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NARRATIVE HISTORY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT

1942 - 1946

Mr. James Hiner, Jr.
Relocation Officer
Minneapolis District Office
209 Midland Bank Building
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

INTRODUCTION

Probably the best reason for the comparatively large number of Japanese-Americans having resettled in the Minneapolis and Twin Cities area is that given by Colonel Kai E. Rasmussen when explaining the establishment of the Military Intelligence Service Language School at Fort Snelling. Colonel Rasmussen, who had pioneered the Army's development of the Japanese Language School at the Presidio in San Francisco, California, on being forced out of that location because of the evacuation program, made a careful study of all cities in the Middle West. After comparing his findings he determined to bring the Language School to the Twin Cities area because, as he stated, "acceptance of minority groups was best in this territory.

It was a natural consequence, therefore, that following the establishment of the Language School in this area, friends and relatives of the Language School students should look with favor on settling nearby. To show that the Colonel's appraisal squared with the situation it is only necessary to point out that resettlement committees had been organized in both St. Paul and Minneapolis prior to the establishment of the War Relocation Authority District Office in Minneapolis. Therefore, in the establishment of the office here on February 2, 1943, the War Relocation authorities found organized groups, not only willing to work with the War Relocation authorities, but groups that had done much of the early spade work in preparing the Twin Cities area for the new minority group.

Particularly helpful in these early days preceding the establishment of the War Relocation Authority office were two

individuals, one in St. Paul and one in Minneapolis. In St. Paul Mrs. Ruth Gage Colby has demonstrated an early and a continuing interest in the affairs of the resettlers and for a long period, beginning April 1, 1944, gave voluntary service and maintained office hours as a volunteer employment adviser for our people in the St. Paul United States Employment Service office. In Minneapolis we found the same high type of service given by Mrs. Lawrence D. Steefel, who sparked the original organization of the resettlement committee in this city and who, likewise over a long period starting late in 1942, maintained a voluntary employment service through regular hours spent at the Minneapolis office of the United States Employment Service. In the case of both of these trained and effective leaders their interest has continued through the entire span of service covered by the War Relocation Authority and both are pledged to carry on their work and their leadership following the closing of the Minneapolis District Office.

In November, 1942, the city was visited by Mr. Tom Holland and Mr. George Rundquist, and a resettlement committee was organized under the chairmanship of Reverend Morris Robinson of Grace Presbyterian Church. From the first, the plan of organization was that of an over-all representative committee which would interpret the plan to the community and protect the interests of the community and of the resettlers. Sub-committees were organized under the headings of Employment, Housing, Community Adjustment, and Program or Interpretation.

Members of the Resettlement Committee and officers from Camp Savage, the Military Intelligence Service Language School, answered the requests of churches, schools, and organizations, giving talks on the whole picture of evacuation and documenting the proofs of loyalty of Japanese-Americans.

Round table discussions were arranged, the boards of social agencies were informed, newspapers were contacted and cooperated in write-ups of examples of participation on Bond Drives, Community Chest Drives, and Record in the Armed Forces. The newspapers delegated one selected individual to clear all Japanese-American news items so that headlines would be written to avoid coloring and so that news stories would be written in such a way as to avoid the arousing of prejudices.

MINNEAPOLIS RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE

The duties of officers and sub-committees of the Minneapolis Resettlement Committee are set forth in the following statement of purpose and plan.

"THE NAME OF THIS COMMITTEE SHALL BE

THE MINNEAPOLIS COMMITTEE FOR RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS

"GENERAL PURPOSE AND PLAN:

"Its general purpose and plan shall be to assist Japanese-Americans to resettle in this community; to make use of community resources; to represent community interests; to secure community acceptance; and to cooperate with other voluntary and official groups.

"OFFICERS:

"The officers of this organization shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and, if funds are to be handled, a Treasurer.

These officers shall be nominated by a committee appointed by the chair, or from the floor, and shall be elected by the full membership of the committee.

"TERMS OF OFFICE:

"The term of office shall be one year.

"DUTIES OF OFFICERS:

"The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Committee, shall appoint the Chairmen of Sub-committees, with the advice of the Executive Committee, and shall perform the duties proper to the office.

"The Vice Chairman shall be responsible for planning programs for meetings of the Committee in consultation with the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all meetings in the absence of the Chairman, and shall perform the duties of the Chairman in case of inability of the Chair to act.

"The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Committee, and of the Executive Committee, and shall keep the records thereof, and perform all duties not referred to Sub-Committees or otherwise provided for in the By-Laws.

"The Treasurer shall keep account of all funds expended by the Committee, shall, with the Chairman, sign checks, and shall make monthly reports to the Committee on the finances of the organization.

"THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

"The Executive Committee shall be made up of the Officers and the Chairmen of Sub-Committees. Three members shall constitute a quorum.

"APPROPRIATIONS:

"All appropriations of funds amounting to less than fifty dollars shall be made by vote of the Executive Committee.

"STANDING SUB-COMMITTEES:

"FINANCE COMMITTEE: It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to secure necessary funds, prepare a budget for submission to the Committee and advise as to expenditures.

"PROGRAM COMMITTEE: It shall be the duty of the Program Committee to plan programs, to plan the agenda, for open and for closed meetings of the Committee. The Program Committee shall also arrange for talks by members of the Committee for groups requesting them. The Program Chairman shall be the Vice-Chairman of the Committee. The Committee shall be made up of such members of the Committee as he shall appoint.

"COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENTS COMMITTEE: It shall be the duty of this Committee to establish relations with existent agencies in the community on behalf of the general Committee, and to provide for channels of referral to these agencies when there is need for calling upon their services on behalf of Japanese-Americans known to the Committee. The Community Adjustments Committee shall be made up of Staff members of Community agencies who are serving on the Committee.

"COMMITTEE ON FELLOWSHIP: It shall be the function of this committee to become acquainted with the individual and family units of Nisei, Issei and Kibei in order to help them feel welcome. The Committee

shall endeavor to make contacts which can result in mutual benefit in church relationships, recreational and cultural interests and activities.

"COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT: It shall be the duty of the Employment Committee to establish and maintain contacts with the War Relocation Authority, the United States Employment Service, and the War Manpower Commission to assure the effective coordination of the work of the Committee with the program of these agencies and to work for the maintenance of standard wage scales and working conditions for Japanese-American employees in this community. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman appointed by the Chair, and of members appointed by the Chairman of the Employment Committee from the members of the over-all committee.

"HOUSING COMMITTEE: It shall be the duty of this Committee to work with the Federal Rent Control Office, with other agencies in the community working in the field of housing, with the Twin City Lutheran Hostel, and with others in the community interested in assisting Japanese-Americans to rent, buy, or lease housing in this community.

"BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE: It shall be the duty of this Committee to give, at the request of Japanese-Americans known to the Committee, business counsel and advice concerning investments, undertakings of a business nature, and problems relating to labor problems. Where lawyers are members of this committee it should be possible for Japanese-Americans to request advice on matters of business and labor law. This committee shall be made up of a Chairman appointed by the Chair and of such members of the over-all committee as he may select.

In the fall of 1942 steps were taken to organize a group to be known as the Minneapolis Committee on Relocation, and on September 9 we find Mr. Frank Reese, the Chairman, reporting:

"The Executive Committee and the members of the organizing committee met last week and discussed the work of our sub-committees and made the following appointments:

"Employment Committee

Rev. Morris C. Robinson, Chairman	Mrs. Russell C. Duncan
Rev. Luther Anderson	Mr. Reuben Latz
Mr. Herbert O. Beatty	Mrs. W. J. McGoldrick
Mr. A. F. Carlyle	Mr. Allen H. Seed, Jr.
Mr. Charles I. Cooper	Mr. Fred Wilcox
Lt. Lawrence Dowd	Mrs. Lawrence Steefel
Mrs. Gertrude Powers	Mr. Clare Plank
	Rev. Raymond Bragg

Community Adjustment

Miss Mary C. Smith, Chairman
 Mrs. Charles P. Deems
 Mr. Frank Hertel
 Mrs. Louis Schwartz

Housing

Mrs. D. C. Eckenbeck, Chairman
 Rev. Albert Larson
 Mrs. R. R. Reichert
 Mrs. Carl F. Zietlow

Speakers

Mr. Paul Bremicker, Chairman
 Mrs. Clarence R. Chaney
 Dean Charles P. Deems
 Mrs. Schuyler C. Woodhull

"The sub-committee chairmen will be glad to have additional members from our central committee. If you are interested particularly in serving on one of these committees, please call the sub-committee chairman.

"Our first big job is to find employment for Japanese-American citizens. Please contact Rev. Morris Robinson at Ke 7858 when you know of job openings.

"Any suggestions or information that you have for our committee work will be welcome."

In August of 1943 it is interesting to find the Minneapolis committee reporting on the questionnaire sent out by the national office of the War Relocation Authority with this opening statement:

"Any comments here should be prefaced by this one: Committee members feel it to be a privilege to back the efforts of the WRA and to join with it in its defense of the rights of American Citizenship and the rehabilitation of Nisei Americans."

The best evidence that the committee was on the job and thoroughly aware of its responsibility is given in this same questionnaire in answer to question No. 22, Have you any suggestions for expediting the relocation program? We quote the answer in its entirety:

"Most definitely. 1. Improve employment practices to such a degree that more Nisei will find employment according to their skills and training. Reports of such placements will serve to expedite more than anything else.

"2. Encourage Nisei or Isei leaders to come out of the Centers where they are liberal, intelligent, and far-sighted, so they may know

local conditions thoroughly and be able to advise Isei parents of them. If such professional leaders were in the cities, parents would feel safer to have their children leave the Centers.

"3. Use more sound publicity to open employment opportunities for Nisei by informing the public of the quality of skills and training available.

"4. Staff local offices sufficiently so that mail, communications and important material on placements are not delayed. During absence from the office in a city of 500,000, neighbor to another city of 400,000 we have (one relocation officer) only one steno-clerk. The officer must frequently be absent from the office for days at a time, or interrupt field work to return to the routines of office procedure. There is no one available to us for counsel and help while he must be away. WE HAVE LOST JOBS BECAUSE OF THIS, which were good jobs. To a certain extent he can delegate authority to the clerk, but she is not a person skilled in employment practices, and was not hired for that work. Why can't we have a man always in the office? An assistant is needed to care for the meetings, contacts, field trips etc. which are required, or as a substitute in the office. It demoralizes volunteer work to have insufficient government staff.

"5. More interpretation and clarification of W.R.A. policy and long time plans. More ammunition for local committees prepared for use with employers and supporting groups. More responsibility toward relocated Nisei after the first job placement so that discouraged reports will stop going to Centers.

"6. Application, by WRA for Government Housing units of the variety used in rural housing projects so that jobs formerly held on farms by "hired men" may become jobs for heads of families. Bunk houses are the order of the day. Portable, well insulated centrally warmed houses would change the farm situation here considerably.

(Or perhaps cooperatives could finance?)

"7. More work in the direction of the excellent efforts already made to open all tax supported institutions of learning to Nisei.

"8. More interchange, through some kind of bulletin between committees as to successful methods employed, tried and found poor, or to be experimented with.

"9. Perhaps, for the long haul, less emphasis on the paramount importance of large numbers relocated and more on community education and cooperation, and on Nisei responsibility toward maintenance of good working conditions and going wage scales."

On July 15, 1942, the overall membership of the Minneapolis War Relocation Committee was given as follows:

Rev. Luther Anderson
Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church
James Ave. S. & W. 50th.
Wa. 6867, r. Wa. 7167

Mr. Herbert Beatty
Zephyr Cleaners
91 s. 9th
Br. 4213

Mrs. Charles J. Birt
Council of Social Agencies
404 S. 8th
Ma. 5275

Rev. Raymond B. Bragg
Unitarian Center
1526 Harmon Place
At. 6022

Mr. Arthur Brin
2566 W. Lake of Isles Blvd.
Ke. 1063

Dr. J. Raymond Chadwick
Minneapolis Church Federation
914 Marquette Ave.
r. Ge. 2535

Mrs. Clarence R. Chaney
4908 Colfax S.
Co. 4067

Mr. Roscoe C. Coffin
4229 Alden Drive
Wa. 3420

Mr. Charles I. Cooper
Jewish Federation
606 Andrus Building
Ge. 6831

Dean and Mrs. Charles P. Deems
2011 James Ave. So.
Ke. 3141 or Ge. 4893

Capt. Lawrence Dowd
Camp Savage, Minn.
Bloomington-Savage 2401, Pl. 4471

Mrs. Russell C. Duncan
128 W. Elmwood Place
Re. 3836

Mrs. D. C. Eckenbeck
2011 Fremont Ave. So.
Ke. 4127

Mrs. E. C. Enbody
4143 Grand Avenue
Co. 2678

Mr. Frank Hertel
Family Welfare Assoc.
404 S. 8th.
Ma. 5275

Miss Rewey Belle Inglis
2436 Bryant Ave. So.
Ke. 0800

Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa
914 Marquette Ave.

Rev. Albert Larson
Messiah Lutheran Church
25th and Columbus Ave.
Br. 1979, r. Co. 9040

Mr. Reuben Latz
325 Second Ave. So.
r. Ch. 0148

Mrs. W. J. McGoldrick
516 W. Minnehaha Pkwy.
Re. 0470

Mr. Claire Plank
USO Center--807 Hennepin Ave.
Br. 7321

Miss Edna H. Porter
Y.W.C.A.--1130 Nicollet Ave.
Ma. 0501

Mrs. R. G. Powers
204 Ashley Road, Interlachen Park
Hopkins, Minn.
Wa. 3013

Mr. Frank Reese
Excelsior, Minn.
Excelsior 192

Mrs. R. R. Reichert
4233 Linden Hills Blvd.
Wh. 0922

Rev. Morris C. Robinson
1511 W. 28th
r. Ke. 7858
Re. 8468, study 1430 W. 28th

Mrs. Louis Schwartz
4618 Emerson Ave. So.
Lo. 8801

Mr. Allen H. Seed, Jr.
1929 Knox Ave. So.
Ge. 4294

Miss Mary C. Smith
2300 Knox Ave. So.
Ge. 4294

Miss Gertrude B. Stanley
Y.W.C.A.--1130 Nicollet Ave.
Ma. 0501

Mrs. Lawrence D. Steefel
2808 River Road West
R. Dr. 8863, Ma. 5275

Mrs. Schuyler C. Woodhull
2417 Pillsbury Ave.
Ma. 2711

Mrs. Carl F. Zietlow
710 S.E. 7th
Gl. 7742

Sub-committees were organized as follows:

Domestic Placement

Mrs. Russell Duncan, Chairman

Fellowship

Father Daisuke Kitagawa, Co-chairman
Miss Ruth Marshall, Co-chairman
Mr. Herbert Bodley, Consultant
Miss Miyo Takagi

Speakers' Bureau

Mrs. Schuyler C. Woodhull, Chairman
Rev. Bernard Hummel
Mr. Allen H. Seed, Jr.
Reverend Howard G. Wiley

Work Home Placement of Minors

Rev. Morris Robinson, Co-chairman
Miss Helen Mason, Co-chairman
Rev. Francis M. Hayashi

Executive Committee

Rev. Winfield Haycock, Chairman
Mr. Gerald Patsey, First Vice-chairman
Miss Edna Porter, Second Vice-chairman
Mrs. Russell Duncan
Father Daisuke Kitagawa
Miss Ruth Marshall
Dr. Raymond Sletto
Mr. Frank Reese
Mrs. Schuyler C. Woodhull
Mrs. Lawrence Steefel
Rev. Morris Robinson
Miss Helen Mason

Housing

Dr. Raymond Sletto, Co-chairman
Mr. Frank Reese, Co-chairman
Miss Martha Akard
Mrs. A. N. Satterlee
Miss Frances Vogel
Mrs. Frederick D. Weld

Program

Miss Edna Porter, Chairman

State and National Cooperation

Mrs. Lawrence Steefel, Chairman
Major Lawrence Dowd
Mr. Charles I. Cooper

Nominating Committee

Rev. Morris Robinson, Chairman
Miss Edna Porter
Mr. Frank Reese

In September, 1944, after the committee had presented its needs to the Budget and Distribution Committee of the Minneapolis War Chest, a grant was made for the part-time employment of a secretary to the committee. This position was filled through the employment of

Mrs. Betty Bruce, and quarters were provided by the Y. W. C. A. With the employment of a secretary the committee was able to undertake a more intensive work and to assist other volunteer groups who were working on various phases of the resettlement program.

Outstanding among these was the Saturday night Open House for young Japanese-Americans which has been conducted by the Y. W. C. A.

In the spring of 1945, following the shifting of employment services from the War Relocation Authority to the United States Employment Service, Mrs. Bruce took on the responsibility for domestic placement, as the United States Employment Service at that time was not equipped to undertake this service.

The statistical summary showing specific services between September, 1944, and December, 1945, illustrates the value of this service on the part of the Resettlement Committee.

Placements, September, 1944, to December, 1945

	Requests	Referrals	Placements
Domestic	198	249	117
Non-domestic	24	21	3
Counseling	27	27	
Housing	75	33	3
Fellowship	3	24	
Information	27	18	

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE LANGUAGE SCHOOL

No story of the War Relocation Authority activities in the Minneapolis District would be complete without mention of the Military Intelligence Service Language School at Fort Snelling. This radical departure in Army procedure which had its beginning under the leadership of Colonel Kai E. Rasmussen, a Danish-born regular Army Officer, at the Presidio in San Francisco, California, was moved to Camp Savage near Minneapolis as a result of the general evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast area.

From the time the first class opened at Camp Savage in May, 1942, with some 2,000 students and fifteen instructors, the school showed a steady growth until August, 1944, when it was moved to permanent quarters at old Fort Snelling.

The contributions made by Language School students in the Armed Forces adds another thrilling chapter to the service given our country by Japanese-Americans who have donned the uniform. This chapter of Military history has been told many times as reports of the activities of these Military Intelligence School graduates have filtered back through newspapers, magazine articles, and speakers on the public platforms.

In the total picture of the relocation in this District, the relocation officers have found themselves turning frequently to Colonel Rasmussen and his splendid staff for guidance. Colonel Hollingshead, Major Paul Rusch, Major Walter T. Tsukamoto, and Major Lawrence Dowd have given lavishly of their time and interest in

advising on the handling of relocation problems. It was early recognized that relatives and friends of the Language School students would be drawn to the Twin Cities area and that problems of relocation and the school would, to a large degree, be mutual problems.

UNITED CHRISTIAN MINISTRY

In the summer of 1944, with the sponsorship of the Minneapolis Church Federation and under the leadership of Reverend Dan G. Long of the Lake Nokomis Presbyterian Church, final steps were taken in the organization of the United Christian Ministry.

This organization of Caucasian and Japanese religious leaders began "with the conviction that no one in America today can live the life of a mature person without awareness of himself as an integral part of America, and America of the world. We are hoping and trying to help all Japanese-Americans to think, act, and live likewise. This, we believe, is the first and initial step toward the community integration which has been pointed out by many leaders to be the ultimate aim of resettlement. Indeed, no Japanese-American can be truly happy unless and until he becomes a part of the community in which he settles. At the same time, no community can be fully mature unless the last resettler can feel perfectly at home in it.

From the standpoint of Christian ministry, we believe, the spiritual ministry to Japanese-Americans in America at this stage cannot be adequately rendered either by ministers of Japanese descent alone or by those of Caucasian Background alone, without mutual help between them. The United Ministry, therefore, should not only be a

united effort among Japanese ministers of different denominations but also, we profoundly hope, a united effort between them and the pastors of local churches of all denominations. May this point be clearly and thoroughly understood by all."

The Executive Secretary, Reverend Daisuke Kitagawa, familiarly known as "Father Dai," among Caucasians and Japanese-Americans alike, came to the leadership of the group after serving a year as field representative of the Federal Council of Churches' Committee on the Resettlement of Japanese-Americans and following a rich experience as pastor of Japanese missions in Seattle and Kent, Washington, and a stay with his people at the Pinedale Assembly Center and the Tule Lake Relocation Center. He has been assisted by Reverend Francis M. Hayashi (Methodist), who is teaching at the University of Minnesota; the Reverend Paul M. Nagano (Baptist), who is continuing his study at Bethel Seminary; Mr. Clifford Nakadegawa (Presbyterian), who on his return to the Gila Rivers Relocation Center was replaced by Mr. Shimpachi Kanow (Presbyterian), now attending Macalester College; and Miss Martha Akard (Lutheran), who has served this organization as Director of the Lutheran Twin City Hostel.

Under Reverend Kitagawa's leadership a most effective organization of Issei has been developed. This group meets alternately in St. Paul and in Minneapolis. These meetings have done much to re-orient the older relocatees. Recently the group contributed one hundred dollars to the needs of the newly organized St. Paul Hostel.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS

In April of 1943 the National Youth Administration determined to set up in certain mid-western States a number of training centers at which youth would be quartered and intensive training given in various occupational lines. Two such centers were organized and operated in the neighborhoods of Shakopee and St. Cloud, Minnesota. It was a natural development that with the acceptance given Japanese-Americans in this territory, an effort would be made to recruit youth from the relocation centers to participate in the training program at these two camps. The program provided housing and a small earning while training was in progress. Our files show correspondence with a number of the relocation centers pointed toward the recruiting of such young people and their actual acceptance, particularly into the National Youth Administration training center at Shakopee.

The usual problems relative to transportation of the trainees, grants, and integration into the NYA community were apparent. The program seemed to be going along smoothly when, like a bolt out of the blue, word went out over the country that the entire National Youth Administration training program was being terminated. Simultaneously, telegrams began to arrive at the Minneapolis District Office from the relocation projects indicating that trainees were en route to the camp and expressing concern about their welfare as well as the welfare of those already in the NYA centers. We note the concern expressed by Mr. C. L. White, at that time the Minneapolis Relocation Officer, in his telegram of June 2, 1943, to Mr. Elmer L. Shirrell of the Area Office at Chicago. We quote the telegram:

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"Fifty-eight boys at Shakopee near Camp Savage and three girls in St. Paul. Twelve boys and three girls en route from Minidoka due Wednesday. Total of seventy-six in Minnesota. Twenty-five boys en route to Milford, Iowa and twenty-five girls to Chariton, Iowa."

This hasty action on the part of the National Youth Administration set off what was probably the most intensive and effective single responsibility carried out by the Minneapolis Office. The problems included finding of immediate shelter for the Japanese-American youth, jobs for all involved, the tracing of those who in their confusion had begun the long trek back to the relocation centers, the meeting of community reluctance, and in some cases opposition, to facing an acute situation, and the many other problems that come to light when any large group of people finds its lives suddenly and unexplainedly disrupted. That the problems were resolved so well can be explained only by the determined and intelligent work done by Mr. White, by members of the Minneapolis Resettlement Committee, and by the willingness of the community, spearheaded by the local newspapers, to fall to and meet the issue.

Temporary quarters were secured at the Medicine Lake Farm, a self-help project supported by local charitable effort. Those boys who had not immediately found their own quarters or jobs were placed at the Medicine Lake Farm and provided with car fare to enable them to get into town each day for job hunting or to complete their plans for schooling. Through the efforts of the relocation office jobs were found for a number, some of the jobs as far afield as Denver, Colorado, and Alexandria, Louisiana. Another considerable number was enrolled

at Dunwoody Institute for vocational training toward their entering war industries. Without authority, but because of the emergency situation, the funds were advanced or promised by Mr. White. Correspondence was immediately initiated to secure assistance grants for some of the trainees who had left the relocation projects without having received such help. Fortunately for Mr. White, the Area Office supported him in his hasty but necessary decisions, and the entire matter soon faded into the every day routine of District Office operation.

While the incident was an extremely painful one for all those involved, it undoubtedly did more to focus the attention of the community on the plight of the Japanese-American evacuees than any other single set of circumstances in this district.

CHICK SEXING SCHOOL

In 1944 at the beginning of the year Mr. Fred Hirasuna, Secretary of the International Chick Sexing Association with headquarters at Mankato, sought the advice of relocation officers about running a short intensive training school in the Twin Cities. Mr. Hirasuna was given some assistance in the development of this school. Early in November, following the establishment of the school in the neighborhood covered by the North Side Police Station in Minneapolis, a demand was made of city officials that the school be closed and removed. A few interested individuals who were opposed to the work being done there and who did not understand fully the purpose or the conditions operative within the school had complained to the captain of police and to one of the

ward aldermen. In the alderman these malcontents found a ready listener, and further difficulty was spearheaded by this individual.

Prominent in the action to assist the relocatees was Mr. Carl Zietlow, Executive Secretary, and members of the Conference of Christians and Jews. These individuals called a meeting at which a Citizens Committee for the Protection of American Rights was organized. Through this committee an effort to amend the city charter in such a way as to require a permit was foiled and pressure brought to bear on the city council actually to issue the permit. On learning that members of this newly organized committee wished to interview neighbors individually, the alderman forestalled this effort by calling a mass meeting of the neighbors. Representatives of the newly organized committee as well as the Minneapolis Resettlement Committee appeared at this meeting, but nothing was accomplished except that those who were attempting to help the resettlers were able to get a list of interested individuals. These individuals were interviewed privately, and opposition was broken down to the point where a compromise was reached, the objections withdrawn, and the same individuals attended a later meeting where the film "Challenge to Democracy" was shown, and Lieutenant Matsunaga gave a most effective talk. As a result, not only was the school continued to its conclusion, but a large number of the neighbors who had at first been opposed to the school joined with certain members of the Resettlement Committee in giving a graduation party to the students.

One of the by-products of this incident was the development of a closer and more wholesome cooperation on the part of the police

department. Captain Fabriz of the Internal Security Division of the Minneapolis Police Department had watched the development of the chick sexing controversy and its solution and had been struck by the favorable community acceptance which had developed. The incident gave him an opportunity to bring to the attention of the War Relocation Authority and later to the officers of the Military Intelligence Service Language School problems arising from improper conduct on the part of Nisei soldiers. He had for some time been concerned about the rude and improper conduct of some of these boys in uniform and felt that any criticism attaching itself to them would also affect the whole matter of acceptance in this area. Through this office the police captain and the Fort Snelling authorities were brought together, and the situation quickly changed to a more wholesome one. During its development period the attention of newspapers was, of course, focused on the chick sexing school situation. They treated the entire problem in a very helpful and understanding way, and by presenting the situation to the reading public in an impartial manner they undoubtedly assisted in its solution.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

In addition to what Mrs. Colby, in her report on St. Paul, has to say about University of Minnesota relations we would like to add the following. Individual members of the University staff had early in the resettlement program shown a friendly and cooperative attitude, and as a result secretarial workers of Japanese descent were placed there. In January of 1944 the University found itself in the odd position of giving employment to certain Japanese-Americans while at the same time denying other members of this race admission to the

University as students. Dean Willey was under some pressure to dismiss from the staff those members who already had been employed and who had been serving for varying periods. While the more influential University faculty members were friendly to the Japanese-Americans, a small group was distinctly unfriendly and was bringing pressure to bear. In February Dean Willey cleared with the Seventh Service Command Headquarters and found that those already employed might be kept on the payroll but no new additions could be made until clearances were granted. No date was promised for such clearances. By this time enough interest had been aroused among faculty members to develop an effective protest against the dropping of employees, and the suggestion was made that the University set an example for the rest of the community in fairness and tolerance. By the summer of 1944 the objections had been met and resolved, and Japanese-Americans were also being accepted as students at the University.

EDUCATION

While there was early reluctance on the part of the University of Minnesota to accept Japanese students, this was not true in cases of the privately endowed schools. Macalester College, Hamline University, St. Thomas College, and St. Catherine's College were among the first in the Middle West to invite Japanese-American students to enroll. In addition to these schools we find a great number of our people enrolled in the trade schools, such as Dunwoody Institute, Miller Vocational High in Minneapolis, and in the business colleges and specialized training centers. A letter from Mrs. Alice M. Carr, President of the Parisian School of Beauty Culture, is particularly apropos of the general acceptance given these students. We quote Mrs. Carr's letter:

"In behalf of the Nisei girls whom I have graduated from my beauty school and several who are now attending my school, it gives me great pleasure to tell you of the excellent character of these girls.

"After operating my school for 36 years may I say I wish I could fill my school with these girls. I find them to be courteous, honest, ambitious and very dependable in every way.

"My object in writing this letter is to inform you of the general public opinion regarding the Nisei girls. I have had serious trouble finding rooming homes for these girls and places for them to work for their meals. I feel this attitude is unfair to such fine people as they are and I sincerely hope there is something you can do to help clear up this situation.

"I am a gold star Mother and lost my only son in this war and yet I personally feel no animosity toward the American Japanese.

"Miss Mable Ikeda lived and worked in my home for a period of 8 months while she was attending my school and I am only sorry she could not stay longer.

"If in the future I can be of any help to these girls please do not hesitate to call on me."

DUNWOODY INSTITUTE

Institute records do not indicate any individuals of Japanese descent enrolled in Dunwoody Institute prior to the closing of the National Youth Administration centers. However, a number of these Japanese-American NYA students were enrolled at Dunwoody following the closing of the NYA project at Shakopee, and on July 12, 1943,

we find twenty Japanese-Americans in attendance there. These twenty boys had come from two of the relocation centers, four of them from Tule Lake, and the balance from Gila. Many difficulties were involved in the relationship of Dunwoody training and the evacuees' problem. One had to do with the charge for the training itself. Dunwoody is an institution with a limited endowment which governs the charging of fees and had established a \$15.00 a month fee for out-of-State students. However, through the efforts of Mr. White and members of the Relocation Committee, principally Mrs. Steefel, the fee was lowered, and we quote from Assistant Director Craigo's letter of September 22: "Ordinarily non-residents of the State of Minnesota are required under the terms of our endowment to pay a tuition fee of \$15.00 a month. Since these young men have, in a sense, been forcibly moved, we will consider them as residents of the State and charge the regular fee of \$10.00 the first month and \$5.00 a month thereafter." This gave a real lift to those relocatee students who had not been able to enroll in the free training under the auspices of the United States Office of Education.

This latter training had been withheld because of some questions regarding the use of these boys in defense plants, and this type of training had been established particularly to develop a pool of defense workers. However, by September 22 these objections had been removed, and Mr. Craigo was calling attention of the evacuee students to their opportunity to enroll for free training in certain lines, such as machine shop, gas and arc welding, tool tracing and detailing, electrical assembly, electrical repair and inspection. Even prior to

this date and following a ruling of Colonel J. J. Schmidt of the Seventh Service Command, employment had been secured for two of the trained relocatees at the Northwest Aeronautical Corporation, two at the S.O.S. Machine Works, and one at the Engineering Tool Co., while Brown and Bigelow was considering the employment of a relocatee on a highly secret war contract and was awaiting clearance.

Mr. Landon of Dunwoody Institute, Mr. Craigo, Assistant Director, and Mr. Prosser, were very helpful in working out problems relative to part-time employment and living quarters as well as the many details relative to clearance for indefinite leave and other problems involved in a very close working relationship with the District Office. It was an announced policy of the school that (1) all trainees coming directly from relocation centers were to be cleared through the Minneapolis District Office and (2) students coming to Minneapolis should report first to the District Office and then be referred to the school.

FARM JOB PROMOTION

The preliminary work in interesting Minnesota and North Dakota farmers in the utilization of evacuees for farm labor began to show results early in 1944, when a few families from relocation centers accepted farm employment on farms in the Red River Valley area. Contacts had been established by the relocation officers with the Farm Bureau and the Grange in May, 1944. Negotiations were under way at that time with the State Extension Service and War Foods Administration for seasonal workers. Every effort was made through correspondence and teletype service to interest center residents to accept seasonal farm work in this area. However, our efforts were in vain. This was probably due, in part, to a lower wage rate prevailing in our area.

A meeting was held in May with the Governor's Farm Labor Committee which resulted in the passing of a resolution favoring the employment of Japanese-Americans on seasonal farm labor in Minnesota. Again our appeal to center residents brought no results.

In June the War Hemp Industry became interested in the possibility of securing evacuee laborers near Wells, Minnesota. They were endeavoring to insure adequate housing for employees. Mr. Earl De Smidt, Area Agricultural Supervisor, together with Mr. Aldrich, Associate Relocation Officer, visited the War Hemp plants in southern Minnesota. It was pointed out to these two officers at this time by representatives of the War Foods Administration that the prospects of placing seasonal workers do not appear too good as heavy rains had cut the canning crops

and, too, there was an excess of Jamaican and Mexican National laborers in the area at this time.

It is interesting to note that it was about the same time that a survey was made by the Minneapolis Star Journal, conducted on the Gallup Poll basis, which indicated that approximately one-half of the Minnesota farmers were willing to employ Japanese-Americans. Results of the poll were published, and letters to the editor written by friends of the evacuees were also published. As a result of the publicity dozens of phone calls and letters offering farm employment were received.

Mr. De Smidt and the Minneapolis officer held a conference in July with the Director of Agricultural Extension at Fargo, North Dakota, and the State Extension Farm Labor representative as well as private growers and U.S.D.A. officials in the Red River Valley area of North Dakota. The results were gratifying and more farm opportunities for evacuees were opened up. The Peterson Brothers in the Red River Valley presented an excellent offer to the Minneapolis office. The Petersons, having several thousand acres and adequate housing, felt they could hire approximately twenty-five evacuee families. The centers were advised of the farm offer in detail. However, only three families relocated to the Red River Valley.

The attempt to recruit seasonal workers for the Red River Valley proved fruitless, and in August there were still no seasonal workers in the area. Definite job orders were received from several of the War Hemp plants in Minnesota, but the housing conditions were most unsatisfactory.

Between October and December of 1945 contacts were made with lumber contractors and Timber Association representatives in Duluth and northern Minnesota. A number of job offers for piecemakers and camp laborers were received through the Duluth United States Employment Service office. However, little or no interest was shown by center residents, even though the salary was good and housing provided. To the best of our knowledge, not a single person of Japanese ancestry accepted employment in the lumber camps of northern Minnesota.

During 1945 when rather large numbers of evacuees relocated to this area, only a very small number were interested in farm work. The Minneapolis office continued to receive farm job offers for both single men and families; all contained housing accommodations. The offers varied from managers of large poultry farms, dairy and diversified farming to running sheep ranches. Although only about twenty families were known to accept farm employment, a good number were employed on shared domestic offers which included care of small gardens for the man of the family, and most of these offers were within a radius of twenty miles of the metropolitan area of the Twin Cities.

RECREATION

In the Twin Cities area a very real contribution was made to the recreation of resettlers through their participation in activities at the U.S.O. Center in Minneapolis and the Y. W. C. A. Saturday evening Open House activities. In St. Paul the Institute of International Relations offered a medium through which many Japanese-American resettlers had an opportunity to meet others of their group and members of the Military Intelligence Service Language School contingent. These represented activities conducted particularly for Japanese-Americans. In addition, the many recreation facilities of the Twin Cities area were available to all resettlers without question.

The Nisei Girls Club sponsored by the Minneapolis Y. W. C. A. has been the center of a number of social and cultural developments. The group meets regularly for study and social events and is now publishing a monthly news sheet, the "Northwest Nisei." They regularly furnish hostesses for the Minneapolis U.S.O. and assist with the Y. W. C. A. open nights.

TWIN CITY LUTHERAN HOSTEL

On December 23, 1943, the Twin City Lutheran Relocation Hostel was opened under the sponsorship of the Board of American Missions of the United Lutheran Churches of America, aided by the Womens Missionary Society. In the announcement of the opening, Reverend R. A. Gerberding, President of the English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the Northwest and Chairman of the Hostel Committee, stated:

"It is the first definite expression our Church has made of Christian kindness toward Americans of Japanese blood. It grows out of our Christian fellowship with the brethren of our Faith in our Japan Church, and looks forward to definite mission work among the people of their race here.

"It is also a measure of loyal cooperation with a government agency created to ameliorate a great injustice done a vast number of loyal American citizens."

For director of the hostel the committee selected Miss Martha Akard, long-time head of the Janice James school for girls in Jumamoto, Japan. Miss Akard speaks Japanese fluently, having been a resident of Japan for more than twenty years.

The hostel itself, a delightful old residence located at 127 Clifton Street, is about one mile from downtown Minneapolis and is also available by streetcar service from St. Paul. To assist her in the operation of the hostel Miss Akard engaged Mrs. Minoli Mukaeda as dietician and Miss Alice Kodama as hostel secretary. Both of these evacuees were former residents of Poston Center.

In the formal announcement of its opening, the following purpose was stated:

"The primary aim of the Hostel is to invite the families of persons already resettled in this area to come here to seek and find satisfactory and happy lives in these friendly communities."

The Hostel has been one of the most fortunate developments in the entire resettlement program in the Twin Cities area and has served as the early home of hundreds of resettlers. The sympathy and under-

standing of Miss Akard in advising resettlers on their many problems have provided them with the finest kind of introduction to their new homes.

The following tabulated report of the Minneapolis Hostel activities should be of interest.

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total number of hostellers	510	561	1,071
Individuals	471	481	952
Re-entries	39	80	119
Total number of hostel days	5,022	6,275	11,297
Average number of hostellers per day	14	14	
Average number of days stay per regular hosteler	12	14.4	
Total number of meals served	12,880	16,975	29,855

EMPLOYMENT

In the fall of 1942, with the establishment of the Minneapolis Committee on Resettlement of Japanese-Americans, a sub-committee on employment was organized with Reverend Morris Robinson as chairman. The announced function of this sub-committee was "to find employment for Japanese-American resettlers, to offer vocational and employment counsel; to police wages and working conditions; and to utilize, so far as possible the skills of this group through sound placement policies."

No better summary of the employment activities in the Twin Cities area can be given than the following excerpt which comes from a report by Mrs. Genevieve F. Steefel, who served as Volunteer Placement Secretary, having come over from the Office of Civilian Defense, where she had been rendering a similar service in a most intelligent way.

"The Minneapolis Committee on the Resettlement of Japanese-Americans is a volunteer committee made up on a community-wide basis. It is interested in restoring the rights of citizenship to Japanese-Americans, and in aiding their resettlement. Its functions are carried on by volunteer members of sub-committees which deal with the various aspects of resettlement: housing, community adjustment, social welfare, business and legal counseling, employment, and hospitality.

"In the winter of 1942-43 this sub-committee requested the cooperation of the War Manpower Commission. Through the channels of this Commission the services and supervision of the staff of the United States Employment Office were made available. By use of the U.S.E.S. forms, full records on employment and training were procured even from workers still detained in Relocation Centers. On the basis of this information, advice on resettlement in Minneapolis was sent direct to those in the Centers who were making inquiry by mail. A complete file of Japanese-Americans available and interested in this area was made possible. In many cases applicants having skills in fields of work in which local workers were still unemployed, were advised against planning to resettle here unless they were ready to consider employment in some other field.

"THE WAR RELOCATION DESK: Somewhere in Minneapolis, either in space provided by a church, in some vacant office space, or in room allowed by a welfare agency, the work of the Resettlement Committee on Employment was to be carried on. It seemed most farsighted to avoid the duplication of existent services, and if possible to arrange for the integration of this service with that of the United States Employment Service. In this way standards would not be lowered, and the resettlers would learn to use the democratic channels to employment and be able to profit by the breadth of the service.

"The sub-committee therefore made arrangements for its volunteer workers to accept the hospitality offered by the War Manpower Commission. Desk space, filing space, a telephone and necessary forms and mailing envelopes were made available.

"The Volunteer Service Bureau of the Minneapolis Civilian Defense Council was requested to assign a volunteer with qualifications approximating those required of regular staff members of the United States Employment Service. These volunteers were to work at all times under the direction of the regular U.S.E.S. staff. Schedules were arranged by mutual agreement with the United States Employment Service Local Office Manager, and procedures were set up for this work similar to those arranged for other cooperating agencies, such as rehabilitation services, etc.

"SERVICES OF THE VOLUNTEER STAFF: Services of the volunteers fall into three categories: Registration; Vocational and Employment Counseling; and placement; and Employer Contacts for the purpose of presenting the resettlement problem.

"Registration: When the Desk was first established, the resettlement plan was already afoot, and many inquiries were received about conditions and possibility of employment.

"Before advice of any value could be given, it was necessary to know in detail the training and work experience, as well as vital statistical data on each applicant. This was obtained by franking the U.S.E.S. form 511 to the Placement Office of the Center. There the applicant filled it out, and the Placement Officer made a "control statement" on the reliability of the information given. On the basis of this information it was possible to make inquiries and send recommendations to the applicants.

"VOCATIONAL COUNSELING: The great majority of applicants during the year 1943 were young people between the ages of fifteen and twenty-three years of age. Both men and girls had come from one of the highest paid areas of the country. They were often suspicious of exploitation. Too often, a few weeks of High School training were offered as qualification for highly skilled employment. Often their plans were confused, illogical, and impractical.

"To meet the ardent hope for a "new start" with negatives and refusals of employment would not have been constructive. It has been necessary to listen to the vague plans, analyze them with the applicants and explain conflicts and impracticalities as constructively as possible. Wherever possible long-time plans for further training have been the result of the interview. A considerable number of boys have attended Dunwoody for day or night courses. Those working by day have found Board and Room jobs in homes or have taken part-time jobs to support themselves while in training. Most of those trained at Dunwoody have found employment after the course was completed. Many of the girls have taken part-time domestic jobs while attending Business College. Some have enrolled at Hamline, Macalester, Augsburg, Gustavus Adolphus, Carleton, St. Olaf's, St. Cloud Teacher's College, and the College of St. Catherine.

"EMPLOYMENT COUNSELING: A few applicants have come from other cities where living conditions are poorer and have asked for information about jobs in this area comparable to those held in other areas.

"The most difficult problem is apt to be that of the service-man's wife who has children to provide and care for, and who must work to supplement the government family allowance. In such cases hours must be planned so that children may attend Child Care Centers or Nursery Schools, and the place of employment must not be too far from the home and the school.

"In many cases where clerical skills are rusty it is necessary to use the testing service of the U.S.E.S. in order to know whether the applicant is able to carry the work for which she is applying.

"Experience with the city possibilities for Nisei makes it possible to inform applicants of what can be expected in various fields of employment.

"EMPLOYER CONTACTS: The job of placement has not merely been to match worker's skills with employer's requirements. It has usually been necessary to precede placement with a careful discussion with the employer of his firm's policy as regards the employment of Japanese-Americans. The old practice of sending the applicant out with no previous preparation for the contact worked a hardship on both. The employer, or the clerk representing him, never having considered the problem was often unprepared with any formulated policy. The result has been as many as thirteen applications by a single Japanese-American to different offices where long lines were waiting to be interviewed, only to be told by each that the position was filled. At the end of such a circuit the worker was demoralized.

"The technique of the original contact has grown from experience. The Volunteer calls the employer, whether he has an advertisement in the paper or a call for workers in the U.S.E.S. files. He is given the qualifications of the worker, and is told that the worker is an American citizen of Japanese descent. He is asked if his firm has a policy of employment of Japanese-Americans.

"Responses vary. Sometimes there is a volley of profanity, and the conversation is brief. Often the person representing the firm refers the call to the owner or to a personnel manager. Often these latter request time to inquire about the firm's policy and promise to call back. (They usually do, and the answer is more often "Yes" than "no.") Often the statement is made: "We've been thinking about it and wondering where we could get information. Can we depend upon their being properly cleared by the F.B.I.? What has been your experience in placing them in other firms? What is the attitude of other workers toward them? What can we expect of the public which comes in contact with them?" Occasionally a statement of complete tolerance is made, and the most frequent "brush-offs" occur in these quarters. Occasionally also, the employer wants to give a fair chance and says he is ready to fight any opposition to the whole thing.

"PLACEMENTS: Domestic Placement was given up in September, because the Volunteers' time was monopolized by lengthy job-descriptions for which no workers were available. At least seventy-five domestic placements were made in 1943. At present domestic calls and placements are handled at the War Relocation Authority office, Midland Bank Building.

"SOURCE OF REFERRALS: Employees already placed, Twin City Lutheran Hostel, War Relocation Authority, Committee members to whom inquiries are addressed, and the United States Employment Service."

In April, 1944, the War Relocation Authority added to its Minneapolis staff another officer whose primary responsibility was employment. This assistant relocation officer contacted employers either in person or by telephone in the Twin Cities area as well as in Duluth and smaller communities in Minnesota and was successful in the attempt to have employers fill their labor needs with people of Japanese descent.

Permission was granted the officer for direct access to the job orders on file in the local United States Employment Service offices. Information relative to job openings, skilled and unskilled, was copied and employers contacted with satisfying results.

Industrial plants having war contracts were at first reluctant to hire resettlers. Their attitude was due mainly to the fact that PMGO clearance was necessary at major war plants, and the time element involved thirty to ninety days. Naturally, employers were in need of help immediately. With the accelerating of clearance procedure and scattered hiring of a few resettlers in smaller plants, the way was cleared, and by the cessation of hostilities in Japan this summer every major war plant in the Twin Cities, with two exceptions, had Japanese-Americans on their payrolls. A large ordnance plant having highly secret and confidential contracts employed a Nisei chemist. A Minneapolis firm manufacturing small airplane engine parts numbered among its employees thirty-five Nisei and two Issei. Resettlers con-

tributed greatly to the war effort on the production line in many war industries, from the manufacture of jungle hammocks for the South Pacific, making Army uniforms, constructing parachute loft towers and landing barges, to building ships in Duluth and Superior harbors.

At present resettlers are employed in practically all categories of work and almost every type of industry. Employers are well satisfied and enthusiastic over the industry and responsibility displayed by the Japanese-American employees. Typists and stenographers encounter no difficulty in obtaining employment. Every attempt is made by the interviewer at the United States Employment Service to place Nisei and Issei at their highest skill.

Many former residents of the West Coast who were chefs, cooks, and bakers are employed in that capacity at the better hotels in the Twin Cities area. Although the War Relocation Authority no longer handles employment, restaurant and hotel owners, as well as other industries, continue to telephone their requests for competent help, which indicates the successful "selling job" the resettlers have done for themselves.

As a matter of interest it may be noted that our first recorded job order is dated September 19, 1943, and was for electroplaters and punch-press operators. On October 5 we received our first request for female power sewing-machine operators.

Any statement on employment of relocatees would be incomplete without special mention of the intelligent, enthusiastic, and untiring work of Miss Evelyn Carroll of our staff. Her past experience and

acquaintance throughout the State have been used most effectively in opening up employment opportunities. Her personal knowledge of personnel and procedures in the United States Employment Service enabled her to work smoothly in the utilization of their machinery. Through her leadership a list of some 800 employers has been developed where Japanese-Americans are provided job opportunities. This list of employers has been placed in the hands of the respective United States Employment Service offices where it is still being consulted for this type of placement.

UNION PROBLEMS

Generally speaking, unions have been agreeable to the placement of Japanese-American workmen and have opened their membership to such persons. The few instances where they have been barred from membership are definitely exceptions to the rule. When in April of 1944 a survey of union acceptance was requested by the Washington Office of the War Relocation Authority, the results were most encouraging. We were able to give a list of seven A. F. of L. unions and five C. I. O. unions in which relocatees were already members in good standing in numbers of from one to twelve. The unions so listed are shown below:

A. F. of L.

Bakery and Confectionary Workers, Local 222

Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Federal Labor Union

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen
and Helpers of America, Local 975

Machinists and Mechanics

Uphosterers and Furniture Workers

Bookbinders

Laundry Workers and Cleaners

C. I. O.

Industrial Packing House Workers

United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America,

Local 1139

Textile Workers

Amalgamated Clothing Workers

United Packing House Workers

In addition the International Ladies Garment Workers Unions were accepting evacuees as full members, and according to information received from various employees having union jobs, acceptance was complete.

One of the most disappointing efforts at building union acceptance was that with the A. F. of L. Grain Handlers Union. In October, 1944, Mr. Isaksen, Relocation Officer, and Miss Carroll, Associate Relocation Officer, met with some 600 members of this union on its election night. Because of the pressing business, the officers were limited to very short presentations, following which questions were raised from the floor. Remarks and questions from the floor seemed about evenly divided, and the officers left the meeting with the feeling that there was a better than fair chance of a favorable vote. However, the vote was against opening union membership to the Japanese-Americans, and thereby a large number of labor jobs were not available in this territory.

Reference to monthly reports shows frequent mention of workers in union controlled situations. In July of 1944 we note "Amalgamated

Clothing Workers Union has asked that all evacuees interested in employment in the clothing industry contact their office for referral and placement." The report goes on to state: "We have had no unfavorable reactions from organized labor during the month." In the August report we note that "the International Typographical Union No. 242 rejected the application of one resettler for membership." It later developed that the rejection was not based on the fact that he was a Nisei but because he had been employed previously in the printing industry for some fifteen years without having sought union membership. The matter was satisfactorily settled and the employee joined the union. Several Japanese-American union members are now employed as printers in the Twin Cities, one at the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press. A printing company in Virginia, Minnesota, also employs a union Nisei printer. In the November report we note "one young man was placed as plumber's helper with the assurance that if his experience was such as would make him acceptable to the union he would be given a Master Plumber rating."

Through enlistment of the interest of Mr. Wentz, Regional Labor Representative, War Production Board, and Vice President, Fourt District Minnesota State Federation of Labor, many individual problems and many relationships have been cleared to the advantage of the relocatee. Mr. Wentz's long association with the American Federation of Labor and his wide acquaintance throughout the State have been brought to bear effectively in a great number of instances.

Mr. Wentz and the part he played in the successful settlement of the Red Wing incident are worthy of mention at this particular time. Early in the spring of 1945 a public meeting was held in the church parlors of the Presbyterian Church at Red Wing, Minnesota, to discuss the relocation of a number of Japanese-American families. The meeting was attended by some forty or fifty people, including four representatives of labor, eight or ten representatives of women's clubs, several employers, ministers, and a Catholic priest. The meeting was called by Reverend C. J. Langley, who presided, and Mr. Aldrich, Assistant Relocation Officer of the War Relocation Authority.

After the talk on the evacuation and relocation of the people of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, a lively discussion followed. The labor representatives at that time took the stand that the Japanese-Americans should be discouraged from resettling in Red Wing. The same representatives, however, agreed that if Japanese-Americans should choose Red Wing as a place of settlement, they would "be accorded the same treatment as any other citizen." Upon further questioning by the relocation officer, the labor representatives gave as their reasons for opposition to Japanese-Americans that Indians and Negroes were not favorably received in Red Wing, and they were certain that Japanese would fare no better because at present there were "no colored people of any race." They went on to stress the severe housing shortage.

At subsequent meetings of the A. F. of L. Trade and Labor Council the discussions can best be summed up as follows: "There is no

objection to these people coming here under the same conditions as any other citizen has or would come, without any of the special concessions and privileges which were asked for at the public meeting." (Quotation by W. M. Neuman, Vice President, First District, Minnesota Federation of Labor.)

In July, 1945, a Nisei girl made application to enter the nursing training at St. John's Hospital in Red Wing. A picture of the Nisei girl and a news item appeared in the local paper, stating that Ann Nakamura was to be the first Japanese-American in Red Wing. Some A.F. of L. member, being unduly alarmed, advised the hospital Administrator that organized labor objected to the entrance of a Japanese-American into the community. The administrator concerned called the Minneapolis office and stated his problem and reluctance to accept the girl if local sentiment was against it.

Mr. Ray Wentz was contacted by Miss Carroll, Associate Relocation Officer, and promptly suggested a meeting of the A. F. of L. Trades and Labor Assembly and made arrangements for it. It was a coincidence that VJ evening, August 14, 1945, Mr. Wentz and Miss Carroll spoke at the meeting in Red Wing in behalf of Japanese-Americans. The change in attitude of the labor members may have been due to the cessation of hostilities in Japan or because of the fact that the group of twelve men were leaders of various trades and the meeting itself very informal. After a two-hour meeting, during which the story of evacuation, resettlement, Nisei contributions to the war effort on the production line, and the heroic record of the 100th Battalion was briefly told by the relocation officer, Mr. Wentz recounted the excellent adjustment the evacuees had made in Twin Cities industries, their affiliations

in both C.I.O. and A.F. of L. prior to evacuation, etc., the members discussed the problem, questioned both speakers and finally stated they had a better understanding of the entire picture and would cooperate.

Shortly after this, although the original girl was accepted, she changed her mind and returned to the West Coast to join her parents. Two weeks later a second Nisei girl made application and was accepted and is and is now in training at St. John's Hospital in Red Wing. According to the administrator, she was very well received by her classmates and has made an excellent adjustment.

The latter part of January, 1945, it came to the attention of the Minneapolis District office that the Greenhouse and Florist Association of Minneapolis had voted a protest against the employment of Japanese-Americans. In the progress of the discussion it developed that a number of greenhouses had already employed and were using Japanese-American help. After some further discussion we were informed on February 13 by the president of the organization, Mr. Henry Rosacker, that the protest had been withdrawn, but we were given to understand that the greenhouse operators had agreed among themselves to keep their employment of Japanese-Americans to a minimum. It was the feeling of Mr. Isaksen, who was in charge of the office at that time, that this was in effect a victory, since the protest was withdrawn, and jobs of those already employed were not jeopardized.

MINORS

Early in the development of resettlement activities in this territory it became apparent that special treatment would be necessary for the handling of minor Japanese-Americans, who were being most seriously disorganized by their life in the evacuation centers. Many of these young people were not able to secure the type of schooling they needed and were anxious to take up a more normal life outside the center. Their plans were concurred in by their parents, and on examination it was found to be a familiar pattern for older children to leave their parental homes and seek part-time work as an element in their continuing their education. The negotiations of public and private welfare agencies offer one of the most interesting chapters in the whole resettlement program.

Quoting again from a memorandum on a proposed blanket agreement, we find the thinking of the Committee went as follows;

"Since the best case work standards provide for the participation of the child at the age of fifteen or over in the selection of his home, and in the agreement under which he works the committee suggests that the requirement that work homes be selected in advance of the child's arrival in the community, without his participation in the arrangements is undesirable for children of this age. Many children come every year into the state to attend the University of Minnesota. A similar plan is proposed for this group.

The Committee requests that these children be permitted to come to the city provided only it is notified by the War Relocation Authority before they arrive so that proper temporary housing may be arranged for them either in the Twin City Lutheran Hostel or in their own homes, and so the committee may be assured that there are ample opportunities in work homes for these children. That full family histories be provided before they leave the Relocation Centers so that the Agency Committee may review these histories and determine whether the child is suited for work home and school placement. That after arrival the child be sponsored by the Committee, placed in school as soon as possible, and that he be permitted to visit, in the company of a Worker, such homes as are suited to him or her, and make his own choice. That it be made clear to both the child and his relatives here that the home will be supervised by the Agency, and that he is not to leave the home except by agreement on a new home with the supervising agency.

"Since the custom of placement of rural Japanese-American children in city homes in the West Coast area is one which has long been followed, these young people are accustomed to making their own plans. At present, some of them are already in homes which they have found themselves through newspaper advertisements or through the help of friends who formerly worked in them. The Committee feels that it would be better to have a fuller knowledge and a closer community supervision for these placements and of conditions in the homes. This will be possible only if it is permitted to sponsor a professional program.

"In the cases of boys and girls of seventeen and eighteen who are students at the State university, the committee submits that the University's standards of placement and supervision in housing are adequate, and that it would find itself embarrassed to review them. It would certainly be embarrassed to demand for this minority group standards other than it accepts for its own children.

"Provided the State authorities accept this proposal for a blanket agreement, the Minneapolis Committee will present it to the Washington Office of the War Relocation Authority for their acceptance, without the necessity for clearing each individual case after arrangements are complete. In this way there will be a minimum of lost effort.

"It is the belief of the Sub-Committee on Work Home Placement that if such a plan as is proposed above is not adhered to, there will be shifting from home to home, and from school district to school district, with consequent loss of adjustment and dissatisfaction of both work home and child."

It is significant to find that these recommendations were met almost to the letter, although to meet them required an opinion from the State's Attorney General completely at variance with earlier opinions on the necessity for establishing a one thousand dollar bond for each child and the further clarification of procedures which for some years have been at variance both with the State law and with the principles set forth by the Resettlement Committee.

HOUSING

Prior to the opening of the War Relocation Authority office, housing for Japanese-Americans had already assumed the proportions of a major problem. We find the subject appearing repeatedly in minutes of the early Minneapolis Committee on Relocation and its successor, the Minneapolis Resettlement Committee, as well as in reports of meetings and discussions in St. Paul. In one of the reports of an early meeting with Mr. White, the first relocation officer, we find the statement that "probably not more than 400 to 500 Japanese-Americans will be coming into this territory." It is certain that this statement was made in an effort to hold the various volunteer committees in line and to avoid having them become frightened at the problem of housing. It is a matter of continual surprise, but of satisfaction to all of us who have been related to the resettlement program, to find that a much greater number than was indicated above have come into this community and have found some kind of shelter. While the housing problem had demanded a large share of the time of the WRA staff, in August of 1945

we find a report of a relocatee attempting to buy a house in St. Paul. Unfavorable sentiment had developed, but the situation was straightened out by members of the St. Paul Committee.

The War Relocation Authority office was given special recognition in Minneapolis by having two of our officers named to the Mayor's Housing Committee. These representatives have worked closely with the Housing Committee in advising the community of the seriousness of the housing shortage and the necessity for taking some steps toward meeting this shortage. At the present time final action is being taken to bring into Minneapolis a unit of 100 trailers which will be set up adjacent to the summer Field House development and supervised by Mr. Van Dusen, the manager of that project and a member of the Mayor's committee. In addition to this definite step, further study is being made of the housing needs and recommendations calculated to ease the situation are being made as the findings develop. Through the personal efforts of staff members, particularly Mr. Wesley C. Harkness, contacts have been made with the leading real estate operators, and a favorable situation has been developed so that relocatees are now contacted when openings are available. A surprisingly large number of moderate priced dwellings have been brought to the attention of our people, and a number of purchases have been made. Where relocatees are returning to the West Coast, it has been standard practice to hold their present dwelling places for other individuals who are relocating to this territory.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMITTEE

The Fair Employment Practices Committees both in St. Paul and Minneapolis were helpful in resolving various situations where it

appeared that discrimination against Japanese employment was being shown. The War Relocation Authority was fortunate in the fact that many of the members of these committees in both cities were also members of the Resettlement Committees. Mr. Thomas Vennum, an aggressive young attorney in Minneapolis, was Chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and in addition to his assistance with employment problems also appeared personally in behalf of Japanese-Americans who were facing some restraints in finding proper housing. Mrs. Ruth Colby in St. Paul and Mrs. Lawrence Steefel in Minneapolis were active in a dual capacity and gave effective assistance to our needs both from the standpoint of the War Relocation Authority and the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Prominent among speakers who have appeared before church, educational, business, and labor groups throughout the area, and particularly in the Twin Cities, we find frequent mention of both Mr. and Mrs. Earl Tanbara, Father Daisuke Kitagawa, Captain Matsunaga of the United States Army, and all of the relocation officers who have been associated with the Minneapolis office. Captain Matsunaga alone is estimated to have made between thirty-five and forty appearances in this territory. I had the opportunity of hearing him present his subject before an American Legion group and a group of business agents of the American Federation of Labor. In neither case was his initial reception cordial, but in both cases at the conclusion of his talk members of the groups flocked around him for further discussion and answers to their individual questions.

Another instance of far-reaching effect of a single interview is demonstrated by the broad interest developed following a personal discussion between Miss Agnes Corrigan and Bishop Murray of the St. Paul Diocese of the Catholic Church. Following this interview Bishop Murray sent a signed statement to every parish priest in the diocese, and as a result we were swamped with calls from members of the church throughout the State, asking for Japanese-Americans to fill various work openings. The majority of these requests were for domestic help, and members of the staff were deeply chagrined at being able to fill so few of them.

Miss Carroll's appearances before various groups, from women's clubs to labor unions, have always been followed by a heightened interest in relocation problems and definite job offers.

Reverend Kitagawa has been particularly effective in arousing the interest of church groups, and his organization of Sunday afternoon meetings for Isei has been very effective in integrating this latter group into community life.

PRESS RELATIONS

It is not generally known, but it is true that the three daily papers in Minneapolis are owned by the same publisher, Cowles Publishing Company. Fortunately for our work, the local top management early adopted a very fair and friendly attitude toward the resettlement of Japanese-Americans. In discussing this matter recently with Mr. Steven, City Editor of the Morning Tribune, he stated: "We realize that any new minority group is going to have hard sledding, and we felt it our duty to ease the situation for them as much as possible while still being consistent with good reporting and good newspaper operation."

The handling of publicity relative to the chick sexing school incident and the closing of the National Youth Administration centers, which affected such a large number of our youth early in the program here, calling attention of the public to the needs of this particular people as it did, was undoubtedly responsible, to a great degree, for the widespread community acceptance of Japanese-Americans.

While publicity relative to the Military Intelligence Service Language School was played down as a matter of military policy, the stories which did find their way into the papers were all so slanted as to either build good will or minimize questionable attitudes. At graduation ceremonies at the Language School it became a custom to present wrist watches to outstanding students, and in August of 1944 it was the Minneapolis Star Journal management which made these presentations.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Early in 1944 an effort was made to bring together for occasional conferences the administrative heads of a number of agencies or their representatives, whose responsibilities touched on the field of relocation of the Japanese-Americans. These agencies included the county welfare organizations of Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, State Welfare Department, Military Intelligence Service School, both Army and Navy Intelligence Offices, United States Employment Services of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Social Security Board, CIO and AFL labor groups, Church Federation, War Production Board, American Red Cross, and the Twin City Hostel. These meetings have continued at irregular intervals, and through the understanding of our needs which has come about as a result of the meetings, many of the problems which we might otherwise have faced have been resolved.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

"REPORT OF THE ST. PAUL RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 12, 1945

"With the beginning of war between the United States and Japan the day of December 7, 1941, Treasury officials in St. Paul on the order of Secretary Morgenthau went to work and, before evening, two

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well-known citizens and their families were ordered to remain in their homes while their financial records were studied to determine whether or not they were serving Japanese interests. Dr. Ikeda, distinguished pathologist at Miller Hospital, and Mr. Akamatsu, successful owner of an oriental gift shop, found their patriotism in question. The reason? Just being Japanese. Japanese-Americans had been promptly identified by officialdom as the Enemy in St. Paul. December 8 the Pioneer Press and the Dispatch reported sympathetically the circumstances.

"Shocked and certain that a wrong was being done, the medical profession rose to the occasion and 200 doctors petitioned the release of a medical scientist who was a trusted colleague. The doctor was freed from house detention a week later. An aroused citizenry took up the cause of the Japanese shopowner. The Methodist Church of which the Akamatsu family were such loyal and active members came to their defense. The Akamatsus were freed after three and a half days.

"Bitter as the sudden and unjust detention had been for these two Americans of Japanese birth, it served to arouse the people of St. Paul to the dangers of war hysteria. The fact that unjust restraint could come to Japanese-Americans who had won the trust and esteem of their fellow townspeople so swiftly won sympathy for the tragic plight of citizens whose birth placed them at the mercy of officialdom. On this sympathy, so dramatically aroused at the very beginning of the war, it was possible later to build a program of action which had city-wide support.

"When it became clear that the Japanese on the West Coast would have to move to escape forced evacuation, Chief of Police G. H. Barfuss sought to enact a city ordinance which would prohibit immigration of Japanese citizens into St. Paul. St. Paul had only fifteen Japanese-Americans four years ago, and as far as Mr. Barfuss was concerned, there would be no more. When his attempt to keep Japanese-Americans from coming to St. Paul was blocked, Barfuss tried to create a precedent by which permits would be required from the Chief of Police for individuals to enter the city. But he had not reckoned with federal authorities who pointed out to him that this quasi-visa system had no legal authority and that Japanese-Americans released from camp areas could not be restricted from entering the unrestricted areas of the Middle West. Mr. Thomas V. Holland of the national War Relocation Authority pointed out to Mr. Barfuss that WRA did not require local authorities to grant permits to Japanese-Americans to take employment outside areas from which they were evacuated.

"It was the fight against the enactment of this ordinance to prevent immigration of Japanese into St. Paul that led to the formation of the St. Paul Resettlement Committee under the auspices of the International Institute, of which Mr. L. Sickels was the executive-secretary. Mrs. Sickels took a deep interest in the initial phase of the program. When the War Relocation Authority was established, Mr. Clement L. White, Director of the area office in Minneapolis, looked to the St. Paul Resettlement Committee for full cooperation in its program. Under Mrs. Ward Beebe, chairman of the new committee, its activities developed so successfully that by October 1942, the committee was serving officially as local representative of the War Relocation Authority in answering inquiries in regard to both employment and housing of Japanese-Americans.

"The two families who had long been residents in St. Paul, together with the Tanbara family who had come from Berkeley to escape forced evacuation, were families of which any city might be proud. This fact doubtlessly encouraged the Committee to Champion the cause of the uprooted Americans of Japanese background.

"Students

"The problem of arranging for Japanese-American students to continue their academic careers in Minnesota schools and colleges was one of the first with which the Resettlement Committee had to deal. In August and September 1942, applications came in for entrance into the University of Minnesota. No Japanese-Americans were accepted as students in the University until the summer of 1944. This refusal to admit Nisei students was based simply on an arbitrary ruling of President Coffey on the grounds that admission would not be possible until a quota system was established by the government. This ruling held good for two years in spite of alumni opposition and a sympathetic student attitude.

"President Coffey's stand drove the Resettlement Committee to work harder for entrance of students into other colleges in the state. During the academic year of 1942-43, two Nisei students were enrolled in Hamline University, five in Macalester, three in St. Cloud Teachers College, two in St. Catherine's, one in St. Thomas, and one in Carleton. It is interesting to note here that at Macalester College, the student body voted nine to one in favor of admitting Nisei students.

"The Resettlement Committee worked closely with the National Student Relocation Council, Philadelphia, directed by Mrs. Helga Swan assisted by Elizabeth Emlen and recognized by the federal authorities.

Government approval of the Council failed to convey to the University of Minnesota that their refusal to admit Japanese-Americans was not only short-sighted but bigoted. However, the leaven of tolerance was injected when Dorothy Punderson, Director of Employment of the University of Minnesota, employed in the clerical division of the University a Nisei girl whose efficiency and charm won for her in an office-contest six months later the title of "the most popular employee." Other Nisei were employed by the University long before the regulations were liberalized to admit them to matriculation.

"Housing

"With the fall of 1942, the Committee faced the problem of finding housing for 25 new arrivals who were on indefinite leave from relocation camps and had jobs other than domestic service awaiting them. A party for these new arrivals brought out 80 persons to celebrate the New Year in 1943. These were relatives and friends in the Armed Services stationed at Camp Savage and Fort Snelling.

"In November 1942, at a meeting of the Resettlement Committee, Mr. Thomas W. Holland of the national WRA and Mr. George Rundquist of the Federal Council of Churches of America were present. At this meeting Mr. Holland enunciated the employment policy of the WRA which was, in essence, "no down-grading." Speaking of the Japanese-Americans, he said, "The largest group are farmers and then second those in the wholesale, retail business, third, the personal and domestic services. From there they break down into smaller groups, clerical, office workers, dentists, doctors, lawyers, pharmacists, optometrists, chicken-sexers, etc. We want to be very careful in this relocation, so that

those who have been trained and educated in certain fields need not make any great change, but can find occupations in fields for which they have been trained." In St. Paul, a sincere attempt has been made to adhere rigidly to this policy.

"Except for those employed in domestic service where it was possible to live in the house, there was a need to provide housing and to adjust the Japanese-American to the new community in which he found himself. A sub-committee on housing was appointed, and in May 1943, a resettlement hostel was first discussed by the Resettlement Committee. At this time the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. announced officially that their organizations would provide temporary lodging for incoming evacuees on a few days notice. This service was relied upon, and the two organizations fulfilled their promises to such an extent that they actually served as hostels for the young Nisei. Additional housing was provided by the Catholic Guild Hall and the Methodist Girls Home. In addition, several friendly realtors began volunteering to hold apartments for Japanese-Americans. At this period, there was no immediate, desperate need for a hostel in St. Paul. However, discussion of a hostel did lead directly to the opening by the Lutherans of the Twin City Resettlement Hostel in Minneapolis in November 1943. This hostel, directed by Martha B. Akard, a missionary to Japan for twenty-nine years, was established in a fine old home in an excellent neighborhood and equipped with furnishings purchased from the owner. Mrs. Colby assisted Miss Akard in planning an open-house program. Mrs. Colby and Mr. Harold Mann (Director of the Area WRA office who had succeeded Mr. White) were speakers.

"Christmas 1943, boxes of gifts were sent to the relocation camps at Granada and Rohwer by the Resettlement Committee and the local American Friends Service group.

"Nisei Minors

"One problem that required the attention of the Committee was that of Nisei minors who had been released from camps for seasonal work. Reluctant to return to the relocation camps because the camp schools were not highly standardized and their educational training was being jeopardized, they sought to enter high schools in St. Paul and support themselves with school-boy jobs. Mr. Elmer Sherrill of the Regional WRA in Chicago urged that the problem be met without publicity.

"When the National Youth Administration came to an end in 1943, the problem of Nisei minors became acute. There were 75 young people stranded in the Twin Cities by the closing of that governmental agency. To meet this emergency, the Union City Mission Farm at Medicine Lake housed them. Favorable publicity by the Twin City papers to this crisis resulted in opportunities to the Nisei for training at Dunwoody Vocational School, and Wesley Foundation at the University of Minnesota was practically turned into a hostel for them.

"So successful was this cooperation that Mr. Rundquist who returned in July 1943 discouraged the idea of a hostel in St. Paul if the Methodists would continue hospitality at the Wesley Foundation. He questioned the need of a hostel because most evacuees were attracted to localities where salaries were higher and, therefore, the number to be expected in the Twin Cities would probably not exceed the facilities

open to them. However, the influx of resettlers continued to mount steadily and a special meeting was called in October 1943 to reconsider the establishment of a hostel.

"Employment

"In January 1944, the United States Employment Service requested of the WRA that a trained employment worker be made available to USES in St. Paul to deal entirely with Japanese-American applicants and perform the special placement service that Mrs. Lawrence Steefel was doing at the USES in Minneapolis. Mr. Elmer Isaksen, an agricultural expert, was added to the staff in the Minneapolis WRA area office at this time to try to bring Japanese-American families to rural Minnesota. Mrs. Colby, who was interested in both rural and urban placement, volunteered to be an employment official for the USES and took the regular staff training during March. On April 1, she began full time work Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays placing Japanese-American workers and served by appointment the remaining days of each week. Working closely with Mr. Isaksen, Mrs. Colby placed four families in rural relocation. She made a number of out-of-town trips to Duluth, Alexandria, Brainerd, Mankato, St. Peter and Rochester to speak-- usually using the film, "A Challenge to Democracy," as the basis of her talks.

"When the volunteer desk opened, the United States was entering upon a renewed effort in the Pacific and the attendant anti-Japanese propaganda was having noticeable effects upon the attitude of the employer group toward hiring Americans of Japanese background. The

technique employed by the volunteer placement officer was to make the reasonable request that the employer give the applicant the same opportunity he would grant any other employee and if, when employed, the Japanese-American worker was not satisfactory either in his work or personnel relationships that the employer feel just as free to remove him from his position as he would any other worker who did not qualify. In most cases, the employer responded favorably to this proposal, and it was discovered that when the hurdle of actual employment was cleared, the Japanese-American was able to sell himself completely to his employer and his fellow workers.

"Having complete access to the files of job-offers of the USES, the placement officer was able to submit a wide range of choices and to place the applicant in work most closely matching his skills and qualifications. With the exception of those whose draft classification was 1-A, there was no record of down-grading in employment in St. Paul. This latter group of young men, regardless of their training, were unhappily obliged to accept packing plant and warehouse jobs. Out of nearly 400 placements, there were eight young women placed in domestic service and six couples in shared domestic positions, all of whom expressed a desire to enter this field of work because of past experience as domestic workers.

"The St. Paul placement work was credited by the Federal Council of Churches' pamphlet, "Relocating the Dislocated," as being the only city where such a degree of responsibility was assumed and such matching of skills to jobs. This could never have been accomplished without

the enthusiastic cooperation of Mr. Roy Heleen, Director of the St. Paul office of the USES, who granted the Resettlement Committee a private office with unlimited switchboard service.

"By October 1944, the work of the Resettlement Committee had increased to the point where the Committee felt the need of an enlarged staff to meet the needs of the Nisei, particularly the young people who were anxious to stay in St. Paul to go on with their education. At all times, the Committee worked with the Social Security Board, the State Department of Child Welfare and the St. Paul Council of Social Agencies. In order to plan a more effective program, the Committee sought to become a member of the St. Paul Community Chest in order that other social agencies could be enlisted in the work for the Japanese-Americans. For months, the Committee involved itself in an obstacle race of postponements of action but finally became a member of the Council of Social Agencies. What had seemed so glamorous in prospect resulted in nothing, for other social agencies indicated their reluctance to increase their case loads, and it was impossible to make a "capital fund" drive for a hostel until a time so remote that the whole idea would have had to be dropped if we were to remain a member of the Council of Social Agencies. Therefore, on August 8, 1945, Miss Louise Clevenger, Associate Secretary of the Chest and a member of the Resettlement Committee, proposed complete separation from the Chest in order to permit the Committee freedom to go ahead to raise funds for a hostel. A hostel was now so greatly needed that this was the only course.

"The St. Paul Hostel

"Since all relocation camps would be closed by January 1946, and were actually closed by December 1, 1945, the emphasis was wholly changed from placement of minors to family resettlement. Under Mrs. Elliott Magraw, the new chairman, the drive for the hostel was renewed. A pressing problem was to find a place. Meanwhile, a house on the University of Minnesota campus was purchased with the help of Bishop St. George Tucker of the Episcopal Church. Father Daisuke Kitagawa, assisted by Mrs. Colby and Mrs. Magraw, put the house in order for Nisei students and teachers at the ASTP program at the University.

"The St. Paul Resettlement Committee was incorporated "to foster and promote within the City of St. Paul programs to assist in the relocation and resettlement of displaced persons moved from or removed from their homes as a consequence of War without reference to citizenship, national origin, race or creed, to aid such persons in securing permanent employment and permanent housing and to assist them to become adjusted to and absorbed in the life of this community, and to provide temporary housing and shelter, and to these ends this corporation shall have power to rent, lease, purchase, hold, sell and convey such personal and real property as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose herein stated."

"In St. Paul, a house on Osceola Avenue was purchased, but lost, as nearby residents petitioned against locating the hotel there. At last success! An old hotel on Kellogg Boulevard was leased October 1. Mrs. Colby heading the hostel committee, undertook to transform a dark, vermin-ridden, unpainted, dirty second floor hotel into a decent cheery

hostel for the Japanese-American resettlers. For two months, crews of workers recruited from the Nisei soldiers stationed at Fort Snelling worked each day cleaning, washing, varnishing, painting and repairing to create this center for resettlers. In the beginning the only two good things about the hostel were its location facing the Mississippi Valley and the plumbing which provided steam heat and running hot and cold water for each room. The hostel is located next door to the building which is being remodeled and renovated for the International Institute.

"In Conclusion

"In a recent article, Norman Thomas writes: "Although Japanese cruelties to prisoners were less terrible than Nazi destruction of whole peoples, American racial feeling makes us more bitter toward the Japanese. Earlier that feeling had made us sanction the greatest single blow ever dealt our own civil liberties: the evacuation of American citizens of Japanese blood from their homes into concentration camps, without hearing or trial." It has been the purpose of the St. Paul Resettlement Committee to combat this un-American treatment of a blameless minority and to create a program to further the working of democracy in order that these Americans with Japanese faces may fully participate in American life."

PRINCIPAL PLACEMENTS OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
APRIL 1944 to AUGUST 1945, BY VOLUNTEER OFFICER IN THE U.S.E.S.

Accountants	5	Mechanics	19
Arc Welders	6	Motor Mechanics	7
Beauty Operators	15	Nurses	5
Book Keepers	6	Power Machine	12
Custodians	5	Punch Press Operators	8
Clerk Typists	21	Printers	11
Chemists	7	School-boy Jobs	6
Dietician	5	Social Service Workers	18
Domestic Service	18	Stenographers	55
Dry Cleaners	4	Stock Boys	6
Dress Makers	9	Surveyors	11
Food Processors	10	Tire Repairmen	15
Gardeners	9	Waitresses	9
Laboratory Assistants	8	Warehousemen	23
Language Coachers	15		

To carry on the work of assisting evacuees in St. Paul the Resettlement Committee of that city has reorganized itself with purposes best set forth in the following excerpt from its Certificate of Incorporation:

"We, whose names appear as subscribers hereof, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a non-profit corporation for the purposes hereinafter set forth under and pursuant to the Statutes of Minnesota and for that purpose do hereby certify:

"That the general nature of the activities of this corporation and the purposes of said corporation shall be to foster and promote within the City of St. Paul programs to assist in the relocation and resettlement of displaced persons moved from or removed from their homes as a consequence of War without reference to citizenship, national origin, race or creed, to aid such persons in securing permanent employment and permanent housing and to assist them to become adjusted to and absorbed in the life of this community, and to provide temporary housing and shelter and to these ends this corporation shall have power to rent, lease, purchase, hold, sell and convey such personal and real property as may be necessary or desirable for the purposes herein stated."

In addition to the over all attention this committee will give to displaced persons of all races and creeds, it has contracted to operate as a hostel a small downtown hotel located at 191 W. Kellogg Boulevard. The following are members of this incorporated committee:

Mrs. Besse L. Beebe
31 Lake Avenue
White Bear, Minnesota

Mrs. Corinne Bohan
1150 Hague Ave.
St. Paul 4, Minn.

Mr. Glenn Clark
1787 Goodrich Ave.
St. Paul 5, Minn.

Mrs. Ruth Colby
2103 Iglehart Ave.
St. Paul 4, Minn.

Miss Agnes B. Corrigan
372 N. Cleveland Ave.
St. Paul 4, Minn.

Mrs. W. C. Harkness
1485 Highland Parkway
St. Paul 5, Minn.

Rev. Jeffrey D. Hoy
1776 Wellesley Ave.
St. Paul 5, Minn.

Mr. James Hiner, Jr.
521 S. E. Fifth
Minneapolis, Minn.

Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa
914 Marquette Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Irving Levy
609 Montcalm Place
St. Paul 5, Minn.

Mrs. Martha M. Magraw
2290 St. Clair Ave.
St. Paul 5, Minn.

Rev. Philip F. McNairy
1069 Lombard Ave.
St. Paul 5, Minn.

Rev. Sidney W. Powell
1050 Goodrich Ave.
St. Paul 5, Minn.

Rev. Wm. D. Powell
403 Newton Building
St. Paul 1, Minn.

Mrs. Ruth N. Tanbara
123 W. Fifth St.
St. Paul 2, Minn.

Dr. Walker F. Vance
41 Macalester St.
St. Paul 5, Minn.

FARGO, MINNESOTA

In the early development of the War Relocation Authority activities it was felt advisable to open an office at Fargo, Minnesota, to serve the western part of what was later destined to be the Minneapolis District.

Mr. Elmer Isaksen was selected as Relocation Officer and opened the Fargo Office early in May, 1943, with the assistance of Mrs. Mae Needham as office stenographer. Mrs. Needham began her employment with the War Relocation Authority on May 19, 1943.

Mr. Isaksen worked very hard in this territory but it became more and more apparent that openings for relocatees were restricted to agricultural opportunities plus a few low-paid domestic situations. In the main, the agricultural openings could not be made to appeal to relocatees because of the vast difference in agricultural operations in this territory as contrasted with those to which the relocatees were accustomed. That effective work was done, however, is shown by the attached list of openings filled through Mr. Isaksen's leadership.

On December 1, 1943, after careful study of the entire situation, it was decided to consolidate the Fargo Office with the Minneapolis Office. Mr. Isaksen began his connection with the Minneapolis Office on that date.

Mrs. Needham elected to take her accumulated annual leave and withdraw from the War Relocation Authority service.

DULUTH, MINNESOTA

The Japanese-American Resettlement Committee in Duluth has taken an active and enthusiastic interest in resettlers in that city. Reverend Roy Burt, as Chairman, has organized a committee including members of the Department of Education, Welfare Board, Junior and Senior Chambers of Commerce, United States Employment Service, Young

RELOCATEES PLACED BY FARGO WRA OFFICE

NAME	RELOCATION CENTER	EMPLOYER	EMPLOYER'S ADDRESS
Abe, Kameo	Heart Mountain	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes, Minn
Fukuzawa, Michito Frank	Gila River	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Funatsu, Bill and family	Heart Mountain	Peterson Truck Farm	Moorhead
Gomes, Anthony J. and wife	Minidoka	Moorhead Daily News	moorhead
Goto, Hiroshi Henry	Gila River	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Hara, George Fumiyuki	Gila River	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Hayashi, James and family	Heart Mountain	Peterson Truck Farm	Moorhead
Ichikawa, Yoichi	Gila River	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Ito, Kakuchi	Heart Mountain	Patterson Hotel	Bismarck, N.D.
Iwasaki, Heizo	Heart Mountain	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Kadowaki, James	Gila River	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Koizumi, Yutaka	Central Utah	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Kumagai, George D.	Heart Mountain	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Mikami, Satoshi and family	Heart Mountain	Gardner Hotel	Fargo, N.D.
Miyamura, Takeshi	Heart Mountain	Peterson Truck Farm	Moorhead
Muira, Kazuo	Gila River	Peterson Truck Farm	Moorhead,
Muira, Toshio	Gila River	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Nakamura, Roy	Gila River	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Nishimoto, Ray and family	Gila River	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Onishi, Frank	Heart Mountain	Peterson Truck Farm	Moorhead
Origuchi, Yoshiko	Gila River	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Otani, Kenichi	Heart Mountain	Patterson Hotel	Bismarck, N.D.
Shigekawa, Fred and family	Heart Mountain	Walter Altenbernd	Sabin, Minn.
Shishino, Hayao	Gila River	Walter Altenbernd	Sabin
Takayama, Ralph Hisato	Gila River	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Tani, Tony	Heart Mountain	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Umemoto, Nellie	Tule Lake Center	Patterson Hotel	Bixmarck, N.D.
Umemoto, Kiyoko	Heart Mountain	Judge Chas. J. Vogel	Detroit Lakes
Yamamoto, Tadashi	Heart Mountain	Judge Chas. J. Vogel	Detroit Lakes
Yonekawa, Toshio	Gila River	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
Yoshioka, Sukaichi	Gila River	Edgewater Beach Hotel	Detroit Lakes
	Tule Lake	Patterson Hotel	Bismarck, N.D.

Men's Christian Association, Young Womens Christian Association, as well as individuals active in civic affairs. This office has been given assurance that the Duluth Committee will continue to function as long as there is a need for same. According to the Manager of the local United States Employment Service, there are approximately 3,000 unfilled job offers on file. In a survey made several months ago by a War Relocation Authority Officer it was shown that practically every industry and business establishment in the City of Duluth is willing to hire people of Japanese descent. Neither the War Relocation Authority nor the United States Employment Service manager anticipates any major problem in that area relative to people of Japanese ancestry. According to information received there are approximately thirty-five resettlers in the Duluth area. The Resettlement Committee, together with the Junior Chamber of Commerce, has been successful in finding suitable housing for relocatees to the city. It might be of interest to mention that the Junior Chamber of Commerce has taken as one of its projects house hunting for resettlers.

An industry unique to this part of the country was established by Japanese-Americans in Duluth, known as the Bean Sprout Growers Association, 211 West First Street, managed and operated entirely by former center residents whose pre-evacuation address was Oakland, California.

Almost two tons of bean sprouts are produced per day. They are shipped fresh, frozen, and canned. Most of the shipment is to out-of-State points.

Duluth is proud of its distinction in having the only industry of this type in the Mid-West and featured the small plant in the magazine section of the Duluth-Herald early in 1945.

ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

An unusually large number of Nisei Cadet Nurses, a colony of sixty or more Nisei and Issei, has grown up in Rochester. Acceptance has been good and this office has been besieged by employers, particularly in the domestic and service field, to supply more resettlers. It is significant that in the graduating class of Spring, 1945, at St. Mary's Hospital a Nisei girl was voted the most popular and most likely to succeed. Mrs. W. T. Moffett will continue to maintain a close personal and intelligent interest in the resettlers needs in that city. The manager of the United States Employment Service office is familiar with people of Japanese descent and assured this office that they will receive the same consideration as other applicants in that city.

OTHER LOCALITIES

A public relations program which has been followed since the establishment of the office in Minneapolis has resulted in favorable attention being drawn to the needs of resettlers in Winona, Red Wing, St. Cloud, Bemidji, Grand Rapids, Hibbing, Worthington, Faribault, Northfield, Owatonna, Mankato, Willmar, Montevideo, New Ulm, and other smaller communities in our area.

SUCCESS STORIES

Chick Sexing Association

Mr. Fred Hirasuna of Mankato reports that although his associates who call on the chick hatcheries in numerous cities in several States experienced some discrimination shortly after Pearl Harbor, there has been little evidence of discrimination during the past season. The Association's sexers, he says, are in demand by the poultry industry, and a good number of the men are married and live with their families in the smaller cities out in the States where they are employed. Sixty chick sexers are employed, and they serve an area of seven midwestern States. They also conduct an annual school for teaching the technique to new recruits. Ty Saiki is the president and Fred Hirasuna secretary of the organization.

A number of them have purchased homes, like Hirasuna himself, who lives in his own home at Mankato, Minnesota. Hirasuna pointed to his own experiences as somewhat typical of the reception received by the Association's employees. He reported that when he first moved to Mankato, there was noticeable discrimination, but as the neighbors came to know his family, they were accepted, and following the evacuation order he was called on by numerous church and civic groups to speak before their gatherings. Recently he arranged, through the Mankato Junior Chamber of Commerce, for a Nisei lieutenant to address a large group of business leaders. He also cited the case of two young men employed by the Association who are now living at Worthington, Minnesota. He reported that these two men, both married, were able to rent a fairly comfortable home in that city and were well received

in the community. Their wives were volunteer Red Cross workers at the local Red Cross chapter and through this contact they made a number of friends in the city.

He also mentioned the case of another employee stationed at St. Cloud, Minnesota. This young man, during off season, when chick sexing work was not available, secured employment at a local firm and reported a very good acceptance among church and other leaders in the city. With two Nisei friends, Hirasuna reported, this employee went to the Federal Building to pay his income tax, and the local newspaper sent a photographer for a picture of the young men and used the photo with a favorable story.

There are other chick sexing associations operating in the Midwest, and the organizations are well acquainted with each other's work and the employees. Mr. Hirasuna reported the reception of two members of another association who are living at Battle Lake, Minnesota, and working out from that city, calling on hatcheries in northwestern Minnesota and the Dakotas. He said that these two young men, one of whom was married, had rented an apartment in the city from a local doctor after they had lived in a hotel for several months. They are now well known in the community and join with Caucasian friends in social activities. They are accepted members of the community and experience no discrimination.

Bean Sprout Growers

Early in the summer of 1944, Mr. Ben Furuta, who had operated a bean sprout business on a small scale in Minneapolis since evacuation, moved his business to Duluth, where he had leased a space approximately

100' x 300' in the downtown district of that city. The leasing arrangements were made in cooperation with a local business firm which distributed produce on a national basis.

Mr. Furuta opened the establishment with one or two assistants and produced approximately 750 to 1000 pounds of bean sprouts per week. The equipment was secured locally, and it included small tanks, rubber hoses, wooden trays, and rubberized clothing for the workers. The seeds for sprouting purposes were secured through the distributor from a wholesale house located in the southeastern States. During the summer, as the demand for bean sprouts increased, Mr. Furuta secured additional equipment and additional staff until, at present, he has a crew of eight men, and his production is over 20,000 pounds per week.

The bean sprouts are packaged in 100 pound bags, and with each 100 pound bag the firm includes ten 10 pound paper bags in which the wholesale company repacks the beans for retail sale. In our conversations with Mr. Furuta, we are convinced that he has met with no discrimination, and his most serious problem is the securing of additional help and seeds for sprouting purposes. In conversation with dealers, the Chamber of Commerce, and the local resettlement committee, we have learned that his business has been welcomed in the City of Duluth. Local business men point out that it is a new industry in the city and has post war possibilities. They also point out that this is an enterprise which will provide additional employment for Duluth citizens. Members of our Resettlement Committee in Duluth have met with Mr. Furuta and his workers and offered their cooperation in finding housing for their families. Five members of Mr. Furuta's staff are married and

have families and are now living in hotels. Mr. Furuta's family continues to reside in Minneapolis while he is seeking housing in Duluth.

As far as the financial progress being made by Mr. Furuta's enterprise is concerned, we have every reason to believe that it is successful. Mr. Furuta is handling the production of the beans on a percentage basis, and unless the cost of the beans increases beyond its present price, he foresees a rather successful year ahead.

Farming

In 1944 Min Omata and George Sakai rented 100 acres of sandy loam river bottom near St. Peter, Minnesota. They put in 20 acres of truck crops which included cabbage, radish, cucumber, celery cabbage, and spinach, and eight acres of sweet corn. The balance of the tract was in hay meadow or was not cropped.

The chief difficulty was that the season was very late due to too much rain and a cold spring. As a consequence, they did not put in as much crop as had been planned for. Another problem was that the local markets could not handle any considerable amount of these truck crops, and their distance from St. Paul (60 miles) made it expensive to market there.

They were fortunate in having an ample labor supply available as there were Jamaican and Mexican Nationals brought in by the War Food Administration who were available. They were very well satisfied with the work of both of these groups.

Garage

A Nisei from Los Angeles, California, George Hokutani, conducts a specialized garage business in St. Paul which has been very successful. He also employs several Nisei mechanics. His line is the rebuilding of passenger car and truck motors for other garages. He has handled a very large volume of business during the past year.

Dressmaking

Miss Sachi Takahashi has established a successful dressmaking establishment in the University district. A large part of the trade is composed of University coeds.

Miss M, age 27, was a graduate of high school and had two years of college training in costume designing. She was operating her own dress shop at the time of evacuation. She secured a position immediately on her arrival in Minneapolis in the alteration room of one of the large downtown stores.

Cafe

The Liberty Cafe at Thirteenth and Nicollet Avenue in Minneapolis was opened in the spring of 1944 by Jiro Omata, formerly of Hanford, California, and Fred Yoshikawa, whose address before evacuation was Fresno. Mr. Yoshikawa had been in the cafeteria business before evacuation, while Mr. Omata had been a retail grocer.

Mr. Yoshikawa reports that he and Omata experienced no difficulty in opening their business and met with only routine difficulties in securing licenses, permits and other legal requirements.

The Liberty Cafe was originally planned to draw trade from the military personnel at Fort Snelling, and the owners feel that they are securing their share of this business. They remain open from four o'clock

in the afternoon to midnight and keep open only during these hours when the soldiers are off duty.

Cleaning and Pressing

The "S and " cleaning plant on Lake Street in Minneapolis is operated by an evacuee who was doing double the business which his predecessor was able to secure. This particular dry cleaning establishment employs some Caucasian workers.

Secretarial

Miss A, who had attended business college in California before evacuation, worked as secretary to the head of the cooperatives in the relocation center in Arkansas. She did not like the camp life and applied for release early in her stay at the relocation center. She came to Minneapolis as a stenographer of the Chosen Society, later worked with the Y. M. C. A. She was offered a position at the University of Minnesota, but before her application had cleared was offered and accepted a position as secretary of a nursing school. She likes Minneapolis and has no desire to return to California.

MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT OFFICE PERSONNEL

The War Relocation Authority opened with space in the Metropolitan Life Building, Third Street and Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, on February 2, 1943, with Mr. Clement L. White as Relocation Officer.

Mr. White did yeoman service in making the early contacts and helping to shape community acceptance of Japanese-Americans. That his particular talent was effectively used is demonstrated by the fact that many of the individuals whose interest he enlisted are still active in assisting relocatees. Mr. White resigned to enlist with the American Friends Service Ambulance Unit Corps and was killed while serving in the China-Burma-India Theater.

Mr. Harold Mann succeeded Mr. White and was active in the further development of student relocation and the beginning of the campaign for employment opportunities for Japanese-Americans. Under his leadership the Fargo Office was consolidated with the Minneapolis Office, and Mr. Elmer Isaksen was added to the staff with particular responsibilities for developing agricultural openings. Mr. Mann was also responsible for recruiting Miss Evelyn M. Carroll to handle employment problems in the Twin City area.

On Mr. Mann's transfer to the Chicago Office, as member of the area staff, he was succeeded by Mr. Isaksen.

Mr. Isaksen did an excellent job in securing acceptance for relocatees throughout the large area, bringing into the office an additional worker, Mr. Allen Aldrich, and continuing the development of local committees, public relations, job opportunities, and genuine community-wide acceptance.

On Mr. Isaksen's resignation to enter into private business Mr. James Hiner, Jr., was appointed as Relocation Officer, and it became his responsibility to administer the office during its closing months, developing a support among volunteers that would continue after the closing of the office and assisting the rather considerable number of relocatees who wish to return to their West Coast homes.

Under Mr. Hiner's leadership, Miss Agnes B. Corrigan, a trained and resourceful social worker was transferred into the Minneapolis District, and Mr. Wesley C. Harkness was recruited to give particular attention to housing and to employment that included housing. Mr. Harkness replaced Mr. Aldrich, who had resigned to enter private business.

After a short but a very helpful stay, Miss Corrigan was again transferred to a more responsible position involving the actual closing of centers and is now located at Tule Lake Center, giving material assistance to the staff at the Center in the myriad social adjustment problems involved.

Miss Evelyn M. Carroll, who has been throughout sympathetic and understanding, has endeared herself to all the relocatees who have passed through this office. She has become our "Pioneer," having served this office for a longer period than any other member of the staff.

The support and assistance given the professional staff by our clerical staff has accounted in large measure for the esteem with which this office has been held in Japanese-American circles. It would be

impossible to single out any individual from this clerical group for special praise, but it should be a matter of record that from the opening day this group has contributed beyond the call of duty to the success of the work of this district. Named in chronological order of service, and all entitled to the most sincere praise and appreciation, they are: Mrs. Marian Kadomatsu, Miss Ethel Otomo, Mrs. Jean Uyeda, Mrs. Rose Washino, and Mrs. Thelma Boyd.

CONCLUSION

As we approach the closing of the District Office in Minneapolis and look back over the work that has been done in assisting a minority group numbering between 2,000 and 4,000 persons to find their proper niche and begin their lives anew in a strange area, we are impressed more and more with the effectiveness, loyalty, and high purpose of the scores of people who have given thought and effort to their work in volunteer capacities. We have concrete evidence, confirmed many times, that the work of these volunteers has provided an orientation in the finest sense of the word for the relocatees. The work of the volunteers and their very presence have helped to bridge the gap between the period of dependence on the War Relocation Authority and the period to follow where only established agencies will be available for advice, counsel, and assistance. We have already seen many instances where this gap has been bridged by relocatees, and they are going directly to established agencies with their problems.

On the part of agencies, after the first few months, we found a ready willingness to face these new problems and work them out for the benefit of the relocatee. The Ramsey County and Hennepin County Welfare Departments and the State Department of Public Welfare, private agencies, such as Family Welfare Service, Federal agencies, such as United States Employment Service, have by their actions and by personal attitude and statements of officers in charge demonstrated their interest and willingness to carry on.

In St. Paul and in Minneapolis the resettlement committees have pledged themselves to continue as organized groups, and in Duluth and smaller cities key individuals have also gone on record stating that they will keep themselves available to relocatees. Out of the St. Paul Resettlement Committee has grown a permanent committee to deal with all dislocated persons.

As we look back again we see the War Relocation Authority as a sort of catalyst that has provided the chemical element necessary to weld the Japanese-American, the established agencies, and the community life into a solid functioning unit, demonstrating Americanism at its best.

LIST OF COOPERATING INDIVIDUALS AND AGENCIES

MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT OFFICE

Austin, Minnesota

C. B. Massey
U. S. Employment Service

Rev. Charles Crawford
Christ Episcopal Church

Duluth, Minnesota

Dr. Roy E. Burt, Chairman
Japanese-American Resettlement Com.
5415 E. Superior St.

Reverend Gales, Director
Catholic Welfare
Chancery Office

Carl Mahnke, Manager
U. S. Employment Service
Bradley Bldg.

Mrs. Edward Nichols, Chairman
Inter-racial Committee
Y.W.C.A.

Lawrence Garity, President
Jr. Chamber of Commerce
(Manager, Huttley Burnett
Printing Co.)
Lake Ave. & First St.

Esther Yukl, Executive Secretary
International Institute
Y.W.C.A.

Wayne Kakela, President
Sr. Chamber of Commerce
Medical Arts Bldg.

Mr. McLeod, Secretary
Y.M.C.A.

J. B. Wiener
Department of Education

Irvin Orek
Japanese-American Resettlement Com.

Faribault, Minnesota

Frank Klemer
c/o Faribault Woolen Mills

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Rev. Winfield S. Haycock
Hennepin Ave. Methodist Church
Groveland and Lyndale

Mrs. Carl F. Zietlow
Nat'l. Conference of Christians & Jews
413 New York Life Bldg.

Gerald Patsey
Northland Milk Company
11 West 28th St.

Leonard Lagerman, Secretary
State C.I.O.
724 Fourth Ave. So.

Edna Porter
Y.W.C.A.
1130 Nicollet Ave.

Rev. Carl Harold Olson
Unitarian Church

Captain Jones
Seventh Service Command

Minneapolis, Minnesota (contd.)

Mr. Cassidy
Seventh Service Command
370 P. O. Bldg.

Captain Fabriz
Internal Security Division
Minneapolis Police Department
Room 21, Court House

Thomas Vennun, Chairman
Enforcement Committee, F.E.P.C.
(President, Urban League)
N. W. Bank Bldg.

Frank Reese
Reese Metal Weatherstrip Co.
113 So. Tenth St.

Northfield, Minnesota

Dr. Leal Headley
Psychology & Philosophy Professor
Carleton College

Dr. Kenneth Bjork
History Professor
St. Olaf College

Carl Heible, Postmaster
Japanese-American Resettlement
Committee Chairman

Owatonna, Minnesota

Dr. William Robertson
216 Rice St.

Red Wing, Minnesota

Everett Woerhmann, Secretary
Chamber of Commerce

Mrs. W. R. Pearce, Manager
U. S. Employment Service

Mrs. John N. Anderson
Japanese-American Resettlement Com.
R.F.D. 2

Rev. C. G. Langley
Presbyterian Church
521 W. Sixth St.

Keif Harbo
Superintendent of School

Joe Saul, Secretary
Y. M. C. A.

Eddie Swanson, Manager
Auditorium Theatre
(President, Chamber of Commerce)

Rev. Monroe Bailie, Director
Episcopal Church

Reverend Shields
Methodist Church

J. R. Sweezy
Japanese-American Resettlement Com.
Red Wing Shoe Company

Rochester, Minnesota

Mrs. W. T. Moffet
951 14th Ave. S. E.
Chairman, Japanese-American
Resettlement Committee

Josephine Wilson
Case Supervisor
Olmsted County Welfare

Rev. Harold G. Trost
Methodist Church
119 W. Center
(President, Rotary Club)

Priscilla Keeley
Medical Social Director
Mayo Clinic

Mrs. Elsa Riechenback
Executive Secretary
Y.W.C.A.

Dr. Robert M. Metcalfe
1118 1/2 N. W. First St. or
S-9 Mayo Clinic

Rev. Horton Colbert
Unitarian Minister

Ervin Brieze, Secretary
Chamber of Commerce

George L. Sargeant, Manager
U. S. Employment Service

Rabbi D. Koben

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Stiles
Executive Secretary
Welfare Board

Sister M. Domitilla
Superintendent
St. Mary's Hospital

St. Cloud, Minnesota

Bishop Peter W. Bartholome
D. D. Holy Angels Church
316 Seventh Ave. North

Leo Kill, Secretary
Sr. Chamber of Commerce
915 St. Germain St.

Fred Eustice, Manager
J. C. Penney Company
(President, Jr. Chamber of Commerce)

St. Paul, Minnesota (Resettlement Committee)

Mrs. Elliot Magraw, Chairman
2290 St. Clair

Miss Scott
Family Service Wilder Bldg.

Dr. Parnell
Federal Council of Churches
403 Newton Bldg.

Mrs. Paul Bohen
Catholic Women's Guild
1150 Hague Ave.

Ruth Bowman
County Welfare
179 Court House

Miss Chase
State Welfare
State Office Bldg.

Florence Osborne
Catholic Charities
Wilder Bldg.

Euth Tanbara
Y.W.C.A.

St. Paul, Minnesota (contd.)

Father Dai Kitagawa
314 Marquette Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Powell
Church Federation
1050 Goodrich Ave.

College Women's Club
305 St. Peter

Eloise M. Tanner
International Institute
123 W. Fifth St.

Mrs. Woodard Colby
2103 Iglehart Ave.
St. Paul Hostel Committee & FEPC

Mrs. W. L. Beebe
31 Lake Ave.
White Bear, Minn.

Mr. Paul Bramicker
Y.M.C.A.

Rev. C. W. Hautzenrader
Council of Churches

Lou Ella Miles
St. Paul Council of Human Relations
1778 Carroll Ave.

Winona, Minnesota

Rev. Russell K. Johnson
Episcopal Church

Stanley Hammer, Manager
U. S. Employment Service
168 Main St.

64 E. Sixth St.

Ted Maier
Druggist
President, Lions Club

A. J. Anderson, Secretary
Association of Commerce
Lloyd Dailke
Attorney
(President, Jr. Chamber of Commerce)

Harold Bauer
Superintendent of Schools

Father Kramer
St. Joseph

Bishop Binz
Catholic Church
275 Harriet

Father Freking
Bohemian

Father Jennings
St. Thomas

Father Charles W. Mosebrook
Methodist

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