in a millinery. The field is open since it takes a longer time to make a dress than a hat, and the wages are higher.

One must keep up with the styles and satisfy her customer. If you are skillful in sewing and fitting, then you can depend on the patterns sent out by the commercial houses. Like in a millinery this work is best learned in some dress-makers shop.

LABORER

NATURE OF WORK:

Under direction, to perform such unskilled manual duties as loading, unloading, wheeling, shoveling, excavating (use of gun), digging, erecting poles and fences, and assisting skilled tradesman or journeymen in any unskilled duties, often makes minor repairs.

MANUAL DEXTERITY:

Free use of both hands and arms.

QUALIFICATION AND TRAINING:

Education, Basic: Name specified

Technical Education: Name specified but if high school education is possible industrial arts, major advisable.

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS:

Strength, good health and endurance.

OTHER ESSENTIALS:

Detail senses, skill with hands, as with tools, thoroughness, patience.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:

White or colored men only from 25 to 55

CONDITIONS OF WORKS:

Outside, standing, non-confining, natural light, monotonous, sometimes working in dampness and exposed to all weather conditions, sun and rain, sometimes under unsanitary conditions, regular hours, occupational hazards depending upon nature and location of work.

HOURS OF WORK* AND SEASONAL DEMANDS

Generally 8 hours per day, 6 day a week. Somewhat seasonal, due to weather conditions.

RENUMERATION:

\$52 to 120 per month

LINE OF PROMOTION:

TO foreman of gang

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY:

Foreman or employment department in charge of construction work, employment department of school system and other municipal, county, or state departments.

TIME TO LEARN AND TRAINING OPP.

Little skill required; learned on the job.

Source of material?

National Youth

Administration

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION
TRAINING SCHOOL

Interviewed Mr. Fogathy
May 12, 1943

Mr. Fogathy stated that the most popular NYA Training School was at Weiser, Idaho. Up to May 12, there were 17 Niseis students--all high school graduates--at Weiser, but now its closed because of prejudice among the students. Weiser enrolls about 400-500 students.

There are many subjects offered. Among the most popular subjects among the Niseis boys are Radio and Auto Mechanics, because it does not require work in a defense area. Subjects like Welding and Airplane Mechanics ^{are} is not popular because it requires work in a defense area. Other subjects offered at Weiser's NYA Training School are: Agriculture; Nurses' Aide; Machine Shop; Carpentry; Clerical; etc.

The courses last on the average of about 6 weeks to 3 months. It all depends on the students initiative to learn. At the longest it is about 6 months. While in school a salary of \$15.90 a month is received besides room and board with recreational facilities.

The NYA school in Weiser is well equipped with a swimming pool and other recreational facilities. Every student gets Saturday afternoon off and Sunday off. There are 4 persons to a room and the rooms are built like a dormitory. The Niseis are all treated nicely and are satisfied with the school at Weiser.

Before leaving for an NYA Training School, the student must get a leave clearance from here and will go out on an indefinite leave.

A rejected volunteer gets first chance to enter NYA school, then the names are taken according to the ones who signed first. The age is from 16-25 years and you must be a graduate from high school.

Besides the Weiser NYA Training School, there are NYA schools in

Pocatello, which has 4 Niseis boys and in Boise which also has 4 Niseis boys. Salt Lake City and Denver is a closed city so no students are sent there. In the Mid-West NYA Schools, 100 Niseis are wanted and 50 have already gone--25 to Springfield, Illinois and Evansville, Indiana. Nutoon, Illinois and Fetchfiled, Illinois are in want of some students.

After preliminary training is completed you can apply for a job. NYA won't guarantee work for you but chances are very good is getting a job as soon as training is over.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION
TRAINING SCHOOL

Dr. Joseph Samler
May 17, 1943

Dr. Joseph Samler gave an interesting talk to a group on NYA Training School. He stated all the subjects offered and he emphasized the Metal Trade field. Some of the subjects he mentioned were that of Baker, Butcher, Clerical, Welding, ^{asked for} Auto Mechanic, Sheet Metal, Woodwork, Photography, Nurse Aide, etc. Length of training will be varied as it is according to the person initiative to learn. Average training is about 6 weeks to 2 months. You're required to train 40 hours a week and it's real training. Mr. Samler said that there is no guarantee for work after the training period but he clearly stated that chances for a job is very good because of the labor shortage. As in every place, prejudice will be bound to be met. The best opportunity to get a job is in the Metal Trade Industry. Metal Trade has to do with Welding, Airplane Engine Mechanic etc. Girls as well as boys are seen in the metal trade field but they predominate in the stenographic field.

After Mr. Samler gave his talk he was ^{asked for} ~~opened~~ to questions which were many. One question asked was; "What percentage of the Niseis are in NYA from all centers?" Mr. Samler gave the answer as 3.75 for all centers but arrangement are being made slowly to get more people out to NYA. Another question asked was, "What age do you have to be in order to apply for NYA?" "The age is between 17-24" said Mr. Samler and students graduated from high school are given first chance.

"On what basis will you go out on?" Mr. Samler said that you are given an "Indefinite Leave." "Will you still be classified as an applicant of NYA even though you go out to work?" Mr. Samler emphatically gave the answer of "Yes." He stated that, "we want you to live a normal life until NYA calls you." Another question asked was, "Can

you apply directly to NYA school in different cities?" Mr. Samler said if you do, they will only refer you to Mr. Fogathy in here so its unwise to apply directly to any NYA School.

Mr. Samler concluded his talk by particularly stressing that NYA is a great opportunity for every student.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION
TRAINING SCHOOL
SUMMARY

National Youth Administration Training School was a great opportunity for the Niseis, but it wasn't going to last. We will turn back the pages and see what the NYA Training school offered us in here.

On the week of April 4, 1943, arrangements were being made through the Adult Education department, whereby residences of Hunt, between the ages of 16-25, were being accepted at NYA Training Centers in Weiser, Pocatello, and Boise. A total of 50 to 60 boys and girls were given this advantage but more than that amount applied for this training. Then, the next week, the NYA school in Evansville, Indiana; Springfield, Illinois; Nutoon, Illinois; and Fetchfield, Illinois, sent a plea for 50 students to enroll in their respective schools. This seemed a great opportunity for the Niseis and the future seemed bright.

To further encourage the Niseis, Mr. MacIntire assistant chief of the W.R.A. employment division spoke before a group of Juniors and Seniors and ^{asked} stated to them to take advantage of this training. Also, Dr. Joseph Samler, supervisor of the Vocational Re-training program in Washington, D.C., discussed the NYA and its aims and purpose before a group of interested young people. Many people signed up for this training school for it was a great opportunity for the future.

But on June 4, 1943, an announcement came in stating that the NYA refused to continue training the American citizens of Japanese ancestry as a result of the charges made by the Dies Committee investigators. Robert E. Stripling, chief Dies in-

investigators charged last week that thousands of Niseis being released from W.R.A. centers are graduates of an espionage school in Tokyo operated by the imperialistic Black Dragon society. In announcing the cancellation of the agreement with the NYA, Myer said in a terse statement that Stripling's charges were "unfounded."

Those youth~~s~~ who were dismissed from the NYA school in Idaho, Utah, and Colorado were offered opportunity of jobs in Cleveland and Chicago. But if these youths did not find a job, the W.R.A. provided their transportation and full subsistence "till they are placed in an earning capacity."

Students in Pocatello, Weiser, Boise, Idaho; Denver, Colorado; Provo and Salt Lake City, Utah; were notified that they were to be dismissed. They were offered transportation back to camp but a few stayed back to accept jobs which were opened.

Just before the announcement of the dismissal, 8 boys left for NYA training in St. Paul, Minnesota. These boys were very disappointed when they heard about the closing of the NYA school. As one boy states who came back from Minneapolis, "We were mighty disappointed."

NYA was a good opportunity for the Niseis as it had a future in it. The boys and girls who went to NYA training school had something to look forward to in the future as they were training themselves for skill jobs.

"This blow by the NYA has served, if anything, to remind the evacuees without mincing any words that well-meaning efforts to relocate us are being counter-acted by groups powerful and influential enough to throw the whole relocation program off gear/*"

The latest report of NYA is that it is closed to everyone.

Training Available At N.Y.A. Centers

Arrangements have been made through the Adult Education department whereby Hunt residents between the ages of 16-25 are being accepted at the N. Y. A. training centers of Weiser, Pocatello and Boise.

A total of 50 to 60 boys and girls will be given the advantage of such training included in the courses as welding, machine shop, commercial work, nurses' aid training, radio repair, agriculture and carpentry.

Those interested are asked to contact the Adult Education department, Rec. 23, where arrangements can be made for an interview with the N. Y. A. supervisor.

NYA Schools of Indiana, Illinois Ask for Students

The N. Y. A. schools of Evansville, Indiana; Springfield Illinois; Nutoon, Illinois; and Fetchfield, Illinois, have sent out a plea for approximately 50 students to enroll from the Minidoka project.

As yet a definite date has not been set for leaving, but those who are interested are asked to contact J. Fogarty, adult education head, in Rec. 23.

Learn Some Trade, Students Advised

"Make use of your spare time in learning some trade skill in order to be more successful in relocation," Davis McEntire, assistant chief of the WRA employment division, voiced emphatically in speaking before the juniors and seniors of Hunt High School last Tuesday morning in D. H. 23. McEntire said that the NYA schools offer worthwhile training to the nisei and advised more to take advantage of the vocational courses offered.

Minidoka Irrigator

NYA Slates Course for Farm Helpers

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho (P)—State officials of the National Youth administration Monday gave the "go ahead" signal to the Idaho Falls high school for inauguration of a farm operations school, designed to train young men and women between the ages of 16 and 25 as a means of helping relieve the current farm labor shortage.

W. W. Christensen, superintendent of Idaho Falls schools, received a telegram from Loren H. Basler, Weiser, state N Y A supervisor, that the project has been approved and that steps can be taken to open the program.

Students accepted will be paid 25 cents an hour by the N Y A while they are engaged in the training, said Christensen. An advisory committee made up of farmers and labor leaders will be selected.

Although similar programs have been initiated elsewhere, the plan marks the first such experiment in Idaho, Christensen said.

The Salt Lake Tribune

Friday Morning, June 4, 1943

7

NYA Refuses To Continue Training Japs

Chicago Tribune Wire

WASHINGTON, June 3—The national youth administration has refused to continue the vocational training of American citizens of Japanese ancestry as a result of charges made by Dies committee investigators, the war relocation authority announced Thursday.

Robert E. Stripling, chief Dies committee investigator, charged last week that thousands of American-Japanese being released from WRA relocation centers are graduates of an espionage school in Tokyo operated by the imperialistic Black Dragon society.

The WRA, in announcing that the NYA has abandoned its previous agreement to train American-Japanese released from WRA centers, said in a terse statement that Stripling's charges were "unfounded."

D. S. Myer, head of the WRA, explained, however, that, as a result of the publicity given to Stripling's charges, the NYA though best to abandon the program.

Salt Lake
Tribune

WRA Offers Helping Hand to Dismissed

NYA Students

Opportunity In Mid-West Cities Offered

Dies' Charges Lead To Discontinuance Of Training Program

WASHINGTON—National WRA Director D. S. Myer explained Thursday that the NYA thought it best to discontinue the vocational training of American citizens of Japanese ancestry because of the publicity given to charges made by Dies committee investigators.

Robert E. Stripling, chief Dies investigator, charged last week that thousands of nisei being released from WRA centers are graduates of an espionage school in Tokyo operated by the imperialistic Black Dragon society.

In announcing the cancellation of the agreement with the NYA, Myer said in a terse statement that Stripling's charges were "unfounded."

* * *

Stepping in to help out several score Hunt youths, who had been dismissed from NYA schools in Idaho, Utah and Colorado early this week without any reason offered for their dismissals, the WRA yesterday offered these youths the opportunity of jobs in Cleveland and Chicago.

H. Rex Lee, relocation supervisor in Salt Lake City, who was designated by National WRA Director Dillon S. Myer to aid the dismissed students, informed Placement Officer Joseph G. Beeson in a phone call Thursday that the WRA would provide these students transportation and full subsistence "till they are placed in an earning capacity" in Cleveland and Chicago.

Machinists would be placed in Cleveland, welders in Chicago, auto mechanics in either city, and power sewing machine operators in Denver, Lee said. In addition priority on jobs in the inter-mountain district for those not wishing to go to Mid-West cities was promised the former NYA students.

Inasmuch as Lee had asked for the number who would be interested in accepting the proposition, Beeson yesterday rounded up those dismissed students who had returned to the project to explain the WRA stand.

NYA students from this center—who had been studying in Pocatello, Weiser and Boise, Idaho; Denver, Colorado; and Provo and Salt Lake City, Utah—were notified on Monday that they were to be dismissed. Offered transportation back, most of them returned to this center the following day. A few, it was reported, stayed back to accept jobs which were open.

Meanwhile, Leaves Supervisor Victor McLaughlin announced that eight boys left the project Monday for NYA training in St. Paul a few hours prior to receipt of a notice asking him to withdraw sending any more Japanese. Another group of eight which was to have left the same day was withheld.

The eight who left were George Kaminishi, Minoru Uchimura, Minoru Yamaguchi, Etsu Kajiwaru, Bert Kimura, Pete Kusakabe, Mitsu Matsushita and William Endo.

National Director S. Myer, in a telegram this week to Project Director Stafford, commented on the situation thusly:

"Cancellation of NYA resident training program a real disappointment for all of us. Evacuees already out on program will be placed for training or employment through relocation supervisors in areas concerned. Efforts will be intensified to develop alternative program of training for applicants now waiting to go, as soon as those out now are properly cared for."

Placement Officer Joseph Beeson issued the following comment:

"The NYA has decided that it is unfeasible to continue the agreement previously reached with WRA and asked that we immediately discontinue sending evacuees to the NYA training centers. The students in training at the various NYA resident training centers are returning to the relocation centers or accepting outside employment."

"At the present time we are not informed fully on the reasons for the cancellation of the agreement and we expect to do everything to again make training available for the interested youths on the project."

Meanwhile, word is being awaited from Dr. Joseph Samler, head of the WRA vocational training program, for the reason behind the sudden cancellation. Dr. Samler, who spoke here on May 17 on NYA aims was reported Thursday enroute to Denver from the Heart Mountain center.

The Nisei Take One on the Chin

Despite efforts of the WRA to salve the situation by offering dismissed students jobs and training courses other than under auspices of NYA, the recent dismissal of approximately 250 evacuees from resident training centers of the NYA has dealt the nisei a staggering haymaker.

The students, all of them American citizens inasmuch as citizenship was a requisite to enrollment, had been dismissed without a word of explanation, although later it was explained that the decision resulted from unfavorable publicity heaped upon the evacuees by a Congressional committee investigator.

Hundreds of evacuees who saw in the NYA training program an opportunity to study and train that they might usefully re-enter American society have suddenly become "lost" as to their future plans. They realize that getting in war-time American society "cold"—without the benefit of any kind of training—won't help either themselves or the country's effort much. However, the milk has already been spilt.

This blow by the NYA has served, if anything, to remind the evacuees without mincing any words that well-meaning efforts to relocate us are being counter-acted by groups powerful and influential enough to throw the whole relocation program off gear.

Minidoka Irrigator
June 12, 1943

Newspaper

Clippings

6/12/43
**Evacuee Workers
On Leave Subject
To WMC Orders**

**Stabilization Ruling
Application Defined
At Recent Meeting**

Evacuees on indefinite or seasonal leave are subject to the regulations of the War Manpower Commission stabilization order the same as any other worker since he must assume the same responsibilities in accordance with the same rights and privileges as any other American, it was defined at a recent conference between Relocation Supervisors involved and Regional War Manpower Commission officials to discuss the application to evacuee workers of the freezing order of Region 11 (Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming.)

Many evacuees concerned who are taking a temporary job in agriculture, whereas their training lies in something else, should note that the freeze orders provide that even though a worker be employed in an essential industry such as agriculture, he may be released by the War Manpower Commission to accept employment in another industry if the new employment more fully utilizes his skills and training, provided that (1) the industry is on the list of 35 essential industries, or (2) if the industry into which he wishes to transfer has been designed by the War Manpower Commission as locally essential. A list of these locally designated essential industries may be obtained from the nearest United States Employment Service official.

The order does not prevent an agricultural worker from leaving one job to accept another job in agriculture in the same region or other regions, however, an evacuee is discouraged from leaving any particular employment before his offer expires, provided the conditions are satisfactory, to prevent a jeopardizing of the relocation program.

In employment in essential industries other than agriculture, workers may not move from one job to another without a statement of availability from their employer or the USES, which may be issued whenever the worker is discharged, (1) is laid off for an indefinite period or for a period of seven or more days, or at the termination of the project, or (3) can establish that his skill is not being used most effectively in the war effort or that he is being employed for a substantial period at less than full time.

Any decision or interpretation believed by the evacuee to be unfair, may be appealed in accordance with the regular WMC appeals procedure and these appeals should be filed at the nearest local USES office.

SUMMARY

Evacuees on indefinite or seasonal leave are subject to the regulations of the WMC stabilization order as any other workers since he must assume the same responsibilities and privileges as any other Americans. Those evacuees who are taking temporary jobs in Agriculture maybe transferred to another essential field where they can use their skills to more advantage provided that (1) the industry is on the list of 35 essential industries, or, (2) if the industry assigned to has been designed by the WMC as locally essential. This order does not prevent an employee in the Agriculture field ^{from} to transfer ^{ing} to another agriculture job in a different region. But this is discouraged because it jeopardize the relocation program. Those who are not employed in the Agriculture field may not move from one job to another without a statement of availability from their employer, or the USES, which may be issued whenever the worker is discharged is laid off for an indefinite period, or he can establish that his skill is not being used most effectively in the war effort.

Success of Relocation Program May be Seriously Endangered By Few Unthinking Nisei—Beeson

Use of offers of employment by some evacuees merely as a spring-board to be released from the relocation centers may put a serious crimp in the entire relocation program, which up till now has met with decidedly favorable public sentiment, Joseph G. Beeson, placement officer, warned Hunt residents Thursday.

"It is quite evident in some instances that the American Japanese are unwilling to stay on the jobs for which they were brought from the camps a sufficient length of time to prove their sincerity to their employers," Beeson said.

As relocation officers are unable to give an employer definite assurance that the employees will stay on the jobs, the employees themselves must take their jobs seriously in order to accomplish the desired results in the entire relocation program, he stated.

The placement officer continued:

"We must discourage the play-boy type of job seeker. It has been brought to our attention that in some instances even though money was advanced for transportation, the applicants have used the funds for a good time and not for the purpose of establishing themselves in civilian life.

"It is imperative that those seeking relocation in Midwestern cities be aware of the fact they may not be able to secure desired living quarters. They must reconcile themselves to acceptance of apartment style housing.

"Though public sentiment is definitely in favor of having the American Japanese re-establish themselves in American society, such sentiment may be torn down by a few untoward incidents."

SUMMARY

Some of the evacuees are using the offers from outside as merely a spring-board to be released from the relocation centers.

"It is quite evident in some instances that the American-Japanese are unwilling to stay on the jobs for which they were brought from the camps a sufficient length of time to prove their sincerity to their employers," Beeson said.

Relocation officers are unable to guarantee that the employer will stay on the job,--its up to the employer themselves.

Many people are the play-boy type who seek jobs. They spend their advanced money for transportation on a good time-spree and never think of their job.

Though public sentiment is definitely in favor of having the American Japanese re-establish themselves in American society, such sentiment may be torn down by a few untoward incidents.

Minidoka Irrigator
5/8/43

WRA Established To Aid Evacuees Relocate—Myer

WASHINGTON, May 31—No Japanese evacuee has ever been permitted to leave a relocation center if there has been indication that he would in any way endanger the national security, WRA Director Dillon S. Myer declared tonight.

Myer's statement was a reply to charges attributed to Robert E. Stripling, investigator for the Dies committee, which is investigating un-American activity, that spies and saboteurs have been released from centers by the WRA.

"To our knowledge not one instance of disloyal activity on the part of any of the 12,000 persons of Japanese ancestry on leave from relocation centers has been reported," Myer said.

"The statements attributed to Mr. Stripling have the effect of misleading the public on an important principle of democracy. That principle centers around the question of whether loyal American citizens and law-abiding aliens should be kept in confinement for the duration of the war, or whether they should be given the opportunity to contribute to the war effort in a normal manner in our democratic society.

"The WRA was established for the purpose of relocating people evacuated from military areas. Our belief is that such people should be re-established in normal communities unless they are found to be potentially dangerous. In administering our leave program, we are taking all precautions to protect the national security."

SUMMARY

Dillion S. Myer answered Robert E. Stripling, investigators for the Dies Committee who said that spies and saboteurs have been released from centers by the W.R.A. by declaring that no Japanese evacuee have left camp, if there was an indication that he would in any way endanger the national security.

"Of the 12,000 persons who have left the relocation centers, there has been no instance of disloyal activity" said Mr. Meyer.

The purpose of the W.R.A. is to relocate the people evacuated from the defense zone to other area and live a normal life.

Minidoka Irrigator
6/5/43

Procedure Simplified for Employment of Aliens In Gov't.- Contracted Jobs

War, Navy, Justice Departments Urge Use of Loyal Aliens

WASHINGTON, June 7—Urging full use of all loyal aliens, the War, Navy and Justice Departments, and the Maritime Commission today jointly announced shortening and simplification of the procedure whereby holders of government airplane and "classified" contracts may obtain permission for hiring aliens within two weeks or less.

A statement signed by Secretary of War Stimson, Attorney General Biddle, Secretary of Navy Knox, and Maritime Chairman Land also emphasized that government contractors may employ aliens as freely as citizens on all other types of work, and in fact, such contractors are forbidden by executive order 8802 from discriminating in hiring because of a worker's race or national origin.

"Even on aeronautical and classified contracts, if a qualified applicant whose services the contractor needs is an alien whose loyalty to the United States the contractor has no reason to doubt, the contractor is obliged to cooperate with the applicant in applying for consent to his employment," the statement said. It went on to say that failure to employ such an alien is a breach of the contract anti-discrimination clause and contrary to national policy.

The shortened procedure whereby a contractor on aeronautical or classified as secret, confidential or restricted government contracts can obtain consent to employ aliens is outlined in full in the statement, which supercedes previous regulations on the same subject. Either the employer or the alien may ask for reconsideration if consent is denied, and in case of final denial, the alien should be directed to the U. S. Employment Service for referral to other work.

Furthermore, the statement emphasizes that an employer is not subject to penalty resulting from loss or damage if he has obtained, in good faith, the permission of the government department involved before permitting an alien to have access to work, plan or trial under aeronautical or classified contracts.

Major points of the alien em-

(Continued on Page 2)

Anti-Discrimination Policy Outlined by Roosevelt Applied

The statement revealed this week setting forth the simplified procedure for employment of loyal aliens by government contractors and sub-contractors is an application of executive order No. 8802, dated June 25, 1941, an anti-discrimination clause sometime called "non-discrimination" clause.

This clause, which requires the granting of full employment opportunities to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, has been included in all War and Navy Department and Maritime Commission contracts entered into since June 25, 1942.

The applicable national policy was clearly stated by President Roosevelt in his statement of July 11, 1942, when he said:

"Persons should not hereafter be refused employment, or persons at present employed discharged, solely on the basis of the fact that they are aliens or that they were formerly nationals of any particular foreign country. A general condemnation of any group or class of persons is unfair and dangerous to the war effort. The Federal Government is taking the necessary steps to guard against, and punish any subversive acts by disloyal persons, citizens as well as aliens."

Alien Employment Policy Explained

(Continued from Page 1)

ployment policy stressed in the statement follow:

1. Full use should be made of all loyal and qualified workers irrespective of national origin or citizenship.

2. Contractors may employ aliens as freely as American citizens except on aeronautical or classified contracts.

3. Contractors may employ aliens on aeronautical and classified contracts if they obtain the written consent of the head of the government department concerned.

4. The anti-discrimination clause applies equally to citizens and non-citizens.

5. The anti-discrimination clause applies to work under aeronautical and classified contracts.

6. The procedure for securing permission to employ an alien on aeronautical or classified contracts has been shortened so that the employer should now receive a decision on his request within less than two weeks.

7. An employer is not subject to any penalty, if, in good faith, he obtains the written consent of the head of the government department concerned before an alien is permitted to have access to the work under aeronautical or classified contracts.

8. The contractor's responsibility for plant security applies to all persons regardless of their citizenship.

SUMMARY

A simplified method of procedure whereby loyal aliends are given government contract job will be render way within a few weeks.

A contractor has no right to refuse employment to a loyal alien if he is qualified applicant. Failure to employ such an alien is a breach of the contract anti-discrimination clause and contrary to national policy.

95% of Those Relocated in Chicago Making Successful Readjustments, Survey by Advisory Group Reveals

CHICAGO—It isn't so much what you earn, it's more how you spend it that determines whether or not the "high cost of living" is an obstacle to successful relocation.

This is the conclusion, based on experiences of approximately 300 more evacuees who were relocated in new jobs and new homes in the Chicago area during April, reached by the Advisory Committee for Evacuees.

Over 95 per cent of those who have come out of camps have located satisfactory employment and are making successful readjustments. Less than 5 per cent of those who have gone out on indefinite leave have failed and returned to the relocation center.

SURVEY CONCLUDED

The advisory Committee, located at 189 West Madison Street in Chicago, has compiled a statistical analysis on living costs of a cross-section of evacuees.

"A" is a young man, single. He came out of camp two months ago. He works in a factory, unskilled labor, earns an average of \$33 weekly. He lives at a hotel, eats all his meals 'out'; after transportation, laundry, recreation, and miscellaneous items, he saved \$22 his first month. Last month, he moved into a housekeeping apartment, doubling up with a friend; they cooked their meals, packed lunches, cut down on other items. He saved \$35. He goes to the Lutheran Church in the immediate neighborhood, says his neighbors treat him 'fine', likes his employers and fellow employees.

DOUBLING UP HELPS

Single young men and women who live alone and have to eat their meals 'out' are saving less than those who have 'doubled up' or are sharing quarters.

"B" is married, has one child. That makes three mouths to feed. In addition, he has a relative who takes board with his family. He does semi-skilled work in a factory for \$.87 an hour, averages \$225 monthly, with overtime. He lives in a two-and-a-half room kitchenette apartment. "It's not too nice, but it'll do," he describes it. Household expenses run up to \$140, including the extra man at the dinner table. After medical expenses, insurance, and other items, he says he has \$40 for war bonds and savings.

"C" is married. He and his wife came out on relocation with a domestic job offer. Together they receive \$130 monthly, plus room with private bath, and board which they describe as 'good'. "We save about \$100 monthly." Both are not too sure they like the work better than anything else they might be doing but feel they want to save as much as possible now. Their employers are satisfied with them. They miss the social contacts they enjoyed before war.

MANAGE ON \$165

"D" is married and has a baby. His wife watches the infant, he earns \$165 monthly in a manufacturing plant. They pay \$45 for a nice apartment. "A little steep on my salary," he says. But skillful budgeting on other expenses, and they make a go of it. He buys a \$25 war bond (\$18.75) monthly, pays \$6 insurance and has "about \$10" left over. "We eat pretty good, too," they say. They haven't found a church, once on a street car a woman asked him if he were a 'Chinese or a Jap'; he ignored it gracefully by smiling and minding his own business, he says. But beside that, there has been nothing unusual in their new life.

"E" is single, lives alone because "I always have and like to." He earns \$110 monthly. He pays \$18 a month for a 1-room kitchenette without private bath. He

cooks his own meals, occasionally has a friends with him. He works about a mile from his apartment, saves in carefare and time. He saves between \$20 and \$30 monthly. His friend "F" who works overtime in factory earned \$140 last month, spent it all and went in debt to him one dollar.

Many evacuees last month said, upon their arrival from camp, that opportunities were not as bright as they had been led to expect. Some were disappointed. Jobs were not as plentiful as they had thought they would be. Housing, in particular, was hard to obtain. The situation, at close-up view, was not the rosy picture they had been shown while still in camp.

Moreover, in April, unpleasant incidents received more attention than unreported accounts of successful cases. War headlines had a particularly bad effect in the camps more than among evacuees on the outside.

Against isolated cases of discrimination and unpleasant incidents, however, a young machinist earning \$250 monthly, a factory worker saving \$50 out of his \$165 earnings, a young secretary receiving \$100—all made new homes, found friendly neighbors, went on their way, happy to be out of camps. These were the more typical of success stories receiving no mention in newspapers. Social adjustments, of course, must be made. Relocation is an individual challenge. Over 95 per cent are successfully meeting it.

SUMMARY

Based on approximately 300 evacuees who were relocated in new jobs in April, over 95% of those who have relocated to Chicago and vicinity are making successful readjustment. Less than 5% of those who left this project have failed and returned.

Whether or not the cost of living is high is only depended on yourself. It isn't how much you earn but how you spend it.

The advisory Committee has compiled a statistical analysis on living costs of a cross section of evacuees.

"A" is a young man, single.

He came out of camp two months ago. He works in a factory, un-ns an average of \$33 weekly. He lives at a hotel, eats; after transportation, laundry, recreation, and mis-he saved \$22 his firstmonth. Last month, he moved into artment, doubling up with a friend; they cooked their shes, cut down on other items. He saved \$35. He goes urch in the immediate neighborhood, says his neighbors likes his employers anf fellow employees." Other in-are the same.

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Relocated in Chicago Readjustments, Group Reveals

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When a evacuee arrives at his destination, the opportunity is not so bright as was expected. Jobs were not plentiful as was expected, but

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c. Encourage initiative and the sense of responsibility that go with ownership.
6. Set the people as neighbors working together for their common good.
7. Train the people to administer their own industries in their own interest.
8. Substitute mutual aid for commercial rivalry and antagonism.
9. Inspire progress, ambition, incentives and perfection, not by the winning of money from others as a goal, but by high standards and by personal satisfactions in excellences which are for the common good.
10. Win back for the consumers the long-lost control of their food supply and of the sources of their other natural needs.
11. Decentralize the control over the lives of the people and place that control with the local group, the family, and ultimately bring it closer to the individual.
There are several things as members of our local Co-op can do to prepare ourselves in view of the future growth and development of the cooperative movement. First, find out more about the cooperative movement. (Follow this column for co-op information. Write in to us for any information you may want.) Second, take an active part in meetings of the membership. Don't hesitate to give constructive criticism and suggestions for better operation of your business. Third, locate the nearest co-op store and become a member. Invest in it and trade at the store if possible and attend their meetings after you join. Fourth, tell your friends and neighbors. Fifth, if there is no co-op store near you, consider getting a group of your friends and neighbors together as a co-op study group with the idea of starting a buying club that will eventually emerge into a co-op. Sixth, interest yourself in how the cooperative movement can be applied to world problems now.

the housing facilities was the hardest to obtain.

Arizona Protests Evacuee Influx Into Rich Lands

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 24—Stating that "Arizona must be determined to repress a developing Japanese community within the very heart of our fertile valleys," a special committee called on Governor Sidney P. Osborn and asked him to appoint a group to study the problems growing out of the release of Japanese from relocation centers.

The government's program provides for release of about 100 Japanese per week from Rivers, Ariz., and 250 per week from Poston, Ariz., the two centers which house 30,000 of the evacuees. "Already the Japanese population in Arizona far exceeds the Japanese population before the war," the committee said.

Arizona faces grave danger of "racial antagonism and economic disaster through settlement of its irrigated areas by large numbers of Japanese," the committee reported.

Magnuson Opposes Return to Coast

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Declaring he was opposed to permitting any Japanese to return to the West Coast until after the war is ended, Representative Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, said that undoubtedly "there are a few loyal Japanese but I can't see the benefit of breaking a rule that is going to provide benefits for everybody to aid a few."

"All Japanese, American born or aliens should be kept off the Coast and be kept in the interior until the war is over," the representative said. "It is unfortunate, but war is war and we must win it."

SUMMARY

The Japanese population in Arizona far exceeds the Japanese population before the war as there are about 100 Japanese per week from Rivers, Arizona and 250 per week from Poston, Arizona, who are released for relocation.

"Arizona faces grave danger of racial antagonism and economic disaster through settlement of its irrigated areas by large numbers of Japanese," so said a special committee who are studying Japanese problem.

Representative Magnuson, Democrat of Washington is opposed to permitting any Japanese to return to the Coast. He stated "There are a few loyal Japanese but I can't see the benefit of breaking a rule that is going to provide benefits for everybody to aid a few".

The representative said that all American-born or aliens should be kept off the coast until the war is over. "It is unfortunate, but war is war and we must win it," he said.

SUMMARY

Davis McEntire, assistant chief of the Division of Employment in Washington, who came in camp to visit, stated that there were lots of job opportunity for the niseis with satisfactorily pay and in places where they are acceptable but yet they hesitate to accept such offers.

"Almost 95% of the people confined within relocation centers are eligible to leave the centers. Moreover, the general American public has shown willingness to accept evacuee workers. Now it is up to the evacuees themselves."

There are two things to bear in mind about wages. The first is that prevailing wages are being paid for the particular type of work, and the second is that starting or beginning wages are paid at the outset.

Evacuees Hesitant in Accepting Good Jobs—WRA Seeks Reason Why, Says Employment Head from Wash.

Although outside job offers—with satisfactory pay and in places where community acceptance is favorable—are plentiful, there has been a noticeably hesitant attitude on the part of evacuee residents to accept these jobs, Davis McEntire, assistant chief of the Division of Employment in Washington, stated here Wednesday afternoon.

McEntire, who is on an inspection tour of the relocation centers for the purpose of reviewing project employment conditions and studying relocation problems, was a visitor here from Monday morning till

Wednesday night. This was his fourth visit since the center opened last September. Last week he visited Topaz and next week plans to take in Manzanar and Tule Lake.

"The WRA naturally is anxious to learn why the evacuees are leaving so many of these job offers unanswered," said McEntire. "We are now engaged in a study of ways and means to conform relocation opportunities more in line with the needs and desires of the evacuees."

"Almost 95% of the people confined within relocation centers are eligible to leave the centers. Moreover, the general American public has shown willingness to accept evacuee workers. Now it is up to the evacuees themselves."

A number of persons who have gone out have been dissatisfied

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James Takes Liking To Work in Wash.

Harold James, former Placement Officer here who is now Senior Employment Officer with the National WRA office in Washington, is working hard at his desk every day his colleague Davis McEntire commented. James likes Washington very much, he added.

with wages, McEntire mentioned. There are two things to bear in mind regarding this," he said. "The first is that prevailing wages are being paid for the particular type of work, and the second is that starting or beginning wages are paid at the outset."

Regarding working conditions within the centers, the employment officer said the WRA has a two-fold plan: (1) to correct the lack of uniformity in pay in different centers, (2) to achieve greater efficiency in work as well as better distribution of the workers.

When asked about the talk circulating about the closing of the centers, he explained the centers are temporary but no plan as yet has been taken up to close them.

"As relocation proceeds and the people leave, undoubtedly within the next year or two, a few centers may be required to close," he said.

Prior to his appointment to the Washington post, McEntire was the Chief of Employment at the Regional Office in San Francisco.

War Dep't. Action Opens Army Post Jobs to Nisei

War Department restrictions on employment of American citizens of Japanese descent at Army posts and establishments have been modified, Assistant Project Director Philip Schafer announced Friday. In a recent official letter from the War Department to commanders throughout the country, procedures were established for employing American citizens of Japanese ancestry in civilian jobs at any Army project except in restricted areas of the Western Defense Command. Relocation officers of the WRA will work with various posts and establishments to develop employment opportunities for evacuees now in relocation centers.

"The principal effect of this latest War Department action," Schafer explained, "will be to widen employment opportunities for evacuees. Large numbers of Civil Service civilian workers are now employed by the Army, especially in service and clerical jobs. In addition, this step is also significant from a public relations angle."

Conditions under which War Department employment is permitted are: (1) American citizenship; (2) eligibility for employment under ordinary Civil Service regulations; (3) permission of the commanding officer of the establishment seeking to employ the evacuee; and (4) clearance of the applicant by the Provost Marshal General.

Persons of Japanese ancestry currently employed at Army posts and establishments in specialized services will not be required to obtain special clearance.

Job Preferences Given Volunteers Refused by Army

Special efforts are being made to secure outside employment opportunities for combat team volunteers who were not accepted because of physical deficiencies or age, it was learned today.

To aid Relocation Supervisors in finding suitable job openings, the Project Leave Officer is sending to

Rejected Volunteer Given Defense Job

Kenji Nagaishi, a member of the second contingent of volunteers, who was rejected at Fort Douglas, has been given a defense job in Salt Lake City. Leaves Officer Victor McLaughlin announced Wednesday.

each relocation office a list of the names, occupational preferences, and background of all volunteers who did not pass the physical examinations.

Men on this list will be given first priority both in clearance through the War Department Joint Board—which establishes eligibility for war plant work—and ordinary employment opportunities which are received at the center.

SUMMARY

An evacuee is now able to be employed in civilian jobs at any army project except in restricted areas of the Western Defense Command.

The principal effect on this latest action is to widen the opportunities of employment for the evacuees. Large numbers of Civil Service civilian workers are now employed by the army, especially in service and clerical jobs.

Those who are given first chance in such jobs are the rejected volunteers. Also the rejected volunteers get priority in war plant job.

Rejected Volunteers Get Priority in War Plant Jobs

Volunteers not accepted for the special Japanese American combat unit for physical reasons or over age will be given first priority by the joint board in the War Department to establish their eligibility for employment in war plants. E. M. Rowalt acting national director of the WRA, stated this week in an administrative instruction to Project Director H. L. Stafford.

As this eligibility is established, project directors and relocation supervisors will be advised, Rowalt said.

To establish such eligibility, each project director has been asked to make up a list of the volunteers

from his project who are not accepted for physical reasons or over age, the reason for not being taken (such as myopia, heart disease), age, family status and occupation.

Five copies of this list, according to instructions, are to be sent to the relocation supervisors in Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, Cleveland and New York City, with a copy of Form WRA 26 (revised) for each individual on the list.

Five copies of the list (but not of the Forms 26) are also to be sent to the Chief of the Employment Division in the Washington office.

Minidoka Leads In Number of Leaves Granted

Of the 3015 evacuees who are out on indefinite leaves from ten relocation centers, 926 of them are from the Minidoka center, Placement Officer Joseph Beeson announced Wednesday.

The figures, which include indefinite leaves granted up to May 1, put this center far ahead of other WRA centers in the number of indefinite leaves issued, Beeson said.

McLaughlin Stresses Requirements for Identification Cards

Victor McLaughlin, leaves officer, stressed this week that applicants leaving this project on indefinite leaves must have pictures and fingerprints completed before they can be issued identification cards. He also stated that this type of identification will be the only one of its kind that will be honored on indefinites. Persons expecting to go out on these leaves are asked to report to the Leave Section at least four days before their departure date. The applicants may furnish their own picture if they desire.

Indefinite Leave Identification Cards Of Three Varieties, McLaughlin Explains

Indefinite leave identification cards which are issued by the leaves office, are of three varieties: (1) for citizens with proof of citizenship, (2) for citizens without proof of citizenship, and (3) for non-citizens, Victor McLaughlin, leaves supervisor, said Wednesday.

These cards, which carry a photo and right index fingerprint, should

be carried at all times by those who are out on indefinite leaves, McLaughlin stated.

Volunteers for the army are required to have these cards, added McLaughlin, who asked that volunteers who have not yet had their pictures and fingerprints taken report immediately to the leaves office.

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SUMMARY

Indefinite leave application are of 3 different varieties (1) for citizens with proof of citizenship, (2) for citizen without proof of citizenship and (3) for non-citizens. Mr. Victor McLaughlin leaves supervisor said that these card, which contain a photo and right index fingerprint, should be carried at all times by those who are out on indefinite leave.

There are 3,015 indefinite leaves granted from all the ten relocation centers and 926 of them are from the Minidoka center.

Worthy Nisei Should be Given Jobs Outside Centers --

"And the Sooner the Better," Says First Lady After Gila Visit

LOS ANGELES, April 27.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, speaking at a press conference yesterday, declared trustworthy American-born Japanese should be given jobs outside relocation centers—and the sooner the better.

"I think it's bad to institutionalize anybody. I wonder if we didn't go too far that way with the Indian. Of course, the citizen Japanese in these camps should be checked carefully, but then I think they should be put to work at locations where they are welcomed, and when government officials are willing they should be.

"The sooner we get the young Japanese out of these camps the better," the President's wife said.

Speaking about the Gila River center, Ariz., which she visited Friday, Mrs. Roosevelt reported camp residents are living neither in idleness nor luxury. The residents have made no complaints and asked no favors, save one: A ventilator to cool the barracks this summer for the benefit of some of the camp inmates who are ill.

"They are living in barracks something like those we built for migratory workers," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "There are no partitions, and they have rigged up canvas and matting to give each family some privacy."

"They are living in conditions which certainly are not luxurious, as some report. Neither can it be said they are not decent, although I would not like to live that way.

"They work hard, that is sure. Some are farming, others are on a job I am not able to describe. On

this job the supervisors told me they had worked so well it would be done in less than half the time originally estimated."

Mrs. Roosevelt reported she was interviewed for the camp newspaper, the Gila River News-Courier, and spent an hour conferring with its staff.

Mrs. Roosevelt

SUMMARY

Speaking before a press conference in Los Angeles, Mrs. Roosevelt declared that trustworthy American-born Japanese should be given jobs outside relocation centers---and the sooner the better.

She expressed her belief that the Japanese-Americans should be put to work where they are welcomed and where the government officials are willing they should be.

After visiting the Gila River center in Ariz., she reported that camp residents are living neither in idleness or luxury."

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She told the reporters of the living conditions in Gila, Arizona. She says: "They are living in conditions which certainly are not luxurious, as some report. Neither can it be said they are not decent, although I would not like to live that way."

JOB OPENINGS PLENTIFUL IN EAST—DOLINS

In a letter received this week from Robert Dolins, WRA supervisor in Washington, Placement Officer Joseph G. Beeson was authorized under the new leave procedure explained last week, to send "anyone who appears on the WRA lists of May 17 and 18 granting leave clearance for the eastern area," to Washington for jobs.

Many offers for domestics, farmhands, white collars and service workers are available in Washington and in the vicinity of Maryland and Virginia, Dolins writes. Domestic offers range from \$50 to \$55 a month. Stenographers are averaging \$1440 a year.

Community sentiment, Dolins writes, is favorable in these areas. He adds the WRA will provide housing and locate jobs after arrival.

Glove Firm Jobs Open to Evacuees

Three more Minidokans left last week to work for the Twentieth Century Glove Company in Chicago.

"At present we have about 20 evacuees in our employment and have been very successful in locating suitable housing accommodations for them," Ruth L. Flint, personnel director of the company, stated in a letter to Joseph C. Beeson, employment officer.

"We can use at least 10 to 15 additional women as sewing machine operators or trainees," she said.

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SUMMARY

"Job openings are plentiful in the east," so says Robert Dolins, W.R.A. supervisor in Washington.

There are many offers for domestic, farmhands, white collars and service workers in Washington and in the vicinity of Maryland and Virginia.

Domestic offers range from \$50 to \$55 a month. Stenographers average about \$1440 a year. Dolins writes that community sentiment is favorable and that W.R.A. will provide housing and locate job after arrival.

"At least 10 to 15 women are needed as sewing machine operators for the Twentieth Century Glove Company in Chicago," so said Ruth S. Flint, personal director of the company. There are about 20 evacuees there now and they have been very successful in locating suitable housing accommodations.

Great Lakes Job Prospects Studied

Negotiations are being carried on by the National Maritime Union office in Washington with the national WRA office to investigate the prospects of placing evacuee seamen in jobs on the Great Lakes, according to a letter received here by the Outside Placement Office from M. C. Black of the Chicago WRA office.

Black further reported that Mr. Lawrenson, national vice president of the NMU, had indicated he is strongly in favor of such placements.

However, Mr. Hendrickson, secretary of the NMU, pointed out that since maritime training centers maintained by the government are pouring out seamen in such quantities, prospects of placing evacuees are very poor.

Another letter, from Harold S. Fistere, relocation supervisor in Cleveland, advises that evacuees who are members of the Seamen's Union of the AF of L and interested in getting jobs on the Great Lakes, the Gulf or the Eastern Coast communicate with Harry Lundberg, Sailors' Union, 59 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Federal Bar Exams Re-open to Evacuee Citizens in Centers

POCATELLO, Idaho—American citizens living in relocation centers, who were previously not entitled to take examinations, are eligible to take special federal attorney examinations scheduled for June 12, Theresa M. McLaughlin, Pocatello civil service secretary, announced Monday.

The examinations are for positions paying \$1800 and \$3200 yearly and are open to qualified attorneys and law school graduates. Additional information can be obtained at the Pocatello post office, Miss McLaughlin said.

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SUMMARY

Federal bar examinations are re-opened to evacuees citizens in these centers. The examination are for positions paying \$1800 and \$3200 yearly and is open to qualified attorneys and law school graduate.

Plans for placing evacuee seamen in jobs on the Great Lake are being investigated by the W.R.A. with the National Maritime Union.

Mr. Lawrenson, national vice president of the N.M.U. indicates that he is strongly in favor of such placements.

However, the secretary of the N.M.U.—Mr Hendrickson, pointed out that it would be hard for evacuees to get in seamens job as there are maritimes training center set up by the government to do such work.

OUTSIDE JOB OFFERS

MISCELLANEOUS OFFERS:

Chicago, Ill.—Lathe operators, 70c hr. and up, depending upon ability.

Rockford, Illinois—Camp Grant. Laundry workers (Civil Service). Base pay \$1060 per year plus overtime.

Chicago, Ill.—Hospital wants typist. \$20 week.

Boise, Idaho—Drive Inn Cafe wants dishwashers, waitresses, curb girls, cook.

Baltimore, Maryland—Hospital wants 10 girls for practical nurses' training with possibility of taking regular 3-year registered nurses' course. \$40 month plus full maintenance.

20th Century Glove Company in Chicago wants clerical workers.

Cuneo of Chicago, Illinois, wants boarding house workers. Salary \$80 month plus room and board.

Chicago, Illinois—Mercy Hospital wants male attendants. \$55 plus full maintenance. No experience required.

Chicago, Illinois—S. F. Printing Company wants comptometer operators and key punch operators. \$25 week with time and half for overtime.

FARM OFFERS:

T. H. Eldridge of Nyssa, Oregon, wants 12 workers. Lettuce, potatoes, onions. 60c hour.

Claude Snoderley of Jerome, Idaho, wants one man to help shovel ditches and irrigate, and if possible drive a team. \$4 per day plus room and board.

John B. Hawkes of Ogden, Utah, wants 12 men to pitch hay. 70c hr. No board.

J. Shouse of Jerome, Ida., wants 2 men for irrigating and general farm work. \$125 month for married man. \$100 month for single.

Mr. E. E. Ketchpew, Relocation Officer in Illinois, has submitted

a farm offer for 20 families to work in Shreveport, Illinois. Beans, 1½c lb. Tomatoes, 5c hamper. 50c hr. minimum. Housing furnished in labor camp. Transportation from labor camp to job. Four months work guaranteed.

DOMESTIC OFFERS:

Spokane, Wash.—One houseboy, garden work; assist with cooking. Two in family. \$50 per month plus room and board.

Cleveland, Ohio—Female or male to cook for 5 people; light housekeeping; no washing or heavy housework; \$25 per week plus room and board.

Chicago, Illinois—Two single men over 30 yrs. to work as housemen; \$80 per month plus room and board.

Winnetka, Illinois—Female for general housework—2 children; simple cooking; heavy laundry sent out; \$20 per week.

OUTSIDE JOB OFFERS

Rockford, Ill.—Reeder Cleaners want 1 cleaner, 1 presser, and 1 woman to press silk garments. No special experience required. Cleaner, \$35 week; presser, \$35 to \$40 week; woman silk presser, \$25 week.

Madison, Wis.—Young man to work in Boys' Dept. of YMCA. Supervision and instruction of boys from 9 to 14 years of age, in activities other than physical. Must have experience. \$130 mo. with room, \$150 mo. without room.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago YWCA wants water front counselor for girls' camp. To be responsible for aquatic activities, to teach swimming, diving, life saving. Must have teaching experience and Red Cross Examiner's Certificate. \$90 plus room and board for period from July 2 to Aug. 30.

Cleveland, O.—Dougherty Lumber Co. wants 4 lumber yard workers. Starting wage 08c hour. Possibility of being promoted to 85c hour and 90c hour work.

Yellow Springs, Ohio.—Dr. L. W. Sontag, Director of the Samuel Fels Research Institute at Antioch College is interested in someone with a college degree in biology, psychology, or sociology for a fellowship job at Antioch College. \$100 month. Also interested in having someone with Ph. D. in any of the three fields listed above to teach at Antioch College.

Detroit, Mich.—Sula Ruth Beauty Salon wants beauty operator. \$25 week to start, rapid advancements.

Michigan, North Dakota—Orvik-Hegg Supply Company wants auto mechanic, preferably with Ford experience. Must have at least two years experience. \$150 month. Can use two mechanics and possibly a car washer and tire repairer.

Chicago, Ill.—Auto mechanic to

do general auto repair. Must be experienced in fender straightening. 80c per hour 44 hour week.

Denver, Colo.—H. J. Axler and Sons want power machine operators. Must be experienced.

Minneapolis, Minn.—General Mills Company wants accountants to fill positions as traveling auditors. \$135 to \$150 month plus traveling expenses. Must pass strict physical exam.

Twin Falls, Idaho—A. C. Frazier, tailor, wants two experienced tailors. Women \$18 to \$22.50 per week. Men—50 percent derived from work or wage according to scale here.

Omaha, Nebraska.—Father P. A. Flanagan wants man to do janitor and little gardening work. \$75 month with board or \$100 and living quarters.

DOMESTIC OFFERS:

Evanston, Ill.—Female for general housework; light laundry; assist with cooking; two children; \$60 per month; room and board.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Two females for housework; two adults, three children; one for cooking and downstairs work; \$80 per month, and room and board; other for upstairs work and waiting on table; \$65 per month plus room and board.

Burley, Idaho.—Female for general housework in Doctor's home; two adults, three children; \$45 per month; room and board. Male for hospital janitor; care of lawn; \$75 per month; one meal and room.

Boise, Idaho.—Female for general housework in Judge's home; no children; \$37.50 plus room and board.

Cleveland, Ohio.—One male cook to work in dormitory; cook for nisei boys who will be working nearby. \$130 per month; room and board.

98143 OUTSIDE JOB OFFERS

Pocatello, Idaho. Pressers and cleaners, and auto mechanic wanted.

Rexburg, Idaho. Lubrication man, \$125 month.

Burley, Idaho. Baker, \$35 to \$47.50 per week.

Blackfoot, Idaho. 2 greasemen, 2 general mechanics and 1 auto technician wanted.

Preston, Idaho. Graduate nurses wanted in Preston Clinic.

Eden, Idaho. Carpenter and painter, \$1.00 hour.

Spokane, Wash. Hotel Spokane wants dish washers.

Chicago Y. M. C. A. wants janitor, \$100 month.

Chicago. Printing press operators wanted. Starting wages 55c hour.

Chicago Y. W. C. A. wants secretary. \$20.00 week starting wage.

Chicago. Gill-net fisherman, \$6.00 day with quick advancement from \$10.00 to \$12.00 day.

Chicago. Tire recappers and tire repairmen wanted. 70c to \$1.00 hour.

Chicago. Machinists, skilled or inexperienced. 65c to \$1.25 hour.

Chicago. 2 mechanical engineers for drafting, designing and general engineering work. \$40.00 week or more, depending upon experience.

Chicago. 5 graduate nurses wanted by Children's Memorial Hospital. \$75 month plus full maintenance.

All kinds of positions still open in Edgewater Beach Hotel and

Sherman Hotel in Chicago. Also Teller Hotel in Detroit, Michigan.

Cleveland, Ohio. Envelope company wants men and women laborers. 45c to 60c hour.

Cleveland, Ohio. Chemical engineers and graduates in chemistry wanted. \$125 to \$160 month.

Rockford, Illinois. Dental mechanic wanted. \$25 to \$50 week.

Rockford, Illinois. Foundry workers on piston ring castings. Experience not required. Defense plant. 60c to 65c starting wages. plant. 60c to 65c starting wages.

Toledo, Ohio. Certified Public Accountant wanted.

Kansas City, Missouri. Building custodian. \$100 to \$125 month.

Gary, Indiana. Chemical operators. 78c hour starting wages.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 2 men to take general charge of kennels in small animal hospital.

THE MINIDOKA IRRIGATOR

OUTSIDE JOB OFFERS

Windrake Apartment Hotel—Chicago, Illinois—Houseman to clean and do odd jobs about small apartment hotel; apartment and \$60 month.

Chicago, Illinois—Female for light housework and caring for 2 children; no laundry, assist in cooking; \$18 per week plus room and board—bonus every three months.

Ravinia, Illinois—Female for general housework, 2 adults, plain cooking; \$15 per week plus board and room.

Evanston, Illinois—Female for general housework and plain cooking; 2 adults; \$70 per month.

Cottonwood, Utah—Female cook—\$75 per month plus board and room.

Chicago, Illinois—Alexian Brothers Hospital wants 10 male night orderlies; \$100 month plus one meal. Same offer, laundry machine operators wanted; \$18 to \$20 week.

Chicago, Illinois—Consolidated Publications wants writer-researchist to work on encyclopedia and advertising layout; \$27.50 a week starting wage. Same company wants book binding machine operators; \$.75 an hour. \$.60 for sewing machine operators.

Crete, Nebraska—Doane College

wants instructors for engineer drawing descriptive geometry, college physics, and mathematics.

Cleveland, Ohio—4 warehouse workers wanted by Federal Foundries Supply Company; \$.75 per hour.

Sandy, Utah (near Salt Lake)—U. S. Rock Wool Company wants 6 laborers; 60c an hour.

Chicago, Illinois—Assistant X-ray technician; \$18 week plus meals.

Ontario, Oregon—2 automobile mechanics, 1 wash and lubrication man wanted; \$40 guarantee a week.

Chicago, Illinois—Bus boy, Isabel's Restaurant, \$20 per week plus tips.

Chicago, Illinois—2 linoleum layers, \$35 week.

Evanston, Illinois—4 maids, \$70 per month.

Columbus, Ohio—YMCA swimming instructor wanted.

Jerome, Idaho—Implement company wants farm equipment mechanics and welders.

Ogden, Utah—California Packing Co. wants 25 men.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Bamberger Railroad wants 35 men for track work. 54c hour.

BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH—Box Elder County, Farm labor company wants 100 men to work on farms and canneries. See Mr. McShaine at Outside Employment.

ONTARIO, OREGON—100 men needed for farm work in or near Ontario. Hopper and Walker Co. Mr. S. Hori recruiting at Outside Employment.

BROWNING, MONTANA—St. Marys Cabins. Man and wife, no objection to children. Women to help in house, man to do cleaning, gardening, general up-keep. Good wages.

OUTSIDE JOB OFFERS

An outstanding offer in this week's outside employment list is from the National Tea Co. of Chicago. The call is for 30 produce managers to work in retail food stores. Experience in handling fresh fruits and vegetables is required.

SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED:

Two men for shoe repair work in Peoria, Ill. Commission or guarantee minimum salary. Can average \$40 week.

Skilled laundry workers in Minneapolis, Minn. 40c to 74, per hour.

Two men for janitor work in mercantile store in Boise, Idaho. \$75 to \$90 month.

Photographer and developer in Chicago, \$25 week.

Textile factory worker, male or female, to assemble and check mops, at American Textile Products Co., Chicago. 50c hour for 52-hour week.

Clerk's assistant in catalog department, public library, Cleveland, O. Must be college grad. \$105 month for 40-hour week.

Thirty experienced auto mechanics in Chicago. Beginning union wage scale \$1.10 hour.

Unskilled laborer for wrapping and rolling rugs in Chicago. \$35 week.

Child placement worker in Chicago. Must have college degree. \$115 to \$160 month, according to experience.

Ed. Note—The list of outside job offers presented here is by no means complete. The complete list of job openings and further information regarding them are available at the Outside Employment Office.

Stenographer at Cleveland Tuberculosis Clinic, Cleveland, \$120 month for 40-hour week.

Stockroom clerk at \$125 month and washerman at \$80 month, motor company in Twin Falls.

Five female candy packers in Chicago. No experience necessary. 45c hour starting wages.

Waitress in Twin Falls. 40c hour and three meals a day.

First class bookkeeper for retail coal company in Indianapolis, Ind. Must be woman or draft exempt man. \$35 to \$45 week.

Operator of internal and external grinders at Chicago Engine Exchange. 60c hour. After learning trade 80c hour. Time and half for over 40 hours.

Mechanic at Chevrolet Agency in Pocatello. 40 per cent of flat rate.

Beautician in Illinois. Will train inexperienced person.

Junior chemists at chemical company in Cleveland, O. \$125 to \$160 month. Also laboratory assistants at \$115 to \$135 month.

Shoe repair man in Twin Falls, \$30 week for 9-hour day. Subject to raise.

FARM OFFERS:

Farm worker wanted by Adolph Duensing, Jerome. \$100 month. Housing furnished.

Two single men wanted by Mr. Faulkner of Gooding, Idaho. If they stay until job is completed, bonus of \$30 month added. Four-room house furnished with enough equipment.

Two persons to tend turkey flock and raise turkeys, Montpelier, Idaho. Will hire single man and married man with wife to do cooking. \$100 each man and food provisions. Housing in movable camp. Employment to about Nov. 15th.

DOMESTIC OFFERS:

Rosemont, Minn. Couple to do general housework, care of yard and vegetable garden. \$125 month, plus room and board.

Peoria, Ill. General housework in modern 6-room home. Preparation of breakfast and evening meals only for two adults. \$65 month, plus room and board.

Grosse Point Park, Mich. Two girls to work in same house. \$65 each. General housework and nursemaid.

Other offers in St. Louis, Mo.; Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah; Dayton, Wash.; Cleveland, O., and Jerome, Payette, Kimberly and Boise, Idaho.

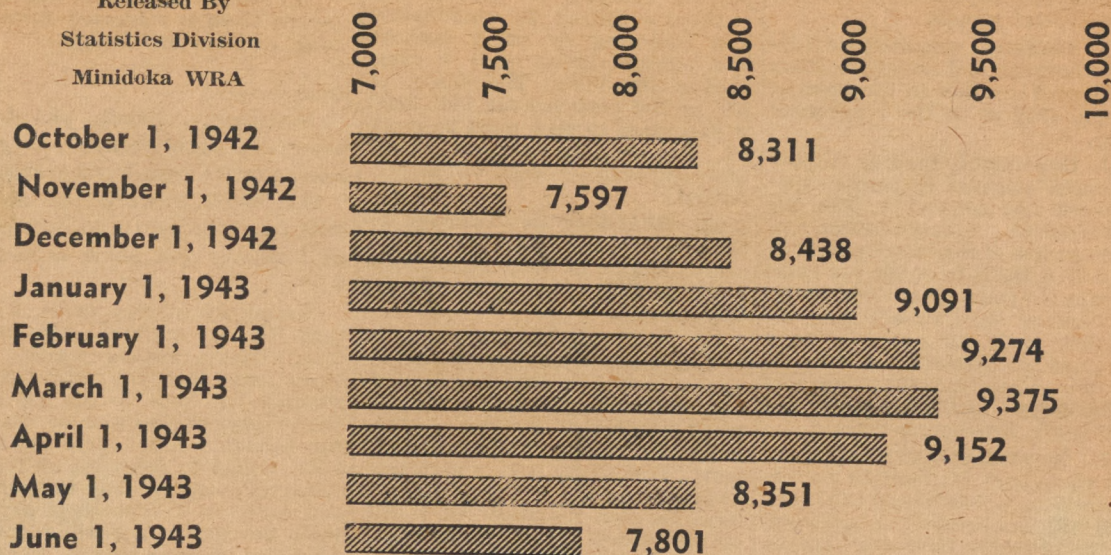
Monthly Population of Minidoka Since October 1, 1942

Based On Figures

Released By

Statistics Division

Minidoka WRA



Hunt Population Goes Down, Now 7801

Hunt's dwindling population stood at 7801 as of Tuesday, June 1, 1943, according to figures released by the project statistics division this week.

Departures from the project for outside work and schools, boosted by the spurt in the WRA relocation program, totalled 801 for the month of April and 550 for May.

With the relocation program unabated as yet, the population seems headed to eclipse the all-time low of 7597 his last November when hundreds of eager Minidokans answered the call for sugar beet harvesters.

The count of 7801 is 1574 below the all-time high of 9375 recorded in March this year.

As of June 1, 1249 had been given indefinite leaves to put the Minidoka center ahead of all other centers in the issuance of this type of leave. In addition 954 were out on group leaves and 75 on short-term leaves.

TURN EASTWARD

Although the greater portion of those who have left the project are relocated in the intermountain area, which has just about reached the saturation point for absorbing evacuees, more and more are going in the Middle West area. Of those leaving the center permanently, 510 have resettled in the mountain states including 213 in Idaho, 113 in Utah, 83 in Washington, 45 in Colorado, 36 in Oregon, 16 in Montana and four in Wyoming, while 221 have settled in the mid-west and a smaller number in the south and east.

12% IN SKILLED WORK

About 75 per cent of all those who have left the center permanently are employed in domestic, farm or unskilled jobs; 12 per cent are in skilled and semi-skilled labor, 8 per cent are clerical workers and 3 per cent are in professional jobs with 2 per cent unclassified.

The center has had 155 volunteers inducted into the army for service in the special Japanese American combat unit. It has 152 members continuing their college education and 115 who have left to join their families on the outside or to get married.

FELT IN PROJECT

The departure of so many, most of whom were of the younger set, has been keenly felt within the project with almost all the work divisions operating with reduced personnel.

K. Kanno, head of the Placement Office, last week offered a plan to face this shortage, a plan which would require the transfer of waitresses to office work where found feasible, the filling of waitress and dishwasher jobs with older women, and the registration of all who have not yet done so with the Placement Office for work.

June 5, 1943

SUMMARY

As of June 1, 1943, Hunts Dwelling stood as 7801 according to figures released by the project statistics divisions. On June 1, 1943, 1249 had been given indefinite leaves to put the Minidoka center ahead of all other relocation center. In addition 954 were out on group leave and 75 on short-term leave.

The greater portion of the evacuees settled in nearby regions which has just about reached its saturation point and more and more are going in the Middle West area. Of those leaving the center permanently, 510 have resettled in the Mountain states including 213 in Idaho, 113 in Utah, 83 in Washington, 45 in Colorado, 36 in Oregon, 16 in Montana, 4 in Wyoming, 221 have settled in the mid-west and a smaller number in the south and east.

About 75% of those who left camp permanently are employed in domestic, farm or unskilled work; 12% in skilled and semi-skilled labor; 8% in clerical work; 3% in professional jobs and 2% unclassified.

There are 155 volunteers from this camp, 152 are attending college and 115 have left to join families outside.

These departures, of whom many are of the younger set, has been keenly felt within the project with almost all the work divisions operating with reduced personnel.

Letters

123 W. Underhill
Peoria, Illinois
June 3, 1943

Dear Marnie

I was glad to hear from you. I'm glad you wrote to me. I'm sorry that I haven't answered your letter sooner ~~but~~ ^{because} I was gone over the week-end to Richmond, Indiana and didn't get around to answering it.

My job is doing secretarial and office work at the Y. W. C. A. I take letters from Miss Hudson, General Secretary, operate the mimeograph, cut stencils, work at the switchboard and generally make myself useful around the office. I am jack of all trades as one might say because at times I'm the cashier when the girls pay their

room and board, sell plunge tickets,
and answer questions when I'm at
the desk.

I get along very nicely with the other members of the staff. I'm the only nurse working here. I meet all the people going in and out of the "Y" and answer the telephone while I'm at the switchboard. The people are very nice to us nurses here in Peoria. I've been invited to many homes for dinners and parties. I have gone to several churches. The people don't resent my being at the Y so far. Miss Hudson says she hasn't heard anyone make a real complaint. They have accepted me as far as I can see. I can go shopping and the sales clerks are nice to us. They don't discriminate, as far as I can see. He had very little difficulty finding an apartment and lives in a

nice residential district not far from all of our friends. It is very convenient because it is near a bus and carline and is walking distant to all our friends.

There are over twenty - nice people. Most of them are working at St Francis Hospital. This is a Catholic Hospital.

The girls are nurses' aides or are in training to become nurses. The boys are doing all kinds of work such as boiler-men, laundry workers, orderlies, and some are working at the farm.

There is only one girl doing house work and she is getting \$15 a week in a home with no children. There are a couple of boys working at an optometrist - grinding lens. The W. R. C. field man is trying to get some chemists into the Agricultural Laboratory here.

because they have negro and Jewish chemists there. The director is a broad-minded man and is willing to take anyone who is qualified and passes Civil Service.

As far as advancement and other things working here goes, the γ here is not very large so I doubt if anyone else can be employed. I know I get a raise in wages but as to advancing there is no such thing as far as I can see because I'm the only stenographer in the place. I work 42 hours a week.

To show you how nice the people are, I've gone on two trips with new new friends here. One was with the " γ " staff to a conference in the southern part of Illinois. They had room in their car so asked me to go along to see some of this state. Over the holiday, I went to Indiana

and even went across the state line
with this to say that I had been
there. I saw Purdue University in
La Fayette and Indianapolis. On the
way home I saw the University of
Illinois Campus at Urbana. We have
been to many luncheons, meetings,
and groups to talk about Relocation.
This keeps us quite busy educating
the People in and around Peoria.

I hope I have answered your
questions. If you want to know
more just write. If I can answer
your questions, I shall be glad to do
so.

Please say hello to all my
friends in block #3.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Horvick

3 No. Vandenhill
Peoria, Ill.

Air Mail



Miss Mamiyo Akimoto
3-10-C

Hunt, Idaho

FROM CHIE HORIUCHI

PEDRIA, ILLINOIS.

LETTERS

SALT LAKE CITY:

that her job is pretty easy for she cares for an old lady and gets \$35 a month but the work isn't hard at all for she washes dishes for just two, and ^{as children} washing in a washing machine and just dusts around the place. The people are very nice too, but for few exceptions they don't show their hatred very much toward her.

GOODING:

the job is very good and intersting for this family has two children. The children help her wipe dishes and everything. She takes the children to show every Wed week. She states that there is no prejudice against Japanese for their ~~isn't very much~~ ^{don't mind} Japanese in Gooding.

BOISE

the people are all nice to her and she likes it there very much, she states as a whole the people are not prejudice and even if they are , they don't show it.

PAYETTER*

there is some prejudice and they stare at her for she is one of us, but on the whole they're all nice to her and make her feel at home.

May 22, 1943.

Dearest Marnie,

Thank you just awdles for the swell letter and snapshot. 'Twas greatly appreciated!

How's everyone. Send my love to Pa. Also tells to your parents, Mrs. Harding, and of course Tom. How's he anyway? Haven't heard from him for quite a spell?

Working hard? Still in Mass & here? Are your brother going out to work? Where?

Camp school is getting quite active isn't it? Well yes, but it sure is a good start! Heard from several sources that the report cards were kinda 'goofy'. Was really surprised at the grades I got, as I wasn't expecting quite such high marks. Just plain lucky, that's all. They'll soon find out their error, after they get to know me huh?

Still about those questions. You see, I'm just doing housework, but if that's all right I'll answer those questions as best as I can.

In this particular ^{Rochester} city, there is very little race prejudice, as ~~the~~ people are so narrow minded here. Of course, as is every place, there are that little few that are prejudiced but you'll find that every where. We're treated swell and there are 50 of us. We haven't kicked one of places or anything, and we're treated

quite like the rest. But, until a couple of months ago, negroes weren't allowed in the apartment or hotels in this city. But they broke this restriction a few months ago. This city is noted for the Mayo Clinic, and more of the residents are doctors and nurses, as the Clinic is one of the best known - throughout. All of the money flows come here for physical plans and stuff. They have the best hospitals also, and more of the places are owned by one or two corporations. Population is about 30,000, so you see it's quite small, compared to Seattle and stuff.

My sister is night supervisor at the St. Mary's Hospital here. It is affiliated with the Mayo Clinic. She supervises in the Obstetrics Dept. There she does I can't say, but I know she has several students under her wing, and bring the babies into the world. Yes she specializes in that one division, and she finds it very interesting. — if there are general figures training in St. Mary's or to be supposed to be a very good place to train. It's a Catholic institute but that doesn't necessarily mean that one must be Catholic to train there. I'm sure that there are chances for ~~and~~ ^{other} girls to train there, but to be sure. We ask my sister again.

Jim likes his work very well. Yes, special skill is needed, in order to be

and dry clean all sorts of things. I suppose he could work as long as he pleased, but this is usually of hours. Without the experience, I'm afraid not any person could land a job there, but there are several jobs open, such as working on the hospitals and stuff. Another thing wages in this city are on the average quite low, and living expenses pretty high.

Yes, there's a N. Y. U. School at Minneapolis, 70 miles from here as I hear. I'm sorry, I can't tell you anything about it, as I've been there only once.

I hope these answers are sufficient, and if you want to know more, just say so O. K. &.

You heard that Black 3 (pre-Easter) top was kind of a flop? Sorry you went in a hole.

Is Betty Graham a good pitcher? Yes, she must be pretty good huh? Yes, I sure missed I were there. Tell, I like, and Betty tells for me.

I love to play Archery, or certainly is a bit of fun.

How's Black 3's club. Is there any-

Thing in Dec. 2?

See, hope we can get my mom here soon. We have to ~~go~~ go through some red tape here. Got a letter from Idaho and I have to get a picture and fingerprints taken. "Uruseai yo!" All of us have to.

As perivable as still in full swing huh? I'm afraid I've forgotten how to play, as little as I knew.

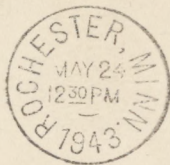
I think my mom's kinda swell too, and since she has 3 sons too, I'm sure she realizes that 3 sons aren't easy to keep quiet. / Do you agree? Not saying her youngest daughter is quiet either. Mrs. Akemoto's youngest daughter isn't quiet either is she? Or is she?? I know!!

Say how is Terry? Tell her to hurry up and answer my letter. Do you go around with her? How is Jack & Margaret? Tell her hi for me. etc.

Well, it's hi Terry I got down to studying! Holed around all day downtown, saw a show and stuff. Well I hope to see and hear from you soon. Thank again for the super picture, and I'll try to send you one as soon as I can.

Bye now & be good
Frank

P.S. Love to Peace. Tell her not to work too hard? He'll be Rosie! But he's growing.



Miss Mamiyo AKIMOTO
3 - 10 - C

HUNT, IDAHO

*ami
gumi*

Reiko Taguchi - 818 - 8TH AVE. SW - ROCHESTER, MINN.

Cartoons



"We helped them on the farm, so
they're trying to return the favor."



"The editor will see you now."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

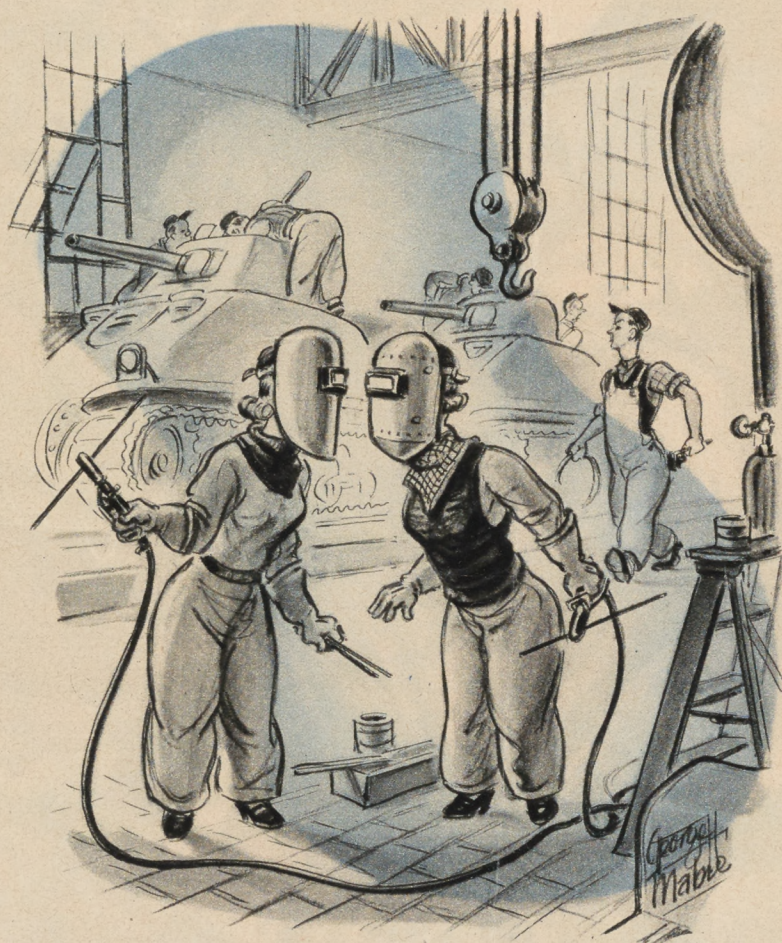


They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



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"Here comes that handsome electrician, Alice. How do I look?"



"Why, I understood the Government had made provision for dependents."



"It's a relief not to have to worry about my slip showing!"

Miscellaneous

OCCUPATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
of
SECOND-GENERATION JAPANESE

There is a general impression that on the whole, with a few individual exceptions, white business concerns will not employ either first or second-generation Japanese except for menial tasks. Japanese have been employed as common laborers and in some semi-skilled jobs chiefly in farming and as fishermen. They have not in interestⁱⁿ the skill trade nor have they been employed in manufacturing concerns. A few, particularly among the second-generation, have obtained business in offices and retail establishments.

A Japanese is at a greater handicap in getting a job compared to other Americans of foreign descent because, although he may be an American citizen, still in appearance he is a foreigner, whereas the European decent may pass in appearance as an American.

One reason for not employing a second-generation is that he is a foreigner and may leave the job to return to Japan. Another reason for not employing Japanese is the opposition of fellow-employees, particularly when a Japanese is promoted over them. There is also the fear that some customers may object to dealing with a Japanese and so the firm will lose business.

It has been suggested in certain quarters that the solution to the Japanese problem may lie in their widespread diffusion over the United States, especially in the East, where social prejudice is supposedly less intense. Japanese-American will not find a job waiting for them wherever they go. The actual condition is that the Japanese are not spreading throughout the country but rather are concentrating on the West Coast.

Another alternative that has been pointed out, is, for the

second-generation to work exclusively for those of Japanese ancestry. This is a possibility for many but very few Japanese physicians, dentists, insurance men, and the like who devote much of their time, if not all, to serving their fellows, are too few in number to become a self-contained community. But the businesses they have so far built up are very small, averaging one-half employee to each, so that there is very little opportunity for a second-generation to get in this way, except by replacing their elders.

It seems that the only possibilities for a second-generation to work is on a farm or do domestic work or servant work. Agriculture has been a successful field for our fathers so it's natural that they want their sons to go in the same field. But the trouble with the second-generation and like all other young people educated in American schools--they want white-collar jobs.

OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT OFFERS
May 8, 1943

| JOB | LOCATION | WAGES |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Instructors--Engineering, drawing, descriptive geometry, College physics, Mathematics--- | <u>Location</u> Doane College Crete, Nebraska--- | <u>Wages</u> not stated. |
| 2. Gill Net Fishermen | Chicago, Illinois | \$6 day to start |
| 3. Graduate and Undergraduate Nurses | Holyoke, Colorado Chicago, Illinois | \$80 to \$125 month |
| 4. Registered Nurses | Detroit, Michigan Crown Point, Ind. | \$85 to \$88 month and room and board one meal |
| 5. Orderlies, Internees, Lab. assistants | Elgin, Illinois Chicago, Illinois | \$100 month plus one meal |
| 6. X-Ray Assistant | Chicago, Illinois | \$18 week plus meals and laundry |
| 7. Laundry workers | Chicago, Illinois | \$18 to \$20.52 per week |
| 8. Lathe operators, Toolmakers | Chicago, Illinois | 80¢ to \$1.25 per hour |
| 9. Railroad Workers | Salt Lake and Ogden | 54¢ and hour |
| 10. Baker, Baker's helper | Burley Idaho Minneapolis, Minn. | \$35 to \$47.50 wk. \$60 a month and meals |
| 11. Auto-mechanics, wash and lube man, truck repairmen | Chicago, Illinois Ontario, Oregon | \$1.10 per hour \$40 week guarantee |
| 12. Mechanic--farm implements | Jerome, Idaho | 50¢ to 75¢ hour |
| 13. Clerical and Warehouse girls | Chicago, Illinois | 40¢ to 45¢ hour |
| 14. Machine Operators, Grinders Power machines | Cleveland, Ohio | 40¢ to \$1.25 hour |
| 15. Weather stripper | Cincinnati, Ohio | \$2 a window. |
| 16. Boilerman, Nasseur, Locker-room attendant | Kansas City, Mo. | \$56 to \$100 month |
| 17. Linoleum Layers | Chicago, Illinois | \$35 per week |
| 18. Elevator Operators | Chicago, Illinois | \$70 month |
| 19. Dental Mechanic | Rockford, Illinois | \$25 to \$50 week |
| 20. Produce Managers, Clerks | Chicago, Illinois | \$21 to \$25 week |
| 21. Factory work | Cleveland, Ohio Indianapolis, Ind. | 45¢ to 60¢ hour \$25 week |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 22. Chemists | Gary, Indiana | \$30 to \$60 week |
| 23. Printing Apprentices | Chicago, Illinois | 55¢ per hour start |
| 24. Photo finishing, developing and enlarging | Rockford, Illinois | \$25 to \$30 week, |
| 25. Stock clerk | Chicago, Illinois | \$25 per week or more |
| 26. Mechanical engineers | Chicago, Illinois | \$40 per wk. or more |
| 27. Bookkeeper | Detroit, Michigan Indianapolis, Ind. | \$60 to \$70 month room and board. |
| 28. Secretary, Stenographer | Chicago, Illinois | \$75 to \$100 per mo. |
| 29. Comptometer Operator, Typist | Chicago, Illinois | \$90 to \$135 per mo. |
| 30. Inventory worker, Billing Machine Operator | Chicago, Illinois | \$22.50 to \$27.50 per. week. |
| 31. Bacteriologist | Detroit, Michigan | Not stated |
| 32. Lumbermen, sawmill operators | Cleveland, Ohio | 68¢ and 90¢ per hr. |
| 33. Dishwashers, Kitchen help | Detroit, Michigan | \$50 to \$90 month |
| 34. Maids, Housemen, Steward | Evanston, Illinois | \$70 to \$175 per mo. |
| 35. Busboys, Waiters, Waitresses | Hammond, Indiana St. Louis Missouri Preston, Idaho | \$60 a month, room and board, or \$25 week plus tips. |
| 36. Retail Clerks | Cleveland, Ohio | 425 per week |
| 37. Watchmaker and Jewelry Repair | Twin Falls, Idaho | \$25 to \$30 week |
| 38. Tire recappers or repairmen | Chicago, Illinois | 70¢ to \$1 hour |
| 39. Swimming Instructor | Columbus, Ohio | Not stated |
| 40. Upholsterer | Cleveland, Ohio | \$1 per hour |
| 41. Tailor | Peru, Illinois | \$50 month, room board, laundry |
| 42. Writer-Researchist, proof reader, advertising layout | Chicago, Illinois | \$27.50 per week to start |
| 43. Music counselor | Detroit, Michigan | \$75 for season |
| 44. Mill wrights, Maintenance men, Carpentry, Foundry Labormen | Cleveland, Ohio Chicago, Illinois Rockford, Illinois | 50¢ to 80¢ hour |
| 45. Greenhouse men | Durand, Michigan | \$27.50 week to start |
| 46. Janitors, general laborers | Milwaukee, Wis. | \$20 to \$35 week |

Employment and Average Weekly Earnings of Clerical Workers in
Illinois Factories, October 1942

| INDUSTRY | No. of report- ing es- tab- lish- ments | No. of workers | | | Average weekly earnings | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Both sexes com- bined | Male | Fe- male | Both sexes com- bined | Male | Fe- male |
| All manufacturing industries | 2,000 | 55,401 | 26,862 | 28,539 | \$38.55 | \$49.43 | \$27.50 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 81 | 879 | 401 | 478 | 32.99 | 42.48 | 25.03 |
| Gravel and other stone | | | | | 32.10 | 41.06 | 24.78 |
| Lime, cement, and plaster | | | | | 38.35 | 47.70 | 24.48 |
| Brick, tile, pottery, clay products | | | | | 40.09 | 53.89 | 24.11 |
| Glass and glass products | | | | | 31.37 | 39.57 | 25.37 |
| Metals and machinery | 752 | 32,881 | 17,805 | 14,471 | 40.91 | 51.37 | 28.03 |
| Blast furnaces and rolling mills | | | | | 40.57 | 45.03 | 26.69 |
| Foundry and forge products | | | | | 39.36 | 47.72 | 27.34 |
| Sheet iron and tin plate | | | | | 34.86 | 46.30 | 25.62 |
| Cutlery, edge tools, hardware | | | | | 36.99 | 51.19 | 26.90 |
| Heating, plumbing equipment | | | | | 38.17 | 49.42 | 26.75 |
| Machinery and machine tools | | | | | 40.08 | 54.46 | 27.22 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus | | | | | 44.04 | 56.21 | 30.66 |
| Agricultural implements | | | | | 45.92 | 54.11 | 26.36 |
| Nonferrous metals and products | | | | | 37.60 | 45.46 | 30.15 |
| Watches, clocks, and jewelry | | | | | 30.42 | 44.96 | 23.78 |
| Transportation equipment | 75 | 3,429 | 1,867 | 1,415 | 42.13 | 51.79 | 27.09 |
| Automobiles (excluding repair) | | | | | 42.31 | 52.13 | 27.55 |
| Cars-locomotive, electric-steam | | | | | 43.05 | 50.82 | 27.99 |
| Other transportation equipment | | | | | 40.26 | 52.54 | 24.91 |
| Wood and allied products | 111 | 896 | 408 | 488 | 36.03 | 48.36 | 25.71 |
| Sawmills and planing mills | | | | | 39.06 | 45.78 | 25.28 |
| Furniture and cabinet work | | | | | 34.84 | 47.34 | 25.34 |
| Other wood products | | | | | 36.71 | 51.79 | 26.37 |
| Rubber products | 13 | 194 | 73 | 121 | 31.68 | 42.27 | 25.28 |
| Leather and allied products | 64 | 943 | 257 | 686 | 28.29 | 41.04 | 23.52 |
| Leather, tanning | | | | | 35.03 | 43.93 | 30.68 |
| Boots and shoes | | | | | 26.33 | 37.95 | 22.03 |
| Other leather and fur goods | | | | | 33.13 | 61.35 | 25.22 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 149 | 2,254 | 875 | 1,379 | 34.17 | 46.60 | 26.28 |
| Drugs, compounds, cosmetics | | | | | 26.88 | 35.87 | 24.76 |
| Paints, varnishes, dyes, colors | | | | | 33.07 | 45.16 | 26.91 |
| Petroleum refining | | | | | 48.21 | 58.66 | 28.19 |
| Chemicals, explosives, soap | | | | | 32.80 | 42.28 | 26.39 |
| Paper goods, printing, publishing | 249 | 4,552 | 1,852 | 2,700 | 33.39 | 44.18 | 25.98 |
| Paper boxes, bags, tubes | | | | | 35.68 | 47.77 | 27.99 |
| Other paper goods | | | | | 31.82 | 41.20 | 27.56 |
| Job printing | | | | | 37.57 | 53.17 | 26.24 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | | | | | 31.82 | 39.73 | 24.97 |
| Bookbinding and publishing | | | | | 32.57 | 47.04 | 25.68 |
| Lithography and engraving | | | | | 32.68 | 48.51 | 24.41 |
| Textiles | 87 | 1,545 | 350 | 1,195 | 30.39 | 44.82 | 26.17 |
| Cotton, woolen, silk goods | | | | | 30.55 | 45.18 | 26.25 |
| Knit goods | | | | | 29.07 | 42.96 | 24.61 |
| Thread and twine | | | | | 29.69 | 41.13 | 26.83 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Clothing and millinery | 120 | 1,313 | 401 | 912 | 29.55 | 40.33 | 24.80 |
| Men's clothing | | | | | 31.09 | 40.77 | 23.98 |
| Men's furnishings, work clothes | | | | | 24.16 | 37.68 | 20.75 |
| Women's and children's clothing | | | | | 31.16 | 42.30 | 27.73 |
| Women's and children's underwear | | | | | 25.88 | 33.60 | 24.38 |
| Millinery | | | | | 26.48 | 42.00 | 25.88 |
| Food, beverages, and tobacco | 243 | 5,970 | 2,315 | 2,808 | 36.19 | 42.47 | 30.26 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | | | | | 37.41 | 43.14 | 29.71 |
| Dairy products | | | | | 29.92 | 39.81 | 24.50 |
| Flour, feed and other cereals | | | | | 31.41 | 31.77 | 31.11 |
| Fruit and vegetable canning | | | | | 33.95 | 47.26 | 26.57 |
| Other groceries | | | | | 43.97 | 54.94 | 38.08 |
| Bakery products | | | | | 30.78 | 40.12 | 24.36 |
| Confectionery | | | | | 33.85 | 55.19 | 30.78 |
| Beverages | | | | | 32.23 | 37.72 | 25.35 |
| Tobacco products | | | | | 39.41 | 50.60 | 28.21 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 56 | 545 | 258 | 287 | 38.86 | 51.52 | 27.47 |

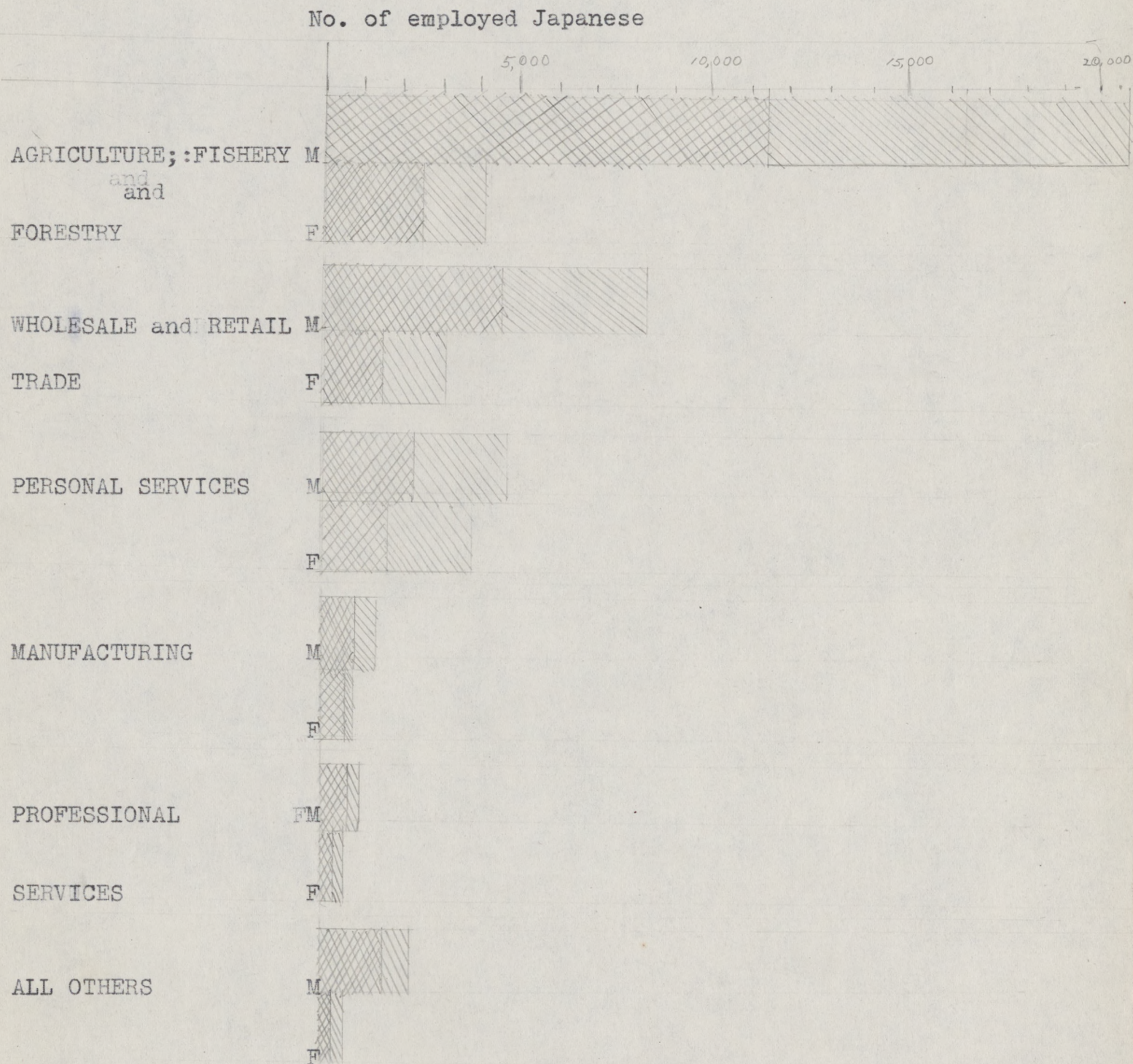
Employment, Pay Rolls, and Average Weekly Earnings in Factory
Offices in New York State, October 1942

| INDUSTRY | No. of employ- ees, Oct 1942 | Percent of change Oct. 1941- Oct. 1942 | Amount of pay roll, October 1942 | Per- cent of change Oct. 1941- Oct. 1942 | Aver- age weekly earn- ings, Oct. 1942 | Percent of change Oct. 1941- Oct. 1942 |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
| All industries | 67,427 | +30.1 | \$3,013,325 | -47.2 | \$44.69 | -13.2 |
| Food and tobacco products | 2,924 | -2.1 | 101,325 | -2.6 | 34.65 | -.5 |
| Textile-mill products | 1,332 | -9.5 | 40,775 | -5.2 | 30.61 | -4.8 |
| Apparel, etc. | 3,046 | -5.7 | 89,386 | -.2 | 29.35 | -6.2 |
| Furniture and lumber products | 1,030 | -11.9 | 35,161 | -3.1 | 34.14 | -9.9 |
| Paper, etc. | 1,222 | -2.8 | 43,903 | -5.2 | 35.93 | -8.2 |
| Printing, etc. | 3,828 | -3.9 | 146,244 | -.1 | 38.20 | -4.2 |
| Chemicals and petroleum products | 2,860 | -13.9 | 114,128 | -24.4 | 39.90 | -9.2 |
| Rubber products | 670 | -29.1 | 32,380 | -64.2 | 48.33 | -27.2 |
| Leather products | 1,679 | -19.0 | 43,878 | -.1 | 25.86 | -9.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 1,179 | -17.0 | 41,860 | -29.3 | 35.50 | -10.5 |
| Metals and machinery | 35,973 | -49.9 | 1,784,619 | -67.6 | 49.61 | -11.8 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 11,666 | -48.9 | 539,666 | -61.7 | 46.26 | -8.6 |

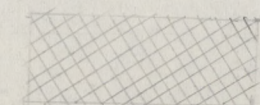
Average Weekly Earnings of Men and Women in Factory Offices in
New York State, October 1942

| INDUSTRY | MEN | | | WOMEN | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | TOTAL STATE | NEW YORK CITY | UP- STATE | TOTAL STATE | NEW YORK CITY | UP- STATE |
| All industries | \$56.17 | \$52.17 | \$58.38 | \$30.00 | \$29.41 | \$30.38 |
| Food and tobacco products | 46.09 | 46.22 | 45.84 | 26.65 | 27.65 | 25.32 |
| Textile-mill products | 47.32 | 43.25 | 48.18 | 24.96 | 26.23 | 24.78 |
| Apparel, etc. | 43.18 | 42.15 | 46.41 | 46.41 | 25.97 | 25.38 |
| Furniture and lumber products | 48.77 | 49.99 | 48.66 | 24.86 | 27.19 | 24.24 |
| Paper, etc. | 46.64 | 49.20 | 45.76 | 26.17 | 27.18 | 25.53 |
| Printing, etc. | 46.03 | 46.79 | 43.91 | 27.84 | 29.11 | 24.91 |
| Chemicals and petroleum products | 54.29 | 46.00 | 58.99 | 27.98 | 26.73 | 29.88 |
| Rubber products | 58.58 | 40.90 | 62.32 | 27.89 | 25.01 | 29.24 |
| Leather products | 38.12 | 36.95 | 39.08 | 22.62 | 24.79 | 21.31 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 48.98 | 36.82 | 50.16 | 27.70 | 26.60 | 27.82 |
| Metals and machinery | 58.92 | 55.09 | 59.61 | 32.54 | 29.09 | 33.40 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 59.34 | 56.19 | 69.08 | 32.56 | 34.89 | 29.31 |

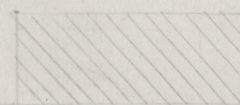
INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED JAPANESE
14 Yrs. and Older, by Sex and Nativity
Calif., Ore., Wash., 1940



LEGEND



Foreign-Born



Native-Born

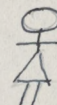
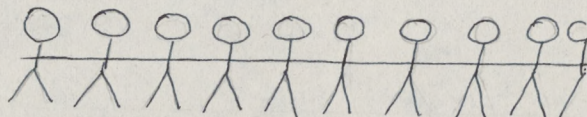
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE U.S.

1

Men

Women

AGRICULTURE



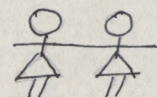
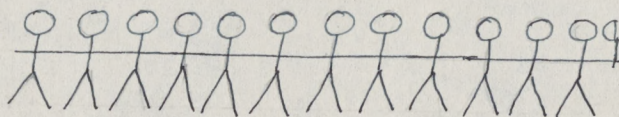
FORESTRY & FISHING



EXTRACTION (mining of minerals)



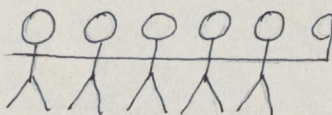
INDUSTRY
MFG. & MECHANICAL



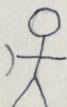
COMMUNICATION
TRANSPORTATION and



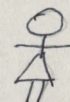
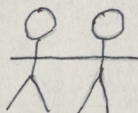
TRADE



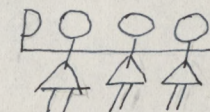
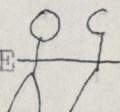
elsewhere classified)
PUBLIC SERVICE (not



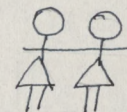
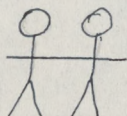
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE



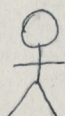
SERVICE
DOMESTIC & PERSONAL



CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

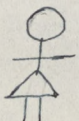


Each figure



1,000,000 men

Each figure



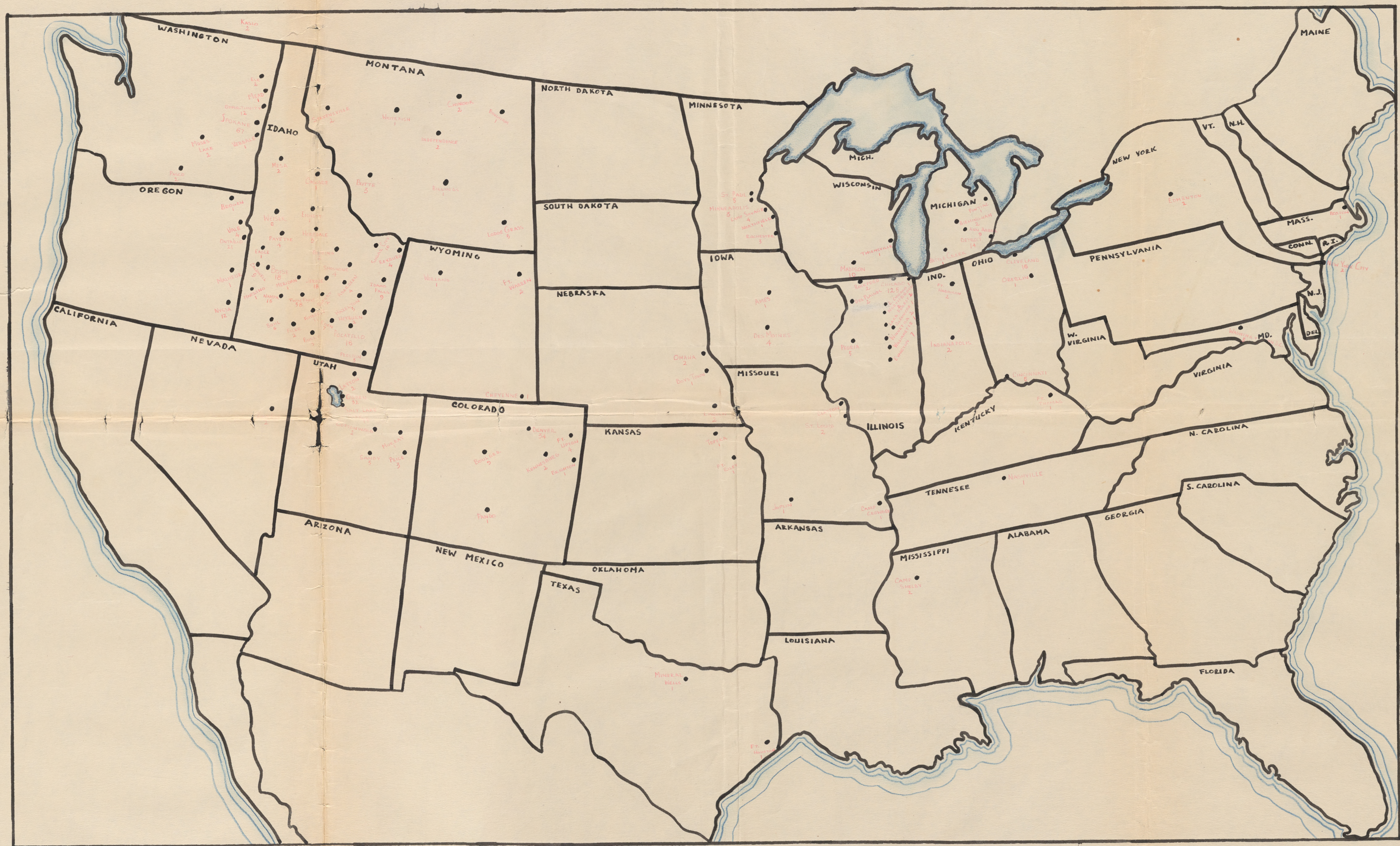
1,000,000 women

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~ RELOCATION OF MINIDOKANS ~



DURATEX FOLDER
HEAVY WEIGHT

