

B2.07:2

2 of 6

- Sacramento

67/14

c

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS  
SERIALS ACQUISITION  
300 N ZEEB RD  
ANN ARBOR MI 48106  
616 763 0700

*McKee Interview*

Phil Schafer, Assistant Project Director, Minidoka. Previously in Social Security, Bureau of Public Assistance. Sent west in April of 1942 to take charge of registration and entrainment of evacuees in the Sacramento Valley, set up Control Centers, etc. His region also included Monterey Co.

He left N.Y. April 12, 1942 by air plane.

At a minimum each control station was staffed with a social worker (chiefly from the State set up), a Farm Security man and a Federal Reserve man, plus a doctor. Administratively it was screwy: there were no lines of authority. However, functionally, the body did fine work, team work, and in the emergency period made a go of the work. Had they gone on over a period of time, there would doubtless have been a cat fight between agencies.

April 24: Evacuation of Monterey County began with registration in the Salinas armory. There was potential trouble in the air because the time coincided with the announcement of the annihilation of the Salinas Tank Corps on Bataan. Salinas and Watsonville both hot spots. However, there were no incidents. The Salinas Fair Grounds were being put into shape to be used as an assembly center. Prior to each registration and entrainment, Schafer went and looked over the assembly center to which the group would be sent, and tried to figure out what the evacuees should take with them. This one was pretty bad, sea of mud at this season. Toilets were 8 holes in a board, no partitions. So cramped for space that a sitter's knees hit the wall, and nobody could get past. JACL members went in at their own expense and did a very fine job of preparation--at first.

April 27: Registration and entrainment of Solano County at Vacaville. Schafer was able to stay through the whole process here, registration through evacuation. The first problem was an effort to get ordinary radios back for the evacuees. These had been mistakenly picked up by an overzealous sheriff. The second problem was transportation for scattered groups in the country. These people had disposed of cars and trucks by this time, and so they had no transportation. The social worker in Vallejo got ~~women's~~ the Women's Volunteer Corps to collect and deliver the evacuees--against the pressure of hostile people. Too, many ranchers who had employed the Japanese brought the people and their baggage in.

Registration at Vacaville took two days. Each person as he came in had a family number. This given, he passed on to the Public Assistance worker and was instructed as to time of entrainment, what could be taken along, was questioned for discovery of social problems, property or money problems, and handed on to FSA or Federal Bank man. They were processed straight through. They wound up with the Supervisor of the Control Center, who reviewed the forms and questioned them to see if they understood fully about baggage, train time, transportation, keeping the family together. He finally gave them an appointment for 3 days hence to return for a medical examination. This was stupid (the interval between registration and medical examination) as it took more time and presented a double transportation problem. It was changed after the first day, so that all could be done at one time.

There was a period of four to seven days between the first registration and the departure of the first train. The office kept open to take care of property problems, hospitalization, storage of household furnishings, etc. There were actually three train movements, on 3 successive days. The staff tried to adjust the time of entrainment to the individual needs. Each day had 3 cars, 4 baggage cars. Total group evacuated was 800. 1st entrainment May 2; second May 3, etc.

The ranchers who brought in their former employees were friendly, seemed sorry to see them go, helpful; one rancher passed out cigars to the evacuee men. No incidents.

May\_\_\_ (Around May 4-7) New Castle and Loomis. Check with Proclamations) Nothing outstanding happened.

May 8. SACRAMENTO REGISTRATION BEGUN.

This represented the largest single movement of people at one place. (At San Francisco and Los Angeles where there were actually larger Japanese populations, the movements were broken up by district.) At Sacramento, the registration team was composed of 13 workers; it operated in the Civic Auditorium. The 1st day 13,00 people were registered; the 2nd, 2500. There was no medical officer at Sacramento; consequently the people were sent to Wallurge, 15 miles distant. Those who went the first day had a search (to the skin and also to the bottom of bags) sprung on them. (Wallurge was the assembly center for this group, later called Sacramento A.C. more commonly). This search by state ~~police~~ police and assembly center guards had been a great shock, as it took them by surprise. The Control Center people got wind of this and were able to prepare the next train loads for what was ahead, and so there was no trouble from then on.

The second day of registration two of the 5 assistant supervisors on the team had long-delayed word of their husbands in the Pacific. This at the beginning of the day. One heard that her husband had been captured by the Japanese on Bataan; the husband of the other had phoned her from Australia saying that he had just returned from a mission, wounded. These two women turned out work as usual, were unfailingly courteous to the people, assigning them to cars and buses, doing a 2 to 1 job with the rest. Schafer didn't know till the days end, when they told him of their messages, and asked him to accompany them while they got drunk, as they needed to get home safe.

At entrainment, Schafer was standing talking to the Chief of Police of Sacramento when a taxi rolled up and let out a very dapper Japanese. He wore a blue serge suit, a derby hat, a large red ribbon bow tie, and he was definitely tipsy. As baggage he carried a violin, a T square, and two Japanese umbrellas.

The Chief of Police said to watch him, explaining that he was a prominent contractor in the city, and that they had locked him up for two nights, fearing he would commit suicide. He was a legionnaire, and had medals and ribbons strung all over the chest of his blue serge suit. He got out of the taxi and wove his way over to the Major (in charge of the military detail) and kissed him. The major was very startled and quite non plussed. The Japanese had more medals and campaign ribbons than the Major. Schafer went over and took the Japanese's arm and promised him a front seat on the bus. The Japanese was friendly, affectionate, and childlike, went obediently, even happily along with S. Just as they reached the bus, and he really saw it, he went rigid, and was suddenly cold sober. He pulled off his Derby hat and ground it under his heel, jumped on the bus, snapped up one of his umbrellas, and the bus tore off.

\*\*\*\*\*

May 13: YUBA CITY

Problem: Line of Military Area No. 1 went straight through the center of the town. If the Japanese lived on the wrong side of the line they couldn't cross it to get to the bank, to market, send their children to school, get to doctors, or the hospital. The High School Principal, in the face of local opposition graduated the Japanese children anyway.

5/23 PERKINS AND FLORIN.

MAY 28--: ELK GROVE ENTRAINMENT (Registration took place several days prior to this date, which is the day of first entrainment)

The first train load was to depart Elk Grove at 1:30 p.m. on May 28. There were to be three train loads sent forth, one every day for three days. All people registered had been assigned to a given train. On the evening of May 28, a staff member ran across Major Painter, in charge of the military escort. Major P. informed the staff member that through an error in calculation, 103 people scheduled to leave on May 30 would have to be gotten on the train leaving May 28. This was after dinner on May 27, and the train was leaving the next day just after noon. The major was concerned only with having the proper number on the first train; the details of making this last minute shift were the affair of Schafer and his team. The first 103 names listed for May 30 were the unfortunates.

Schafer called the social workers together at 7:30 A.M. on May 28 and broke the news. The social workers divided up the list and set out to notify the people that they must leave this day instead of two days later. They had been gone just twenty minutes when a woman (Japanese) rushed in to Schafer's office, petrified. She was one of the notified. Her husband was gone for the day, delivering berry checks all over the county; she couldn't get in touch with him. She had three small children, nothing packed; she was at her wits' end. Schafer took one of his Japanese girl helpers aside, told her to take the woman home and sit on her till after train time, and not to let her talk to a soul. Unhappily Major Painter came up just in time to catch this arrangement and nearly had apoplexy on the spot. Argument ensued, threatened to become a fight. Ended with Schafer saying if the Major opened his face on the subject to force the woman on the train, he would personally knock his block off. S. was larger than the major, and the latter subsided with considerable spluttering. S. had to put a new girl on to take the place of the one he sent to sit on the woman. The new hand was green but valiant. She was half-dead at the end of the day. Schafer had told her if she stuck it out, he'd buy her the largest bourbon and soda he could find. She began the day rejecting the offer, as she didn't drink. At the end of the day she tottered into a bar with him without protest and downed a double-bourbon with a will, feeling better after taking.

Also among those notified of the change in schedule, was a young man with three farms to dispose of, a father just out of a t.b. hospital, nothing packed and several children. He came in tearing his hair. Schafer said he'd see that he had all the help he needed, and it could be done. He got the sheriff to go out with a social worker in a patrol wagon to do his packing and move his baggage and his family in, sent a Fed. Reserve delegate to take over the property, and the family made the train. The young man arrived at the train all out of breath, said he didn't think it could be done, everybody had been wonderful to him, and there was only one thing worrying him. He handed Schafer a selective service questionnaire he had just filled out and asked him please to take care of it.

On this same day Schafer at the station saw coming across a field two Japanese half-supporting, half-pulling a Japanese girl. He went out to see what was wrong. She was feeble minded and had never seen a train before. She was scared out of what wits she had and went completely out of her head. She grabbed one of the girl social workers and nearly stripped her before they could get her off. Schafer tried to pick her up and put her on the train. She was a large number and grabbed the bars at the side of the steps leading onto the train, and stuck. A doctor came along and gave her a hypo as she stuck. She quieted and went limp enough so that they got her on. This was the worst single day Schafer experienced.

## Incident in Florin, strawberry area.

A young man, officer in JACL, who had been working hard getting instructions and information out to the people in the Japanese language, came into the office to talk to Schafer. Started by saying he couldn't go to the assembly center, that it was impossible. Questioned, he explained that it was because of his brother, two years older than he, a hopeless and repulsive idiot, 28 years old. The brother was a monstrosity, and the public nature of life in an assembly center made it impossible to have him there; not only because of the shame to the family but because he was utterly helpless and the mother had to do everything for him. The mother refused to give him up and let him be placed in an institution. The boy couldn't face taking him to the center, and the mother now tended to blame this normal son for the whole evacuation.

Schafer took a social worker and a man from the public health service and went to call on the mother. The woman led the idiot boy out by the hand. She kept him clean, but he was inhuman in appearance and behavior. He was blind, went on all fours, made animal noises. The Social worker after one look turned green and went outside. The public health man said one look was enough; he should be in an institution by all means.

Present also were the young man who had come to see Schafer and a young man cousin who lived with the family. The mother couldn't speak English. Schafer sat down and talked about 20 minutes to the mother in English. He said he never worked so hard in his life to say the right thing in the right way, to get his argument across: She couldn't do this thing to her good son. If she took the unfortunate to camp, she couldn't care for him as she had at home; she wouldn't be allowed to take him to the toilets. It would be hard on him, and there was no way to give him the care he should have in camp. He elaborated and repeated until he was exhausted. The woman cried as he talked. When he finished he asked the cousin to translate--not wanting to get the good son involved. The mother motioned aside the translations, said she didn't need it, that she understood. Schafer now believes in miracles. She said they could take the idiot away.

The social worker made the arrangements; she called up the County Hospital and asked the ambulance crew to arrive at the house just barely before the family would go to the train. She was at the house when the ambulance drove up. Two big burly brutes got out, and the Social Worker flinched. Appearances were happily deceiving. The burly brutes had hearts of 18 k. They sized up the situation, were very kind and polite. They led the idiot out and put in inside the back. Then one said, "Aw, he looks sort of lonesome. I'll sit inside with him," and did so. The other, the driver, astonishingly made a formal Japanese bow to Mrs. Mori. Everything was fine. The family made the train, and the brother brought Schafer a flat of very superior strawberries as an orei.

## Incident at Woodlawn

The illegitimate child of a Japanese girl by a Caucasian was in process of adoption by a Filipino-Caucasian family at the time of registration and entrainment. The child was 18 months old. The family adopting it was a very fine family. Everyone was happy about the arrangement. Because the final papers had not come through, the army insisted that this child had to go with its mother. Schafer called Bendetsen long distance. B. agreed to send on an

order to exempt the child. However, the train was in the station, being loaded with evacuees; the order had not arrived, and the army insisted it was going to take the child. Social worker handling the matter at entrainment called Schafer in tears. What should she do. He ordered her to take the child in her arms and hang on like grim death, to make the soldier hit her over the head with the butt of his gun before she gave it up. He gambled on the soldier being reluctant to go that far. Fortunately the order arrived the last minute before the train started. Everybody happy.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### CONTROL BOARDS.

Originally Control Stations were conceived of as set-ups for handling employment problems of those Japanese who were voluntarily leaving the Pacific Coast. U.S.E.S. was expected to find jobs for those who were trying to settle on short notice outside the military area. Very shortly it was seen that this idea was off the beam, that the job was one of welfare. Hence the State Welfare people were called in. When the Department of Justice requested McNutt of F.S.A. to provide necessary assistance to the voluntary movers, McNutt delegated the Social Security Board to give the assistance needed. There were 30 - 35 Control Boards in the state at various points (San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Chico, Santa Rosa, etc.) These were functioning in the days of voluntary evacuation and manned by State Social Workers. After the freeze of March 29, reorganized to include representatives from FSA and the Federal Reserve Bank. Schafer says that on the whole each Federal agency did a good job under the circumstances, working against time and obstacles and without precedent.

Many people had to be left in hospitals, their departure deferred till their recovery. An epidemic of measles at this time caused many deferments.

Schafer wound up business in Sacramento in the evening of June 5th (the 2d area had been frozen May 31). He took the plane at 10:30 that evening and was back in New York next day.

San Francisco, California

Azile E. Azron,  
Public Assistance Representative

Philip Schafer,  
Area Supervisor

Report on Wartime Civil Control Stat one at Vacaville, Sacramento,  
Loomie, Newcastle, Yuba City, Chico, Woodland, and Isleton

The Public Assistance Supervisor in the area was instructed to maintain personal records and prepare reports concerning the stations under their supervision. Several points, however, need to be covered, some of which relate to general sections and others to specific situations.

It is especially noted throughout the area that both the medical officers and the Provost Marshals were badly in need of instructions. In many instances, the Provost Marshals in the absence of specific instructions refused to make any decisions which in turn made it necessary for the staff to work out rather elaborate plans when exceptions might have been granted.

The medical officers either had not received adequate instructions or those instructions were not understood, and in many situations, it was necessary for the Area Supervisors to partially describe the responsibilities of the medical officer. Some confusion developed with respect to the use of ambulances and the responsibility for ordering and making payment for these.

In the area immediately adjacent to Sacramento serviced by the employment service staff of the Sacramento office, the employment managers were well instructed, but is the impression of the Area Supervisor that more field service should have been established to instruct all of the employment service managers and assist them in the establishment of control stations.

It should be noted that very frequently, entrainment instructions were received late and necessitated an unnecessary amount of activity on the part of the workers, and in some instances an additional trip into the control station by the Japanese. It would be our recommendation that the entrainment plan should be made so that entrainment instructions can be given immediately upon the opening of the control station and scheduling begun promptly.

Azile E. Aaron - S/23/42

Sacramento

Sacramento Control Station was open under Exclusion Order No. 32 and under the direction of Mr. Roy Donnelly, the employment service manager, with Mr. Al Knight of the State Department of Social Welfare acting as Public Assistance Supervisor, and Mrs. Clara Hamilton, Mrs. Patricia Thayer and Miss Koshino acting as Assistant Supervisors. The station was located in the basement of the Civic Auditorium which was very large and well adapted to the handling of such a large number of evacuees. The station registered on the first day families representing approximately 1,300 people, and on the second day, families representing about 2,300 people. There were 15 Public Assistance Workers interviewing and they performed an exceptional task in handling this number expeditiously. The Japanese were exceptionally orderly and well prepared for the evacuation which should be credited to the excellent community relations and preliminary work of the WCCA station, and our personal impression is that the Public Assistance Worker in this station has done an exceptional piece of community organization for the evacuation. The whole team worked well together to see to it that all of the Japanese, and especially, the leaders of the JACL begin their planning early and were well instructed in completing their preparation for the exclusion order.

These WCCA stations established good relations and rapport between the leaders of the Japanese people and the agency and helped them to develop a philosophy toward the evacuation, provide a place to present their problems, and indicated the attitude of the Government towards the exclusion, which, in turn, helped to condition the attitude of those of Japanese ancestry. This was especially true in Sacramento County but was present in a considerable degree in both Marysville and Chico.

Additional work was performed by the Public Assistance Worker in securing community assistance in the evacuation, with Mr. G. Kenyon, the Wellarga camp manager, camp services and tie back to the community. These included having the Japanese collect recreational equipment, securing help from churches to provide trucks and to transport special items such as recreational equipment, some refrigerators and washing machines. The Parish Priest of one of the Catholic churches provided a number of the single men, who were without money, some funds with which to purchase cigarettes, and a small amount of cash to have available on arrival at the camp. In addition, there has been a plan for a library service in the camp, and a group of women have been organized into a shopping service for those in the camp. The use of volunteer of the women's Ambulance Transportation Corps to drive some of the trucks to camp with individual baggage as well as to drive some of the social workers on some special home visitings, mostly relative to hospitalization, because of last minute changes from transporting them to camp, was arranged.

Azile H. Aaron - 3/22/42

Attached is a brief description of some of the cases which came to the attention of the Public Assistance Worker at the WCCA station prior to the exclusion order.

The registration, instructions, arrangements for transportation and completion of removal of the advance work-party of approximately 375 persons for Wallerga and Arbaga was performed almost single handedly by the Public Assistance Worker in a period of two days.

The registration at the Sacramento Control Station was accomplished smoothly with the local office staff performing very well. One difficulty developed, namely, a bottleneck appeared at The Assistant Supervisors' desk. This was attributable to the fact that the Area Supervisor felt that it would be better for the Assistant Supervisors to make decisions on entrainment time after all of the agencies had sent the individuals, rather than having clerical persons at the control desk do this task. There were so many social judgments involved and changes necessitated by hospitalization, weddings, changes in family situations. This was further complicated by the fact that buses leaving were scheduled for every 16 minute intervals which required careful watching and scheduling.

A Japanese took an exceptional amount of baggage, and many private trucks assisted in the transportation of this equipment to the camps. The camp manager was especially cooperative in planning with the WCCA Public Assistance Workers what items were needed in the camp, and suggesting some of the items which might be taken and left at the camp.

The one point of especial note should be made. Discussion with Mr. George Shagawa, who is with Dr. Dietrick's office determining the numbers of Japanese and also prominent among the Japanese people, indicated that prior to the registration considerable tension was noted in the Japanese quarters, but after the first day's registration much of that tension was alleviated. This was attributable to the considerate, courteous and objective method of handling the Japanese at the time of registration by the social workers. It is the Area Supervisor's opinion that this is about one of the most important functions of the social worker, namely, to prepare the Japanese for the kind of living which they will encounter and that the skill which the Public Assistance Workers display will not set the tone and condition the Japanese for the future. In the Vacaville exclusion, we were not aware that the Japanese were to be searched. They did not prepare them for this action, and reports received back indicated that there was considerable shock upon being searched, but in Sacramento, the probability of search and inspection of baggage was pointed out to the Japanese and no shock or resistance was noted when these people

Azile H. Aaron - 5/22/42

went through the searching process.

The Area Supervisor visited the camp at Wallerga, 14 miles from Sacramento, and talked with the camp manager to clear up many problems of entrainment, living, housing and shelter being raised, also, to observe the inspection of baggage and searching of individuals. This was done with the last trip of the work-party prior to the actual exclusion.

It is recommended that a letter of commendation, of the good and hard work of which the staff did in all of the stations, should be sent to the State and local staffs preferably over the signature of Mr. Neustadt. It is our impression that the Federal, State and local Public Welfare relations have been helped materially by this working together under the plans which have been established for the groups.

At the entrainment, provisions were made to permit the social worker who assisted in the registration and later with the entrainment to visit Wallerga camp riding with the Military Police in the buses. Workers indicated that this opportunity made their work much more meaningful at subsequent stations.

It should, also, be noted that several cases of assistance granted was for the purpose of buying clothing and equipment for young men just discharged from the United States Army.

#### Yuba City

Yuba City was evacuated under Exclusion Order No. 69 and registration had begun in Yuba City California State Army on Wednesday, May 13, 1942. Miss Nilean Ryan acted as Public Assistance Supervisor, and Miss Whitehead, the local WCCA station Public Assistance worker, and Miss Lifehutz, acted as Assistant Supervisors. There were seven Public Assistance Workers. The adequacy and smoothness with which this station functioned should be credited partially to the previous work of Miss Whitehead as well as to the additional help supplied by Mr. Donnelly, the employment Manager of Sacramento who helped Mr. Dary, the Local employment service manager, to set up the station. Considerable credit should also be given to Miss Whitehead for the community organization work done by her prior to the establishment of the control station. She has assisted in developing library service for Camp Arboga, assisted in making provisions for recreations there and shopping service. Three points of difficulty appeared at this station. First, there was considerable difficulty in securing a work-party because the Japanese were afraid that they would be separated from their families, and subsequent events indicated that the group in the community were not to go to Arboga, which is about seven miles distance from Marysville, but to Merced, which is much farther away, and had the work-parties gone to Marysville originally they would have been separated from their friends in the community. It is not apparent why transportation was provided to the Merced camp instead of the nearer camp at Marysville known as Aroboga.

Azile H. Aaron - 3/22/42

A rather serious mistake was made by the Provost Marshal's office in posting wrong facts of the area. This was, however, caught by Mr. Bary and Miss Whitehead early enough and the posters were torn down in the erroneously posted area and the proper area pointed out to the Provost Marshal.

Also, the Provost Marshal insisted that the place to which the evacuees were going was a secret and that no information could be released. However, on the instructions of the Area Supervisor, the Public Assistance Workers and the Assistant Supervisors did inform the Japanese of their destination.

We had had a phone report subsequent to the entrainment by Miss Whitehead who sent with the Japanese to the Assembly point that there was considerable confusion and delay in arrival at the Assembly Center. The Japanese spent over 12 hours on the train and did not arrive until 10 p.m., during which time all of the milk for the children spoiled and considerable hardship was experienced. Only by accident there were twice as many lunches provided which served to feed the people in the evening. The Lieutenant in charge of the party reported that he had responsibility for troop trains but not for women and children and would have been lost without the assistance of the Public Assistance Worker and the nurse who accompanied the train.

#### Vacaville

This area was evacuated under Exclusion Order No. 23 from the American Legion Hall in Vacaville with registration beginning Monday, April 27. Miss Madeline Sheridan was the Public Assistance Supervisor and Mrs. Patricia Thayer and Mrs. Clare Hamilton acted as Assistant Supervisors. There were about eight Public Assistance Workers. The registration, entrainment and evacuation went very smoothly, partially as a result of the cooperative assistance of the Provost Marshal, and Lieutenant John Holmes. It must be reported that the medical examination was exceptionally casual and it was reported that cases of mumps and measles developed during the entrainment process with a delivery occurring very shortly after arrival at the Assembly Center.

The community attitude in this area, especially that of the County Sheriff and the local police officer in Vacaville, was very poor. In this area, there was an order requiring the Japanese to turn in all of the radios regardless of whether they contained short-wave or not and no efforts on the part of either the Area Supervisor, the employment service manager or the Provost Marshal availed to secure the returning of any of these portable radios which individuals wished to take to camp. The local police had also taken the radios out of the individuals cars and it was only through the efforts of the Federal Reserve Officers that when the cars were sold the radios were reinstalled so as to not lower the sale's price. In addition,

Azile H. Aaron - 5/22/42

There was one incident reported indicating that the police department quite consciously failed to provide police protection to a young Japanese who was being molested by some of the residents of the community,

#### Woodland

Woodland was evacuated under Exclusion Order No. 78 and registration began on Thursday, May 21, in the American Legion Hall in Woodland. Miss Steben, the Public Assistant Supervisor, and Miss Slock and Miss Muknye were the Assistant Supervisors. The physical conditions in this station were excellent. Only one point of real note developed and that was the refusal of the Provost Marshal to grant an exception to the half Caucasian half Japanese, 23 month old Tatsuda child which was being adopted by a Mexican Caucasian family.

#### Chico

This station was evacuated under Exclusion Order No. 76 with the registration beginning on Friday, May 15. Because of the exceptionally small number of individuals representing only about 80 families, a small staff was present in this office. Miss Clawson was the Public Assistance Supervisor, and Miss Crawl, the Assistant Supervisor.

Because of the availability and previous experience in the establishment of the control station, the Area Supervisor conducted the preliminary meeting and made numerous suggestions to the employment service manager, Mr. Little, in the physical set up and equipment necessary for operating the control station. The only problem of note which developed was the expensive distances which name few families would need to travel for registration and entrainment. It was known that there were two families located at Dunsmuir, approximately 125 miles from the station, and the Area Supervisor advised that these two families be registered by phone and plans made to have them come by bus to the control station the night before entrainment at which time special arrangements for physical examinations could be made and entrainment provided making the usual three trips into the control station unnecessary and saving the individuals' considerable time and money.

#### Isleton

Isleton was evacuated under Exclusion Order No. 76 with registration beginning on Friday, May 15, in the Odd Fellows Hall at Isleton. Mrs Edwina Bary was Public Assistance Supervisor, and Miss Ikeda and Miss Eamany, the two Assistant Supervisors. There were no problems of any noteworthyness which distinguished this station from the others with the exception that a naval officer acted for the U. A. Public Health Service. The station was visited

Azile H. Aaron - 5/22/42

During the registration period by Colonel Harrison and Assistant Surgeon General Coffee, together with Mr. James Brune, of the Federal Security Agency from Washington, who observed the registration process.

Leonie

Loomie was evacuated under Exclusion Order No. 47. Miss Madeline Sheridan acted as Public Assistance Supervisor, and Miss Whitehead and Miss Adams acted as Assistant Supervisor, and the station ran with no special problems.

Newcastle

This area was evacuated under Exclusion Order No. 49. Miss Clawson was Public Assistance Supervisor, Miss Mukaye and Miss Crawl, the Assistant Supervisor. No problems of especial concern were noted in this station.

Philip Schafer

Attachment

REPORT TO THE AREA SUPERVISOR  
REGARDING  
ISLETON W.C.C.A. OFFICE

The Control Station for evacuating Japanese from the vicinity of Isleton during the period from May 15 to May 20, 1942, functioned as outlined in the Manual of Instructions with the two minor exceptions that the Federal Reserve Bank and FSA representatives wished to interview everyone and the heads of families did not return to the interviewer's desk after a referral to the other services. The flow worked smoothly.

Major factors in the smooth functioning of the office were: (1) The cooperative and responsible attitudes of the representatives of all the services. (2) A much smaller number to be interviewed than was originally estimated. (3) Ample staff for the size of the load. (4) Capable staff with previous experience in this function.

The workers reported an advantage in the physical setup of the building which, although small, furnished a waiting room separate from the working office, thus freeing interviewers from the feeling of pressure and keeping distraction of their attention to a minimum.

The ample staff was especially valuable because although the number of evacuees was smaller than anticipated, interviewing was difficult. All the workers, including the Assistant Supervisor, Miss Ikeda, remarked on the extreme reticence of the Japanese in this area compared with those they had interviewed in other offices. The reticence was so noticeable that allowing for the possibility that the Japanese distrustd us, we made a great deal of use of the services of Lawrence Nakano of the JAACL in Isleton to assist in confirming both our interpretation of the program to the evacuees and our own understanding of their response. Even so a minimum of needs and problems came to out attention. There was one acute case of financial need and one serious family problem, in which our entire effort was to maintain the precarious balance which the family had achieved during the transition period to camp. There were several requests for transportation to the point of entrainment, but these were withdrqwn and own plans made when bus transportation was offered.

The medical problems were a little complicated by the current epidemic of measles. Seven children were sent by ambulance to the county hospital, which also took tow serious heart cases to the camp. Arrangements were made for transportation to the county hospital by private car for one pregnant woman at full term and one tuberculous man. The public health nurses who were on duty at the office exhibited the same willing cooperation that the rest of the staff did, but they expressed their confusion over the setup of the office. It might expedite planning if the nurses were included in the advance meeting of each office.

Phoebe Bannister,  
Assistant Public Assistance  
Representative

San Francisco, California  
May 5, 1942

Philip Schafer,  
Area Supervisor

Medical Examination of Japanese Enemy Aliens

The practice of conducting medical inspections and the quality of their inspections apparently varies considerably in the Control Stations.

Mrs. Brown stated that at Santa Barbara there was a medical inspection conducted by the County Health Officer who apparently had very little instruction as indicated by the fact that he did not know that he was to fill out the forms--for exemptions there was no nurse present and the Public Assistant Supervisor had to assist the Doctor in stamping the approvals on the Face Sheet.

The examination consisted of looking at the eyes, throat, ears, hands and down the back for which examination the families had to return to the Control Station.

Ventura had medical inspections on the second of registration, saving many people an extra trip. These were conducted by the County Health who had a nurse with him to do his clerical work of stamping approvals on the face sheet. A State Public Health person is reported to have visited the Dr. who conducted the inspections and given him instructions. The quality of the inspection is not known.

At Watsonville there was a doctor with a nurse in attendance during the registration and he handled all the exceptions to evacuation for medical reasons. However, no medical inspections were made as the camp was near by and plans were made to conduct them in the camp itself.

Salinas had no medical inspection again because the Assembly Center was but a mile outside of town. However, there was a doctor in attendance throughout most of the registration period. This doctor had also made many recommendations regarding sanitary and health conditions at the Salinas Camp which were apparently resulting in definite improvements.

May 5, 1942

Vacaville medical inspection of those stations reported raised the most questions and while it may not be typical points out more vividly the need for more explicit instructions and probably some revisions of the procedures for medical inspections. The registrations were made on the first two days and medical inspections scheduled for the third and fourth day. The whole families came in at the scheduled time and were referred to the doctor and the nurse. The doctor looked at them courteously asking how each person felt and whether there was any one sick at home. They were then sent home. Subsequent to the inspection, a number of those who were unable to speak English came to the control desk to ask when they could see the doctor for their examination.

It was reported, but not verified, that two cases of measles and one of mumps were discovered on the first train and a delivery made shortly after arrival at the camp.

The whole procedure was farciacal and wasteful in that it requires considerable time and planning at least on the part of the Social Service Staff and the people to be inspected. The Social Service Staff must spend a considerable period of time scheduling the medicals, assisting in arranging for people to come in again and whole families must make a very useless and sometimes expensive trip at a time when they are very busy completing their own affairs.

It is suggested that consideration be given to the following suggestions and that they be called to the attention of the proper officials:

1. It seems that such casual inspections as are made, serve no real purpose and therefore, it would save a great deal if they could be made in the camp upon arrival.
2. The doctor could receive from the Social Service Staff a list of the invalids and make home inspection of these for exemptions.
3. If the Public Health Service wishes to continue the examinations they can all be conducted in one day and probably arrangements could be easily made in each Control Station to perform these at the time of registration, preferably before registration as the mothers and children would not then have to wait for the complete processing. As the precessing now stands, at least three separate trips must be made to the Control Station and for those living some distance away this represents a real hardship especially since most of the Japanese have by that point disposed of their cars.

Philip Schafer

REPORT OF CHICO WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICE FROM MARCH 19, TO JUNE 2, 1942

The Chico WCCA office was opened March 19, 1942, to take care of the problems of evacuation of the Japanese people from those counties north of the Yuba-Sutter county line to the Oregon border within Military Area #1, as ordered by the Proclamations issued by Lt. Gen. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. The evacuation from this area was completed by May 19, 1942. The area included five complete counties and approximately the western half of the remaining four which were divided by the boundary line of Military Area #1. This Line lay along U. S. Highways #97, 99 and 99E.

Through contact with the District Attorneys of these counties it was learned that only four of the nine counties had Japanese residents and of those four, two had one family each while in the remaining two lived some 250 persons.

Because of the boundary line of Military Area #1 divided four counties, it was not possible to determine until evacuation, how many Japanese lived on the restricted side of the Line and were subject to evacuation and how many lived on the "free" or unrestricted side.

The outstanding problems of this area were caused by the line over which no Japanese could cross from either direction. As most of the Japanese in this area were farmers and had had established markets on both sides of the Line, they were faced with a difficult problem. They had their choice of either finding new markets, hiring Caucasian drivers to take their

produce to their regular markets, arranging with the buyers to come to the Line to transact business and drive the trucks to the stores themselves, or to offer a better price to the buyer to come to the ranch to buy and haul his own produce. No new market being possible most of them either hired Caucasian drivers or transacted business at the Line.

Another difficulty was that of the school children. None of them could cross the Line to attend school. In sections where it was not possible to transfer students to another school, arrangements were made to finish the last six weeks of the term by written assignments. For those who could be transferred to another school, arrangements had to be made for transportation and for admittance for some had to be transferred to another county. At the time of evacuation, school authorities agreed to give full credit for the semester to those children who were evacuated by May 19, 1942.

In solving medical problems it was necessary to educate the physicians as they could not see any reason why their patients could not cross the street to come up to their offices just because that street was a military boundary. In the towns which the Line divides, all the hospitals save one, and all the physicians save two or three are on the restricted side.

The other great problem was the antagonistic attitude of the District Attorney of Butte County, different county supervisors in the area and individual civilian reaction and prejudice. So long as the Line exists as it is, there will be the continuing problems of the produce market, adequate school arrangements for the children which will include an acceptance

by the student body, adequate medical care for those who cannot cross the line, and protection from indiscriminate civilian hostility.

The value of the work done by the WCCA office prior to evacuation can be determined by the reaction of the Japanese and the community in which they lived. Every sale of a car, tractor, truck, furniture or lease, was satisfactory to both contracting parties before the papers were signed. Neither was there one case of default on the part of either of the contracting parties. Selection of Caucasian operators to take over crops planted by the Japanese was so well done that no loss has been reported and the usual amount of produce is coming to the markets. In no instance was an infraction of regulations reported to the office by the local authorities, which would indicate that the program had been clearly explained. Lastly, cards and messages of appreciation from camp indicate that the advice and help given by the WCCA was honest and adequate.

On March 19, 1942, the Chico office opened at 345 West 5th Street, and so began preparation for the mass exodus of the Japanese race from the northern part of Military Area No. 1 in the State of California.

The Wartime Civilian Control Administration was created by Lt. Gen. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, for the express purpose of carrying out the evacuation program. One of its four special offices was located in the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco.

The Federal agencies offering their service to the WCCA offices were the United States Employment Service, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and the Farm Security Administration. The Chico office was one of the local field offices operating out of San Francisco.

With little more than thirty minutes talk with the organizer from the Federal Reserve Bank, the representative of the four Federal agencies started to work; Arthur Sawyer of the United States Employment service, WCCA office manager, Harry E. Pahl, Federal Reserve Bank, Walter Anderson, Farm Security Administration and Frances Crowl, Public Assistant Worker, Social Security Board. All representatives had some few bulletins save for the Public Assistant Worker, whose manual arrived the following day. After a few false starts and fumbles our respective duties were clarified. The United States Employment Service took care of all job placements, travel permits and exemption applications; the Federal Reserve Bank took care of all property other than farm property;

the Farm Security Administration handled all farm property, adjustment of leases and sale of crops, and the Public Assistant Worker interpreted the program, helped with the adjustment of family problems and gave financial aid when necessary. The group operated as a team, reading and discussing every bulletin that came. Any other information thought to be of value, was likewise shared.

The first thing was to find out just what the problem was in this area to be served by the Chico office. The only specific information concerning that size of the area was that given to the Farm Security representative who was told that this office would handle the nine counties north of the Yuba-Sutter County line to the Oregon border, within Military Area #1. He wrote immediately to each of the District Attorneys in their respective counties asking for the number of Japanese residing therein, with a breakdown of the number of Japanese farmers. The District Attorneys reported that in five counties there were no Japanese. This was due to the fact the principal industries of these counties were mining, lumber and livestock, in which Japanese do not engage. In Glenn County, in which farming does predominate, the Italians and German settlers had operated their own places for years. Humboldt County volunteered the information that in the early days there were quite a few Japanese and Chinese but after the murder of one of their deputy officials by an Oriental, the county had rounded up all of them, put them on a boat to San Francisco and had not permitted either Japanese or Chinese

to enter since that date. Of the four counties remaining, two reported one family each. The hands of each of these families had worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad for years. Of the remaining two counties Tehama reported about 50 persons for Japanese ancestry and Butte County a little over 200. Tehama's principal industries are farming and stock raising. The majority of Japanese in that county were either managers or foremen of large ranches, or leased fairly large acreage for truck gardening. In Butte County the Japanese were engaged in fruit raising, truck gardening and rice growing the mountainous sections of the county where gold mining and lumber predominate.

Due to the fact that the boundary line of Military Area #1 which ran approximately through the center of the state, divided Siskiyou, Shasta, Tehama and Butte Counties, it was impossible to determine how many lived on the restricted side of the Line in Military Area #1, and how many on the unrestricted side of the Line in Military Area #2. However, after a check was made with Kayoshi Kinoshita, local sub-chairman of the JAACL, who was not too well informed as there was no active chapter in the district, and the Japanese directory of 1940, it was estimated that 52 families and about 180 persons lived on the restricted side. At the time of evacuation, Civilian Exclusion Order #76 of May 14, 1942, covered only those few counties of the area wherein Japanese resided, namely Glenn and that portion of the counties of Butte, Tehama, Shasta and Siskiyou lying west of the line beginning at the intersection of the California-Oregon State line and U. S. Highway 97; thence southerly along U. S. Highway No. 99 to the intersec-

tion of U. S. Highways No. 99W and No. 99E; thence southerly along U. S. Highway No. 99E to the southern boundary of the county of Butte. Only 29 family heads and 98 persons registered for evacuation. The directory was rechecked with several long established Japanese and it was learned that of these listed, quite a number had moved away or had died. Thus it was known that on the unrestricted side of the Line in Military Area #2, were at least 150 persons, together with an estimated 150 who had moved into the district from the Bay area and Los Angeles.

With the permission of the FBI, our first move was to call a meeting of the Japanese on March 25, 1942, at the Chico Presbyterian Church. Noboru Honda, secretary of the Marysville JACL, who had more recent information than we did, was present and was of great assistance in interpreting the situation to the people and urging them to accept it willingly. There were several in the group who were openly bitter.

Little by little the Japanese began to come into the office and by degrees it was possible to determine the problems confronting them. Because Red Bluff was 40 miles away and it was rather difficult for the Japanese to leave their work to drive that distance to Chico, meetings were arranged there on April 6th and April 27th. The attendance at each was 20 altho different persons were at the different meetings. At that time interpretation of the program was made and information concerning restrictions and privileges were given, individual problems were discussed and suggestions were made about things to take to camp.

It was difficult also for the Japanese from the Gridley-Biggs area to leave their work to come into Chico so the team

went down there each Friday until all problems were settled. The first meeting was held in the City Hall on April 10, the last May 1, 1942. At the first meeting the court room was crowded, with an estimated hundred people present. At the next meeting some 40 persons were there. At the third and fourth meetings only fifteen people came during office hours but between 30 and 40 who were employed came into the office after the worker had left. The worker went along the last two times since all that was wanted was information.

While in the community the worker contacted the manager of the local branch of the Bank of America at his request, to explain the WCCA set-up and the functions of the different team members. Similar calls were made on the local Chief of Police and the Constable.

The problems which were outstanding were caused by the Line. By this Line was meant the boundary line of Military Area #1 which separated the prohibited and restricted areas from the unrestricted area of Military Area #2. In Butte residence, it was across this Line that no Japanese could pass from either direction. Most of the Japanese on both the restricted and unrestricted sides were truck gardeners or orchardists who sold their produce to market on both sides. All the Japanese in the Gridley-Biggs area lived on the unrestricted side of the Line but sold most of their produce in Gridley and Biggs, which were in the restricted zone. The same problem confronted the Japanese of Chico and Red Bluff.

Another problem was that of the school children who could

not cross the Line either way. Adjustments had to be made, for it was not felt advisable for any of the Japanese children to remain at home idle, nor was it felt just that they should lose the credit when the term was no nearly finished.

Another great problem was the antagonistic attitude of the District Attorney of Butte County, individual Supervisors, and several of the large ranch operators in the area.

A typical case of the difficulties encountered by the Japanese with the sale of produce across the Line is worthy of mention. In Red Bluff there lived a family in the unrestricted area. To the immediate north of their ranch was a prohibited area, and to the west was the restricted zone. At first they had talked of moving over into the restricted area to be evacuated because their situation looked rather hopeless. They dickered with a Caucasian to take over their lease but after talking with the WCCA team and discussing the matter among themselves, they decided to stay where they were to make the best of the matter. For some reason the Caucasian who had wanted to buy the lease turned against them. When the "Freezing" order prohibited them from crossing the Line to sell their produce to the different markets as had been their custom, only one grocer came to the ranch to buy. They were much perturbed as it had been impressed upon them that the produce must not be wasted. One buyer could not take all of their celery, lettuce and berries, so much of these crops were going to waste. The Farm Security Administration representative having been sent on April 16, 1942, to the Marysville WCCA office to help with farm problems there, the worker suggested that a Caucasian neighbor take the produce to town. However, when the Caucasian who had wanted to buy the lease heard

of that arrangement he wrote to the newspaper, stating that no man should buy, sell, lease or deal with the Japanese and any one who did should be boycotted. The newspaper did not print the letter; however, the editor did take it to the grocer who felt that if that were the attitude of the community, he had better cease buying. The local Farm Security Administration agent was asked if he could help the family secure a market. Nothing further has been heard as to the final settlement but as soon as possible the letter to the editor will be picked up and then definite action can be taken by the Farm Security Administration.

The situation in the Chico and Gridley-Biggs districts involve the same problems with the added one of hauling produce to the canneries during the season. Most of them have either secured Caucasian drivers or have made arrangements with the grocers to come to the Line to do their business.

The school situation was of a different kind. When the worker first informed school officials eight weeks before the close of school that the children could not cross the Line to attend school they were unwilling to accept that information without verification from the Provost Marshal. In due time his answer arrived and the worker was then able to work out plans for the completion of work during the remaining six weeks of school and the granting of credits for the school term.

In all the area the high schools (and Chico State College) are on the restricted side and were attended by many persons from the free side. In Red Bluff two students could not cross the Line so arrangements were made whereby they could earn their credits for the semester by home assignment work. When the evacuation order came through on May

14, 1942, and those students from the restricted area had to leave on May 19, 1942, the worker arranged with the superintendent of schools for the students to finish their work either in camp or before they left so that credits could be given for the semester.

In the Chico district there were four students affected by the Line and in the instance, too, the worker arranged for assignments to be given to the students to be written out at home for the last six weeks period. At the point of evacuation the superintendent of schools found that there were six students being evacuated. To these he agreed to issue credits for the last term in school.

In the Gridley-Biggs area 25 high school students and approximately 18 grade school children were affected. The removal of the grade school children alone meant a loss of some \$1500 to that school system. By contacting the County Superintendent of Schools, the high school principals, grade school principals, and the principal of the Yuba City Junior College, the worker was able to make an agreement whereby the grade school children were transferred to the county schools in the unrestricted area and the high school students from Bridley would be taken to the unrestricted area and the high school students from Bridley would be taken to the Marysville high school in the Yuba City Junior College bus. The high school students from Biggs were taken into the Oroville high school, the transportation being paid by the school authorities. No day of schooling was lost by the grade school children and only three days were lost by the high school students. As no children were in the restricted area the evacuation order did not affect them.

Shortly after the District Attorney's article appeared in the paper one woman in the Gridley district told the worker that the Dis-

trict Attorney had ordered her father to break his lease with a Japanese to whom he had leased considerable land for a number of years. It was necessary for her father to repay to the Japanese all the money that had been received and ask him to leave. Furthermore, from Oroville came an authenticated report that one home owner had agreed to rent one of her houses to a Japanese family which had come from Los Angeles and had then been ordered by the District Attorney not to do so.

On April 27th Col. Robson, retired from the U. S. Army and now engaged in farming, with Mr. Noble, wealthy rancher in Tehama County, came to the WCCA meeting, asking if the WCCA could be of any assistance in establishing an Assembly Center at Red Bluff. It appeared that both the men had not planted as much as they could because of the threatened shortage of labor. They felt that if a camp could be placed at Red Bluff and the Japanese allowed to work for them during the day, it would solve many of their problems. The worker suggested that they transmit their request directly to the Army as the WCCA had no jurisdiction over anything of that sort. Mr. Noble stated that he had already written to the Army but had received no answer. At that point both men protested that the Japanese citizens, born and brought up in that community, were being taken away. To them it was most unreasonable and both said that the Army didn't realize what it was doing. Mr. Noble even went further to state that the Army not only didn't know what it was doing in this order but in the war in general as was proven by the way the "brass hats conducted affairs in Pearl Harbor and the Philippines". The worker finally brought the conversation to a close with the statement that the Army would give the gentlemen their answer. After they had left it

took almost thirty minutes to relieve the tension and to proceed with the business on hand.

Since the evacuation from this district, bits of information come in to the WCCA office indicating threats. One Japanese from Red Bluff reported that a civilian ordered him off the 99E highway and rather than argue the point he obeyed. He was requested in the future to courteously inform any civilian giving such an order that he was permitted by military order to be on the highway so long as he did not cross over the property line on the west side, and to request that person to telephone to this WCCA office for verification. It was pointed out that if he and others of Japanese ancestry submitted without question to every order which any civilian might take it into his head to give, the situation would become increasingly difficult and might reach the point where the Japanese would have no rights left. The same attitude exists in every town in this area through which the Line passes, and the same situation has been duplicated in other communities. He was urged to report and to ask all other Japanese to report any further difficulties, as this was the only way in which their rights could be protected and the only way in which the communities could be made to understand that the Army issues the policies which govern the conduct of the Japanese.

In the Gridley area several of the Japanese reported to the worker that particular persons from the migratory camp had stated several times that should anything happen on the coast they would lead a mob thru the Japanese district and wipe out the whole bunch. The Japanese wanted to know to whom they could look for protection. The local constable declared to the worker he had heard nothing of this threat, but would investigate. The worker also notified the County

Sheriff, who promised adequate protection. Whether this is possible or not is a thing which cannot now be determined.

Another situation aroused the ire of the District Attorney. A considerable number of persons had come into Butte County from the Bay Area and from Los Angeles prior to March 24, 1942, before voluntary evacuation was prohibited. It was estimated that some 150 persons moved into the county. Three families, consisting of 20 persons, met with difficulty. Those people were from San Jose and it has been verified that they were offered employment by a Caucasian in Gridley upon the request of a relative in San Jose. However, when they arrived, no house could be found on the unrestricted side of the Line. The first nights they spent on the side of the road because the employer reneged on his offer of employment and no one would help them.

Finally a dairyman permitted them to occupy one of his small houses. The families tried to get work but were constantly met with rebuffs. The Caucasian employers could not hire them as the men already employed threatened to quit if the Japanese were given work. Very shortly, the landlord ordered them out regardless of the fact that they had no place to go nor a permit to leave. It was necessary for the worker to request the landlord to permit them to remain until satisfactory arrangements could be made. At last, through friends, they secured employment on the restricted side near Yuba City and were given a permit to move on April 7, 1942.

On the other hand, the Red Cross Motor Corps of Red Bluff and Chico, the different banks, police officers of all three counties, and numerous individuals have been most cooperative. When on April 29th the Red Cross Motor Corps of Red Bluff and Chico were contacted by the worker to find out if they would be willing to assist in the trans-

portation of the Japanese to the Control Center if that were necessary at the time of evacuation, both Motor Corps offered their services. When evacuation came the Red Cross Motor Corps of Red Bluff borrowed the school bus, hired a driver and brought two families consisting of eighteen persons, together with their baggage, from Gerber to the entrainment point in Chico because these families were too poor to afford their own transportation. It was not necessary to call upon the Red Cross Motor Corps of Chico.

After the freezing order when it was impossible for any of the Japanese to go to the banks the worker made arrangements for the banks to meet these Japanese on the other side of the Line to transact their business. The police and many business men went to considerable effort to be of help.

The Line caused a great deal of difficulty for two laundries, one in Chico and one in Red Bluff. Most of each town is in the restricted area while the laundry itself is in the unrestricted area. Neither could deliver on the restricted until each engaged the services of a Chinese driver. Both laundries lost considerable money when Caucasians refused to pay outstanding debts.

In the Chico area the situation was further complicated by the presence of the Air Flying School. Individually the fliers had come into the laundry requesting that it submit a bid for a contract. Since the laundry had the Chinese driver it would be possible for the Chinese to enter the prohibited zone to pick up the laundry and deliver it, but there was no one to make the deal so the worker offered to act as intermediary. In attempting to find out procedure the worker found a terrific prejudice among the officers and had so much trouble securing adequate information on procedure of contracts,

it was impossible for an army unit to use a Japanese laundry and that the worker really should be able to see that. However, when the worker countered with the suggestion that it would be much better socially and psychologically if these people were given work to be self-supporting rather than sit around and let the Government take care of them when their funds gave out, the Major conceded that the worker definitely had a point. The latest information the worker had was that the laundry was making a trial run to find out how many bundles it would be able to deliver per day. It is possible that the Japanese laundry will yet secure the contract for the men.

One of the most interesting cases in the office was that of a woman who was trying to secure evidence of her birth in the Hawaiian Islands to establish her citizenship. She had engaged a lawyer to start procedure to establish date and fact of birth two months prior to the opening of the Chico WCCA office. What information she had, had been given to the lawyer and she had heard nothing from him. Looking into the matter the worker discovered that the lawyer had written one letter to the Bureau of Vital Statistics in the Hawaiian Islands, asking for a transcript of the birth record, had posted a hearing and issued certain notices in the newspapers. Beyond that he had done nothing because he knew that the District Attorney would fight the case no matter how much evidence the woman could present. The lawyer told the worker that it was useless to go on, but the worker refused to believe that it was useless. However, the hearing was postponed as there was no "white" testimony and the District Attorney said very flatly that he would see that the Judge would refuse to grant papers without "white" testimony.

All information is not in but every verification which has come in substantiates statements which the family has made. The worker wrote to different places in Hawaiian in an attempt to verify employment of the woman's father, taxes paid by him and marriage certificate of parents. Deposition from the only known living witness was secured by workers as well as verification from the Immigration Service of the date of the family's arrival in the United States and a notarized statement of the woman's school entrance record. There has not been sufficient time to receive the report from the Census Bureau. The only document which the family has was the father's passport from Japan to the Hawaiian Islands in 1891. The reason for this is that the family came to the United States three months after the San Francisco earthquake and were forced to go to a very small, questionable hotel in Oakland, where all their trunks, suitcases, and belongings, including all their papers, were stolen from them. The Provost Marshal refused to let them go to court in Oroville because it involved crossing the line. It was useless to have the hearing with depositions because it would be thrown out before it were even read, so all original letters of verification are being given to the woman concerned and copies are filed in this office. This is done so that when the time comes and a fair hearing is possible, the woman will have all the original documents with signatures in her possession.

The lawyer's regular fee for the procedure to establish date and fact of birth is \$75.00. He also requested \$25.00 for

expense, claiming that he would have to send someone down to the witness to take a deposition and there were other expenses which he claimed. As the lawyer had done so little work on the case and everything of any value which had been secured for the woman had been thru the worker in the WCCA office, it was felt only reasonable that a refund should be made. The woman's brother made the request of the lawyer, who refused to grant it. However, at the time of evacuation the traveling representatives from the Federal Reserve Bank were consulted and they agreed that a refund was in order. They endeavored to secure \$50.00 but agreed to accept the \$35.00 refund which the lawyer finally offered.

Only one case of permanent physical disability developed. It appeared that one of the women in Red Bluff had been hurt a year previous in the hop fields when a pole fell on her head and she sustained a minor concussion. Altho she was released by the State Accident Commission, a psychosis was definitely recognized by her accident. She was in bed and under constant care; she moaned, whimpered or talked all the time. When the family physician advised the worker that it would be impossible to have a person like that in the close confines of a camp an effort was made to get a commitment to Stockton but this failed. The District Attorney of Tehama County would not serve the papers inasmuch as the physicians had only a few months previous refused to declare her dangerous to herself or to others. It was their feeling that the Army was moving the Japanese - let them take care of the matter. At the time of evacuation of this district the Public Health Service placed

her in the hospital where she still remains.

Three families which moved into the Chico district from Los Angeles to be evacuated with relatives, stated that had there been a worker in the Los Angeles office to give them the information which the worker in Chico had given them they would have been much better able to make satisfactory disposal of their affairs. As it was, they knew nothing about the program and believed many of the rumors and so lost money on a too-quick sale of their businesses, sold at a sacrifice their homes and some valuable furniture, and went to great expense to ship the balance of their possessions to Chico. Only the Federal Reserve Bank representative was in the WCCA office in that particular district of Los Angeles and he apparently had not been too well informed. This involved an expensive and unnecessary adjustment.

There were two families, one engaged in truck farming and the other in operating a vegetable market, which had a friend in Iliff, Colorado, who offered them a home and work in the best fields. They consulted the worker about the advisability of travelling by car as they had heard of the difficulties which had been encountered by Japanese families in other states. They did not wish to wait for verification from Colorado as they were afraid it might be delayed and they might not be able to leave. Every bit of available information concerning the attitudes of Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming was secured and plans were made accordingly. It was finally decided to ship most of their personal belonging by rail. Only the necessities were taken with them in the car and pickup. They carried two 50-gallon drums of gasoline and sufficient oil to

make a non-stop trip. Sufficient bedding was taken so that they could all sleep in the truck if they were not permitted to stay at camps enroute. It was such a hazardous undertaking for them that they refused to wait for the letter of verification from Colorado and decided to leave Chico on the morning of March 28th. About half an hour before they left, the wire of approval came in.

The Chico WCCA office was closed as of June 2nd, in spite of the fact that there were continuing problems of the Line. The one bit of security which the people on the unrestricted side had and the one place where they could look for understanding and advice, was the WCCA office. The team had gained their confidence and respect by demonstrating sincerity of effort in their behalf. They desired to obey orders, also to know what privileges are theirs, and their only source of information was the WCCA office. After evacuation the JACL paper no longer operated. The situation in the Gridley-Biggs area needs constant attention as trouble may break out there at any moment. In Red Bluff civilians are already taking a great deal of authority upon themselves, and in Chico there is definite antagonism. Furthermore, in all the towns through which the Line passes, the hospitals and doctors are on the restricted side except in Chico. There one hospital and two or three doctors are on the unrestricted side. The Butte County Hospital is near Oroville in the unrestricted area but as the Japanese are not indigent, they would not be accepted. To call a doctor from Oroville would be prohibitive as it is from eighteen to sixty five miles from the different groups who might need attention. This causes considerable concern to the

Japanese. Most of them have no telephones and many of their Caucasian neighbors are not friendly. The physicians, too, cannot see why they are not permitted to come to the office. Closing the WCCA office now leaves these people completely stranded.

At the time of voluntary evacuation of the Japanese, it had been the hope of the Presbyterian Church in California to place as many of its students as possible in Eastern colleges. The worker wrote to the Presbyterian College in Wooster, Ohio, to find out whether or not scholarships could be offered. It was the feeling of that college that it could not accept any Japanese under the scholarship plan inasmuch as their waiting lists for Caucasians was so long and they did not feel it advisable to cause any antagonism in the community by showing any preference. However, when it later became known that there was a possibility of the War Relocation Agency placing these students in colleges to finish their education, the worker wrote again asking if it would be possible to accept any Japanese students if expenses were paid. The reply which was received indicated that the college would be willing to admit a few of the Japanese provided they were properly vouched for by the church and would not require any more assistance than they gave other students. They requested that American citizens be referred to them. At the request of the local Presbyterian minister two students have been suggested to Gordon K. Chapman, field representative of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, who is directing activities for members of that church, in the hope that these students might be helped.

Altho there is no Assembly Center in this immediate dis-

trict, there is one near Marysville which needs help in certain fields of recreation and reading. The worker presented the problem to the Chico Council of Social Agencies with the result that the representative of the local Red Cross agreed to contact the representative of the Junior Red Cross to get games, athletic equipment, or anything which could be used in the recreation center. To date that is under way but the exact status is not known inasmuch as the worker has been absent from the office.

On May 14th the staff meeting preliminary to evacuation was called at 2:30 P.M. at the Control Station, located at 334 Broadway, Chico. All members of the staff were there. The worker in the Chico, WCCA office was the Assistant Supervisor. Since the manager had had no previous experience in a Control Station he delegate a great deal of his authority to the Assistant Supervisor, who was called upon to step out of the role of the specified duties of her position to handle certain problems which arose. Occasionally the situation was irritating to other members of the staff and uncomfortable to the worker.

It had been estimated that there would be 300 persons evacuated in this area; actually there were about one-third that number. One permit was granted by the Provost Marshal to an elderly Japanese to cross the Line to his daughter's home to be evacuated, altho there was at that time no indication that any one from the unrestricted area would be evacuated. There were two medical cases. One, the mentally incapacitated woman in Red Bluff; the other a boy who, at registration, was discovered to have the mumps. The doctor made arrangements for him at the County Hospital. On the

whole, the medical inspection was much more adequate than those witnessed at other control stations. There were the usual last moment storage problems to dispose of, but because of the preliminary work done by the team no emergencies arose.

Service to the alien Italians and German which is also a responsibility of this office, has been put to small use. In Chico it is estimated that there are some 40 Italian aliens. In Willows and Orland there are quite a number of Italian aliens, and in Artois, which was settled by Germans and prior to the first World War was called Germantown, there are many German aliens. Throughout the Capay district (not to be confused with the town of Capay) there are many alien German and Italian families. Other than this no adequate knowledge of the exact number concerned throughout the area is available.

During the time that the representative from the western Defense Command and Fourth Army was here during the first two weeks of April to grant exemption from evacuation and curfew, as few as four enemy aliens came in the office. There was much concern over the matter as we could not understand why these people did not avail themselves of this privilege. A newspaper story and broadcast over the local radio station brought in several inquiries and a call from the Chief of Police at Orlandk who offered his cooperation. As a result some 20 persons came to ask for exemption applications.

The Italians who did come in stated they had never heard anything about exemption and explained that the older Italians could not read and due to the chores on the farm seldom listened to the radio. It may be that they knew more than they admitted but felt they would not be evacuated, so did not bother.

It was found that requests for exemption forms which had been submitted to the local Draft Board were not going through. A talk with the head of that Board revealed the fact that he had done nothing about them inasmuch as he had not been given sufficient instructions and was very busy with his regular duties. The worker reviewed applications with him and those which appeared to be complete to be complete he agreed to send on immediately. The others he referred to the worker for advice and completion. He had been under the impression that he had to complete all forms himself and had let them slide because there was so much to do on them. According to reports from individuals, exemptions did come through without further delay.

However, adequate information of the alien Italian and German problem in this area has never been secured by this WCCA office.

To: Mr. Phillip Schafer  
Federal Area Representative  
Social Security Board  
785 Market Street  
San Francisco, California

From: Eileen Ryan  
616 K Street  
Sacramento, California  
Date: June 2, 1942  
Subject: Yuba City Control Station

The operation of the Yuba City Control Station was set in motion according to the established procedure and as discussed at the preliminary staff meeting. The team spirit on the part of the various agencies made the operation a "cooperative venture" with the aim of giving the evacuees the best possible service. With this objective in mind the work progressed, on the whole, in a smooth, friendly fashion.

The language difficulty was solved to a large extent by the cooperation and assistance of the Japanese American Citizens League and the Japanese people themselves. Two of the Japanese American Citizens League officers, local business men, were able to come into the Control Station to act as interpreters. Also, the Japanese American Citizens League had been in touch with the local WCCA office and issued bulletins to the evacuees giving them some instructions as a preparation for evacuation. This organization continued to issue bulletins during the entire period of evacuation, and consulted the Public Assistance Staff of the Yuba City Control Station almost daily for suggestions for further bulletins. In addition, the assistant case supervisor, a worker in the local WCCA station, had arranged for a group of young Japanese men and women to act as interpreters.

Transportation difficulties had been anticipated by the assistant case supervisor from the local WCCA office and at first appeared to be serious since the town of Colusa is twenty-five miles from Yuba City and over two hundred and fifty evacuees were from the Colusa area. Transportation was volunteered by local ranchers and townsfolk, and a young Japanese man, an outstanding leader among the evacuees, assisted in working out necessary plans. The problem was greatly relieved by arranging medical examinations in Colusa during one afternoon. The entire Control Station staff cooperated in this plan since it required the presence of representatives of the various agencies for completing any unfinished business.

There was some disappointment on the part of the Public Assistance Staff in that it was not possible to make appropriate plans for all of the known problems among the evacuees. For instance: Efforts were made to arrange for a placement in the Industrial Home for the Blind without success.

Mr. Phillip Schafer

June 2, 1942

Apparently, that institution did not wish to accept a Japanese. Also, commitment of one elderly person who was allegedly a pyromaniac could not be arranged because of lack of time. Both problems were called to the attention of the Assembly Center and it has been learned (from the assistant case supervisor who accompanied the evacuees to the Assembly Center on the second day) that the "pyromaniac" was immediately hospitalized on arrival at the Center and that plans were being made for commitment.

Of the group, one family had obtained permission to go to Santa Anita Assembly Center to join relatives and one, deferred from earlier evacuation in another area because of illness, went to Arboga to join relatives. The only difficulty encountered was inability to get information from the Santa Anita Assembly Center regarding transportation from the railroad station in Los Angeles to the Center. The family was referred to the Travelers' Aid and on arrival in Los Angeles was immediately taken to the Center.

The entrainment operated smoothly. On the second day, one of the assistant case supervisors accompanied the group to the Merced Assembly Center and has submitted a separate report regarding this trip.

By: (Miss) Eileen Ryan

Miss Phoebe H. Bannister  
Assistant Public Assistance  
Representative

San Francisco, California  
May 5, 1942

Philip Schafer  
Area Supervisor

Salinas Assembly Camp

On April 25, 1942, the Field Representative in company with Dr. Starke of Monterey County visited the Assembly Center at the Salinas Rodeo Grounds. Mr. Rose, the manager, was seen and a tour made of the grounds and building to familiarize the Field Representative with the conditions which the Japanese would encounter to better advise the workers and assist them to prepare these people for the conditions which they will encounter.

This camp follows the physical set-up of the Marysville Camp. It is constructed cheaply of boarding covered with block tar paper with separate entrances to each apartment of about 20X25 feet. The partitions extend to the ceiling (differing from Marysville in this respect) and make it possible for each family to do some screening (if the cracks in the floor do not make such a procedure useless. The buildings are supported off the ground about two feet and are laid out in orderly streets. There was some standing water which the doctor had ordered sprayed with oil.

The work seemed to be mostly completed with the exception of some installation and the filling in of the streets. Some of the following points were noted:

1. There is no screening except in the toilets and kitchens but in the kitchens the ventilators had not been screened.
2. Refrigeration is secured through melting ice but has not been provided with tiering to permit circulation and it is doubtful if temperatures of less than 55° can be maintained. There are no screens on the outside of this walk-in cooler.
3. The sinks for washing dishes could hardly be considered adequate and the feeding stides to them are small and have no refuse openings - no grease traps were apparent.

Miss Bannister 5/5/42

4. The tables are picnic variety with an attached seat.
5. The sleeping quarters have no insulation and large cracks in the floors. They are however as already mentioned, partitioned to the ceiling.
6. The floor plan of the clinic and infirmary are poor. For example to pass from one ward to another it is necessary to go through the middle of each room and if contagious or infectious cases are kept next to maternity rooms. It will be necessary to pass from one to another and difficulties may develop. Water facilities in the inspection rooms are not adequate for the doctors. It is understood that Dr. Starke has already made numerous recommendations. Medical supplies as recommended by him arrived while we were at the Camp and he expressed approval of them.
7. The toilets, except in the infirmary, are open pit type - with the women's toilets partitioned but practically no passage space and no exhaust vents.
8. The showers are in a separate building with each shower head having a separate mixer. The mixers however are of such a height that very few of the short Japanese could reach them. The wash troughs are out-doors against the walls of the shower rooms.
9. Rooms and tubs are provided for washing clothes and the tubs and hot water supply seems good. The ironing rooms however have no electrical outlets.
10. The sleeping rooms at the time were of course bare, cots and mattresses are to be furnished and Mr. Rose indicated that he hoped to provide lumber and tools to permit the people to make closets, benches and tables for their quarters.
11. There is an adequate play-room in that the Camp residents will be permitted to use the in-field of the Rodeo grounds - and the manager indicated that steps would be taken to help with some organization of the recreation and other community activity.

Miss Bennister 5/5/42

12. The manager seemed interested, capable anxious for helpful suggestions, especially from the doctor and working very hard to make the Camp operation as tolerant as possible.
13. The whole Camp is surrounded with a high barbed wire fence and there is a military police group quartered in front of the Camp who will assume guard duty responsibility.

Tp: Social Security Board  
Attention Mr. Phillip Schafer  
San Francisco, California

From: Alfred Knight  
Public Assistance Supervisor  
W. C. C. A. Station, Sacramento

The entire staff of the Sacramento Control Station met at 10:00 a.m., Thursday, May 7, at the request of Mr. Roy Donnally, control station manager. The purpose of the control station and functions of each unit were presented and staff members given a chance to ask questions. It was agreed to set up the following controls and procedures. Control of referrals to the Provost Marshal, time of departure, and referrals to U. S. Public Health Service representative were centered in the assistant supervisors of public assistance. Likewise, persons were not to return to the social worker who interviewed them. After any contact with the other sections, the person is to return to the assistant supervisors before going to the control desk.

Following the general meeting each section met by itself. Mr. Phillip Shafer, Social Security Agency Representative, presented the material relative to the function and purpose of the public assistance section. Following this the public assistance staff went to the local WCCA office where, with the approval of that office, each worker had the chance to process one family. In a general meeting which followed there was further discussion.

Registration began Friday, May 8, at 8:00 a.m., and was completed Sunday, May 10. Operations moved along smoothly and there was good cooperation between sections. Much of the credit for smoothness of operation was due to the work done by the local WCCA staff prior to the time the control station opened and especially to the work of the public assistance representative. It was found that the Japanese were well prepared with the information needed for registration and had a good understanding of the whole program. This was reflected in the interviews with public assistance workers and made possible handling the volume with minimum of time lost. During the first hour of registration the full quota of interviews was handled. This also was reflected in the volume reaching the assistant supervisors which was more than they could handle on the morning of the first day of registration. Additional assistant supervisors were obtained. It was found that with seventeen interviewers, a staff of six assistant supervisors was required. It is suggested that in setting up other large units such as this a ratio of one assistant supervisor to each three interviewers be used during the registration period. The control of evacuation time, referrals to Provost Marshal, and public health worked much better centered in the assistant supervisors rather than attempting to control these at the time of original interview. It is suggested that this might be speeded up even further by having two clerks to do the mechanics of keeping the control sheets.

It is difficult to say how much of the experience with this group of People could be carried over to planning for some other group. The Japanese were well organized and very cooperative making possible the dissemination of information through Japanese language newspapers etc. It was evident that they very much appreciated the help given them in getting ready for

evacuation before the control office actually opened. They seemed to be reassured by the fact that the public assistance workers were on hand at time of departure. They made considerable use of the workers while waiting for buses. This took the form of conversation and asking of questions showing their desire to be reassured. It is felt that this was a real service which the public assistance workers performed with a fine understanding. It was a real pleasure to work with this staff.

REPORT ON OPERATION OF THE PERKINS CIVIL  
CONTROL STATION

Washington School  
Perkins, California

The Perkins Civil Control Station in operation from May 24 to May 29 registered 715 persons composed of 132 family heads. The Station operated smoothly and was well organized from a physical standpoint as well as adequacy of personnel.

The smallness of the station and the familiarity of the staff with the procedure involved resulted in a friendly free interchange, and one had the feeling that the easy access of the registrants to interested and capable representatives of the various fields did much to alleviate some of the problems that otherwise might have arisen. There was no feeling of artificial jurisdiction as to responsibility and the staff worked as a team in preparing the group for their departure.

The Public Health Nurse was particularly helpful and interviewed at the time of initial registration the family head in every case where a special medical problem was involved. It was thus possible through early contacts with family physicians or home calls to determine those cases which would require hospitalization or Pullman accommodations to the Assembly centers.

The staff felt little pressure at any time and the more or less even tempo that was thus able to be maintained made it possible to individualize each situation and work with the family on their particular problems.

While the area covered was rather large with poor transportation facilities, it was unnecessary to arrange for transportation for any families. This was due to the excellent cooperation between families in making their own arrangements regarding hiring of trucks as well as to the friendliness of neighbors desirous of being helpful.

There were few problems that developed that could not fairly easily be resolved. A number of families wished to go to the North Sacramento Assembly Center where friends and relatives were already living. The Social workers had full understanding of why the families had such preference and explained that efforts would be made to see if such a procedure were possible. At no time, however, was assurance given such families that an exception might be made for them. As a

consequence the families were prepared and able to accept the final decision that they would go to the Fresno Center and there discuss with the management the possibility of transfer to another Assembly center.

The manager of this station was cool and resourceful at all times and the merited confidence he evoked in those working with him was in large measure responsible for the smooth functioning and operation of the Station.

---

Lexie Cotton  
Public Assistance Supervisor  
June 4, 1942

TO: Mr. Phil Schafer, Area Supervisor  
Regional Office, Social Security Board  
785 Market Street  
San Francisco, California

FROM: Evelyn Whitehead, Assistant Supervisor  
W.C.C.A.  
Yuba City Control Center

DATE: May 23, 1942

SUBJECT: YUBA CITY ENTRAINMENT

Following is the report which you requested of my experience on the train trip to Merced Assembly Center, with the Yuba, Sutter, and Colusa County Japanese evacuees. I am including a little about the entrainment as we were rather pleased with the smooth way in which it went off.

On Sunday, we entrained on the S.P., 266 Japanese, accompanied by M.P.'s, a doctor, and a nurse. As the trains all leave from Marysville, it was necessary to have buses bring the Japanese from the Control Center Area #1, to the entrainment point which was a spur track running down a broad street in a not very busy part of town. The Provost Marshal arranged to have the street closed to traffic and we roped off the intersection between the area where the buses deposited the evacuees and the area where the train was waiting. The Control Desk was set up here between two autos to which the ropes were tied. A Social Worker checked each person through with the Control Desk and the M.P.'s supervised the loading. Trucks with baggage were routed directly from the Control Center to the far end of the train where baggage was loaded directly into the baggage cars. Ranchers and others, thanks partially to their own interest and partially, I think to our publicity in the newspapers and through the Chamber of Commerce, brought in all but two families who did not have their own transportation. Two women who had volunteered their services because of the failure of the Red Cross Motor Corps to assist brought in these families and also two Sutter County families on the following day. The Japanese in Area #2 were able to come to the departure point so the evacuees were given a friendly, though somewhat tearful, send-off, and the J.A.C.L. distributed a final bulletin on the subject of the new experiences ahead for the evacuees. This trip left at 10:30 and arrived in Merced before 4 o'clock.

The train Monday, carrying 482 persons, was a Western Pacific and the loading was done at the W.P. depot, which offered adequate space and an entrance suitable for use by the Control Desk. On both occasions, every person scheduled to go, appeared. The Colusa delegation with the exception of a few families who preferred to come directly to the Control Center from their homes, was escorted from Colusa by Motor Convoy, led by a

Highway Patrol Car and followed by several M.P.'s in a beep, to prevent cars passing the convoy. M.P.'s were stationed at the intersections coming into Marysville so the Convoy could proceed directly to the Depot. The Red Cross and the Rotary Club took the lead in enlisting the help of other organizations and individuals in Colusa, so that 37 cars, a school bus, and numerous trucks were available - more in fact, than was absolutely necessary - all on hand, at 7 o'clock Monday morning when the M.P.'s and two social workers arrived to check in the evacuees and accompany the Convoy. While the arrangements for transportation were initiated by the W.C.C.A. office, Mrs. Tuttle of the Red Cross, Mr. Lewis, of the Rotary Club, and Akiji Yoshimura, of the J.A.C.L. in Colusa, handled all the organization and planning. It did a something to us and I'm sure to the Japanese, too, to see how everyone pitched in and helped get them off and over the 25 miles to Marysville. I can't emphasize enough the marvellous work done by Akiji, who had also arranged for the storage of goods in the Japanese school and their transportation there, as well as the collection of the biggest part of the baggage the day before the departure.

The entrainment went off successfully this day also, although taking about an hour and a half longer, as there was much more baggage to load and many more people to entrain. The W.P. could not obtain a loth car for us, so there were about ten more people than there were seats for, but with babies and small children this did not cause anyone to have to stand. Some cars, however, were quite crowded and this became more noticeable as the day grew hotter and the tin roofs of the cars concentrated more heat than the breeze from the open windows could overcome. The train went along very rapidly on the W.P. as we had the right of way over all the freights. However, there manythings missing which could have, without much trouble, improved the trip. The train was naturally very dirty, and there was no soap in the dressing-rooms, so it was impossible to feel clean. The dressing-rooms were mostly unlighted and completely dark inside, until this was called to the attention of the train men who fixed the lights. We had not ordered a Pullman, thinking we could make everyone comfortable in the coaches. It turned out, however, that we had one woman who had a nervous disorder and became ill when she sat up long, especially in travelling. A place where she could lie down was improvised in the smoker, but there were no pillows or blankets available to make any of our elderly people comfortable. The only provision the W.P. could make for warming babies' bottles was a bucket of hot chemical water out of an engine, which we obtained at Sacramento. During the hot afternoon, a coke dispensing machine would have done a big business.

The trip took from 11:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. and some of the evacuees were on the train twelve hours as it was 10 o'clock before they were all detrained and put in buses for the camp. At Stockton we switched to Sant Fe tracks and sat in the yards there for an hour. After that, the train crawled along stopping

frequently at blocks and freight yards. It took five hours from the time we arrived in Stockton until we reached Merced, a distance of about 65 miles by highway. There were no M.P.'s from the Merced camp to do the detraining and so those who had accompanied the train had to remain on duty. One of the two buses taking the evacuees to camp broke down, and it was some time before another was obtained. The camp personnel was very fine, however, encouraging and helping everyone and even taking our invalid, blind man and mothers with unfed babies to camp in their own cars. There had been no way to warm bottles from Sacramento on and we had of course expected to be at camp before the second feedings were necessary. Some of the milk had soured and a thermos had been broked, so even cold milk could not be given some of the babies and their mothers were very worried. Many questions were asked about the delays, but the people were not fretful or complaining about them - they were good sports and helpful to each other throughout. Some of the young people even tried to start some singing to keep up morale, but the noise of the train made it almost impossible. The M.P.'s were grand, helping to keep the children entertained and being very patient with them.

One break, in our favor, occurred because lunches had been ordered twice, from both Yuba City and San Francisco, and we had 1000 in stead of 500. The Lieutenant and the train agent were very disturbed at the time, but it turned out to be providential, for lunches were distributed again at six o'clock, and the people at least did not have to go hungry for hours. The box lunch consisted of two cold meat sandwiches, a slice of apple pie, an orange, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of milk apiece.

The trip was an experience I am very grateful for having had. Apart from my personal feeling about, I would strongly recommend that a nurse, or probably preferably a social worker who is acquainted with some of the passengers, accompany any long-distance trip of evacuees. There are many small jobs she can do, encouragement she can give. I think the Japanese were pleased there was someone there to whose attention they could bring their problems and of whom they could ask questions. The lieutenant mentioned several times how glad he was there was someone along, as he had handled troop trains before, but never families with women and children.

To summarize, it seemed to me the delay on the Santa Fe was outrageous, but if it was necessary, we should at least have been prepared for it. Adequate arrangements for warming bottles on the train, 15 or 20 pillows and a few blankets would have made a big difference in the peace of mind or comfort of some of our passengers, and I would recommend that on other trips these be required when arrangements are made for the train, as there is very little can be done about it afterwards.

---

Evelyn Whitehead

Miss Phoebe H. Bannister  
Assistant Public Assistance  
Representative

San Francisco, California  
May 7, 1942

Philip Schafer  
Area Supervisor

S  
Salinas Control Station

Exclusion Order 15 covering all of Monterey excluding all Japanese alien & non-alien from that area was issued on April 23, 1942 and ordered all Japanese to report at the National Guard Armory, Salinas, California. These orders were posted throughout the area sometime during the day preceding the reporting date. The Field Representative was in attendance at Salinas for the period 4/23 to 4/25 inclusive.

The Social Service meeting to discuss the technical details was called for 8:30 p.m., April 23, 1942 in the Armory. Mr. Feljstrom (?) the E. S. Manager had by mistake invited all the other workers from Federal Reserve Farm Security ec., to be present for the technical meeting. Some confusion resulted from this but it was finally explained that the others would probably not be interested in a technical discussion. The County Director of the Welfare Office had also sent to the meeting two American Red Cross persons to assist as social workers. These people had been given the impression that they were to be paid for their services and they were extremely anxious to work. It was pointed out that no pay could be given and these individuals finally went home.

The P.A. meeting was conducted by the Supervisor, Miss Margaret Billings, who covered the instructions very well. The Area Supervisor discussed condition in the camps, the items which might be taken, what was to be expected and the program generally. In the evening the general meeting was held attended by all the groups except the Medical. This meeting was of very little value.

#### Registration

The floor space at the Armory was ample and this facilitated the registration and helped to prevent lines forming out into the street. The Japanese were met at the reception desk and assigned to workers with space for each workers waiting groups. When it was apparent that the social workers had all the people that they could handle for the day these Japanese who lived in Salinas were scheduled for the next day while arrangements were made to process all those who came long distances were handled on the first day.

Miss Bannister 5/7/42

From the social worker the Japanese were referred to the Farm Security automatically as at the first it was found that some of the people who indicated that they were only laborers were in fact tenant farmers and it seemed best to have the Farm Security Representatives determine whether there were any farm problems and indicate their approval for the control desk. From the Farm Security Representative, they were referred to the Federal Reserve.

The Employment Service had previously interviewed most of the individuals who were to compose the work parties and a special plan was worked out to interview them quickly as they had to be processed and leave before the rest of the group. Two of the social workers were assigned to interview these groups and refer them to the Employment Security interviewer and return for scheduling as to time to the Social Worker. Many more Japanese volunteered for work assignment than could be accepted.

Some difficulty developed as a result of the assistant Employment Security Manager, Mrs. Whitehead, not being clear on her duties and being officious. Discussion with the Employment Security Manager and the Area Supervisor cleared this up however by requesting that all liason with the Public Assistance Staff be conducted through the Manager and the Public Assistance Supervisor

#### Medical

No medical examinations were given at the Salinas Control Station so that no problems developed in scheduling medical inspections. A list of bed-ridden people prepared by Miss Elizabeth Hill, the Assistant Supervisor and local WCCA worker was given to the Medical Officer and he visited these to determine desirability for medical exemptions to evacuations.

#### Provost Marshal

Lieutenant Sayers, the Military Police Officer in charge of policing the Salinas Camp acted as representative of the Provost Marshal. He was cooperative and helpful but had absolutely no instructions in his duties. He was present during the two days registration and cleared all questions with his officers quickly.

There were numerous military representatives visiting the station during the registration notably Colonel Engelbrecht and Major Block plus others whose names are unknown. The function of these officers was not clear to us but appeared to be duplicating.

Miss Bannister 5/7/42

Public Assistance Supervisor

The person in charge of this station was Miss Margaret Billings. She was thorough and competent especially in her outline of the instructions and her attention to details as they developed.

Assistant Public Assistance Supervisors

Both Miss Elizabeth Hill and Mrs. D'Ille were excellent. Mrs. D'Ille who speaks and reads Japanese was especially helpful at the control desk, while Miss Hill's knowledge of this community and the problems through her work in the WCCA office was valuable.

Something of a bottle-neck developed at the Assistant Supervisor's place in the processing. This was opened up when it became apparent that the triple tags were not being filled out previously and also that the Assistant Supervisors were almost repeating the workers interviews to be sure that each understood.

Public Assistance Workers

The Supervisor will report on time and activities of this group. There were nine workers for the first two days and they were very busy the first day beginning work about 7:30 a.m. and processing some 900 persons the first day. The second day the work fell off at noon and several of the workers were released. These workers were unfailingly courteous and pleasant to the Japanese in spite of the long intensive interviewing job.

Other Points of Note

It was especially interesting to note the cooperative attitude of the people being registered. There were only a few who could not speak English. Several Japanese boys from the U. S. Army had gotten furlough and acted as interpreters for their parents' induction into the Camps.

The Selective Service Board registered the men from 45 upwards for selective service at one desk and at the next we registered them for induction into the camp.

A large group of Japanese living just over the line from the Watsonville Control Station had to make the trip to Salinas for registration and entrainment - all to the same camp. Although they were more a part of Watsonville and would only have had to have travelled a few miles to that station. The registration proceeded with surprisingly smoothness and ease.

Philip Schafer

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY  
OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES  
785 Market Street  
San Francisco, California

April 7, 1942

Wartime Civil Control Administration  
Whitcomb Hotel  
San Francisco, California

Under date April 7, 1942, Colonel Haas issued the following directive to the civil agencies participating in the operation of civil control stations:

1. For the purpose of processing evacuees, civil control stations will be located in unit areas to be evacuated. Within each such station there will be included appropriate sections to render services applicable to the several interested civilian agencies. The civilian agencies concerned will provide for the personnel and the instruction of the personnel assigned to these sections. The supervisor of each section will control all matters pertaining to the services rendered by his particular agency.

2. The Federal Security Agency will be responsible for the establishment, organization and operation of the control station as a whole. A manager of the control station will be named by the Federal Security Agency. This manager will receive instructions with reference to the evacuation project from the military authorities and will be responsible for the distribution and execution of these instructions by supervisors of sections within the control station.

3. The several civilian agencies will control the services rendered by their representatives at the control stations but insofar as the coordination and the operation of the installation as a whole is concerned, it is desired that the supervisors of sections be directed to receive their instructions from the manager of the control station.

In accordance with above, the Federal Security Agency has formulated and presents the attached "Operating Plan for Civil Control Station".

Very truly yours,

Richard M. Neustadt

Regional Director

## I. Operating Plans for Civil Control Stations

The following process is based on a control station operation for 500 family heads, and assumes a two-day registration period, a six-day working period, and a six-day evacuation period excluding Sundays.

No more than 250 family heads will be scheduled for registration each of the two days. The physical facilities of each control station should be so arranged as to allow a natural flow of the activities for which the office is responsible.

The evacuee should be met by the receptionist, from there be referred to the social workers representing the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board, then to the representative of the Federal Reserve Bank, Farm Security Administration, and United States Employment Service as needed.

An easy avenue of access should be provided between the social worker's desk and those of the other representatives.

Provision should be made to arrange the desks of the representatives, providing aisles so that only one exit and one entry is available. It is highly desirable that the assistant supervisor for Public Assistance be assigned a desk near the exit to facilitate the taking of an over-all review prior to the evacuee leaving the office.

The assistant supervisor of Public Assistance should be the last to see the evacuee prior to the disposition at the control desk. At that point, the records which the client carried with him in the office should be collected from him and routed for filing.

## II. Organization, Management and General Definition of Responsibilities

The manager of each WCCA station will be a representative designated by the United States Employment Service of the Federal Security Agency to perform that function. He will have complete responsibility for the organization, management and functioning of each station. He will:

1. Lease the space to be used for stations and will procure all supplies and equipment for the operation of stations excepting that equipment which can be furnished by the separate agencies.
2. Issue such disbursing orders as are necessary for providing space, equipment and transportation of equipment.
3. Be responsible for the general organization, management, arrangement and procedures of the office.

In addition

4. All section heads of the various agencies, with the exception of the Army, will report to him when questions of policy concerning another agency develop. He will then arrange for disposing of the problem.

5. All instructions on the evacuation arrangements will be issued by him to the section heads. No section head will proceed on any other evacuation instructions.

6. All official information in relation to the operation of the station will be released by the manager.

7. He will be responsible for insuring the successful operation of the station as far as the civilian agencies are concerned.

The manager will be assisted by the following, each of whom is responsible for the appropriate functions of his section:

1. Supervisor of Farm Security Administration
2. Supervisor of Federal Reserve Bank
3. Supervisor of Public Assistance
4. Representative of the U. S. Public Health Service

Each of the supervisors and representatives will have the staff necessary to perform the functions appropriate to the section.

The Sector Commander will provide the official Army representative at the station. This representative will be responsible for all Army functions in the office and for providing information to the office manager on transportation and embarkation arrangements.

The Sector Commander will be the only Army representative issuing official information to the manager on the arrangements for the evacuation.

### III. Staff and Planning

The size of the staff will be governed largely by the caseload which must be served by the control office. Experience indicates that the average length of the registration interview is 25 minutes per family. On this basis it is possible to plan the social work and receptionist staff needed for a given population.

As an illustration, assume that it is estimated that it will be necessary to register 500 families over a period of two days. On the basis of 8-hour days, each social worker would be able to interview 20 families per day, or 40 families over the two-day registration period. Accordingly, 13 social workers would be needed; this number being exclusive of the supervisor of public assistance and the two assistant supervisors of public assistance.

Because of the differences in the volume of services, the receptionists' interview is quite brief and requires approximately one-fifth of the time needed for the services rendered by the social worker. On this basis, five receptionists would be ample. Only three receptionists will be necessary on subsequent days during the evacuation period.

These calculations are based on limited experience and assume that staff acquainted with the operations of a control station is secured.

The staff of receptionists is recruited and directly supervised by the office manager.

The social work staff is recruited by the Bureau of Public Assistance and is supervised by the supervisor of public assistance assigned to the control station.

In order to accomplish the registration as efficiently and smoothly as possible, it is necessary that the days set aside for registration be kept free of all services not part of the registration project. Accordingly, no return appointments should be scheduled until after the close of registration.

Medical examination appointments should not be scheduled for days of registration. Persons registering on the first day should be scheduled for the medical examinations to begin on the third day of the operation of the control station. Persons registering on the second day should be scheduled for subsequent days to allow time for typing, etc.

#### IV. General Routing

The progress of the evacuee in the control office is as follows: To the receptionist; from there to the social worker; and then to the Farm Security Administration and the Federal Reserve Bank, as indicated by the evacuee's needs. Upon return to the social worker, the evacuee is routed to the assistant supervisor of public assistance, and from there to the control desk.

On return visits the client is routed in accordance with the appointments indicated on his records. Such appointments may be for medical examination, for further discussion of property problems which are the responsibility of the Federal Reserve Bank or the Farm Security Administration, or for discussion of problems dealt with by the social worker.

The detailed procedures are given for each instance in the section below.

#### V. Specific Functions and Procedures

##### 1. The Receptionist

##### A. Functions on first or registration visit

Two floormen will be assigned to aid the receptionists in the reception function. They will: (1) Route traffic to receptionists. (2) Route traffic from the receptionists to the social workers. (3) Prevent crowds from gathering before the reception desks. (4) Advise non-evacuating persons, (employers, friends, etc.) that they cannot accompany the evacuee in the registration process.

The receptionist will have at hand a supply of large manila envelopes which are pre-numbered. To the envelope will be stapled a Routing and Control Slip and a Social Data Registration Form; in the

envelope will be four copies of the Property Form and one Triple Personal and Baggage Tag. The number on this tag will be the controlling case number and will be stamped on the Routing and Control Slip, the Social Data Registration Form and on the envelope itself.

The receptionist will:

(a) Receive the evacuee and check on a map of the area that the evacuee's residence is within the area, thus determining that the evacuee is subject to registration.

(b) Write the evacuee's name and address, check sex, number in family, the nationality, and social service (under Services Requested) on the Routing and Control Slip.

(c) Write the evacuee's name on all three parts of the Triple Tag.

(d) Record the case number, the name of head of family, and the number in the family on a control ledger.

(e) Refer evacuee to a social worker.

If for any reason a registration is cancelled, the complete record must be preserved for final disposition as indicated in Section VI.

Since the registration and interview by the social worker is more time-consuming and it is essential to prevent needless waiting, the receptionist will control the referrals to the social worker. Each social worker is to handle five registration interviews during every two-hour period. Thus each social worker is to have five referrals for the period from 8 to 10 a.m., five referrals from 10 a.m. to 12 Noon, five from 1 to 3 p.m., and 5 from 3 to 5 p.m. A skeleton staff will be maintained during the noon hour, and the schedule of referrals will be adjusted accordingly.

Each receptionist will make 35 referrals for every two-hour period. When the slips for 35 referrals have been exhausted, the receptionist will assign referrals for a subsequent period; the hour of return again being gauged at the rate of 5 interviews for every two hours for every social worker. When a day's work load is assigned, the receptionist will gauge the evacuee's return on the same basis for the second day of registration. (This will be facilitated through the medium of the receptionist's appointment record.)

#### B. Functions on subsequent visits

On the third day of evacuation, most of the evacuees and families registered during the first day will be returning to the control station for medical examination appointments. The records

of these evacuees will have been typed and filed numerically in the meantime. The appointment hour for the medical examination will have been indicated by the social worker in Item 8 of the Social Data Registration form, as well as on the bottom part of the Triple Tag.

The evacuee will see the receptionist who will:

- (a) Request the evacuee to show the Triple Tag bearing the case number.
- (b) Pull out of the file the appropriate case record.
- (c) Check the hour of appointment for medical examination.
- (d) Check that each member of evacuee's family has a Triple Tag bearing the identifying case number.
- (e) Route the evacuee to the medical examination room, reminding evacuee that after the examination he and his family are to return to the control desk to surrender the records on the way out of the station.

After the completion of the registration, evacuees will be returning not only for medical examinations but also for other appointments. The dates of appointments with the social workers and with the other representatives will have been noted by these representatives in the appropriate spaces on the Routing and Control Slip. These appointments must be noted by the representatives in the "Services Requested" section of the Routing and Control Slip as follows: Social workers will note the day and hour on the line provided for "Social Service." The Farm Security Administration representatives will make the same notation on the "Farm Security" line, and the Federal Reserve Bank representatives on the "Federal Reserve" line.

At the time of the return visit for these appointments, the receptionist will follow the same procedure as above and will direct the evacuee to the appropriate representative.

## 2. The Social Worker

### A. Functions on first or registration visit

The social worker will receive the evacuee, who has been issued the record envelope as indicated in (1) A above. The social worker will then:

- (a) Compare case numbers on all records.
- (b) Complete the Social Data Registration (as indicated in separate instructions) and ascertain other specific problems on which the family need assistance before moving.

(c) Check the appropriate services needed for the evacuee's referral on the Routing and Control Slip.

(d) Refer the evacuee to the appropriate representatives for discussion of specific problems (personal and non-farm property, and car for storage to Federal Reserve Bank; farm property to Farm Security Administration), notifying evacuee to return to the social worker when the evacuee's business with the appropriate representatives is concluded.

(e) Upon return of the evacuee from the other representatives indicated above, inform the evacuee about the medical examination for the evacuee and his family. Examinations will be arranged on the days and hours assigned to the social worker, but not earlier than the third day of registration. Appointments will be noted on the Social Data Registration Forms in Item 8, and on the bottom tag of the numbered Triple Tag, included in the envelope. At this point the social worker will issue to the evacuee one Triple Tag for every member of the evacuee's family. The worker must insert the name of the person and the case number on each Triple Tag issued. Explain to the evacuee the use of Triple Tags, (as given in B below).

(f) Inform the evacuee of departure arrangements and date. If more than one departure date is available, the worker will consider the size of the family and the volume of property to be stored, arrangements being made for disposition of property, medical examination appointment and all other appropriate factors. It is to be remembered that evacuation must be expedited and equalized as to days, and usually the first served should be the first to go; (the only exceptions being made for the special problems indicated above.)

(g) Note departure date in Item 7 on Social Data Registration Form and on the Triple Tag issued to the evacuee.

(h) Remind the evacuee of all arrangements and subsequent appointments in the office.

(i) Recommend financial assistance when indicated. This is provided on the basis of individual or family need, and is given generally for the following purposes: (1) To purchase articles which military authorities require evacuees to bring with them for reception centers. (2) To pay for crating of personal property which the Federal Reserve Board is to store at Government expense.

It will not be possible to make an accurate or verified determination of need for financial assistance due to the short period of time and large number of individuals who must be served with a limited staff. It will therefore be necessary to make such determinations on the basis of information given during the interview, and arrive at a judgment at that time. In most instances families will have the necessary articles needed at reception centers, but single individuals who have no resources, such as farm laborers and those already forced to give up their employment will usually have such needs. Assistance for crating of personal property will be necessary only occasionally, but should be kept in mind when interviewing families with limited cash resources.

The articles that families and individuals are required to take with them to reception centers are specified in the instructions to individuals which are posted with the exclusion order, and usually consist of such things as bedding and linens, (no mattresses), toilet articles, knives, forks, spoons, plates and cups.

(j) Note date and hour of subsequent appointment with social worker (if needed) on the Routing and Control Slip (see under (1) B above), initial the "Social Service" item and route the evacuee to the assistant supervisor's desk.

#### B. Functions on return interviews

If an appointment had previously been agreed upon between the evacuee and the social worker, the hour and date of appointment will have been noted on the Routing and Control Slip. The evacuee will return to the worker with the envelope of records reissued to him by the receptionist.

The social worker will give the evacuee advice and information needed and will see that all necessary appointments with other representatives are kept. She will instruct the client to return to the social worker again before leaving.

After all plans have been completed by the other representatives, the social worker will complete the arrangements for controlled evacuation.

If, at this time it is determined that the evacuee needs financial assistance in connection with the move, the worker will prepare a brief recommendation to this effect, and will refer the evacuee to the assistant supervisor who will prepare an order.

The worker will also check with the avacuee to assure that all arrangements are understood. She will explain to the evacuee the use of the Triple Tags; one section for each person, one section for the personal baggage. (The third part will have been taken up by the medical examiner.) If the evacuee needs additional tags for personal baggage, any blank tag may be used for this purpose. It should be pointed out to the evacuee that the amount of personal baggage is limited to that which can be carried by the evacuee and members of his family.

The evacuee is then referred to the assistant supervisor for final review.

3. Assistant Supervisor of Public Assistance

In an office handling 250 registrations per day, there will be assigned two assistant supervisors of public assistance.

At the completion of the registration visit, as well as at the completion of the return visit (if any) to the social worker, the evacuee will be routed to the assistant supervisor.

Here the records will be reviewed to insure that all essential arrangements have been made and services given. If assistance is necessary, a disbursing order will be completed at this point and its use explained to the evacuee.

If no changes or additions are needed the assistant supervisor of public assistance will initial the Routing and Control Slip in the lower right-hand corner to indicate final disposition of the case, and the evacuee will be referred to the Control desk.

4. The Control Desk

The control desk is supervised by the office manager and is charged with the following functions:

(a) First, or registration visit

After completion of the registration, the evacuee is routed to the control desk where he surrenders the envelope of records, retaining the Triple Tags and the Property Forms, and/or Motor Vehicle Forms.

The control desk will also check to determine that each service indicated on the Routing and Control Slip has been performed, and that all necessary services have made final disposition of the case for that visit.

Records cancelled during the office process are marked "cancelled" across the Social Data Registration Form and the Routing and Control Slip. Such records are disposed of according to instructions in Section VI.

(b) Return Interview Visits

After completion of each return visit, the control desk collects the envelope of records for refiling and determines that the services for which the visit was made have been provided. The evacuee should retain his Triple Tags and any other forms which require completion by the evacuee outside of the office.

VI. Disposition of Records at Completion of Registration and Services

1. The Social Data Registrations, typewritten in original and two copies must be verified for completeness and accuracy against the handwritten original and all errors and omissions corrected. After completion of all services, but prior to entrainment, the manager will separate the Social Data Registrations as follows:

(a) The original typewritten registrations containing the notations of the medical officer in Item 9 will be placed together. These will be turned over to the supervisor of public assistance. At the time of assembly the social worker designated to assist the entrainment officer on the trip, will provide him with these forms. (This copy will be provided to the Reception Center at the completion of the trip.)

(b) One set of the duplicate typewritten registration forms will be forwarded by the manager to the WCCA in San Francisco. (See details under routing and control slips.)

(c) One set of the duplicate typewritten registrations will be forwarded to the reception center prior to entrainment.

(d) The handwritten registrations will be detached from the envelopes and turned over to the supervisor of public assistance for transmittal to the Regional Office, Attention Bureau of Public Assistance, 785 Market Street, San Francisco, California. The regular "Daily Report and Transmittal Sheet" will be used for this purpose.

(e) All cancelled registrations will be detached from the envelope and turned over to the supervisor of public assistance for transmittal in the same manner as under c.

2. All other records attached to the envelope or found within the envelope will be disposed of as follows:

- (a) The Routing and Control Slips will be detached from the envelopes and will be forwarded by the manager to the Wartime Civil Control Administration, Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, California, Attention: Dr. C. L. Dedrick. (These should accompany the duplicate typewritten copies of the Social Data Registration.)
- (b) The Federal Reserve Bank records removed by the manager from the envelope will be returned to the Supervisor of Federal Reserve Bank.
- (c) The Farm Security Administration records removed by the manager from the envelope will be returned to the Supervisor, Farm Security Administration.
- (d) The Case Records, pink copies of disbursing orders, and other case material not accounted for above will be returned to the supervisor of public assistance for transmittal to the Regional Office, Bureau of Public Assistance, via the regular "Daily Report and Transmittal Sheet."
- (e) The envelopes will be returned to the Social Security Board, 785 Market Street, San Francisco, California for future use.



Miss Phoebe Bannister,  
Assistant Regional Representative

San Francisco, California  
April 18, 1942

Philip Schafer,  
Area Supervisor

Field Visits--WCCA Offices  
Sacramento 4/15/42  
Marysville 4/16/42  
Chico 4/16/42

Sacramento, 1330 J Street

Field Representative visited local WCCA Office to familiarize himself with physical set-up, location and personnel.

Met Mr. Roy Donally, E. S. Manager; Mr. Albert J. Reid, Federal Reserve Manager; and Miss Patricia Thayer, Public Assistance worker. The field representative had an opportunity to discuss with the group the inter-relation of problems and was impressed with the willingness to assist where there was overlapping.

With Miss Thayer the field representative went to observe the commitment of a Japanese man who had become mentally disturbed partially as a result of worry over loss of his job.

Mr. Donally has made arrangements for a control center at Vacaville, California, in the American Legion Hall on Merchant Street where it is estimated that a 1000 Japanese will register and there will be needed: 1 supervisor, 1 assistant supervisor, and 5 workers.

The other control station to be set up in this area is at Isleton in the Odd Fellows Hall.

The Sacramento office would like to have answers to the following questions:

1. To what reception point will those who register at these two points be sent?
2. Will the Public Assistance staff at Sacramento work on these control stations?

Miss Phoebe Bannister - 4/18/42

3. Who will notify the Public Assistance staff when to report? Will the Employment Service Manager be contacted and instructed? Will the State Department inform them or will the Regional Office be call them to assemble?

Instructions on this last point should be sent to Mr. Donally.

Marysville, 321 C. Street

On April 16, the field representative met Mr. Wm. Barry, E. S. Manager; Mr. Kenyan P. Gregg, the Federal Reserve Representative, Mr. Brewer, F. S. Representative and Miss Evelyn Whitehead, and discussed with them the problems which they were encountering:

1. Of greatest concern seemed to be the area which would register at Marsville where Mr. Barry has decided to use the Municipal Auditorium as a control station.
2. Were the Japanese of this district to assemble at the camp erected just outside Maryville? If so, the preliminary crew of 150 men requested for that place could be quickly recruited. Miss Whitehead wants to know if she will work in her own district.

Chico, 345 W. 5th Street

The Field Representative visited this office on April 16 and talked with Miss Frances Crowl, the Public Assistance worker, and Mr. Walter Anderson, the Farm Security Representative.

There seemed to be little work to be done at the moment but Miss Crowl had a number of problems which concerned her:

1. The prosecuting attorney has given orders to cancel all contracts, leases and to refuse to buy or sell anything from the Japanese. This has created numerous complications.
2. Tension seems to be mounting around Gridley and many of the Japs who are out of the evacuation zone, just across the line, may need the protective custody of the camps.
3. They are anxious to know where the control stations for this area are. It is expected that many of the people will have to come in from rather long distances and transportation facilities are slow, especially if they

have sold their cars. Who will pay transportation to control point? Can their stay be financed during the registration period?

4. Some of the points within the area (assuming Chico is a control station) are almost a day's travel and people coming in to register are going to experience considerably difficulty coming in to register, returning later for physical examinations and still later with their possessions.

5. Who will furnish transportation to control center and from control center to camp?

Advice was given to Miss Crowl to suggest mosquito netting, nursing bottles for very small children and, if they wished, some light screening to make rooms.

6. Who will notify the social workers when and where to appear?

#### Marysville, Collection Station

On April 16, the field representative visited the station located about 6 miles south and west of Marysville. This camp was due to be completed on the day of the visit but by most rapid work can hardly be finished before April 20. It is at this time being constructed by the Sholte Construction Company and Mr. Paul D. Scriber of the Works Progress Administration is to be camp manager for the WCCA. Mr. Shriber was present and conducted the field representative and Miss Whitehead on an inspection tour made for the purpose of advising the Japanese registering at the control center as to the kind of conditions they were likely to encounter. The following conditions were noted:

1. The place is a sea of mud and there are no duck walks.
2. The layout is similar in many ways to the construction employed in the standard CGC camp but much more skimpy.

The sleeping buildings are numbered on four roads by building letters, by unit letters, thus: 1-A-A is the first unit in the first building on the first street. The buildings are about 100 feet long by 25 wide and it is planned to allow four feet per person thus: a family of four would have a space 20'x 25', which appears to be ample for sleeping and living space. The partitions are wall height and will not reach the ceilings. They will have to be adjusted to the family size. Doors are approximately set up to accommodate each family and it is expected that about five families will occupy a dwelling.

The construction is of light sheeting covered with tar paper on sides and roofs, with no insulation. The buildings will, therefore be very hot or very cold, as determined by the weather. Windows are unscreened and no screening is contemplated because of expense and shortage of materials. Therefore, it will be a service to advise the people to bring some cheese cloth or mosquito netting especially to cover children from flies and mosquitos. There will be little use putting it in windows, unless this is done for all rooms, as the partitions between units does not go to the ceiling.

Also, if the Japanese wish privacy especially for adult children, it will be good for them to bring some light material which would be hung over wires or ropes to partition the rooms.

The toilet facilities are poor and inadequate. These are open pit latrines, adequately screened but already full of water and number but eight stools for the number of men in a 1000 persons unit.

The stoves were not available and mess halls were not equipped as yet, so they were not visited, nor is it known how the dish washing will be handled--especially if each is supposed to furnish their own utensils.

There are no provisions for delousing or fumigating clothes or buildings. It will make a good home for bed bugs.

Drying facilities for clothes are not provided but washing equipment was to be installed.

Beds are of a steel-cot variety with mattresses provided which should be quite adequate. We were informed by Mr. Schriber that blankets would be made available to those who needed them.

There are no recreation facilities--either buildings or play equipment--and very little space for any sports. Light radios, musical instruments and play equipment should be encouraged.

Mr. Schriber plans to have adequate medical facilities and also to make up babies formula in the Clinic and deliver them at the necessary times by a corp of volunteer girls. This should work out well after it is organized; but the writer anticipates that if a large group is assembled the first day that considerable confusion may develop. The people should bring milk bottles, nipples and bassinets or baskets for babies to sleep in if they can carry them.

The Camp Manager reports that he plans to interview each new resident and assign them the necessary equipment and usher the family to their unit so that if it is not already planned to transport the case records to the camp, this should be done.

Careful classification of skills will be very helpful in making assignments and facilitating the flow of camp life.

The length of stay of these people in this unit because of its temporary character may be very important and, if some knowledge could be had on this point, better planning as to how to adjust and what to bring could be made.

It would seem in summary that what is badly needed is knowledge of length of stay, knowledge presented to these Japanese to help them in their planning. Housing is ample as to size but needs privacy and screening to make it bearable. Toilet facilities are very poor and the problem of morale will be serious if a great deal of the camp work is not done by the Japs themselves and some recreation or community facilities provided.

Philip Schafer

ps:ome

L. F. Hutchinson  
April 26, 1942

*Civil Control Station*  
B2.09

With V.G. I went to the Japanese American Citizens League Auditorium, 2031 Bush Street, San Francisco, California. The registration for evacuation was taking place the day previously and this day from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., and at about 9.30 a.m. there was a line extending out into the street waiting to get in. There were soldiers on guard.

In side in the big auditorium there were many desks, each with a social worker, taking down the social information as given on the accompanying sheets from a representative of each family group, which often included a friend or two who wished to be included with a particular family. There were also men who would arrange for storage of the evacuees possessions by the government, military men to attend to special problems, typists, and three Japanese social workers to register those unable to speak English. These girls were especially busy.

Thanks especially to the courtesy of Mr. Ladd, we were given access to the records to get the accompanying data.

Stray bits of conversation overheard are given below. Many are incomplete, as the final solution was not heard.

1. The in-laws want to live separately if possible, unless they have to. Tell them to register separately. They did. The folders were clipped together. If conditions were found to be too crowded, they will be put together rather than with strangers.

2. People who want to be together, but don't want to be all in one room. Can this be arranged? Family groups are together. If they don't want to be together, register separately. If a big family, they need and will be given several contiguous rooms. We've got to show some consideration, and try to be realistic. If possible later, the two groups can be brought together, and the files combined.

3. It will probably take three or four days to get them all out, moving 1000 a day, with possible a smaller group the last day. Prefer to get them out in two days if possible. 6 buses each making two trips, and 3 vans for luggage per trip. 180 people per trip. If some busses have a few extra seats, never mind but use the extra seats for hand luggage. After all, there is no need to fill every seat. Buses will leave at 8.30, 9.30, and 10.30 a.m.

4. The 7th day adventists are a food problem. They don't eat meat, and certain vegetables. Shall we put them all together and make special food arrangements for them, or mix them in and let them be miserable about it. The Pastor came in, and wants the whole congregation moved together. Probably they will have to be mixed in with the others, and no special arrangements made, but we'll see.

5. Relative going in ambulance. Can she go with her? Wait until the medical officer comes back and talk with him. He is the one who would arrange it if possible.

6. No, he can't take his bicycle.

7. Tuesday at San Jose there will be a bus for that group to go direct to Tanforan. Their baggage will go in the bus with them - no need for an extra truck.

8. A man due to be evacuated Tuesday is also due in a sanatorium Thursday and doesn't want to be moved before then. Can this be arranged?

9. She has a friend. "Just like a sister" who lived in the same house. She has gone to Turbok (?) Can they be together?

10. Her husband is going to the San Mateo County hospital by ambulance. Can she go along with him to see that he is comfortable? Come back before curfew today and we will try to have it arranged by then.

11. Family all arranged to go together, and now the baby has the measles.

12. One person has died since registering, and his name must be gotten off the records.

13. Cannot drive in friend's car and then send it back. All cars that go will be interned there with the people.

14. Doctor has more professional equipment than he can carry himself along with his personal belongings. Can some arrangement be made for this, as he will need the things there. Yes. Will decide how later.

15.

Diabetic - can diet be arranged? Yes, there will be quite a few of them, and some provision will be made. En route no provision will be made because one meal will be all right anyway, and as a matter of fact you usually find that they have all kinds of food in their luggage with them.

16. Three cases of mixed marriages. One caucasian wife, Japanese husband and four mixed children (see cases 637, 650 ) One same combination but no children. One Irish wife and Jap Husband. What arrangements? In each case the wife wants to be interned with the family, as they are more at home among the japs anyway. They will be allowed to, as issued under "order 20". Each must sign a release saying she wants to go voluntarily.

17. Jap wife of American husband who is a chief petty officer who has been moved out of Malaya, and is coming back soon on leave, but she is now in Del Rey with friends and has to leave by Monday. She has certificates for herself and children. Should she contact the F.B.I.? No. She should have gotten permission from somewhere else to go there. Fresno county is not pleased at the influx of Japs. Tell her to get in a car with the children and get out before she gets in jail!

18. As of 2.00 p.m. on the second day of registration, there were 617 families making 1916 people, compared to an estimate of 250 families and 1000 people for total registration.

*Sacramento notes.*

May 4, 1942

I. Fifteen sailors, ranging from seventeen to twenty-five, with homes in Hawaii, were pulled from ships following bombing of Pearl Harbor. Received employment in the valley as asparagus cutters, work with which they were unfamiliar. They finally refused to continue in this type of work and requested assistance. Resent being evacuated with strangers, and insist they should be allowed to return to Hawaii and defend the United States.

II. Baby Tahara. Father interned shortly after bombing of Pearl Harbor; mother, girl 23, attempted suicide early in February unsuccessful. April 17th, she drank lye, was taken to County Hospital, gave birth to premature child April 20th and died April 24th. Japanese unwilling to take baby as foster child. Only other living relative is mother of the interned man. Mother was confined in the State Hospital. (Attitude of Japanese is that insanity is a disgrace.)

III. Case concerns twenty-one year old Mexican girl and 23 year old Japanese boy. Girl in office requesting permission to leave the State and marry Japanese. Could not be granted. Girl four months pregnant, had been waitress in "west end cafe". Quit employment in December and moved in with Japanese boy and his family. Interviewed by priest and social worker. Refused to leave home and insisted on evacuation with Japanese.

Boy violated curfew regulations and was jailed by local police. Released by F.B.I. as it was his first offence. Began drinking.

Upon insistence, girl was given medical examination. Blood Wasserman four plus. Family group to be checked.

IV. Case consists of Japanese foreign-born man, wife and three children born in this country. Evacuated from southern part of State in hopes of reaching clear area. Abandoned and sold most of his possessions. Reported to WCCA office to give himself up. Advised to remain in locality until permanent plan could be made. Evidence of psychiatric traits noticed, indicating rapid deterioration, fears and persecution complex. It was necessary to commit this man. Family being carried as indigents during interim.

V. Case consists of Japanese family of four. Mother carcinoma, Father advanced active Tbc. No previous medical care. Supported by children who worked as farm laborers. Medical examination of older son revealed advanced active Tbc. Hospitalized in sanatorium. Mother deceased three days after interview. Father placed in local hospital and remaining child checked for Tbc and placed with relatives.