

F3.02

727 Paul Brown Bldg.
St. Louis (1) Missouri
August 22, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Luther T. Hoffman, Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Center, Topaz, Utah

Attention: Miss Leah K. Dickinson, Relocation Program Officer

FROM: Leo T. Simmons, Acting Relocation Supervisor
W.R.A. Kansas City

SUBJECT: News Release

Enclosed are two copies of a news release, the first of a series, summarizing important news stories which have appeared in the press in the Central Area.

We hope that you will find use for this material, because, in our opinion, it is indicative of the prevailing state of public opinion. We intend to issue this release on a semi-monthly basis.

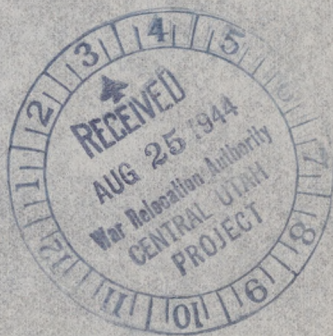
Leo T. Simmons

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Lee T. Simmons



During the period of time this release on a half-monthly basis
 was being made it is indicated that the following items of note
 are being made and will find no for the respective persons in
 being in the Central Area.
 The following items are being made and have appeared in the
 released and two copies of a news release, the first of a news
 release.

RELEASING: News release

RELEASING: Lee T. Simmons, holding release in connection

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Area - Kansas City, Missouri

No. 1

Highlights From the News

Semi-monthly Release

Period ending August 15, 1944.

Nearly all the news stories and all the editorials which appeared in the newspapers throughout the central area were favorable toward the relocation program. Top honors for news coverage was the story released from Washington giving WRA relocatees J. Edgar Hoover's endorsement. Principal papers carrying the story were: THE KANSAS CITY STAR, TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL, ST. JOSEPH NEWS PRESS, and THE DES MOINES REGISTER. Second on the list was a large number of stories regarding the exploits of Nisei soldiers fighting on the Italian invasion front. Some space was devoted to the three Japanese-American sisters being tried on a charge of treason. Spot-checking the adverse effects of this story we find that it was read very widely but did not have any damaging effects on the relocation program.

News from Missouri

THE KANSAS CITY STAR, Kansas City, Missouri. - A story written by William E. Lowell pointed out that that portion of the nation's population which because of foreign ancestry, become suspect when this country went to war, has given little trouble to its guardians. "J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, says the "dollar patriots," "misery chiselers" and "horseplay pranksters," whose American ancestry should leave no question of their loyalty, have proven much more of a problem than Japanese, German and other Axis nationals or war prisoners." This story also reviewed the record of Japanese-Americans pointing out that there had been no sabotage or espionage. The remainder of the article reviewed the program very briefly, pointed out the cooperation that the program is now getting from a number of municipal agencies as well as the progress that resettlers are making as witnessed by the wide variety of positions and jobs at which evacuees are now working. 8/1/44

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, St. Louis, Missouri. - Miss Grace Kumazawa has been inducted into the WAC, and is anticipating her basic training at Des Moines. Grace tells her family story of why her father came to this country, what he did to make a living, how the members of her family secured their education and her experience at the time of evacuation. Her reason for becoming a WAC, "I want the United States to be victorious or I would not have joined the WAC." 8/15/44

News from Iowa

DEMOCRAT, Davenport, Iowa. - In an editorial "None Could do More" the editor told briefly of the exploits and heroism of two Nisei soldiers, first Lieut. Young Oak Kim and Pfc. Irving M. Akohosi, "When zealots start putting Japanese-Americans in the same class with the followers of Hirohito, it might be well to remind them of Kim and Akohosi. No American whose ancestors came over on the Mayflower could risk more in the service of his country." 7/30/44

over on the National Council and more in the future. I
will be coming from the National Council. I will be
coming from the National Council. I will be coming from
the National Council. I will be coming from the National
Council. I will be coming from the National Council.

Very truly yours,



United States to be according to I would not be
experience at the time of evacuation. I would not be
to take a living. Now the number of the family is
about 1000 and the family of 1000. I would not be
about 1000 and the family of 1000. I would not be

GLORIA HARRISON, 1000 1000 1000

... of the National Council and more in the future. I
will be coming from the National Council. I will be coming from
the National Council. I will be coming from the National
Council. I will be coming from the National Council.

Very truly yours,

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the National Council. I will be coming from the National
Council. I will be coming from the National Council.

Very truly yours,

DES MOINES TRIBUNE, Des Moines, Iowa. - An employer in Des Moines recently put a young Nisei to work awaiting his induction into the armed forces, but a union objected. In his column, "Getting Around", Ted Ashby definitely went to town for the young Nisei. "The Bunch decided to strike but thought better of that. A few still threatened to quit if the soldier stayed. So the boss, a nice guy, decided he couldn't take a chance on losing three or four mechanics to get one temporary workman. He let the man go. The thing they had against the soldier was that he was an American citizen of Japanese descent--like that battalion fighting in Italy. Ironical angle is that the fellow got another job right away--in a non-union shop." 7/24/44

PRESS, Sheffield, Iowa. - The president of the Sheffield Brick & Tile company, announced that he would like to have some help for his factory. The article pointed out that before submitting a request to the WRA the attitude of the business men of Sheffield was determined. It was disclosed that the business men of this town were almost unanimous--that they should take advantage of this opportunity to secure satisfactory help. Several people indicated their willingness to rent rooms to Japanese-Americans. 7/27/44

TIMES-REPUBLICAN, Marshalltown, Iowa. - Five young California-born women of Japanese parentage have arrived in Marshalltown to enter the nurse cadet training. These young ladies are enthusiastic about Marshalltown and commented on the fine reception the towns-people had given them. "We at the St. Thomas feel the hospital and school of nursing are benefited by these earnest, ambitious young women.....They display every evidence of becoming capable nurses and a credit to the nursing profession." This is the attitude of the hospital officials. 7/20/44

COURIER, Waterloo, Iowa. - Editorial. Commenting on the objection of the local post of the American Legion regarding the advisability of bringing a few Japanese-Americans to Waterloo, the editor said: "But this incident, even though unimportant from the employment angle, is important because of a principle involved. These people are American citizens and, it is hardly necessary to say, completely loyal to this country or they would be interned. The question is whether an American citizen has any rights as such, or is to be discriminated against because he happens to have physical characteristics similar to those of foreigners with whom we are at war."

"American citizenship is something precious to us all and something to be guarded and preserved. There may be grounds for differences of opinion over groups to whom this citizenship should be extended; but it is, in our opinion, a dangerous thing to withdraw the rights of citizenship, once granted, to any individual who has not committed any treasonable or even any reprehensible act." 8/7/44

MORNING REGISTER, Des Moines, Iowa. - In an editorial "Are These Soldiers Good Americans?", the editor commented upon the brilliant record of the 100th Infantry Battalion pointing out: "In 10 months of almost constant fighting, the Germans have been able to capture only two soldiers of the battalion. The American outfit, on the other hand, has taken hundreds of enemy prisoners, killed



hundreds more and destroyed vast quantities of material. More than 1,000 Purple Hearts, 44 Silver Stars, 31 Bronze Stars, nine Distinguished Service Crosses and three Legion of Merit medals have been awarded in the battalion. Fifteen enlisted men have received battlefield commissions." 8/7/44

New from Nebraska

WORLD-HERALD, Omaha, Nebraska. - Commenting on the purchase of homes in Omaha by Japanese-Americans, president William O. Larson of the Board of Realtors said that he had learned that a considerable number of Japanese-Americans had come to Omaha from the Relocation Centers and were employed in Omaha. Naturally with the difficulty of obtaining living quarters to rent, they are buying homes. 7/30/44

WORLD-HERALD, Omaha, Nebraska. - Mr. William K. Holland, WRA officer explained the relocation program to the Board of Realtors at their board meeting. Mr. Holland pointed out that the Japanese-Americans were welcome in Omaha where they were working at "going" wages and "going" hours. On the whole their employers were satisfied and there had not been any antagonism against their renting or buying homes. 8/10/44

News from South Dakota

REPUBLIC, Mitchell, South Dakota. - The following is an excerpt from an editorial, "Race Prejudice Or A War Necessity?": "The question of whether or not we acted wisely in uprooting these thousands of Japanese-Americans from their homes following Pearl Harbor as a means of segregating the loyal from the disloyal is aside from the point. The problem which must be faced now is that of restoring to these citizens, whose loyalty cannot reasonably be questioned, the rights to which they are entitled.

"If we are to live up to the ideals of democratic equality and freedom which we are fighting to preserve race prejudice must have no place in the consideration and solution of this problem.

"The part which loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry are playing in the prosecution of the war has been pointed out time and again particularly the case of those who fought at Cassino.

"Still another example of this loyalty was provided on Memorial day when the Honolulu Advertiser printed the names of honored war dead from the islands. Of 240 names 163 are unmistakably Japanese. Like the men of Irish, German, English, Italian and Scandinavian ancestry who have given their lives for this country, those 163 Japanese-Americans died for the United States." 7/11/44



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

War Relocation Authority
1416 Paul Brown Building
St. Louis 1, Missouri

The St. Louis District Office of the War Relocation Authority will close on February 21, 1946. Continuing services are available to resettlers throughout Eastern Missouri through public and private agencies, interested groups and individuals. A partial list of community resources for resettlers is given in the enclosed directory. As you undoubtedly know, a planning group representing Issei and Nisei resettlers, social agencies, Church Federation Resettlement Committee, and this office are now formulating a plan for centralized referral services for resettlers in Metropolitan St. Louis. Details will be sent you of this additional service in the near future. While the local office is closing on February 21, a few limited services will be available to resettlers through the Area Office of the War Relocation Authority located at 226 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 6, Illinois. A very small staff will be maintained in the Area Office until June 1, 1946.

Persons who plan to return to their former homes on the West Coast and who may feel that they are eligible for financial assistance from the War Relocation Authority for travel or transportation of property should make their requests to the district office well before its closing date, if possible. The very last date for issuance of transportation assistance will be February 28. Since the processing of transportation requests usually requires considerable time, persons desiring to return to the West Coast are cautioned to make their requests considerably in advance of the final date.

In general, transportation assistance can be paid only for individuals who left relocation centers on indefinite leave prior to January 2, 1945, and who have a well-developed plan for permanent resettlement on the West Coast, including verification that they have housing of at least a temporary nature and either employment or sufficient resources to carry them for a reasonable length of time.

Property should be removed without delay from WRA warehouses as they will close on February 1. All assistance in the shipment of property will be ended shortly. Assistance in selling property located on the Coast will also end soon. I would suggest you take steps immediately, through this office, to effect movement of any property if assistance is to be given by WRA.

I hope that you, like most people who have come in to this district during the past several years, are planning to make your new home a permanent one. I know that you will continue to find opportunity and security here.

Very truly yours,

Mary E. Brooks

Mary E. Brooks
Relocation Officer

Enclosure

UCD

SPIRIT
of



St. Louis

セント
ルイス

• NISEI
• COORDINATING
• COUNCIL

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St. Louis Hostel
 2427 S. 18th Street
 St. Louis (4) Missouri

Information in this booklet has been assembled by the St. Louis Nisei Co-ordinating Council for the evacuees still in the relocation centers. We hope that the contents between these covers will give a comprehensive idea of what to expect in St. Louis.

In any event, whatever minor difficulty there may be, call on us for consultation on any information in this book that you feel will solve your problems more effectively.

FOREWORD

序言

此の通報はセントルイス二世同位
會議に使用の爲に集められ
たぐ内容は比留様がセントルイ
ス市を如何に期待すべきか
の概略が當市へ轉任を志
す御家族への御参考
までに記され皆様へいさ
いかなりとも御満足をと
興へる事が出来るれば
と我々二世が望む次第で
あります。就いては此
れ以外通報中要路
は直接にセントルイスへ
R.A.を通じて御
質問下さる様御
願ひ致します。

當市と日本人

幸ひセントルイス三大新聞は二世に興味を持ち積極的に日系市民の將來發展の便宜を計つて居り、又教會の人々も二世教育の爲め色々な方面に盡力下さつて居り、其の反影で此處での二世學徒多數は最高成績所有者として白人間に知れ渡つて居る事は喜ばしい次第である。

往々日本人は支那人、ヒリッピン人、又はインデアンに見違へられ注視されるが之も唯日本人に對する好奇心を有するところの友情心からのものである。

當市に抱はらず他の大都市に於ても同じく或る處では日本人を雇ふ事を躊躇し又同様住宅問題は甚だ困難であるが此處での雇主同業者又は近隣の人々は比較的親切で特に公衆地での日本人商業開業は大いに歓迎される。

當市は人口百万余を有するといへ新轉住者には他の大都市の如き氣忙しい感心を感じず到着後は直ちに親しみ感心を得られるゆつたところ

した都市である。小當ステートは米國に於ける南北境界ステートで黒人に対するところの差別待遇は確然たるものがあるが日本人に對しては絶対になさうした態度は見られない。



Photo
by WRA

ACCEPTANCE.....

Newcomers to St. Louis will find immediately a very friendly atmosphere. Though Greater St. Louis claims a million population, St. Louis is not a "big city" with its indifferent hustle-bustle attitude to strangers. On the contrary one feels that the city is an over-grown country town.

Though Missouri is a "border" state, the segregation of Negroes is very definite, but this segregation does not apply to our evacuees.

People do stare occasionally at evacuees, but these are friendly and inquisitive stares. Many times, the Japanese evacuee is mistaken for Chinese or Filipino or Indian. Employers, fellow workers and neighbors have usually been very cordial. It is true that some places hesitate to hire evacuees; it is also true that housing has been a bit difficult. But public places as a whole have always welcomed Japanese business.

St. Louis is fortunate in that the three daily newspapers are all actively interested in Japanese American welfare. The church people have done and are doing a continuous work of education. The nisei student element have served as good ambassadors.

A place where Japanese Americans walk hand in hand to enjoy the friendly hospitality of resettler friends, schoolmates and fellow employees. Evacuee families have found that their children are accepted with no question in the schools, churches, playgrounds and in their neighborhoods.

Photo by WRA



住宅問題

キャンピング内で外住を志す何れの家族にとつても最も頭を悩ますのは、何處へ轉住すべきか、其れに續き住宅問題、フニシアパートにするか、又はアンフアニシアパートメントにするか、果して生活費は何位の程度で、又は環境近隣が我々を何う受け入れてくれるかの問題であるが、其中戦時中何處へ行つても直面する住宅問題を、当セントルイス市では如何に解決為られつゝあるかを調べて見よせう。

一四一五間を有する家具附及び家具無しのアパートメントを得るには比較的困難であるが、其れに拘らず既に數多の轉住家族が平均レント費七十五弗（家具附）四十弗（家具無し）の適當な住家を見附けて、楽しい生活を営んで居る。

二新婚夫婦には理想的なライトハウスキーピング二間（フアニシ）は安外容易に見附けられ、週に八弗一十弗程のものである。

三轉住家族が既に土地私有權を有して居る如くにセントルイス市ではエール

ハウシング・アドミニストレーションが有効で、地處で家を買ふ事が出来る。

四軍需工場との契約ある轉住業者は、パブリックハウシング・プロジェクトに生活を営む事が可能である。

五今の住宅難に際し最も有益な方法は、家族の一人普通妻がハウス・オークをする事によつて、雇主より住居を興つられ、夫が主人の了解のもとで外での仕事を求める方法である。

六其他、カーデナー、ケアテーカー、又はコックとして、教會セトルメントハウス・農園で働く事に依つて住宅が無料提供される。以上が、本市に於ける住宅問題の概略で、住宅難に直面する新轉住者に対して便宜を計る為め、聯邦司教教會に依つてハウストルが八月中に開かれる豫定になつて居る。

此此迄三百余りの轉住者が、各々適當な家を見附け、愉快な生活を営んで居るのも、轉住者が何一つ煩はしい事件を起さなかつた事が最も好感を以て受け入れられる理由である。

HOUSING.....

"But how about housing?" "Whereabouts?" "How much?" "Furnished or unfurnished?" "Will the neighbors accept us?" These are the first and most concerned questions that come up at a family round table discussion to potential relocatees.

How does St. Louis fit into this living problem? Here is the situation in a nutshell:

1. Four and five room heated apartments, furnished or unfurnished are limited and difficult to find, but can be obtained as many evacuee families have this type of home. Average rental fee--\$40 unfurnished, and \$75 furnished.

2. Light housekeeping (2-rooms furnished) are the easiest type of living quarters to be found. Unusually comfortable. Ideal for newly-weds at \$8 to \$10 per week.

3. Many types of homes can be purchased here in St. Louis and already several families are property owners. FHA loans are available for financing.

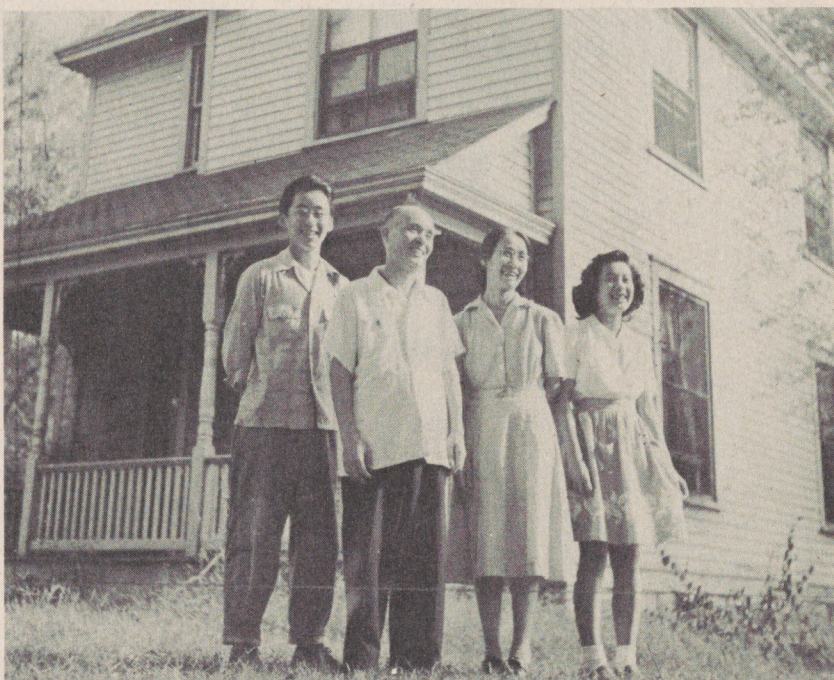
4. Public Housing is open to workers in companies with war contracts.

5. Furnished dwellings by employers. This is the most lucrative type of offer to be had and most popular in the domestic field. The only obligation is for one member of the family to work on the premises, usually the wife, while the husband is free to seek employment elsewhere or, vice-versa. There are offers giving employment to two or more members of the family. St. Louisans are offering this type of proposition many with roomy living quarters suited to the evacuee taste. Work on country estate, schools, settlement houses, churches and farms is available where housing is part of the compensations. The work involved is gardening, maintenance, cooking, housework, etc.

6. Sub-marginal housing in slum areas is available but its use is not advised by WRA and as yet has not been used by relocatees to St. Louis.

St. Louis, like many other crowded war-time cities in the country, has an acute problem of housing. To ease this situation and to give the resettlers the proper adjustment to Missouri's tolerant and congenial atmosphere, a hostel sponsored by the Metropolitan Church Federation of St. Louis will be opened for accomodation from Aug. 6th.

The "where to live" problem in St. Louis for Japanese-Americans has not been a racial question as it seems to have been in other cities. Over three hundred persons have found satisfactory housing without embarrassing incidents, a good criterion that St. Louisans will accept Japanese Americans as neighbors.



A family happily relocated in a typical home where once again close family relationship and home life are enjoyed.

Photo by WRA

個人消息

館内生活中殊に昨年甚だ職実如
として撤退令解除、各センター閉鎖
豫告を受けましてからは恐らく各セ
ンター住民一人々々が余の去就に
迷ひつゝ動搖を感ぜし出し、多事は疑
不餘地もないこと、存じます。斯る折
から外住中の子供は一家揃つて生澤
る事が人生最大の弊、み且つ意義
ある事を再三申し送りまして、いか
致して良いやうと悩んで居りましたと
ころへセントルイスへ在住中の七男から
ガーデナーの仕事口がある、住宅提供と
いふ好條件もあるといふので、それでは
と人慾々決心し一家五人（二人の子供）
を連れ去るに月センターを去て参り
申す。雇主もよく住宅も申し分御
座いますね。

回顧して過去三ヶ年有本館内生活
を送りまして、若くは正規の労働に
耐へ得るや否やを第一不安に思ひ
申す。多か最、初大分被害を蒙る
たのも、いやや峠を越して昨今、
軽快に働いて居ります。事は感謝

で御座います。

到着早々からW.R.A.及びソーシャルセキュリ
ティーの方々が度々御訪問下さいまして何
くれと御世話をして下さいました。荷物は全部完全に居き費用も全部
して下さいました。

又二人の子供の登校問題も總べて順調
に寧ろ予期せぬ歓迎を受けて有難
いやら敬言くやうで御座います。外部
の空気に良く他人様と何事異りま
せぬ。

シカゴ市で就職中の子供の豫めでの
宿望叶ひ七月中旬帰宅致し之れに
て一家安んずその生活は又方振りで完
全に實現いたし、形容し難い幸福感
に充ちられて居ります。

殊にW.R.A.や前の雇主（子供の在シカゴ中の
誠に親切と周到なる斡旋により帰
着後一週間にして満足なる職を得て感
謝して居ります。

当市の氣候は春は降雨多く曇り勝の
日が多い、夏は蒸し暑く七八月が頂上
で九十七八度以上に上昇することがある。資

ISSEI ACCOUNT OF RELOCATION

(前頁よりつづく)
屢々夕立があつて暑さを緩和する
十二月と一月が一番寒く可成り下る。降
雪も時々ある。
古語にもある如く察するより生むが
安いとは突然にこの事かと存じます
今はW.R.A.の最善を盡した活動
と努力により困難も切り抜け得
ることを信じます。



Photo by
WRA

就職問題

就職口を求めるときに当つてセントルイスに
ての困窮の状況は比較的、自由で又人種
的差別は無く各々の才能技術、次第
で可成り容易に求める事が出来る。
過去数ヶ月間中 W.R.A. に於いて就職
問題、体験上唯一人の一世が満足な職に
ありつゝに困窮に合はしただけで、多
数の二世中就職に困難を來たせし者
も唯數へる程しか無かつた事は、言ひし
いことである。

本市に於ける轉住者は、醫者を始め
會計係、工場、又は家庭に働き、此れ
等の仕事は他の人種に比して、何等
あるところない月給をとり白人種と
は同等に競争して居る様である。
就職口を求めて居る人が W.R.A. に行けば
W.R.A. は直ちにユナイテッドステイトエン
プロイメントサーヴス所に送る様に W.R.
A. は今までにユナイテッドステイトエンプロイメント
オフィスとは密接に關聯して現在家庭
働以外に多種類の就職口はユナイテ
ッドステイトエンプロイメントサーヴスを通じて
よりのものである。
又屢々 U.S.E.S. より W.R.A. の方より雇

主との交渉を取り轉住者に就いての身分認
明書を渡してをく様との要求がある如く
W.R.A. と U.S.E.S. とはお互に關聯し轉住
者に對して最善の便宜を計つて居る。
専門的な技術を有する人はセントルイス市
に於ける就職は一寸困難であるから、他等
同外の仕事は多々安く求め得られる。
各自の有する才能次第でカールスは安外
容易にオフィスカールとしての職に就き月
給も比較的良い。

リロケーションオフィサーであるところのミ
スブルックスが目下住宅問題又は就職解
決に携はつて責任をもつて運動して下さ
つて居る事は我々感謝すべきである。

EMPLOYMENT.....

In an atmosphere remarkably free of any outright discrimination against Japanese-Americans, jobs fitted to one's ability and special skills have been fairly easy to find. In the experience of the WRA in the past few months there has been only one Issei who has had any difficulty in locating a satisfactory position, and among the great number of Nisei workers, there have been only a handful who have experienced any great difficulty in locating jobs. The Japanese people in town now hold jobs ranging all the way from doctors and accountants to domestics and factory hands and these jobs are not the most poorly paid work in competition with the general society of white workers.

The WRA has worked in very close relationship with the United States Employment Service and at the present time, all jobs except domestic jobs come thru the office of the USES. A person who is in need of a job comes to the WRA and is then referred to the USES for placement. As has happened, the USES sometimes requests WRA to contact employers and give them information regarding evacuees. Jointly WRA and USES have been able to place resettlers satisfactorily with few exceptions.*

The distribution of the type of work done by the relocatees is typical except that St. Louis seems to have a slight edge in the number of professional people placed. Aside from the professional field various types of jobs are available. There are a number of openings where the family can solve both housing and employment problems by taking one of the numerous offers for gardening work or housework which usually offer some type of adequate housing.

Girls are readily placed in all types of office work, depending on their skills. The pay they get is comparable favorably with the general scale of the St. Louis area.



*Miss Mary Brooks, Relocation Officer in St. Louis, is directly responsible for much of the success in housing and employment.

A typical Issei job is that of cook for one of the many prominent families in this area. Maintenance men and gardeners are also needed by these large estates.

Photo by WRA

教育に関して

當セントルイス市に於ける教育組織に關しては、小學校を始め、高等學校、大學、專門學校に至るまで、充分な便宜が與へられ、勉學心に燃える二世にとつても斯うし、多機會を取り入れて、勉學するにも二世であるからとて何等の障礙がなく、小學校、高等學校の學費は各名区域の定住者である限り無料であり、それ以上大學又は專門學校に学ぶには其れが一定の學費を納めねばならぬ。從來幾多の二世がワシントン、セントルイスの兩大學を卒業し、現在にても多くの二世が兩大學にて勉強を續けて居り、又セントルイス定住者である以上學費が無料であるところのハリスティヤス大學にも多し數在學中である。

同じく當市内の各ハイスクール、クランマススクールにも若き二世が白人生徒に交つて樂しく勉強して居る。

其他多くの二世は各々特長を生かして左記の專門學校に學んで居る。

ベイリ電氣學校、グラドホル、實驗
Xレイ專門學校、ルビカム高商、セントル
イス藥大學、ミスヒッキー書記學校、



Photo by
WRA

EDUCATION.....



Friendly young eyes watch the relocatee as his teacher helps him with his drawing.

These youngsters play together and learn together and acceptance of each other is whole-hearted.

Photo by WRA

The educational system in St. Louis is adequate, offering facilities from grade schools through high schools to colleges and professional schools. There are no barriers in the way of the Nisei who want to take advantage of these facilities. Up to this time, grade and high schools have been tuition-free, the only requirement being an established residence in the area and in the colleges and specialized schools, the regular fee is charged.

More than a score of Nisei have graduated Washington University and St. Louis University, having completed their educations started elsewhere. Now, however, there are many Nisei starting their college careers here in St. Louis, attending Washington University, St. Louis University and Harris Teacher's College (which is tuition-free for residents of the city of St. Louis). A number of the younger Nisei attend various high schools and grade schools throughout this area, and are accepted whole-heartedly by the other students.

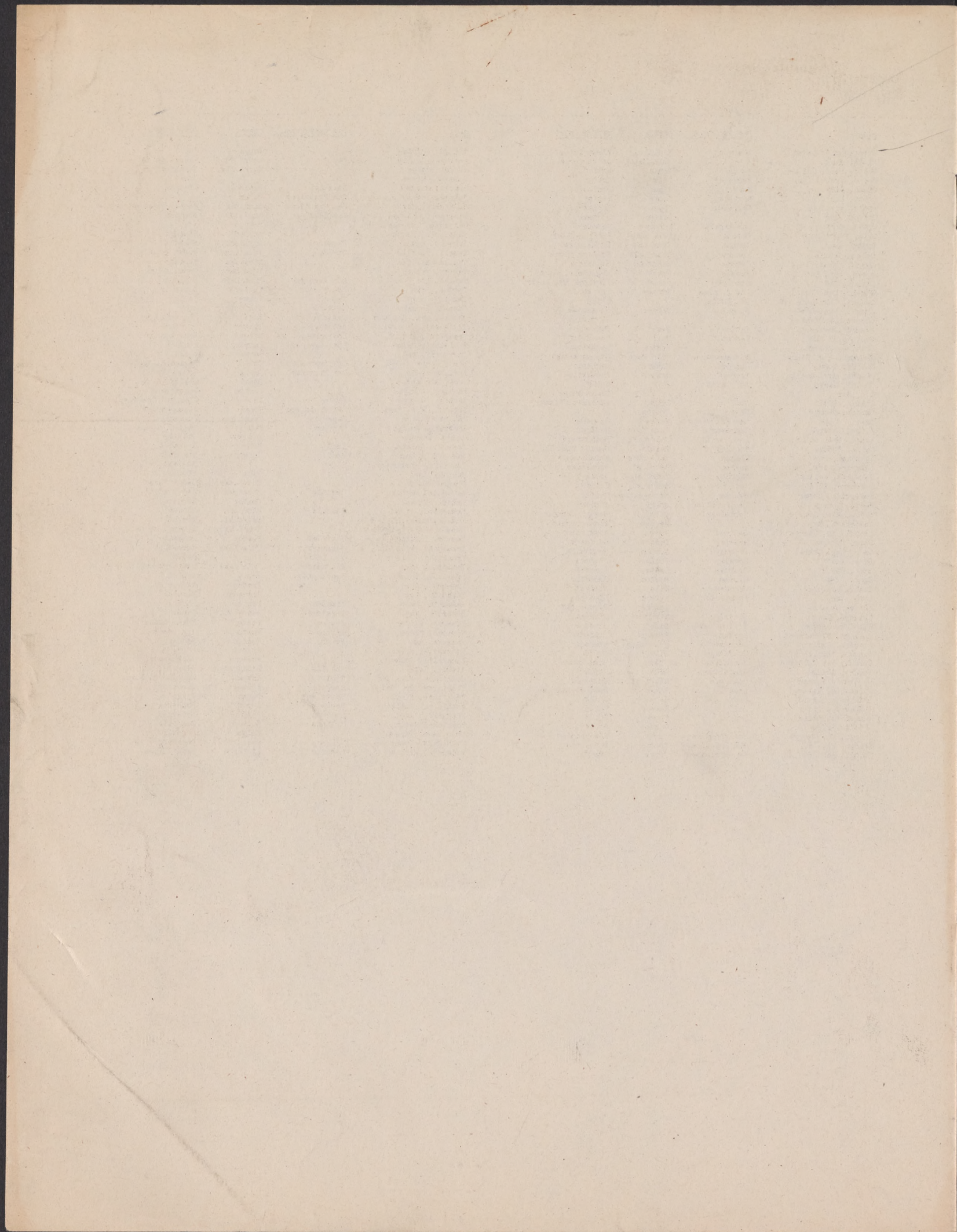
Some of the Nisei have directed their education towards the technical and professional schools. Among the schools attended by the Nisei are the Bailey School of Electricity, Gradwohl School of Laboratory and X-Ray Technique, Rubicam School of Business, St. Louis College of Pharmacy, Miss Hickey's Training School for Secretaries, etc. One enterprising Nisei has attended an embalming school here in St. Louis.

From the educational standpoint St. Louis has much to offer.

NAME	PRE EVACUATION	CENTER	TYPE OF WORK	NAME	PRE EVACUATION	CENTER	TYPE OF WORK
Noritake, Tsuyoshi	Seattle	Minidoka	Electrician	Shingu, Shirley		Topas	Child
Nitta, Mary		Tule Lake	Cadet Nurse	Shirota, Janice	Wapota	Heart Mt.	Clerk Typist
Obata, Prof. Chiura	Berkeley	Topas	Artist	Shoda, Mickey		Heart Mt.	Stenographer
Obata, Mrs. Chiura	Berkeley	Topas	Artist	Sogawa, George			Cook
Obata, Lily	Berkeley	Topas	Student	Suzuki, Masue	Seattle	Minidoka	Student
Obata, Kim	Berkeley	Topas	Artist	Tahara, Yowko	San Francisco	Topas	
Obata, Mrs. Kim	Berkeley	Topas	Registrar	Takahashi, Kaz	San Francisco	Manzanar	Research Technician
Ochiai, Tad		Poston	Student	Takanashi, Miyoko	Los Angeles	Heart Mt.	Student
Ogawa, Mary	Los Angeles	Rohwer	Domestic	Takemoto, Chiyoko		Poston	
Ogino, Mary Jane	Tacoma	Tule Lake	Billing Clerk	Takatsuka, Yukio		Rohwer	Student
Ogino, Rose	Tacoma	Tule Lake	Bookkeeper	Takeoka, Kay	Portland	Minidoka	Student
Ogino, Tessie	Tacoma	Tule Lake	Billing Clerk	Tanaka, Yoshiko	Tacoma	Tule Lake	Cadet Nurse
Ogino, Tokuso	Tacoma	Minidoka	Retired	Tamura, Lillian		Minidoka	Student
Ogura, Mrs. Ruth J.	Fresno	Rohwer	Registered Nurse	Tamura, Nobuko		Tule Lake	Cadet Nurse
Ohashi, Ted	Stockton	Rohwer	Physical Ed. Instr.	Tanabe, Eru	Los Angeles	Tule Lake	Student
Ohashi, Mrs. Ted	Los Angeles	Rohwer	Housewife	Tanaka, Aiko	Long Beach	Rohwer	Domestic
Ohashi, Charlotte Ann	St. Louis		Child	Tanaka, Henry	Fresno	Rohwer	Child
Ohashi, Mrs. Ume	Stockton	Rohwer	Housewife	Tanaka, Shosaku	Seattle	Minidoka	Cook
Ohmoto, Dr. Masao			Physician	Tanaka, Mrs. Shosaku	Seattle	Minidoka	Housewife
Okamoto, Maureen	Tenton	Heart Mt.	Domestic	Taniguchi, Hitoshi	Los Angeles	Rohwer	Gardener
Okamoto, Reiko	Renton	Heart Mt.	Domestic	Taniguchi, Mrs. H.	Los Angeles	Rohwer	Housekeeper
Okamura, George		Poston	Bookkeeper	Taniguchi, Helen	Los Angeles	Rohwer	Student
Okuyama, Mrs. George	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Stenographer	Taniguchi, Amy		Rohwer	Child
Omachi, George		Rohwer	Mechanic	Tani, Henry	San Francisco	Topas	Financial Mgr.
Omachi, Mrs. George	Hanford	Jerome	Housewife	Tani, Mrs. H.	San Francisco	Topas	Housewife
Omachi, Gary	St. Louis		Child	Tani, Richard		Topas	Child
Ono, Mary			Cadet Nurse	Tashiro, Sumiye		Poston	Domestic
Oshima, Fred	Lodi	Rohwer	Aircraft Planner	Teraoka, George	Fowler	Jerome	Cleaner (Co-Owner)
Oshima, George	Watsonville	Poston		Toguchi, Mrs. Fred	San Francisco	Topas	Stenographer
Otani, Jean	San Francisco	Rohwer	Student	Toyama, Martha	Cupertino	Heart Mt.	Student
Ryugo, Jutaro	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Retired	Tsubouchi, Louise	Hanford	Jerome	Student Nurse
Ryugo, Mrs. Jutaro	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Seamstress	Tsuji, Koichi		Rohwer	Nursery
Saito, Evelyn	Brawley	Poston	Beauty School	Tsukaki, George	Lodi	Rohwer	Mechanic
Sakahara, Dan	Vashon	Tule Lake	Maintenance	Tsukaki, Matsuo	Lodi	Rohwer	Mechanic
Sakahara, Mrs. Dan	Vashon	Heart Mt.	Housework	Tsuruoka, Shotaro			Student
Sakahara, Arline	Vashon	Heart Mt.	Student	Uchida, Joe		Gila	Student
Sakahara, Lois	Vashon	Heart Mt.	Child	Uratsu, Nobu		Tule Lake	Cadet Nurse
Sakaguchi, Chico	Fresno	Non-evacuee	Typist	Watanabe, Michiko	Seattle	Minidoka	Cadet Nurse
Sakai, George	San Francisco	Topas	Student	Yakura, Thomas		Poston	Gardener
Sakai, Mrs. John	Santa Maria	Gila	Hostel Manager	Yamaguchi, Jiro	Seattle	Minidoka	Student
Sakazawa, May		Jerome	Stenographer	Yamada, Mabel		Heart Mt.	Domestic
Sasaki, Dr. George	Salinas	Rohwer	Physician	Yamada, Mary		Heart Mt.	Student Nurse
Sase, George	Brawley	Poston	Gardener	Yamada, Yukiko	Imperial	Poston	Domestic
Sase, Mrs. George	Brawley	Poston	Housewife	Yamaguchi, Mrs. Mas	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Housewife
Sase, Rose	Brawley	Poston	Student	Yamaguchi, Jane	St. Louis		Child
Sase, Miyuki	Brawley	Poston	Domestic	Yamamoto, Aiko	Sacramento		Stenographer
Sase, Yuki	Brawley	Poston	Domestic	Yamamoto, Sakako	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Typist
Sato, George	Pasadena	Gila	Student	Yamamoto, Mrs. Raymond		Poston	Housewife
Sera, Jack	Long Beach	Rohwer	Student	Yamamoto, Don		Granada	Student
Shida, Masako		Jerome	Nurses Aid	Yamamoto, Mary	Visalia	Poston	Student
Shigaya, Mary	Seattle	Minidoka	Student	Yamamoto, May	Saratoga	Heart Mt.	Student
Shimizu, George	Sierra Madre	Gila	Student	Yamaoka, Alice	Fresno	Poston	Stenographer
Shiraga, S. Forrest	Gardena	Rohwer	Student	Yamaoka, Flora	Fresno	Poston	Seamstress
Suehiro, Evelyn	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Student	Yamaoka, May	Fresno	Poston	Student
Suzuki, Dennis	Guadalupe	Gila	Child	Yamashita, Shozo		Poston	
Suzuki, Mrs. Mildred	Guadalupe	Gila	Housekeeper	Yamashita, Susie		Poston	Bookkeeper
Suzuki, Ronald	Guadalupe	Gila	Child	Yasuda, Rose	Seattle	Minidoka	Clerical
Sekitani, Eileen	San Jose	Heart Mt.	Domestic	Yoshimine, Mrs. Tad	Stockton	Rohwer	Registered Nurse
Shinamoto, George	Lodi	Rohwer	Radio Repairman	Yoshimine, Mr. Tad	Berkeley	Rohwer	Gardener
Shinamoto, David	Lodi	Rohwer	Child	Yoshimine, Hiroko	Berkeley	Topas	Typist
Shinamoto, Dicky	Lodi	Rohwer	Child	Yoshimine, Yumiko	Berkeley	Topas	Domestic
Shinamoto, Eddie	Lodi	Rohwer	Child	Yoshioka, Janet	Salinas	Poston	Domestic
Shimizu, Jiro		Poston	Student	Yoshioka, Matsu	Salinas	Poston	Domestic
Shingu, Mr. George	San Francisco	Topas	Electrician	Yoshitake, Martha		Rohwer	Domestic
Shingu, Mrs. G.	San Francisco	Topas	Housewife	Yoshihara, Taeko		Heart Mt.	Domestic
Shingu, Barbara	San Francisco	Topas	Student	Watanabe, Michiko	Seattle	Minidoka	Cadet Nurse

PARTIAL LISTING OF RELOCATION ST LOUIS AREA

NAME	PRE EVACUATION	CENTER	TYPE OF WORK	NAME	PRE EVACUATION	CENTER	TYPE OF WORK
Abe, Kiyo	Stockton	Rohwer	Artist	Iwasaki, Minoru	Everett	Tule Lake	Student
Anemiyu, Masako	San Francisco	Topaz	Student	Iwata, Art	Stockton	Stockton A.C. Industrial Engineer	
Akamine, Edwin S.	Hawaii	Tanforan	Student	Iwata, Fumi	Stockton	Rohwer	Student
Arakaki, Esther		Heart Mt.	Student	Iwata, Toshi	Stockton	Rohwer	Student
Arata, Judy	Fresno	Rohwer	Student	Kagawa, William	Lodi	Rohwer	Mechanic
Arata, Joe M.	Fresno	Rohwer	Factory Work	Kajiura, Fred	Portland	Minidoka	Defense Work
Asaki, Fumi	Stockton	Rohwer	Secretary	Kajiura, Maki	Portland	Minidoka	Cashier
Ashiro, Andrew			Student	Kajiura, Sachi	Oakland		Cadet Nurse
Ashizawa, Asaye	Sacramento	Topaz	Student	Kako, Frances	Los Angeles	Heart Mt.	Stenographer
Ashizawa, Kenneth	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Child	Kako, Mr. Ryoji	Los Angeles	Heart Mt.	
Ashizawa, Mr. Robert	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Presser	Kako, Mrs. R.	Los Angeles	Heart Mt.	Housekeeper
Ashizawa, Mrs. R.	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Seamstress	Kamei, James	Floria	Jerome	Mechanic
Doi, Fusako	San Francisco	Jerome	Student	Kanagawa, Dr. Hajime	Stockton	Rohwer	Physician
Doi, Mr. George	Fresno	Jerome	Student	Kanagawa, Mrs. H.	Stockton	Rohwer	Housewife
Doi, Mrs. Shigeko	Fresno	Jerome	Office Clerk	Kanagawa, Hiroshi	Sacramento	Heart Mt.	Student
Doi, Toshi	San Francisco	Jerome	Switch-Board Operator	Kanda, Chizu	Alameda	Granada	Cashier
Doi, Mrs. Terukichi	Fresno	Jerome	Housewife	Kanda, May	Alameda	Granada	Stenographer
Doi, Jiro	Fresno	Jerome	Student	Kanda, Mrs. H.T.	Monterey	Gila	Dental Technician
Doi, Teruo	Fresno	Jerome	Student	Kanda, Mr. Hiroshi	Alameda	Granada	Landscape Gardener
Doi, Howard	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Student	Kanada, Ben	Orange Cove	Poston	Student
Doi, Mildred	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Student	Kashiwabara, Sidney	Hawaii	Heart Mt.	Student
Echigoshima, Mrs. Shinzo	Seattle	Minidoka	Housewife	Katayama, Mrs. Hiro	Berkeley	Topaz	Student
Echigoshima, Shinzo Mr.	Seattle	Minidoka	Janitor	Kato, Mrs. Koto	Stockton	Rohwer	Housekeeper
Echigoshima, Margaret	Seattle	Minidoka	Lawyer	Kato, Chiyo	Stockton	Rohwer	Child
Echigoshima, Ray	Seattle	Minidoka	Student	Kato, Yuki	Stockton	Rohwer	Stenographer
Egashira, Eiko	Centerville	Topaz	Student Nurse	Kawachi, Mrs. Fumi	Los Gatos	Heart Mt.	Housewife
Ema, Henry	Los Angeles	Amache	Student	Kawachi, Bessie	Los Gatos	Heart Mt.	Lab. Technician
Ema, Mrs. Tokiko	Los Angeles	Amache	Housewife	Kawachi, Mae	Los Gatos	Heart Mt.	Typist
Ema, Mary	Los Angeles	Amache	Clerk Typist	Kawaguchi, Makoto			Student
Endow, Norio	Berkeley	Topaz		Kawabara, Lillian	Portland	Minidoka	Stenographer
Fujii, Kiyo	Seattle	Minidoka	Pharmacist	Kawabara, Mary	Portland	Minidoka	Stenographer
Fujikawa, Dr. Fred	Terminal Island	Jerome	Physician	Kawabara, Ruth	Portland	Minidoka	Student
Fujimoto, Clifford	Watsonville	Gila	Student	Kawamoto, Mr. Bruce	Sacramento	Topaz	Cleaning Business
Fujioka, Joe	Hilo, Hawaii	Tule Lake	Student	Kawasaki, Mrs. D.	Seattle	Tule Lake	Housewife
Gotanda, Catherine	Stockton	Rohwer	Child	Kayashima, Aiko	Gardena	Poston	Stenographer
Gotanda, Dr. Wilfred	Stockton	Rohwer	Physician	Kichi, Teruyo	Stockton	Rohwer	Student
Gotanda, Mrs. W.	Stockton	Rohwer	Housewife	Kimura, Frances	Berkeley	Non-evacuee	Lab-Technician
Hachisuka, Mary	Milpitas	Heart Mt.	Domestic	Kimura, Hisa	Sacramento	Minidoka	Clerk
Haga, Aiko	Seattle	Minidoka	Student	Kimura, Utako	Sacramento	Minidoka	Stenographer
Haga, Mrs. Kaoru	Seattle	Minidoka	Housewife	Kitajo, Jean	Renton	Tule Lake	Student
Haga, Makio	Seattle	Minidoka	Kitchen Helper	Kitamura, Mr. Jinya	Sacramento	Tule Lake	
Haga, Mr. Tadamasu	Seattle	Minidoka	Laundry Man	Kiyasu, Bob	Berkeley	Gila	Student
Hanamoto, Betty	Sacramento	Poston	Student	Kiyasu, John	Berkeley	Gila	Student
Hanamoto, Margie	Sacramento	Poston	Student	Kiyasu, Julie	Berkeley	Gila	Research Worker
Hara, Eleanor	Los Angeles	Poston	Student	Kiyomura, Molly	Portland	Minidoka	Nurses Aid
Hara, Frances	Los Angeles	Poston	Child	Kitazumi, Lois	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Student Nurse
Hara, Yoshiko	Los Angeles	Poston	Child	Konno, Yoshiko	Seattle	Rohwer	Student
Hara, Mrs. Yamato	Los Angeles	Poston	Housewife	Kodama, George Y.	Manzanar	Manzanar	Student
Hara, Mr. Yamato	Los Angeles	Poston	Gardener	Koyama, Edward	Los Angeles	Rohwer	Student
Hara, Kathleen	Los Angeles	Poston	Student	Kubo, Sumio	Fresno	Rohwer	Student
Hara, Dr. Mas	Oakland	Tule Lake	Physician	Kubota, Lillian	Non-evacuee	Clerk-Typist	
Hara, Mrs. Mas	Oakland	Tule Lake	Lab. Technician	Kuribara, Mr. Kyojaro	Seattle	Minidoka	
Hara, Kevin	St. Louis		Child	Kuribara, Kenichi	Glendale	Manzanar	Student
Hara, Mrs. Kikue	Oakland	Topaz	Housewife	Kuwabara, Lily	Sacramento	Poston	Student Nurse
Hara, Mr. Jitsuo	Seattle	Minidoka	Laundry Man	Kuwabara, Mary	Sacramento	Poston	Student Nurse
Hara, Mrs. Jitsuo	Seattle	Minidoka	Laundress	Kuwamoto, Satoshi Ray	Gila	Gila	Student
Hara, Marianne	Seattle	Minidoka	Student	Kuwamoto, Yas	Gila	Gila	Student
Hasegawa, Mrs. George	Gardena	Poston	Typist	Mano, Miyoko	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Typist
Hashimoto, Fujie	Oxnard	Gila	Domestic	Makino, Toshio	Fresno	Rohwer	Student
Hashimoto, Mrs. Shisuko	Imperial	Poston	Beautician	Manabe, Fumiko	Berkeley	Topaz	Student
Hata, Mary Jane	Torrance	Rohwer	Typist	Marumoto, Miyako	Los Angeles	Heart Mt.	Student
Hata, Mas	Torrance	Rohwer	Electrician	Masui, Marianne	Salinas	Poston	Stenographer
Hata, Mr. Masachi	Torrance	Rohwer	Retired	Masui, Grayce	Salinas	Poston	Stenographer
Hata, Mrs. Masachi	Torrance	Rohwer	Housewife	Masunaga, Dr. Eiichi			Physician
Hata, Miye	Seattle	Minidoka	Student	Matsumoto, Kenzo	San Francisco	Poston	Student
Hattori, Mr. Frank	Los Angeles	Rohwer	Gardener	Matsumoto, Haruye		Poston	Domestic
Hattori, Mrs. Frank	Los Angeles	Rohwer	Housekeeper	Matsumoto, Fred		Rohwer	Gardener
Hattori, Frances	Los Angeles	Rohwer	Student	Matsumoto, Kaye		Minidoka	Student
Hattori, Grace	Los Angeles	Rohwer	Student	Matsumoto, Mrs. Pat	Watsonville	Poston	Domestic
Hattori, Mitsuko	Stockton	Rohwer	Bookkeeper	Miyako, Mary			Student
Hattori, Yoshiko	Stockton	Rohwer	Bookkeeper	Miyagawa, Grace	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Student Nurse
Hayase, Masashi	Poston	Poston	Student	Miyagawa, Pauline	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Clerk-Typist
Hayashida, Mr. Coichi	Fresno	Granada	Retired	Miyasaka, Mr. Fred	Fowler	Jerome	Maintenance Man
Hayashida, Frank	Fresno	Jerome	Cleaner Business	Miyasaka, Mrs. F.	Fowler	Jerome	Housekeeper
Hayashi, Jizry	Lodi	Rohwer	Bookkeeper	Miyasaka, Roger	Fowler	Jerome	Student
Hidekawa, Mary	San Francisco	Topaz	Student	Mochizuki, Sadie	Fresno		
Hidekawa, Toyoko	San Francisco	Topaz	Stenographer	Mochizuki, Yoshiko	Fresno	Topaz	Pharmacist
Higashihara, Mrs. F.N.	San Jose	Heart Mt.	Domestic	Mori, Kaz	Sacramento	Amache	Student
Hiramoto, Edward		Poston	Student	Mori, Ichiro	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Student
Hiramoto, Jean		Poston	Child	Mori, Ayako	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Stenographer
Hiramoto, Mrs. T.		Poston	Saleswoman	Mori, Pat	Sacramento	Amache	Student
Hiramoto, Theodore		Poston	Student	Mori, Mr. Wasaburo	Sacramento	Amache	Gardener
Hiramoto, Thomas		Poston	Student	Mori, Mrs. W.	Sacramento	Amache	Housewife
Hiramoto, Mr. Ted		Poston	Mechanic	Mori, Asa	Los Angeles	Heart Mt.	Student
Hiramoto, George		Poston	Defense Work	Mori, Ruth	Los Angeles	Heart Mt.	Student
Hiramoto, Kiichi	Lodi	Rohwer	Machinist	Mori, Mr. Tsunetaro	Los Angeles	Heart Mt.	Gardener
Hirose, Mrs. May	Santa Maria	Gila	Poultry Raising	Mori, Dave I.	Los Angeles	Jerome	Dental Technician
Hirose, Mary		Heart Mt.	Stenographer	Morioka, Al	Los Angeles	Heart Mt.	Student
Hiura, Dr. Tom	Berkeley	Non-evacuee	Dental Instructor	Morita, Kaoru	Oakland	Topaz	Cadet Nurse
Honda, Mrs. Edith M.	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Housewife	Morita, Midori	Oakland	Topaz	Student
Honda, Dr. Milton	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Dentist	Munekata, Ryo	Tacoma	Santa Anita	Student
Honda, Helene	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Student	Murakami, Clifford	Sacramento	Rohwer	Student
Honda, Milton	Sacramento	Tule Lake	Student	Murakami, Elmer	Guadalupe	Gila	Baker
Hoshi, Mrs. Tei	Rivera	Rohwer	Domestic	Nagata, Carl	Fresno	Jerome	Pharmacist
Hosoura, Kiyoko	Los Angeles	Gila	Student	Nagata, Helen	Fresno	Jerome	Domestic
Ide, Yasuhiro		Gila	Student	Nakano, Mrs. Bessie	Isleton	Gila	Housewife
Iida, Mrs. Harry		Minidoka	Housewife	Nakano, Ayako		Gila	Child
Iijima, Mrs. S.	Oakland	Topaz		Nakano, Dennis	Fresno	Gila	Child
Ikenaga, Muni				Nakano, Mrs. Sam	Fresno	Gila	Housewife
Ikeuye, Kay	Lindsay	Poston	Student	Nakano, Sam	Fresno	Jerome	Grocery Clerk
Inouye, Dorothy	San Jose	Heart Mt.	Domestic	Nakano, Peggy	San Jose	Heart Mt.	Domestic
Inouye, Grace	San Jose	Heart Mt.	Stenographer	Nakano, Mrs. Stewart	Stockton	Rohwer	Housewife
Inouye, Tomiko	San Jose	Heart Mt.	Domestic	Nakano, Stewart	Stockton	Rohwer	Bookkeeper
Inouye, Mae	San Jose	Heart Mt.	Domestic	Nakamichi, Kazuko		Poston	Cadet Nurse
Inouye, Pearl	San Jose	Heart Mt.	Domestic	Nakauchi, Mas	Hanford	Jerome	Student
Iseri, Fumiko		Heart Mt.	Domestic	Nakauchi, Yoshimi	Hanford	Jerome	Student
Ishida, Cherry		Poston	Domestic	Namura, Akiko	Holtville	Poston	Stenographer
Ishida, Rose		Poston	Domestic	Nishioka, James		Gila	Student
Ishijima, Terry	Los Angeles	Heart Mt.	Student	Nomi, Jack		Minidoka	Student
Iwaoka, Clara	Walnut Grove	Jerome	Domestic	Noritake, Suyao	Seattle	Minidoka	Mechanic



(Read at the Regional Conference of Church
Social Workers, St. Louis, Missouri)

THE EVACUATION AND RELOCATION OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

Emergency evacuations are a common experience in human history, and no one can ever predict the ultimate results. A large number of people were once compelled to leave the rich valley of the Nile and find their way in the shadow of darkness out into a land across the Red Sea. Behind them remained what seemed to be a strong nation, but it ultimately produced only tombs and a decaying society; while out of that small group of evacuees walked Moses into human history, whose Ten Commandments today provide the foundation for the laws of equity and justice throughout the civilized world. Some 700 years later descendants of those same evacuees were forced by a war situation into Babylon, where in an evacuation center they toiled about as far from the River Chibar as Rohwer, Arkansas, is from the Mississippi. This evacuation lasted more than a generation, and out of it came the Hebrew Bible; while the old nation of Babylon left her palaces buried beneath the shifting sand. The Bible produced in that evacuation center has been a blessing to mankind sufficient to outweigh the sorrow and toil of 100,000 people who were so depressed as they left their native land that they threw their instruments of music away, expecting never to sing again.

Today it is my privilege to discuss with you one of the critical issues confronting democratic America from the inside. Magazines and newspapers have given sufficient publicity to this uprooting and replanting of 100,000 people, 70,000 of whom are American citizens, that there is scant necessity for any repetition of the story of the physical circumstances under which these people live. One cannot understand the significance of all this by merely seeing these barrack towns constructed and inhabited in a few short months. Anyone passing them today is almost shocked to see hundreds of fine young men who have been called neither into the armed forces of the nation nor into factories and fields where the nation also struggles for existence. He is surprised even more if he goes inside and meets such men as John Ando and Fred Mori, long time Rotarians and devoted to the ideals for which you and I live, or Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Nakano, whose fine Christian influence was planted for a time in a relocation center and is now manifest in the city of St. Louis to which they have moved. Perhaps some can grasp what this evacuation means to others if they would tarry long enough to meet Mrs. Honda, whose husband, a distinguished physician, took his own life rather than bear the stigma of evacuation; or the family of Mr. Hideo Murata who upon the day of evacuation was found in a hotel room with his dead hands clasping a certificate of honorary citizenship which he had received with pride and grateful acclaim from the citizens of his adopted city.

There is a background which makes understandable this part of our present war experience. For a long time the people in the islands across the Pacific lived in a feudal society, very much like the old South would have been if each plantation owner had had an army. There were seventy of these feudal centers scattered up and down Japan. It was a period of almost constant war that lasted several centuries. From the few conflicts in which our country has been engaged, it is easy to understand what happens to people during a war. They develop intense patriotism and definite suspicion. Such attitudes change very slowly. Japan's old society developed a military caste. These swaggering Samurai were disgusting to sensitive common people upon whom they trod. When a central government was established that military class was abolished, while in its place was instituted compulsory army service. Many people revolted against the adoption of universal militarism, and after their first great war, the Russo-Japanese War, and in the midst of the depression which followed, a great many people looked about for an opportunity to escape from that unhappy situation. There came to many of them a golden opportunity, a chance to come to the United States.

You will recall that Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. He was very pro-Japanese. He brought that war to a

close in the interest of Japan. The spirit of the president was transmitted to the people so that there was developed a strong feeling of friendship and good will toward the people of Japan. One historian states that advertisements were placed in Tokyo papers saying: "Come over to the land of opportunity". The welcome was accepted in the spirit in which it was extended, and this country has indeed proven to be their land of opportunity. They came mostly from the farms, two acres in size; whereas, they now possess farms averaging 60 acres in size. They came from the middle class in which the opportunity for college education was limited indeed, while in our democratic land they have lived in the very shadows of the great universities along the coast. They have seized upon this opportunity and have sent ten times as many young people to college in proportion to their numbers as have the rest of us in America. Their record of self-support, obeying the law and paying taxes can hardly be matched by any group in the United States.

A brief reference has been made to the development of Japan from a feudal society to a modern nation ambitious for conquest. A certain development was going on in America at the same time. May we look at that picture for a moment.

The people of the United States have been engaged in the most daring and most hopeful experiment in the history of human government. The founders and early settler of America disregarded the race hatreds of Europe, more intense in that day than any race hatreds existing in the world now, and founded in this country a civilization based upon individual liberties and rights as stated in a line written by a Scotch lad who wanted to come with his neighbors to the Carolina shore:

"A Man's a man for a' that;
The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
A man's a man for a' that!"

Our country has been trying to build a civilization which offered an opportunity to every man who was willing to do his part in the fulfillment of that dream, no matter the race from which he came.

Gradually these pioneers moved westward and westward until they reached the Pacific Coast. This American tradition of disregarding race hatreds and recognizing people for what they could do enabled the early westerners to invite Chinese from Canton to come over and do the common tasks. They found that this would be easier than bringing laborers from the eastern states across Death Valley and the Rocky mountains. In the course of time it seemed sensible to open up Japan for friendliness and trade and to bring laborers from that country rather than from Canton which is 2000 miles farther on. So we went over a fleet, perfected a trade treaty, and began bringing Japanese laborers to build the railroads and develop the fields along the Pacific coast. The fine record which these people of Japanese ancestry have made in this country has not prevented them from falling victim to the tragedy of war, even as all of us have suffered and are suffering from this unfortunate calamity. On that day of tragedy and treacherous attack on the Hawaiian Islands, December 7, 1941, these people were going about their work as usual. They closed the day in sorrow and protest against this attack from the land of their forefathers. Soon there was nervousness along the coast as people wondered what the Americans of Japanese ancestry would do. After a day or two, during which time there were arrests by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the suspects whose record they already knew, life and work were resumed normally. But as weeks went by stories began to come in from Pearl Harbor, a hundred stories which were denied officially later by the F.B.I. and the Secretary of War, the atmosphere became calm again. Evacuation began to be discussed. It was first proposed that the migration to the interior be voluntary. The people of Japanese ancestry agreed that they were willing to evacuate if it was the judgment of the nation that it was the best way for them to help America win the war. Evacuation thus began

as a voluntary movement and people were sent to the middle west to lease and buy land. They were willing to put hundreds of millions of dollars into such a migration, and thus continue their work of producing food for our soldiers at the front. But the nervousness and fear created in a number of states led the governors to protest such a migration and thus there seemed to be no alternative to those commissioned to guarantee the defense of the western area but to order wholesale evacuation, which presently was carried out by the army. The Japanese people were willing to accept even this if it would help win the war. The spirit of the people in accepting evacuation, leaving their homes with what they could carry in their hands and leaving also two hundred million dollars worth of property scattered up and down that coast, created a profound impression upon the officers and soldiers who carried out these orders in the spirit of kindness. In fact, one day as we were loading one of the last groups on to Greyhound buses before starting their journey toward their new home in the desert, one strong American soldier turned to another and said, "By God, our children will rise up and curse us for what we are doing today!" That is exactly what our children will do unless we Americans cooperate with the government in what it is attempting to do through the War Relocation Authority.

Every American citizen ought to read with care the report of the Tolan Committee which conducted hearings along the western coast and then published its findings in government bulletins. It is easy to see that certain pressure groups carefully prepared their case for securing the expulsion of the people of Japanese ancestry from the coast. There were many reasons for this. One was military. After Pearl Harbor those commissioned to defend the west coast were not sure what they could defend. They expected Japan to attempt an invasion. If that had been tried and 10,000 parachutists in civilian clothes had been dropped down in California, it would have been a terrible situation. There was therefore some justification for getting the people of Japanese ancestry back a short distance from the coast. However, informed people no longer ask whether the removal of all the Japanese people from California was necessary. Anyone who heard the Chicago University Round Table, an informed and unbiased group, two or three Sundays ago, noticed that they discussed the Japanese evacuation as a movement prompted only by race prejudice and economic rivalry.

The first generation of Japanese immigrants have been transient laborers up and down the west coast. They are now old men, and we are burrying them about two a week in the delta of Arkansas. The next generation or two entered college, bought land, developed markets, and have become more efficient truck farmers than the larger operators who have been compelled to turn to Mexicans for help. Pressure groups under the guise of patriotism and national defense secured the removal of people with whom they could no longer compete. We southerners look with a good deal of patience upon these pressure groups and unpatriotic saboteurs, for we contend that the Republicans have been doing this ever since the Civil War -- calling in the government to help wall off a competitor. That is what we insist a tariff does.

The Japanese immigrants are criticized for huddling together along the west coast of the United States and Canada. They have. But every first generation of immigrants coming to these shores has done the same thing. It is claimed by some that the immigrants from Japan have congested less than the people from other classes and countries who have founded a little "Italy" in San Francisco and a little "Bohemia" in Brooklyn. It needs to be said that there is no great future for any minority group in this democracy if they huddle together. If they are unsuccessful, they will be looked down upon; if they succeed, they will be opposed by their competitors and will become a political punching-bag when some great issue like war becomes the only real issue. At such times a racial minority becomes a cheap politician's happy hunting ground.

There are a lot of funny things about this evacuation and relocation. We took people from their gardens 100 miles inland from the west coast lest they blow up some-

thing and we placed them in Rohwer, Arkansas, right beside the fast freight line which carries the gasoline from Texas to New York. One of these men could make a keg of powder out of an oak stump and blow up a train, thus doing more harm in a day than he could possibly have done on his little farm.

We have kept men in concentration camps for a year for teaching Japanese in California schools, schools to which children came for two hours in the late afternoon, but we have given the boys who learned Japanese in those schools special encouragement to join the army and become intelligence sergeants to serve as interpreters on the battle front. Yes, we imprisoned teachers of Japanese and now are privileged to teach Japanese in relocation centers following a course of study prepared by the army, and have also introduced similar courses in the great universities of our land.

Every American needs to realize that we have thousands of young men of Japanese ancestry in the United States army, many of whom are in the far Pacific. We need to realize that the F.B.I. and Secretary Stimson told the truth when they said that there was no sabotage by Japanese Americans in Hawaii. We need to realize that not a single case of sabotage has been proven against a Japanese American in California. We need to realize that politics and greed ousted them these American citizens from that state. And we need to acknowledge that they have demonstrated that they are worthy to be out working in this day of peril.

The work of the War Relocation Authority, as well as the reason for the evacuation, is coming to be understood all across the country. These ten centers are not relocations in themselves. They are centers from which these people of Japanese ancestry are being relocated all across America. The army is already notifying recent volunteers among them that they are to be received into the ranks of soldiers. In all probability selective service will follow, taking several thousand young men into military establishments almost immediately. Young women will enter the women's auxiliaries, and now scores each day are going out of these centers to the farms and cities of our country to engage in work essential to the war effort. Field offices to facilitate this movement have been established in a score of American cities. The American Friends and other groups are maintaining hostels to which young people may go temporarily while finding jobs. Large farming groups will obtain hundreds of workers from these centers. The churches have been called the pressure group for democratic justice. They stood by these people as did no other agency during the trying days of evacuation. The church must continue to be their friend as they find their place again in American life, giving them counsel when in the midst of today's frustrations they do that which is unwise or wrong, and encouragement to press on in that which is right.

Joseph B. Hunter,
Chief of Community Services
Relocation Center
McGehee, Arkansas

Pearl Salisbury

- was in Islands
w. rubra antea

To R J Kelley, Bldg 1,
Minneapolis

Report on St. Louis District

Mr. Shotaro Hikida, Issei Adviser for the North Central Area, has recently visited Missouri and surveyed the possibilities there for Issei and Nisei. He describes St. Louis, where 500 resettlers live, as a business and transportation center. The nearby suburbs reminded him of those around Santa Barbara, California.

The seven Japanese Americans now in business in St. Louis agreed with Mr. Hikida that a sukiyaki or chop suey restaurant would be a most successful new business there. Also a gift shop is needed. Both of these businesses might be profitable in St. Louis as so many tourists pass through the city daily. In addition, they would be patronized by the Japanese already in St. Louis, and the Nisei soldiers stationed at nearby Jefferson Barracks.

Mr. Hikida mentions other business possibilities and recommends the job-housing offers available in St. Louis as the best solution for those Issei who have been in farming or gardening on the West Coast and do not wish to return. St. Louis offers the best housing Mr. Hikida has seen anywhere in the North Central Area. If any residents in the Centers cannot make up their minds about where to relocate, Mr. Hikida says, he is sure that they won't be disappointed if they go to St. Louis.

Note to Relocation Advisers: Please distribute this report among the Japanese-reading people of your Center who have not yet made up their minds on resettlement, or among those who have friends and relatives in St. Louis.

Walter N. Parmeter, Acting Supervisor
War Relocation Authority
226 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 6, Illinois

ミヅリ州

セントルイス 紹介

中西部轉住局在勤

足田庄太郎

私は去る九月十日から一週間の予定でミヅリ州セントルイスに出張、同市の状況に就て詳細調査すると共に再轉住職會に就て先住同胞と親しく会談したのであるが、本日は特にセントルイス市が我邦日本人再轉

住者に何を提供し

あるか同市の轉

住か如何に幸福で

あるかに付き述べた

と思ふのである

セントルイス
聖西路市

同市はシカゴから約

三百五十哩西南に位

置し人口百万を越

へるミヅリ州最大の

都市であり且つ二級

同知の如く東西南

地から通ずる鉄道

線路の交点である

同市は極めて繁華

な市である。然して

住宅区域には新木多

くその光景は殊に他

美しく、自然的公園

と賞するも過ぎず

たかうと思ふであ

る。猶同市郊外は風光

明媚な津、南はサン

タバーバを憶はしめ

るものがある。

同市はセンターよりの

再轉住開始当初

から日本人を歓迎

し、特に同市三大新

教育界、教會、同業者等が我邦立退者に対し深甚なる同情を表し同市の轉住に対し凡ゆる努力と援助をしてくれたのである。その一例を挙げれば當時國內大企業では日本人の學生を余り歓迎せられたのである。同市ワシントン大企業では先づして日本人の學生を歓迎してくれたのである。現在でも約三十名の無が在學、その多くは最高レベルの所

有者として學費並に教授は同市

住民からも噴められ

てゐるのである。暇

人の対口を人感階は

極めて良好同市在

住同胞は口を合せ

て、日本人の親戚

々に謝意を表して

居られるのであ

る。同市には現在四百

九十九人の日本人が在

住され各方面に且

り確実な発展を

遂げられてゐる。

内訳一世紀六十八人

二世三百九十八人

三世 三十七人

商業機會

現在同市在住日本

人の經營事業とし

ては洗染業、二

洋食店、ババート

ルミナ、六、七、科

醫、一合計七軒で

ある。又、實業界

を訪ね意見

を廣取したのであ

るが洋食店經營者

者を除く他は全

部センターからの出

産者であるを見

ても如何に商業

的機會が多いか

判るのである。

約式を目前にロー
センターから出所され
た元スタクトン在住の
野澤氏の如きはセ
ントルイスに再轉住
後僅に拾日間にと
洗滌所を購入され
現在大繁昌である。
同地実業家の談に
依ると戦時日米氣と
云ふが孰れも高貴
大繁昌で満足し
て居られるのである。
二世実業家林田
フランク君経営の

洗滌所は停車場
附近に所在し、お
同僚でもあらうが
即座洗服奉仕時
のサインを見てもよく
の軍人顧客が入
込んでおし、おの
店人が大々これを扱
てゐるのである。
次に同地先住同胞
に曰若し今後セント
ルイス市に於て我々
日本人が事業を始め
めるとしたら如何な
るべきかと有約を
ひあらうかといふ

私の質問に田君曰
同吾田君市には五
百名の日本人が在住
してゐるし、吾市から
約三哩郊外に所在
するジェフソン兵營
に多くの帰還兵が
兵を退けらるゝとい
米人相手の支那料理
店等はすき、陳屋
が一軒ありて欲し
つゝ又た成印屋に無
した心と云ふ意見は
あつた。レカに於て
も紐着に於ても

思近すぎ、焼く人
おらが米人間に知
らぬ此種の手業が
相違ふ成程を以て
てゐるのである、人は
百万を有する聖靈
市中に於ても破に成
印の買込が有ると
思つたのである。
その他ヤフト、レカ
贈物店等はも概め
て有望だと思つた。
西部沿岸から来た
我々は日本人経営
の此種手業は戦
争以来はなつた
と考へてゐたといふ

るが之と正反對に
戦争が来るとして
我々を苦しめしつ
其業経営の日本人は
思はぬ成印をして
居るのであるが、セント
ルイスには未だ一軒
も無かつた。無縁
子同胞が事業家に
洗滌所を設けたので
ある。此の他洗滌
洗濯、洗食店が
州式の星葉店の
如き、孰れも有約を
と思はれるのである。
此は聖靈路の

はるゝも結ぶと
新機をいふ。
就職機会
聖靈市中に於て
数年前に於ては就職
方面に於て一二世共
米人間に進出を
するといふ。多
くの二世男が人
会社の事務員、
簿記係、或は技
師、藥師、美
容師病院に醫
師、大高が、貝
々、此の教師

<p>盡く、看護婦と 各方向に發展し てゐる。一世にしも その技能ある人は 何卒の區別なく採 用されるのである。 但し普通一世同の 仕事としてはカーデー ナリ、病院、学校、ホ ル、レストラン、洗滌 所、或は苗木屋等 に就職に多きもの。 特に同市には住宅の 仕事は多きもので 家族の大きな人では 極めて如都合である。</p>	<p>市内に居る同胞 の中には、西部沿岸 に好きたつて、大官 がせし、中西部に行く のは、家族が多から ない。如き、農業 は、やりやうな居る者 は、適当な仕事も無 からうとしたとへ有る にしても、自分人で 働いたのでは、一を扶 へるだけの収入が得 ない。結局自分達、い うに、たつたか、と、さ 迷つて居る方があ る。聲を思ひあつて、 カズ、柏、不、橋、邊に</p>
<p>居る。同胞に居る セントルイスにきて前 記の住居の仕事を 取附ける。相心から 御勤めしたつて、あ る。住居は就職に の條件は主として居 主本人の裏に一軒 の土地を、家を提供 して、く、肉、ミルク 、手は、心、面、だけ、供 して、く、し、その上、七 十五、年、と、なる、年、と、かの 同、然、が、興、へ、い、う、の、で ある。子、供、四、人、あ る。居、る、は、と、も、好 條件である。若し</p>	<p>希望者がある。居 る。御、勤、め、した、つ、て、 其、の、地、の、利、を、あ、つ、て、同 期、で、あ、つ、て、い、う、の、 い、う、く、し、は、い、う、く、し、 あ、つ、て、あ、つ、て、あ、つ、て、 住宅問題 私は同市滞在中 郊外の富豪住宅 区域に住宅を提供 されて、カーデー、ナ、リ、 、カー、デー、ナ、リ、 、住宅、を、し、て、居、る、 、同胞、が、居、る、 に、同、地、を、サ、ン、リ、ワ、ク、 、神、学、校、に、住、居、附 、就、職、に、あ、つ、て、居、 、ら、る、こ、の、同、地、と</p>
<p>話、を、あ、つ、て、あ、つ、て、 の、ゆ、り、り、と、した、平 和、な、居、る、福、な、生 活、に、あ、つ、て、住、居 、熱、に、あ、つ、て、あ、つ、て、 した、就職、が、最、 安全、で、あ、つ、て、あ、つ、て、 つ、た、あ、つ、て、あ、つ、て、 その、二、三、の、例、を、あ、つ、て、 、と、同、地、を、あ、つ、て、 、瀬、氏、ス、タ、ス、ト、ン、 、取、附、に、あ、つ、て、あ、つ、て、 、羽、田、氏、サ、ン、 、ト、の、地、を、あ、つ、て、 、居、る、信、頼、の、 、誠、に、あ、つ、て、あ、つ、て、 、を、思、ひ、あ、つ、て、あ、つ、て、</p>	<p>ある。 聖西路市の住宅 問題に付き、更に 紹介したつては同 市から約三十哩の地 セント、チャールズに政 府管理の住宅が あり、華人家族で あつて、老人で、勤 、し、て、く、や、居、る、賃、金、 、あ、つ、て、あ、つ、て、私、が、同 、市、滞、在、中、に、ロ、ウ、 、イ、セ、ン、テ、リ、カ、ら、元、和 、州、ハ、ン、コ、オ、ド、の、有、村、氏、 、が、大、人、と、五、人、の、家、 、を、あ、つ、て、同、地、と、再</p>

轉住と右記政府
管理の部屋に入れ
たのであるが同地
の管理とスバルス
の管内で有村系
がキャンから同市に
来たが先日同行
した。我等一同八名
（有村系を金沢が
到着するや、同政
府管理ハミシナ
プロジェクト 幹部同
及有村人から温い款
迎を受け且つ又たセ
ントラルス住民代表
が有村氏の子供等
に玩具や菓子は
白論と品具等

を持て来て心から同
意一同を待たせてく
れたのであるがその
心からの親切とは例
に反た私をして涙
しめたのである。
セントラルスの
附近には種々の就
職もあるし同地
方の地所買が野第
園に公園としてあるの
で方面への進出も
又も有である。
私の各地を視察
した経験から云へ
ばセントラルス程に

宅を得るに恵まれ
る。又は無からうと
思ふ。大抵如何なる
方法で住宅を得る
のかにその方法
を記し御参考とす
る。
一、四五名の家族で
あれば音楽附二回
入内、外、音楽無
で四回、入内、土地
同族、新聞広告に
依るもの。
二、夫婦若しくは家
具付週八回、入内、外
のものが同一村の市
法に比較的早く
見事に得る。

三、土地家賃を四回
入内、有し得るし
買入に對しては政府
住宅管理部の援
助を得る。
四、軍需工場に就
業者又は日雇労働
者、軍人家族、若しくは
政府管理住宅が
住宅に借入される。
此等セントラルスに
は同胞数家族を
得る者もある。
五、住宅附就職口、
又は家族の一人が
かまかいと知の米
人方に働くに依

り住宅が提供され
る。解り下し他人は
外に働く事が必要
である。且つ又か教会
学校等で住宅を
提供され働く事
もあるのである。
又附近農園の
ヘルプとして働くに
依り米、食料に
相当の給料が貰
へるのである。
終りに申し上げた
は同地から主仕
のミス、ブルックスが
再轉住者の爲め
晝夜兼行、献身

的に働く事、此
等同地在住者も私
の意見と同様と思
ひあつて、どんな境
遇にある人も必ず
満足して生活してい
ける。同夫人が世話
して下さるのである。
特に轉住者、教育
上、健康も平和な生
活をしたつと云々人々
是れセントラルス
住宅を御勧めするの
である。
獨同市にはホスルも
あるから同地から
同地へも同地へも
滞在がある。



IN

SAINT LOUIS

VOL. 5 NO. 1

SEPTEMBER 1945

THE QUARTERLY BULLETIN
OF THE
ST LOUIS CITY SOCIAL SECURITY COMM.

ST. LOUIS CITY SOCIAL SECURITY COMMISSION
715 Market Street
St. Louis 1, Mo.
Chestnut 6480

.....

John C. Tobin, Chairman

Joseph J. Hauser

Clark M. Clifford
(On military leave)

Mrs. J. L. Westlake

.....

J. P. Lynes, City Director

Miss Myra Daniel
Supervisor of Social Service

W. S. Johnson
Chief Clerk

Miss Catherine Roherty
Assistant Supervisor
of Social Service

.....

District Supervisors

Miss Agnes Taggart

Mrs. Gladys Gray

Miss Marguerite Luebbert

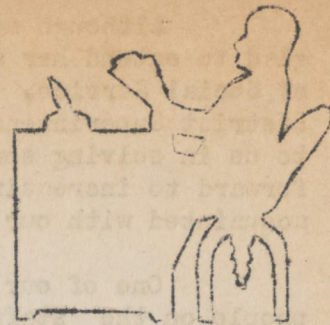
Mrs. Mildred Fischer

Mrs. Naomi Sherman

Miss Gladys Johnson

.....

THE DIRECTOR REPORTS -



TO THE STAFF:

September 15, 1945

As you know, this is the first St. Louis City agency bulletin we have had for almost a year. It has never been our intention that the bulletin should be discontinued indefinitely. We hope it will appear regularly in the future.

The Bulletin Committee, with Mrs. Elizabeth Hendricks as Chairman, is doing an excellent job in making preparations for this bulletin and plans for future bulletins. They are to be congratulated on the time and interest they are taking in it. I am sure they will appreciate your suggestions and assistance.

I am glad to be able to report to you that Mr. John C. Tobin, who has been Chairman of the St. Louis Social Security Commission for more than five years, has just been reappointed Chairman for another four year period. Mr. Tobin and the other members of the Commission, Mrs. James L. Westlake, Mr. Joseph J. Hauser and Mr. Clark M. Clifford (on military leave) have taken a deep interest in the affairs and problems of our St. Louis Office since I have been your Director. I am happy that they are all continuing as Commission members because I've found the advice and assistance of these civic minded leaders an invaluable aid.

As all of you who have been with the agency any length of time know, we have been through some difficult times together during this war period. Besides our eternal problem of never quite having sufficient funds to do the best possible job, as it affects our clients, we have had great difficulty in keeping a sufficient number of experienced staff. For the past several years staff turn-over has run from 25% to 50%. This has resulted in much time being spent in training new workers, which has had its effect on our keeping current with our work. I have been very much pleased with the type of people we have been able to secure and the response they have made to the training program we have tried to offer. Considered in light of the many difficulties we have had to surmount, I think you have done an excellent job.

As far as staff is concerned, it now seems that for the first time we will soon have employed the total number which has been allocated to us by the State Office. This will give us a full staff, as far as administrative funds will permit, but we still have something of a chore ahead of us in seeing that the new workers secure the proper training and experience.

Although most of you have met Miss Catherine Roherty, we are glad to extend her an official welcome as our new Assistant Supervisor of Social Service. We have found her rich experience of ten years as District Superintendent at United Charities in Chicago, of great value to us in solving some of our more pressing problems. We are looking forward to increasingly valuable contributions as she becomes better acquainted with our agency.

One of our major problems has been to find enough experienced people on the staff to transfer to our Intake Department, which has become a rather serious problem in recent months. I greatly appreciate the cooperative spirit that the Supervisors and Visitors have extended to me in being willing to do everything possible to meet this problem. This problem arises from the fact that pending applications have accumulated, plus the fact that the receipt of new applications has considerably increased during the last two months with every indication they will continue to do so during the period of reconversion and possibly beyond that.

I am sure, however, that with your continued support and cooperation and your desire to see the agency give the best possible service to people we are responsible for, we will be able to meet our many responsibilities.

I am glad to report that we have recently had approval of a plan to employ a child welfare Consultant for the St. Louis City Office. This new staff member not only will be a Child Welfare Consultant, but will spend part of her time supervising field work students from Washington University. This will make possible the supervision of field work students within the agency in Child Welfare as well as Public Assistance. Washington University is participating with us in the plan. We hope to complete these plans and select the new consultant in the near future.

I think you will be interested in knowing also that during the summer the agency became a member of the Social Planning Council. In the future Mr. John C. Tobin, Chairman of our Commission, members of the staff and I, will take a more active part in the planning of the council's activities. I think that it is important that our agency participate in city-wide planning for the health and welfare of citizens in the St. Louis area. The Social Planning Council is ably directed by Mr. Rudolph T. Danstodt, who, until recently was with the Pittsburgh Council. I understand that there are to be other new staff members soon at the Social Planning Council.

All of you are invited to make suggestions for future bulletins. In each issue, I will try to make a few comments for the purpose of keeping you acquainted with developments within the agency, our more difficult problems and how the members of the staff can be most helpful.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. Lynes

J. P. Lynes
City Director

JPL:mc

THE TENTH MILESTONE

Ten years ago, on October 14, 1935, President Roosevelt signed the newly enacted Social Security Bill. The recent anniversary is of great significance to all concerned with the welfare of our nation. In the short span of ten years, social action has become part and parcel of our national life.

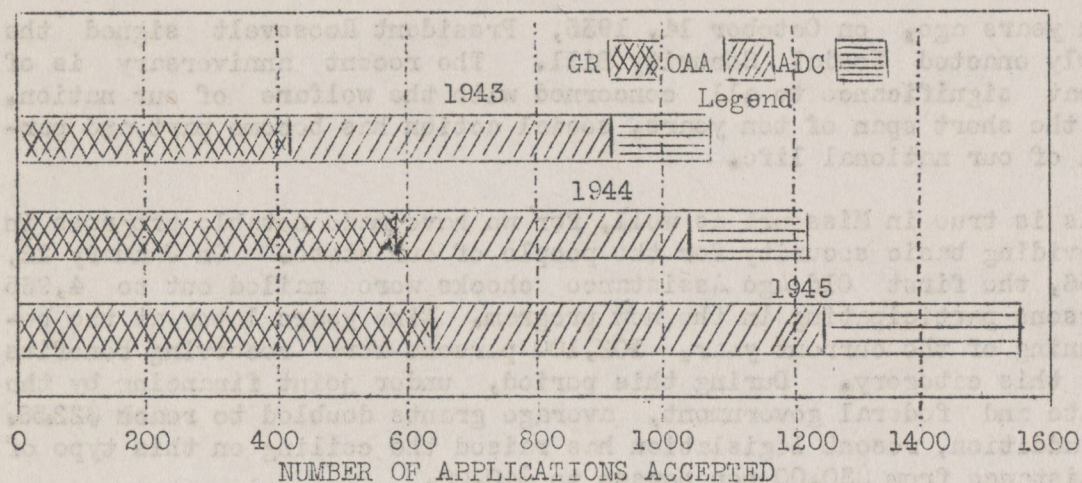
This is true in Missouri as well, for we have made notable progress in providing basic security for the people of our state. On January 22, 1936, the first Old Age Assistance checks were mailed out to 4,965 persons participating in the new program. Nine years later at the beginning of the current year, 102,100 persons were receiving benefits in this category. During this period, under joint financing by the state and federal government, average grants doubled to reach \$22.58. In addition, recent legislation has raised the ceiling on this type of assistance from \$30.00 per person to \$40.00.

Someone has said "A nation marches forward on the feet of its children". Missouri's acceptance of this premise is reflected in the development of the Aid to Dependent Children program, which was approved for federal participation on October 5, 1937. The first checks were mailed on January 1, 1938 to aid 314 children from 98 different families. The average assistance per child was \$10.67. Seven years later there were 27,251 children in 10,778 different families receiving assistance from Aid to Dependent Children funds, and the amount per child had increased to \$13.15.

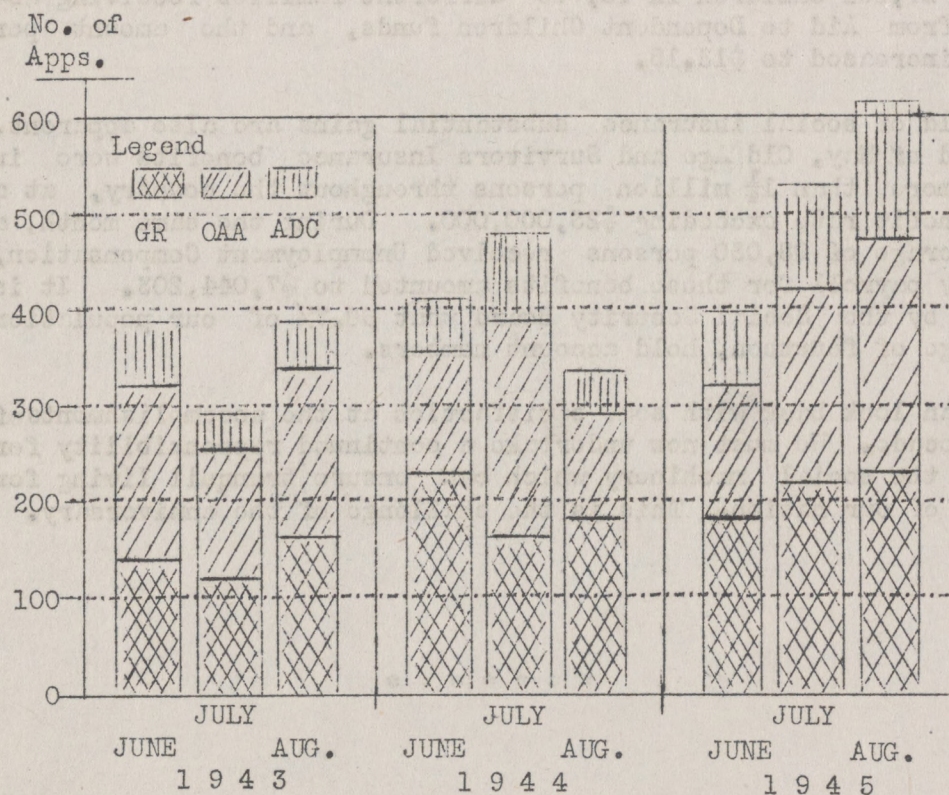
In the field of social insurance substantial gains are also apparent. At the end of May, Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits were in force for more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ million persons throughout the country, at a monthly benefit rate exceeding \$23,000,000. During the same month, a weekly average of 98,030 persons received Unemployment Compensation, and the May payroll for these benefits amounted to \$7,044,203. It is estimated by the Social Security Board that 68.7% of our population over the age of fourteen, hold account numbers.

Today we can look back with some satisfaction at the accomplishments of the past decade. We must now undertake a continued responsibility for perfecting the social machinery which can ensure tranquil living for the people of our nation. This is the challenge of the anniversary.

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED DURING JUNE, JULY and AUGUST
1943 - 1945 INCLUSIVE BY CATEGORY



APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED DURING JUNE, JULY and AUGUST
1943 - 1945 INCLUSIVE BY CATEGORY
and MONTH



APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE ACCEPTED BY THE AGENCY IN INTAKE
DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1943-1944-1945

YEAR	MONTH	ALL PROGRAMS	GENERAL RELIEF	OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE	AID TO DEP. CHILDREN
1943:	Total	1076	428	493	155
	June	390	140	185	65
	July	290	123	133	34
	Aug.	396	165	175	56
1944:	Total	1232	588	458	186
	June	413	232	133	48
	July	478	167	221	90
	Aug.	341	189	104	48
1945:	Total	1558	642	606	310
	June	398	184	142	72
	July	555	222	222	111
	Aug.	605	236	242	127

THE INQUIRING REPORTER

As we pass through the agency's waiting room it always has the atmosphere of an efficient business office. The receptionists seem busy but calm and unruffled. We made an inquiry about the number of persons who were served at the reception desk in three given months and we learned some startling figures. Did you know that in June, 1945, there were 3,339 persons who were given some type of service by the receptionists? Of this number 479 requested assistance and 633 requested information. There were 1,339 persons who came in to see visitors in the Case-Carrying Districts and 714 to see visitors in the Investigational Unit and the Department for Specialized Services. In addition there were 74 persons who were given service by mail and telephone. By July, this number had increased and our receptionists took care of 4,369 requests. 688 persons requested assistance and 1,160 were asking information. The numbers are still increasing and in August, there were 4,623 persons served by the receptionists, 866 requesting assistance and 1,219 information. Of the 866 applications for assistance, 529 were accepted for investigation, 177 were rejected as ineligible under present policies. In comparing this with June, July and August, 1944, we were surprised to note that there had been an increase of 2,175 persons over last year for this same period.

We asked how many of these persons who came to our doors actually signed applications for assistance. The chart above indicates the numbers for June, July and August, 1945, and also for the years 1943 and 1944. The same figures are presented graphically on the adjoining page.

You will note that there was a sharp increase in applications in June, 1944. In trying to understand why we had this increase, we were pretty certain that applications for assistance were accelerated by lay-offs in industry. We thought it wise, however, to ask the United States Employment Service what happened in industry last June. They told us that after the Allies successful invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944, there were immediate cut-backs in industry and some cancellation of orders which resulted in large scale lay-offs. We were sure that this was the answer to our increased intake.

You will also notice that there has been a considerable rise in applications signed in August, 1945, as compared with June and July of this year, and as compared with the other months of 1943 and 1944, exclusive of June, 1944. The increase in persons asking assistance in August, 1945, was without question the direct result of the termination of the war. Many allotments from men in service were discontinued. Women with children who have been employed in defense industries are now unemployed and have been forced to ask for Aid to Dependent Children. Some of the aged and handicapped persons have been working on light jobs which are no longer available. Others who have been helped by relatives had this assistance withdrawn when the relatives who had been helping lost their jobs.

Under the present policies the Social Security Commission does not assist employable persons, as insufficient funds have been appropriated to cover all needy groups. During the war it has not been necessary to consider employables as there were jobs available for persons able to work. As yet, the community has no real program to adequately care for those who have lost their jobs in war industries. In the state of Missouri, persons who have been employed in defense industries may receive, after a waiting period of one week, unemployment compensation for sixteen weeks at a maximum rate of \$18.00 weekly. Any delay in reconversion of war industries to peace time pursuits will mean a large group of unemployed. Some of these families have already come to the agency, but they are not eligible for assistance.

The staff of the Social Security Commission shares the concern of the community about plans for employable persons who cannot find jobs and who cannot care for their families on the unemployment insurance and who may soon be without even this resource.

* * * * *

CIO TRAINING COURSE FOR COUNSELLORS IN INDUSTRY

Mr. Lynes, Miss Roherty and Mrs. Blodsoe have been participating together, with representatives from other agencies, in a training course for counsellors in industry. The course of instruction is sponsored by the SPC at the request of the CIO. Union members turned out fifty strong at the first meeting. After completing the course, the members of the class will be in a position to inform employees in their various plants about the social agencies in the city and what services they offer. This is intended to be of help to those who will be affected by cutbacks and layoffs in the reconversion period. This movement is also underway in other large cities in the United States.

Mr. Lynes, Miss Roherty and Mrs. Norris also participated in the Labor-Social Work Institute September 16th, an all day session planned by both AFL and CIO together with the Social Planning Council.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

A detailed analysis of staff turnover in the agency cannot be included at this time because of lack of space. The following listing gives the names of persons who have joined the staff and who have resigned during the period January through July, 1945.

CENTRAL DISTRICT:

Arrivals - Jr. Typists

Miss Mavoloan Shoomake, Miss Eileen Brazlor

Departures-Visitor

Mrs. Gertrude Banta

Jr. Typist

Miss Molly Schuman

LAMI DISTRICT:

Arrivals - Visitors

Mrs. Celasto Parker, Miss Marie Parison, Miss Frances Ruf, Miss Shirley Hall, Mrs. Dorey Tucker, Miss Joanne Lamm, Miss Helen Hoffman, Miss Helen Cominos, Miss Lena Cross, Miss, Geraldine Francis, Mrs. Ella Martin, Miss Adelo Simmons

Departures-Visitors

Miss Rosemary Christy, Mrs. Marion Duffey, Miss Helen Dohrman, Mrs. Annabelle Boyer

MARKET DISTRICT:

Arrivals - Visitors

Miss Velma Irving, Mrs. Louise Douglas, Mrs. Maxine Rogers, Mrs. Ora Pyburn

Jr. Typists

Mrs. Mario Duncan, Mrs. Louise Jones

Departures-Visitors

Mrs. Freda Witherspoon, Miss Blanche Cox

Jr. Typist

Mrs. Louise Dixon

MOUND CITY

Arrivals - Visitors

Miss Bernice Nyron, Mrs. Eula Bakkar, Mrs. Vera Calgano, Miss

Mary Divis, Mrs. Gladys Norwood, Miss Betty Jean Schroer,
Miss Dorothy Raymer

Departures-Visitors

Mrs. Claire Calonica, Mrs. Jane Gutsell, Miss Mary Meyer

Jr. Typists

Miss Catherine Schonhorst, Miss Mildred Vogel

NEWSTEAD DISTRICT:

Arrivals - Visitors

Mrs. Norma Kesterson, Miss Elise Byrne, Miss Beverly Dewitt
Mrs. Sarah Gearhart

Departures-Visitor

Miss Nancy Cole

TELEPHONE OPERATORS:

Departures-Miss Florence Welsh

INTAKE DEPARTMENT:

Arrivals - Visitors

Miss Madeline Costa, Miss Clothilde Burns

Jr. Typists

Miss Ruth Hubert, Miss Bernadette Sandt, Miss Jacqueline
Winder, Miss La Verne Mueller, Miss Dorothy Gray, Miss
Marie Thurman, Miss Evelyn Heidger, Miss Josephine Roberts

Departures-Visitors

Mrs. Louise Chapman, Mrs. Blanche Mosier, Mrs. Adele
Siegler, Mrs. Mary Frances Sargent, Mrs. Robia Salle, Mrs.
Gertrude Cannon, Mrs. Jeanette Miller, Mrs. Carol Chew

Jr. Typists

Mrs. June Marler, Mrs. Ann Schlude

Jr. Supervisor

Mr. Vearl Harris

TRANSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT:

Arrivals - Jr. Typists

Miss Harriet Weston, Mrs. Agnes Carr

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT:

Arrivals - Jr. Typists

Miss Georgia Mills, Miss Mildred Soric

Departures-Jr. Typists

Mrs. Gloria Schepers, Miss Mildred Eddings

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT:

Arrivals - Assistant Supervisor of Social Service
Miss Catherine Roherty

Messenger Service
Mrs. Helen Gates

Departures-Jr. Research Analyst
Miss Kathryn McKinney

Jr. Clerk
Mrs. Loretta Drew

Secretary to Chief Clerk
Miss Doris Durbin

Jr. Research Analyst
Mrs. Louise Reddick

PROMOTIONS:

Miss Lucille Tzinberg, Mrs. Mary Roberts, Mrs. Helon Gove and Mrs. Gladys Gordon, were promoted to Junior Case Work Supervisors.

Miss Antoinette Gilie and Mrs. Minnie Johnson were promoted to Key Punch Operators. Mrs. Julia Mosoly was promoted to Senior Typist. Miss Margaret Lydon and Mrs. Nettie Pyle were promoted to Junior Stenographer. Miss Esther Reifenstein and Miss Elfrieda Rodegast were promoted to Intermediate Clerk. Mrs. Mary Louise Orange was promoted to Junior Clerk.

IN MEMORIAM

Ethel Baptiste Morrison

12/15/04

7/11/45

THE AGENCY COMMITTEES

The Staff of the St. Louis City Social Security Commission participates in formulation of the agency's policy and procedure through representation on its various committees. The purpose of each committee and its personnel is as follows:

Budget Committee

The standard food and clothing figures were studied, found to be inadequate and recommendation for repricing was submitted to the State Office. There is a possibility that this repricing may be started in the fall. The cost of restaurant meals was repriced and the information made available to staff. A guide suggesting method of computing the food allowance in the assistance where deviation above standard is necessary was submitted to the State Office with recommendation for approval for staff use. A guide for use in instances where special diets are indicated is now being formulated to be submitted to the State Office for approval. The budget committee's earlier studies and releases on fuel and utilities were studied in light of the manual revision of standard budget requirements effective April 1945. A repricing was done on items where there had been a change, quantities were revised in accordance with the manual, a kindling wood standard was set up and current standard costs were computed and released to staff. The standard insurance costs were evaluated and found inadequate in many instances. The committee sponsored a study of cost of insurance available in this area done by Mary Jane Lang, administrative student. As a result of this study, the committee is ready to make recommendation to the State Office for revision of the standard insurance figures. Discussion had been held on questions submitted by the districts on the use of the current PA 29, budgeting problems, assistance planning in the various types of households, etc., in order to achieve greater uniformity in practice, better understanding of agency policy and change in policy and practice where indicated.

M. Fischer

Members of this committee are: Mrs. Mildred Fischer, Chairman; Miss Myra Daniel and Miss Catharine Roherty of the Administrative Staff; Miss Gladys Johnson, Nowstead; Mrs. Natholia Blodsoe, Application Intake Service; Miss Naomi Sherman, Lami; Miss Cleo Tucker, Markot; and Miss Marguerite Luebbert, Central.

Committee on Forms and Letters

During the first half of 1945, the Committee on Forms and Letters has completed the Index of Forms and the instructions for their use. They have submitted to Mr. Lynes for approval revision of the approval letter and the bank inquiry letter, and have prepared increase letters for QAA and ADC for increases according to PA 292.

The committee's plans for the fall include revision of the transfer letter, possible revision of Reg 80 and insurance and real estate inquiry letters. They will continue work on the use of and possible revision of PA 28.

M. Morris

The committee is composed of Miss Marjorie Morris, Chairman; Miss Myra Daniel; Mrs. Naomi Sherman and Loretto Gerard, Lami; Mrs. Essie Mae Bauer, Application Intake Service; Mrs. Gladys Gordon, Market; Miss Selma Lieberman, Mound City; and Mrs. Lazelle Stem, Central.

Committee on Agency Interpretation

The Committee on Agency Interpretation was formed in May, 1945. The function of the committee is to foster better understanding of the program of the Social Security Commission. Several projects have been undertaken, among them the issuing of the agency bulletin and the preparation of a number of charts showing facts about the structure and work of the agency. District resource maps are being planned also. Case stories illustrating community conditions and effects of budget limitations are collected by the committee and made available for use in interpretation.

Membership of the committee is as follows:

Central District	- Mrs. Potthoff
Lami District	- Mrs. Rickman
Market District	- Mrs. Keene
Mound City District	- Miss Bierdeman
Nowstead District	- Mrs. Aehle, and Mrs. Pace
Application and	- Mrs. Blodsoo, Mrs. Hendricks,
Investigational	- Mrs. Moyer, and Mrs. Wright
Registration	- Miss O'Connor
Transcription	- Mrs. Rogers

Miss Rohorty meets with the committee and represents Administrative staff.

Clerical Service Rating Committee

The present method of evaluating clerical employees has brought complaints from the clerical and the supervisors who rate them. The supervisor, for instance, had nothing definite and tangible to substantiate the rating made. The ten traits evaluated caused much overlapping and confusion resulted. The committee was formed in April, 1945 to study possible revision.

A proposed clerical service rating offered a definition of "excellent" with a guide for grading down. It, likewise, suggested the combining of certain traits to make the evaluation more applicable to the total clerical situation and to make the weighting more realistic.

R. Johnson

Members of the committee are: Mrs. Rose Johnson, Chairman; Miss Martha Cooper, Senior Clerk, St. Louis County Office; Mrs. Gladys Gray, Casework Supervisor, Market District; Mr. W. S. Johnson, Chief

Clerk, Administrative Office; Mrs. Maizie Lewis, Junior Clerk, Lami District; Miss Marguerite Luebbert, Casework Supervisor, Central District; Miss Josephine O'Connor, Senior Clerk, Registration Department; Mrs. Ida Pogrelis, Intermediate Clerk, Newstead District; Miss Elfrieda Rodegast, Intermediate Clerk, Intake Department; Miss Catherine A. Roherty, Assistant to Supervisor of Social Service.

To date, 9-45, a tentative definition of "excellent" has been completed. The chart has been studied and the next step will be a test evaluation. The committee will appreciate suggestions of the staff.

Library Committee

The library committee has classified, marked and indexed all pamphlet material in the agency library. Our book shelves are slowly but steadily filling with gifts and loans and we are particularly happy to announce the receipt of \$50.00 for the purchase of new books. We have continued to receive books on loan from Washington University, Social Planning Council and from our own State Office Library. All have been well and frequently used, especially during school sessions.

Our newest project is the establishing of individual libraries in the various districts. These libraries will contain reference material most frequently used. These will supplement, rather than supplant, our Central Library.

The committee is indebted to Miss Roherty for her whole-hearted interest and enthusiastic support of our projects; and to Miss McGinness for her untiring efforts in keeping track of our books.

The committee has, of necessity, functioned with frequent changes in membership. The present committee is composed of the following representatives: Lucille S. Killough, Application Intake Service; Gladys Badoau, Central; DeVero Lontz, Lami; Clarice Davis, Market; Betty Schroer, Mound City; Marjorie Morris, Newstead; Eleanor McGinness, Reception Service.

Office Procedure Committee

The office procedure committee was appointed by Mr. Johnson in May of this year.

Its purpose is to study the clerical methods and procedures used by the districts in an effort to bring about more coordination of practice and of interpretation of instructions.

The findings of the committee will be submitted with suggestions to the Casework Supervisors Group for their consideration.

C. Parker

The members of the committee are Mrs. Cecille Parker, Chairman; Miss Iona Alexander, Intake; Miss Loretto Gerard, Lami; Mrs. Blanche De Franco, Market.

Bulletin Committee

The new committee has just been appointed as this number goes to press. It is our plan to issue a quarterly bulletin which will serve as an instrument of interpretation not only to our own staff but to other interested agencies and individuals as well.

E. Hendricks

The members of the committee are as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth Hendricks, Chairman; Mrs. Cecile Parker, Central; Miss Selma Lieberman, Mound City; Miss Carol Jarrott, Markot; Miss Mario Dalo, Lami; Mrs. Blanche Purnell, Nowstead; Miss Mario Johnston, Administrative Staff; Mrs. Evelyn Eastor, Application Intake Service; Mrs. Beatrice Kent, Administrative Staff.

In addition to the above, the following persons represent the agency on committees of the State Social Security Commission:

Mrs. Mildred Fischer
Miss Gladys Johnson
Miss Myra Daniel
Miss Catherine Roherty
Mr. J. P. Lynes
Miss Agnes Taggart

Budget Committee
Child Welfare Manual
Staff Development Committee
Staff Development Committee
Urban Practices Committee
Urban Practices Committee

The agency is represented and Social Planning Council Committee as follows:

Miss Myra Daniel:	Professional Advisory Committee
Mrs. Naomi Sherman:	Unmarried Parenthood Committee
Mrs. Elizabeth Hendricks:	Selective Service Committee
	War Relocation Authority Advisory Committee
Mr. J. P. Lynes:	Advisory Committee on Personnel for Family and Children's Divisions
	Committee on Unemployment Problems of Veterans and Displaced War Workers.
	Joint Steering Committee of Family and Children's Division.

In addition, both Mr. J.P. Lynes and Mr. John C. Tobin, Chairman of the St. Louis Social Security Commission, are members of the Delegate Assembly of the Social Planning Council.

PERSONNEL PRACTICES ASSOCIATION

In addition to the Agency's standing committees listed above, a large proportion of the staff belong to the Personnel Practices Association. This group is composed of employees from all groups--clerical, visitor and supervisory.

Purposes of the Association as expressed in the by-laws are:

1. Study and interpret problems of the entire staff
2. Recommend adjustment of problems to administrative staff
3. Cooperate with administrative officers of St. Louis City Social

Security Commission toward the improvement of working conditions, with the purpose of improving the service and efficiency of the agency in the community.

All employees of the St. Louis City Social Security Commission may be members and have the privilege of participation in the activities of the Association.

During the past year we have urged members of the staff to become members of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare. We are working for Saturdays off and are exploring the possibilities of group Health and Accident insurance. We urge all members of the Association to participate by discussing your problems and ideas with your district representative.

M. Roberts

The Members of Personnel Practices Committee are as follows:

Chairman	Mrs. Mary Roberts	Application Intake Service
Vice Chairman	Mrs. Sybil Kirkman	Application Intake Service
Secretary	Miss Mary Jane Scott	Central
Treasurer	Mrs. Julia Mathews	Mound City

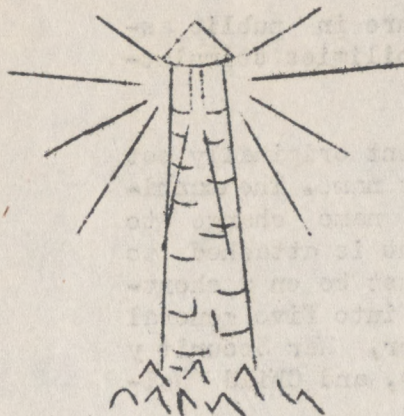
Representatives

Mrs. Josephine K. Dillo	Mound City
Miss Shirley Hoob	Mound City
Mrs. Lazello Stom	Central
Miss Mary Jane Scott	Central
Miss Susan Finan	Lami
Mrs. Ethel Steiner	Lami
Mrs. Shirley Kranzberg	Newstead
Miss Luvono Williams	Newstead
Mrs. Ioda Johnson	Markot
Mrs. Mary L. Orango	Markot
Miss Jacquolino Stroor	Registration-Special Assignments
Mrs. Anna Brown	Transcription
Miss Eleanor McGinnis	Intake

THE MISSOURI ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

The Missouri Association for Social Welfare puts reality and content behind our state motto, "The Welfare of the people shall be the supreme law." This motto was adopted over a hundred years ago but its full acceptance has never been more important than it is at the present time. For 1945, the main goals of the Association have been adoption of the new constitution, adequate Social Security appropriations, passage of a Children's Code Commission bill, and creation of a Department of Public Health and Welfare. Many members of the staff find membership in the Association a channel for constructive social action.

* * * * *



THE SPOTLIGHT

THE DEPARTMENT OF SPECIALIZED SERVICES

What's in a day at Specialized Services?

A troubled frantic wife calls. Her husband is threatening to leave because her sister in Michigan is sending their aged father into her St. Louis home. Can the Social Security Commission help her?

A California agency wires about the Brown family, which is stranded there. A St. Louis agency must be ready with assistance immediately on the family's return.

A couple recently released from a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines is home at last and needs temporary care. Will the Social Security Commission assist?

A New York hospital requests a psychiatric history on a patient who formerly lived here and whose family is here.

Billy, a three year old state ward, is to be adopted. His foster-parents' attorney calls to arrange a final conference.

The War Relocation Authority reports the death of a Japanese-American who had relocated here. Will the agency take responsibility for funeral arrangements?

An Ohio public agency calls about eighteen year old Helon, reported held for a federal offense in St. Louis. Will we please find out what the trouble is and let them know what St. Louis can do to help?

An enemy alien, in custody of the Immigration officials, needs now clothing before he can be sent on to an internment camp. Will the Social Security Commission please select and purchase the clothing and deliver it to the jail? (The Social Security Commission forgot the suspenders!)

Not the sort of a day you expected? Neither did we in the years before the war, in the period before services to independent families.

and individuals became a definite part of the picture in public assistance. However, we are finding the new responsibilities stimulating and challenging.

These varied activities have developed in a department originally set up to handle Out-of-Town Inquiries, and known by that name. The expanding function of the unit necessitated the recent name change to "Department of Specialized Services". The department is attached to Intake and Application Service as much of its work must be on a short-time, intensive contact basis. The services fall into five general fields: Out-of-Town Inquiries, Inter-County Transfer, War Security Programs, Services to local agencies and individuals, and Child Welfare.

The inter-city service, which was the nucleus of the department, still makes up more than half of the total job. However, the stereotyped request involving verification of residence or exploration of resources, does not figure as prominently as it once did. Almost four times as many requests are received for other types of study or service. Many of these require a great degree of skill and resourcefulness on the part of a worker.

Helen, the out-of-state young girl in difficulty with the federal law enforcement officials here, presented a serious problem and she was in urgent need of service. She had run away from home two years before, and had not communicated with her family until her arrest. We learned that she was held on charges of forging and cashing a government check and that she had admitted the offense. Should Helen serve her sentence, or was there some other plan which would offer greater possibilities for rehabilitation? After several visits with her, and a study of her background it seemed that incarceration might not be the answer. Helen was intelligent, imaginative, and finally, we believed, able to look at her situation with some perspective.

In order to have an opportunity to present this viewpoint to the court, immediate legal counsel was needed for Helen. After consultation with one of the agency's Commission members, a well-known attorney was approached who immediately agreed to give his services. At his direction, a pre-sentence report for the court was compiled along lines suggested by the United States Probation Office. It included a comprehensive history and an evaluation of the possibilities for rehabilitation. Later we worked out a tentative probation plan which was submitted to the court. It included continued supervision in a carefully chosen home, immediate psychiatric consultation, and, later on vocational counseling, with further training for Helen if this seemed needed. When Helen's mother and a social worker arrived for the hearing, we were able to work out this problem through agencies in their own state. Helen was placed on probation at the time of the trial and through the local United States Probation Office the details of the social plan were transmitted to the Probation Office in her home area. We believe the agency's service was effective in dealing with the immediate difficulty and we hope that a foundation was laid for long time casework service which may help to stabilize Helen sufficiently to prevent a second lapse.

Another type of request directed to the agency in considerable volume comes from the federal and state corrective institutions, asking for social histories to be used in classifying new arrivals.

Similar studies are prepared for use by institution staffs in working out pre-parole or pre-release plans. If prisoners' families are found to be in need, an attempt is made to help them, either through the Social Security Commission programs or by referral to some other agency.

A great deal of service is given other states, and our own County Offices in connection with establishing either initial or continued eligibility for public assistance. These inquiries cover all the factors that make up eligibility studies, including struggling with the other agency's unfamiliar budget form. Our own forms are child's play compared with some we have encountered.

Many other types of casework service are given by the Special Services Department to out-of-town agencies. They include visits with relatives, arrangements for medical or nursing-home care, and summarization of material from our records. Twice at the request of the Federal Security Agency an investigation was made of the circumstance of minor children for whom Survivor's Insurance payments were being made. In one of these cases the child was found in a seriously damaging situation, which, when brought to the attention of the Juvenile Court, resulted in a change of custody and payment of benefits to the new guardian. A good many problems that come first as Out-of-Town inquiries require service or assistance if the family or individual involved returns to St. Louis. Some are referred to private agencies, and some are carried by the agency workers, either in this department or in the district offices.

The second area of responsibility in the Specialized Service Department is the handling of requests for transfer of public assistance cases to the St. Louis Office. These number about fifty per month. They require checking with the recipient to learn whether or not he intends to remain long enough to necessitate transfer of the case record, and whether he continues to be in need. This process is not always as simple as it sounds. Frequently people come to St. Louis seeking medical or institutional care for which they are not eligible because of residence requirements. Sometimes they come to work on jobs which never materialize. Sometimes they come to join relatives who prove to be unwilling hosts. All of these situations require careful consideration by the visitor, and interpretation to the recipient to help him decide whether or not he wishes to remain.

// The third field of activity within the department comprises the three War Security Programs: Resettlement Assistance, Civilian War Assistance, and Assistance to Enemy Aliens and their dependents. Funds for all these programs are provided by special Congressional appropriation and cover 100% of need.

Resettlement Assistance constitutes an effort on the part of the government to facilitate a return to normal life for the 115,000 persons

of Japanese descent who were evacuated as a military precaution from California, Oregon, and Washington in the early part of 1942. These families were re-established in ten Relocation Centers under the War Relocation Authority. As soon as possible, the War Relocation Authority began to plan for orderly release of evacuees, with the exception of the group which professed loyalty to Japan and who had been interned in a Segregation Center.

Recognizing that at least temporary assistance might be necessary to aid families to re-settle, special funds were made available for this purpose to the Federal Security Agency. In most states these are administered locally through the state departments of public welfare. The program provides for both service and financial assistance. In St. Louis, applicants for Resettlement Assistance are seen in the Specialized Services Department. In the cases of persons who will be dependent on public support, resettlement plans to places other than the point of legal settlement must be approved by the public welfare agency in the new community before final departure from the center. Only a very small percentage of resettlers need or want either financial assistance or other service. The Japanese-Americans are traditionally a self-sufficient group and because of their reluctance to accept help the purpose of the program must be carefully interpreted to those we attempt to serve.

All evacuees, both citizens and aliens, are eligible for Resettlement Assistance which provides grants to meet all kinds of emergency needs as well as continuing maintenance. Our workers have participated in plans to provide medical and psychiatric consultation, foster home care, necessary travel expenses, and funeral expenses, in addition to regular maintenance needs.

Through the Social Planning Council, the Social Security Commission has assisted the War Relocation Authority field office in formulating plans for the care of children who may leave the Centers without their parents. Some will be orphans, some will be American born children who cannot accept their parents' loyalty to Japan, and some are young people who do not wish to return to the west coast with their parents. The cooperative arrangement which has been worked out includes preliminary referral of all children's situations to the Specialized Services Department of Social Security Commission since costs of their care will be met through Resettlement Assistance. This agency will then make further referrals as seems advisable. The Children's Aid Society has offered to accept responsibility for foster-home finding, supervision and whatever other services they may be able to give these youngsters.

To date 59,300 individuals have Relocation Centers to resume their places in our national community. There remain 38,740 persons to be resettled. Most of the younger group who will encounter the least difficulty to re-establishing themselves, have already gone. The residual group contains the persons whose resettlement may present more serious problems.

Before the war, the Japanese population of St. Louis City and County

was 45, according to the 1940 census. War Relocation Authority estimates present population at 468. At this time, the bulk of service is still being given by the local War Relocation Authority field office. The Advisory Committee, set up by the Social Planning Council, is considering the best means of carrying on these functions after the field office closes at the end of the year. A member of the staff of the Specialized Services Department serves on this committee.

The related program of assistance to Enemy Aliens and their dependents offers somewhat similar services. As yet we do not know what effect the ending of the war will have on this program. These families are referred through the United States Bureau of Immigration, which must approve the plan worked out by the agency before the family's arrival. In all instances, the agency must provide a job, living quarters, and a community sponsor. We were asked to complete such arrangements for the families of two German citizens, who were relocated here after evacuation from a strategic defense area in Central America, and were able to do so in both cases. Continued contact with these families is maintained. In addition to these comprehensive services various incidental services are requested from time to time, like the request concerning the man in jail who needed additional clothing before transfer to the internment center. Recently we were asked to arrange assistance for an Italian woman whose husband was to be deported.

The third program in the War Security group is Civilian War assistance, designed to aid civilians repatriated after internment or displacement due to enemy action. So far there have been only three applications for this type of assistance. All were civilian families released from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines. Although they did not arrive in St. Louis until three months after actual release, evidences of malnutrition were still obvious. One of the men had beriberi. The majority of the group will lose all of their teeth as a result of improper diet and lack of facilities for dental care. The United States Public Health Service through the Marine Hospital in Kirkwood, offered the repatriates complete medical and dental care.

It was heartening to note the resilience of these repatriates. Apparently they have been able to put the terrifying experience behind them and to think completely in terms of the future. Although their bank accounts are still frozen, business transactions hopelessly snarled, and property lost or destroyed, they seem optimistic and, surprisingly enough, all of them want to return to the Philippines as soon as they can.

In accepting responsibility for the special services mentioned above the agency does not overlook possibilities of service to our own client group, and to other agencies in St. Louis. In the past, requests for service unconnected with assistance were almost always directed to the private agencies. Now, as such requests reach the department, if it seems unwise to direct them to another agency, an attempt is made to give the service required. In the case of the St. Louis woman whose husband was objecting to her father's entry into his household, a plan was made through the Michigan Agency, for the father to be provided for there and it was not necessary for him to come to St. Louis.

Another person recently referred by the United States Probation Service needed a very different type of service. James, a fifteen year old boy was on probation following conviction for auto theft. He is a son of divorced parents, and it is a condition of his probation that he must make his home with his mother who is rather unstable and unthinking in her demands on the boy. Our worker has had several interviews with both mother and son, attempting to help the mother in her understanding of the boy's problems and encouraging the boy in a more tolerant attitude toward his mother. At the worker's suggestion the family has moved to more adequate living quarters where the boy has his own room and a schedule has been worked out for board payments. We hope we will be able to improve the relationship between mother and son; if not, it will be advisable to bring the difficulty back to court so that a more constructive home may be found for James. Although he is now employed and not ready to accept vocational counseling at this time, we hope soon he will recognize the value of this service since a really satisfying job can be a great stabilizing influence for any boy.

To local agencies of recognized standing an average of fifty summaries of closed records is given each month. This service is reciprocal, and all inter-agency exchange of record material is handled on a confidential basis.

With the merger of the Child Welfare and Public Assistance Divisions last year, the responsibility for Child Welfare Services was added to the Specialized Services Department as the fifth function. The Commission, as a state agency, is charged under law with broad responsibilities in the area of Child Welfare Service. However, since St. Louis has both a private and a municipal agency serving children, our local activity in the field has been mostly limited to requests originating out of St. Louis.

Frequently requests are received from our county offices asking that we attempt to work out for children services which are not available in the home county. One such request involved finding a foster home for Henry, five, who was to come here for training at Central Institute for the Deaf. This problem was referred to a private agency and, although they have been unable to find a home as yet, it may be possible to locate one for this school year.

Another child, Jerry, three, was mentally defective and had been seriously neglected. Custodial care was needed as he was under age for the state school at Marshall. We located a nursing home which offered some training and placed the child there at the request of the county court.

Unmarried mothers who came to St. Louis for maternity care frequently need help which can be given through the agency. Sometimes they are referred by our county offices, and sometimes they come independently. They may ask assistance in placing their babies either temporarily or for adoption. Sometimes the placement plans are worked out in conjunction with the county offices from whence they came and sometimes with a child placing agency in St. Louis.

All state wards in St. Louis homes are supervised by the Department of Specialized Services. There have been four children receiving this service during the past year. One adoption has been completed, one is in process now, and another will probably be recommended within the near future.

Many times children are served indirectly through the worker's contact with their parents or other relatives. In some instances, mothers who came to St. Louis to work on defense jobs placed their children in homes where they were later found to be neglected. Frequently we are able to help these mothers accept that their plan was a poor one and to suggest a better one. In other instances, it is the father who has come here for defense work and has failed to make adequate plans for his family back home.

We recognize that among the families receiving assistance grants there are many needs for services which the agency is as yet unable to meet. The responsibility of the Social Security Commission in this field has expanded noticeably in the past year. We anticipate that, as public assistance has a right becomes more generally realized among our fellow citizens, additional services will be sought on the same basis. It is well known that in many instances giving financial assistance without additional service is unsound.

Elizabeth Hendricks,

* * * * *

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

During the year 1944, 81% of Missouri's total expenditure for public assistance is for OAA, 13% for ADC and 6% for General Assistance?

During the year 1944, Missouri spent \$9.61 per inhabitant for the three programs OAA, ADC and GR while the amount spent per inhabitant for the country as a whole for these same programs was \$7.20?

Missouri has had a Blind Pension Program for over 20 years, but is one of only four states which do not have Aid to The Blind under the Federal Social Security Program? The other three states are Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Connecticut? (Apr. 1945)

During the 1945 session of the Missouri Legislature the maximum OAA grant was raised from \$30 to \$40, and the \$60 ceiling on total ADC grant was removed?

* * * * *

HOME VISIT

by Mary W. Housman

("Following a home visit, a summary of the significant facts should be included in the written case record."- Excerpt from Manual of Procedure)

October, 1944. (Housman) Visited Martha Matthews to reinvestigate her eligibility for Old Age Assistance...

Mrs. Matthews lives in a very pleasant neighborhood...

AUTUMN IS SETTING FIRE TO YOUR SHABBY HOUSE, MARTHA.
SCARLET AND GOLD FLAME TOUCHES THE GRAY, UNPAINTED SHADOWS OF
YOUR HOUSE,
AND BURNS IN BRIGHT OCTOBER AIR. WIND BLOWS THE RED AND GOLDEN
SPARKS
OVER THE WITHERED GRASS....

One market trip per week per family.... BUT YOU CAN WALK
OVER THE BLOWN LEAVES ALONG OCTOBER'S FLAMING ROAD,
TO BUY A LAST SUPPER AT YOUR NABORHOOD GROCERY....SHALL I SAY
No allowance is required for transportation?
WILL YOU WALK PROUDLY IN OCTOBER FIRE,
INTO THAT LAST COLD WINTER, DEATH?

WHEN JOHN GOT HURT, HE SAT AND ROCKED AND SWORE AT THE DEMO-
GRATS.
HE SAID HE'D WORKED HIS FINGERS TO THE BONE TO BUY THIS HOUSE.
HE SAID HE'D COME MIGHTY CLOSE TO STEALING,
TO PAY TAXES YEAR AFTER YEAR.
HE SAID BY GOD A TAXPAYER WAS ENTITLED TO SOMETHING
WITHOUT ALL THIS FUSS. JOHN TALKED REAL TOUGH.
BUT YOU DIDN'T TALK TOUGH, MARTHA.
YOU TOOK PRIDE IN YOUR TWO THIN HANDS AND STRANGLED IT, FOR
HIM...

SEE, YOUR DEAD PRIDE IS HERE IN THE OLD TYPEWRITTEN RECORD:

A ton of coal for John and Martha Matthews....
A grocery order for three dollars....

WHEN JOHN DIED, YOU SOLD YOUR HOME,
BUT THE PEOPLE LET YOU RENT ONE ROOM OF IT.
YOU SOLD YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS;
BUT THEY LET YOU KEEP THAT CHAIR HE ROCKED IN....
SAT AND ROCKED AND SWORE AND SAID HE'D BE EVERLASTINGLY DAMNED
IF HE'D CRAWL ON HIS STOMACH FOR ANYBODY....

YOU SOLD YOUR HOME FOR NINETEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS AND NINETY-FIVE
CENTS....

YOU PAID THE MORTGAGE, FUNERAL BILLS AND THE DOCTOR BILLS....

Mrs. Matthews has cash in excess of five hundred dollars....

YOU PAID THE GROCER AND THE DRUGGIST....

YOU LIVED FOR A LONG TIME ON THE REST, MARTHA;

AND WHEN IT WAS GONE, YOU APPLIED FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE,
NOW YOU SIT QUIETLY IN JOHN'S CHAIR, AND SOMETIMES SPEAK TO GOD;
BUT YOU DON'T BOTHER HIM ABOUT THE DEMOCRATS,
OR EVEN ABOUT THE REPUBLICANS....
YOU FIGURE HE KNOWS HIS BUSINESS.

YOUR LANDLADY CHEATED YOU ON THE PRICE OF YOUR HOUSE.
SHE CHEATS YOU STILL. Mrs. Matthews' rent is excessive.

HOW SHALL I BUDGET THE PRICE YOUR SPIRIT PAYS
FOR A ROOM IN YOUR OWN HOUSE....

YOU PAY CASH FOR YOUR FOOD, AND MR. AMANTI, THE GROCER,
GIVES YOU EACH WEEK A LITTLE MORE THAN YOU PAID FOR.

Mrs. Matthews states that she manages very well on her grant..

PERHAPS NOT SO WELL, MARTHA, IF IT WERE NOT FOR MR. AMANTI.

Mrs. Matthews has no living relatives....

BUT YOU DID HAVE A SON, MARTHA.

YOU WERE IN LABOR THREE DAYS, AND YOUR SON DIED

IN THE LONG VIOLENCE OF BEING BORN, HIS HEAD WAS HURT;

HE WOULD NEVER HAVE HAD ANY SENSE. IT WAS BETTER HE DIED....

YOUR SON HAD SOFT AND THICK BROWN HAIR—

HIS MOUTH WAS SMALL AND SOFT AND SWEET—

HE LAY WARM IN YOUR HANDS THAT BRIEF WHILE,

AND THE LIVING MINUTES HAVE SUFFICED THE YEARS OF YOUR LIFE.

Mrs. Matthews is showing increasing signs of senility....

NOW YOU ARE OLD, YOU SIT ALONE; AND IN THAT THIN AND SOFT
AND INSUBSTANTIAL VOICE, TALK WITH YOUR SON....

She has no recourses....

BUT WHAT OF THE ASSESSED VALUE OF YOUR SPIRIT, MARTHA?

IT IS HARD TO APPRAISE.

THERE IS NO STATUTORY LIMIT

ON THE VALUE OF A HUMAN SOUL.

Reprinted from
Survey Midmonthly
Feb. 1945

By Mary W. Housman
Visitor, Mound City District

RESEARCH IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The evolution of the public welfare program throughout the country has been the subject of considerable study and comment during the past ten years. This has been true both nationally and locally. Some of the masters' theses written by graduates of the Schools of Social Work in St. Louis have been based upon studies of selected phases of our own agency's work responsibility. These are available at the libraries of the two Universities.

Of particular interest to the staff will be "A Study of One Hundred Incapacitated Fathers in Aid to Dependent Children Homes."*

This study was based upon cases which were active with our agency in February, 1942, and the selection was made at random. The purposes of the study were to examine the characteristics of the incapacitated fathers; to determine whether the father's status in the family had been affected by his incapacity; and to determine what emphasis had been placed upon rehabilitation. The study was based upon a review of our records and upon interviews with the families.

It was found that in most cases the mother had made the request for assistance and that most of our planning had been done with her. In general our interest in the father had been to establish his incapacity, although in six of the one hundred cases our agency had made referrals to vocational guidance agencies.

The fathers, as a rule, had grown to take less and less responsibility in the area of management and planning and had developed an increasing responsibility for the household duties and care of the children. Less than half of them were receiving adequate medical care and one third were receiving no medical care at all. One conclusion that was reached was that our agency was liberal in its interpretation of incapacity, that we accepted partial disability as a basis for eligibility. It was recommended, however, that we place more emphasis upon the father's problems, beginning with a better understanding of the incapacitating condition. It was suggested that we ask for more specific and detailed information from doctors and physicians and that we develop a greater body of medical knowledge to enable us to better understand the medical reports received from clinics and physicians; that we either designate a list of clinics or physicians or that we have a full or part time physician on the staff to insure greater uniformity in medical reporting.

It was further suggested that we place more emphasis upon the possibility of rehabilitation and upon the total social situation of the father.

A similar study of our more recent cases would, we believe, reveal

*Thesis presented by David Dobson, Washington University-1943

that we had put into practice some of the recommendations made, but there are indications that we might still give some thought to our approach to the incapacitated fathers in the aid to dependent children homes. Perhaps an area in which we might begin is a re-thinking of the question of who shall be made the payee and with whom should our discussion of finances and management be carried on. Might it help to preserve the father's status as head of the household if we gave greater consideration to this point above?

Briefed by Virginia Franks

"Medical Care of Aged Negro General Relief Recipients"* Likewise focuses attention on a topic of concern to Social Security Commission workers. This thesis presents some local aspects of a problem which is national in scope. It was a study of fifty situations known to the St. Louis City Social Security Commission, with the purpose of learning the medical care received or not received during the period January 1, 1942 to February 1, 1944. The persons ranged in age between 56 and 64. Then, as now, one of the factors of eligibility was "unemployability," so all of them were physically or mentally incapacitated for employment or unable to accept employment because of responsibilities in the home. The majority of the group was found to be women, most of them widowed, living alone in one room in a tenement or rooming house. Most of them had been known to the agency prior to 1935, and had been receiving General Relief continuously for the past two years. Throughout the period studied, the portion of budgetary need met varied between 75 per cent and 80 per cent, so that the assistance received was not adequate to meet their basic or very minimum needs and was especially inadequate to provide for medical care. Most of the group studied had more than one illness. Heart disease disabled more than did any other condition, and next in importance was hypertension. Most often found were: arthritis, impaired vision, respiratory disorders, syphilis, nervous disorders, defective teeth, and impaired hearing. Found less frequently were fractures and lacerations, gastro-intestinal disorders, diabetes mellitus, tumors, hernias, rheumatism, varicosities and hemiplegia. While it is generally understood that complete cure is doubtful for most of these chronic conditions, relief and improvement may be obtained through good medical treatment. Medical care was received largely through municipally supported sources. In only five of these fifty cases was a private physician called in, and usually this was in a case of emergency. One woman had a small amount of private dental care paid for by private donations.

Complicating physical incapacities were psychological problems which frequently block adequate medical care. In the group studied, it was found that these blocks were chiefly fear, the idea of incurability, and dissatisfaction with the medical care they were receiving. The study revealed that the workers in the agency played a part in securing more medical care, in encouraging clients to make the fullest use of resources which were available, and in providing for special needs attendant to their illnesses, such as transportation to the clinic, special diets, and prescribed appliances.

Recommendations based on the study were: increased appropriations to help meet the need for medical care and in instances where the use of

*Thesis by Mildred Alice Seasword, St. Louis University-1944

Recommendations based on the study were: increased appropriations to help meet the need for medical care and in instances where the use of clinics involves considerable difficulty, allow in the assistance plan private medical care in the office or in the home; the further development of local community health and medical resources including expansion of social service departments; and, finally, a medical social consultant on the agency's staff as a means of stimulating and assisting the other social case workers in an intensification of their services to ill persons, as a contribution to better medical and social care.

With an increasing proportion of people reaching middle and old age, the chronic diseases of later life have become a major health problem not only because of their high mortality rates, but because of the disability, destitution and dependency which they bring about. Although many environmental, economic, and personal factors influence health, it is recognized that good medical care is essential in preventing and curing illness.

Briefed by Cecelia Sciglo

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The Bulletin Committee wishes to thank the staff members and volunteers who helped in the preparation and editing of this issue. The cover was designed by Mrs. Clarice Davis of Market District. Miss Betty Venuto of Intake Service did the other illustrations. The members of our clerical staff and the volunteers from the Social Planning Council assisted with the typing, proof-reading, mimeographing, and mailing. Miss Catherine Roherty, Assistant Supervisor of Social Service, gave continuous advice and assistance in publication of the new committee's first bulletin. The Committee is grateful for the splendid cooperation they have received.

E. Hendricks, Chairman

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HONOR ROLL

• GILBERT RICKMAR U.S.A. •
KILLED IN ACTION
• ** •

RICHARD DEMING U.S.A.

ERNEST GRADY U.S.A.

GEORGE BARTLING U.S.N.

CHARLES CLIFFORD U.S.A.

JOHN MORAN U.S.A.

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THESE STAFF MEMBERS ARE SERVING IN THE ARMED SERVICES
OF OUR COUNTRY

