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CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING SITUATION, KANSAS CITY AREA

For period ending April 25, 1944

OMAHA, NEBRASKA DISTRICT

*Community
Analyses*

A. CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES:

1. Employment Opportunities for Evacuees:

The Omaha district has been getting more than its share of April showers since the last summary report, and it is hopeful that the natural sequence of events will bring a good share of May flowers. The farmers are still waiting to get into their fields, and the season generally is two or three weeks late. Some excellent farm offers have been coming in, not only from farmers who had evacuated labor last year but also from their neighbors. There are several who have indicated they would like to make share-cropping arrangements for the 1945 growing season. The employment opportunities outlined in the last two summaries remain relatively stable.

2. Other Relocation Opportunities:

Colonel R. E. Anderson, U. S. Army, who is going to Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis as commanding officer, would like to have an experienced couple, and will consider applications from couples who have one or two children. This is a permanent position with a starting salary of \$140 per month.

Two leading hotels desire each an assistant steward and bar man. Salary \$125 to \$150 per month.

The job for a chemist or bacteriologist which was published in the March 25 digest is still open. This position has very good possibilities for the future with opportunity for advancement.

The stationery engineer and janitorial job came into the office this week which pays \$110 per month and also furnishes a small, comfortable apartment. The wife would be expected to work about three days each week. See "Special Job Offers" attached. Also see "Special Farm Opportunities" attached.

3. Job Offer Digest:

Men

One Cook - one of the nicest hotels in Omaha. \$160 per month plus bonus.

Ten straw balers in South Dakota - rate of pay 1¢ per bale.
Average minimum per day, \$6.00 to \$8.00.

One experienced greenhouse man. \$25 to \$35 per month.

Custodian and janitorial jobs - \$80 to \$110 per month with small apartment furnished.

One couple to take complete charge of hospital laundry. \$150 to

\$190 per month plus complete maintenance.

Four unskilled laborers with factory which is making lead shot for shot gun shells. Weekly pay check averages \$43.35.

X-Ray Technician - \$105 a month plus three meals daily.

Dental Technicians - Trained and experienced. \$150 per month; apprentices, \$60 per month; experienced five years \$1.10 per hour, time and one-half for work in excess of 40 hours.

Watchmakers - Commission basis, tools available. Two Nisei now employed average .90 to \$1.00 weekly.

Five laborers with local packing company. Three men for trucking work, two men for butchering, piling meats, etc. Wage 70 cents an hour, time and a half over forty hours; double time on seventh consecutive day.

Darkroom worker for photographic studio. \$125 per month to start and will be raised according to ability.

Women

Four stenographers - \$100 to \$110 per month. Eight-hour day.

Six typists. \$18 to \$20 per week. Eight-hour day.

Four registered nurses. \$105 per month. Uniforms and one meal per day.

Two stockroom clerks. \$16 to \$20 per week in chain store.

Eight nurses' aides. .65 to .75 per month with room and board.

Domestic

There are innumerable domestic offers in our territory, two of which are exceptionally good. One is for a couple to live in south central Nebraska. The family who is offering position spend one month during summer at their summer home on a lake in Iowa. Would take couple with them. Salary \$125 per month plus complete maintenance. The second is from a widower with two daughters. He would like to have a woman who is capable of taking complete charge of his household. The starting salary will be \$125 per month and after six weeks will be raised to \$150.

B. CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION:

Housing remains about the same. Prices have not advanced. There are plenty of sleeping rooms for single men and women, but it is necessary to look around for houses and apartments, especially furnished and apartments.

Excellent Farm Opportunities

Farm Couple
Elm Creek, Nebraska

Young couple with no children or will consider children if of pre-school age. Duties: Some irrigation work, general farm work, and care of turkeys. \$100 per month with four-room house which has electricity, and water is on the porch. 1/4-acre garden space and milk will be provided. This is a 520-acre farm. There are 100 acres of irrigated corn. Arrangements for share-cropping can be made for 1945. Farm is located on edge of Tri County directly north of Holdrege.

Two farm families
Shelton, Nebraska

Work to be performed: Operate line of power farm machinery and feeding of livestock. Salary \$100 per month. Other remuneration includes electric-fied tenant house with ten rooms adequate for two families. Water is near backdoor; chicken houses to raise own chickens; hog for meat; also milk. Share-crop arrangement for 1945 will be made.

Two small farm families
Cozad, Nebraska

Work to consist of general farming work and irrigation work. \$100 per month with garden spot, fuel, and milk provided. Electric bill to be paid by employer. A six-room tenant house in good condition with water in the house is available. If wife wishes to work, she will be paid separately. Possibility for share-crop deal for 1945 if party has had experience in beet and potato growing.

Farm hands
Lexington, Nebraska

Two farm hands with small families wanted. Salary \$100 per month. Garden spot, two quarts of milk per day, and wood for fuel will be provided if tenants will do their own cutting. Four-room house and two-room house is available. There is water and a sink in both houses but no electricity. Some furniture will be provided. Work will consist of general farm work and care of livestock which will last until March 1, 1945.

Family or single
farm hand
Elkhorn, Nebraska

Salary to start \$75 per month. Tenant house with utility bills paid will be furnished as well as eggs, milk, pork for meat. Will raise salary as soon as ability to handle work is apparent.

Type of Accommodations	Furnished		Unfurnished	
	Supply	Price Range	Supply	Price Range
Temporary - single	Adequate	75¢ to 2 night		
Temporary - family	Limited	2 to 4 night		
Furnished room	Fair	4.50 to 8 week		
1-room hskpg. apt.	Scarce	25 to 40 month		
3-room hskpg. apt.	Scarce	35 to 80 month	Scarce	25 to 45 mo.
Single family house	Scarce	30 upward	Scarce	25 upward mo.
Room and board	Fair	7.50 to 10 week		

CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING SITUATION, KANSAS CITY AREA

For period ending April 25, 1944

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI DISTRICT

A. CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES

1. Employment Opportunities for Evacuees:

An increasing number of families are relocating in this district, is the encouraging report received from St. Louis covering the period ending April 25. This fact is borne out by the arrival April 12, of a family of three from Jerome Center. On April 4 another resettler was joined here by his wife and four children. Suitable employment and housing facilities were readily found for both these families, a fact which lends itself as a further inducement for other groups to follow.

Attractive employment offers continue to be received at the WRA offices, in sufficient number to more than take care of incoming resettlers. One especially good offer, for instance, is from a dealer in radios and amusement machines, desiring two mechanics, preferably with some radio experience to work in the shop. Salary paid according to experience up to \$65 per week. A large freight lines company here, report the services of two Nisei girls now employed by the firm to be exceedingly satisfactory and have placed request for an additional girl. Duties are as billing clerks at a starting wage of \$30. per week.

Domestic offers received during the past two weeks have mainly been for family couples, at salaries ranging up to \$150 per month plus complete maintenance. Also there are many good offers available here for either two girls, or a mother and daughter to work together as domestics.

2. Other Relocation Opportunities:

Of interest to family couples, is the fact that six homes in St. Louis are each in need of someone to do general housework, and will furnish accommodations for a married couple. In exchange for filling light tasks during spare time, the husband in each case may receive room and board, while filling a regular full-time job elsewhere. Several couples have tried this arrangement and found it much to their satisfaction. Certainly it is one good way of solving the housing situation.

3. Job Offer Digest:

Men

Printer - Apprentice or experienced, male or female, inexperienced minimum 40¢ per hour. Experienced printer or linotype operator \$1.00 per hour. (Note: Young person desiring to attend university and at the same time learn printing trade may apply).

Nursery workers - seasonal or indefinite - 9 men for general nursery work - digging, planting, transplanting, landscaping, etc. 8 to 10 hours per day. 50¢ per hour to start, raised to maximum of 65¢ for good worker. Free housing furnished (clean dormitories and new kitchen built especially for the boys). 8 Nisei already employed - boys buy their own food and cook their own meals - split expenses. Approximate cost of food \$4 per person per week. If employer can secure 9 more boys, would like to have a man to cook for them.

Shipping clerk - 55¢ per hour, 40 hour week. One opening.

Machine Operators - factory - starting wage 45¢ per hour, while training. Job salary 60¢ an hour - learn job thoroughly in from 2 days to 2 weeks. Operators on machine earn 75¢ per hour. 5 day week - 8 hr. day. Approximately 1 hour overtime daily. Good post-war possibility.

Mechanics, Radio, phonographs, etc. - experience preferred or at least mechanically inclined. \$30 to \$35 per week to start and up to \$65 per week according to ability.

Warehouseman - Furniture, experience unnecessary. One Nisei employed here since October 1943. \$33 per week to start.

Women

Beauty Operator - Salary to start, commission basis after clientele is established. Experienced, competent operator desired. Good neighborhood. W.R.A. believes this to be excellent opportunity for qualified young lady.

Power machine operators - piece work basis with minimum of 40 to 50¢ per hour for learners. Present average 78¢ per hour. 35 to 40 hours per week. About 16 openings.

Factory girls - openings for 15 or 20 - table work in leather goods company - cleaning, cutting, preparing leather for assembly. No experience necessary (Age range 16 to 35) 8 hr. day - 5 day week. 40¢ per hour during training - advance to maximum of 75¢ per hour.

Billing Clerk - Large freight line, two Nisei girls now employed. Salary \$30 per week to start.

Domestic Officers

A variety of openings are still available for persons interested in domestic work. Numerous offers have been received for single girls with or without experience, some that entail no cooking, and a few of the companion or nurse-maid type. There are also several positions for couples with salaries ranging from \$100 to \$150 per month and maintenance. We also have a number of openings for part-time school-girls and school-boys.

Farm Couple

Farm couple or single man (no children) general farm work. If couple, woman can assist in home for one adult. Year round employment. \$75 per month for couple; \$60 per month for single man. Private house for couple furnished, also electricity, water, etc.

B. CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION:

Judging from what the evacuees have been telling us recently about their house-hunting experiences, evacuee resettlers seem to be able to find suitable accommodations with a great deal more ease as compared to a year ago, or even six months ago. Landlords who have rented to them are well pleased with the evacuees as tenants and are apparently spreading the word around.

Also significant is the fact that several evacuee families have recently bought homes of their own. Two of these homes are large enough so that the evacuee owner can rent out one or two rooms to accommodate some of the single resettlers, thus taking care of some of those temporarily residing at the two "Y's".

On the whole, the housing situation has not changed materially since the last report. Prices for both furnished and unfurnished apartments remain about the same. The following table is intended to give the prospective resettler some indication of the present supply and price range of various types of accommodations:

<u>Type of Accommodation</u>	<u>Furnished</u>		<u>Unfurnished</u>	
	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Price range</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Price range</u>
Temporary - single	Adequate	75¢ - \$2 night		
Temporary - family	Fair	\$2 - \$3 night		
Furnished room	Adequate	\$4.50 - \$8 night		
1-room hskpg. apt.	Fair	\$35 - \$50 month	Scarce	
3-room hskpg. apt.	Fair	\$50 - \$80 month	Fair	\$25 - \$35 mo.
Single family house	Scarce	\$75 - \$90 month	Scarce	\$55 - \$75 mo.
Room with board for single girls	Fair	\$7.50 - \$9 per wk.		

CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING SITUATION, KANSAS CITY AREA

For Period Ending April 25, 1944

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI DISTRICT

A. CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES:

1. Employment Opportunities for Evacuees:

More and more opportunities for family relocation are evident in the Kansas City District, with an abundance of good-paying job offers now available here for work in the city, in addition to many farm and domestic offers for married couples and small family group. For instance, one of the better apartment hotels here desires to employ a houseman, and will furnish accommodations for an entire family group. The salary in addition is \$80 to \$100 per month.

Owner of a combination farm and fruit orchard located just outside of Kansas City, desires married couple for permanent year-round employment. This owner formerly was a resident of Hawaii, and perhaps understands better than most mid-westerners the people of Japanese descent. This is believed to be an excellent offer for an Issei couple. Housing accommodations furnished, plus salary and added maintenance.

2. Other Relocation Opportunities:

On advises received from Ayers Blacher, Commissioner of Licenses for Kansas City, persons of Japanese descent, either Alien or American born, may obtain business or occupational licenses here. The procedure is simple enough, explained Commissioner Blacher, and he sees no reason whatever why the evacuee shouldn't undertake private enterprise in this area. Details covering procedure, types of fees, amounts etc., will be furnished on request.

3. Job Offer Digest: Men

Restaurant Chef - Exclusive residential shopping center. Salary \$225 month. May employ other evacuees in kitchen if desires.

Photo Finisher - Two experienced photo finishers wanted in downtown laboratory. Salary contingent on experience and ability.

Auto Mechanic - 4. All around auto and truck repairmen. Commission basis. Workers now averaging up to \$100 per week.

Lens Inspector - also multiple grinding, polishing and blocking of Lenses. 4 workers wanted. 80¢ per hour.

Nursery Workers - to work with trees, plants and small vegetable garden - 60¢ per hour.

Male Secretary - \$125 per month - must have Civil Service clearance, Duties will be picking up bags of mail at Post Office and delivering of mail. Any able young man who can lift as much as 40 to 50 lbs. 16 years of age or over. War Service Appointment.

Electrical Repairman - Radio and household appliances. \$25 to \$50 weekly. Also commission basis.

Shoe Repairman - CIO Union. \$30 to \$65 a week.

Janitor - \$22.00 per week - night work - 8:00 p.m. to 2:30 a.m. General office cleaning, sweeping and dusting.

Women

Office work - General stenographic work with some bookkeeping experience, permanent position. Salary to start \$113.00 per month.

Stenographer - Hospital wants girl to do stenographic work in Nurses school. Salary \$100 per month, plus noon day meal.

Switchboard Operator - operate small switch board, some typing and clerical work. Approximately \$25 per week.

Clerk-typist - Civil Service - Pay including overtime \$146 per month. Civil Service investigation required.

Graduate Nurses - General Hospital, \$100 a month.

Service and Domestic Offers

Hotel work - Exclusive resort hotel needs elevator operators, (\$50 a month); waiters, (\$40 a month and tips); bell-hops, (\$10 a month and tips); kitchen helpers, (\$60 a month); glass washer, (\$60 a month); stenographer, (\$60 a month), all with room and board. Some of these positions net \$150 to \$175 a month.

Domestic - Numerous openings for single girls, \$15 to \$20 a week with room and board, experience not essential in some jobs. Work may entail light housework, cooking and serving, and in some cases occasional care of children. A number of Nisei girls satisfactorily placed in this field.

Domestic couple for 10 acre farm - \$85 a month plus separate quarters and full maintenance. 3 children, 8, 10, 15, in family.

Domestic couples paid \$100 to \$150 a month with complete maintenance. Wife usually cooks and does housework, while husband does yard work and heavier cleaning. Arrangements may be made to exchange duties; also opportunities for wife to work, husband to live with her but work out.

SPECIAL!

SPECIAL!

Printer wanted for downtown printing office - Experienced and familiar with general typographical equipment. 80¢ per hour, time and one-half for work in excess of 40 hours. Minimum guarantee 45 hours per week. Excellent permanent opportunity for right person.

Dental Technician - Now offer just received for a qualified worker in local dental laboratory. Salary and work agreement by negotiation.

Auditor - for exclusive resort type hotel as night auditor. Salary plus room and board.

Assistant Cashier - for same hotel, day time work. Salary plus room and board.

B. CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION:

An acute housing situation still exists in the Kansas City District, although incoming evacuees are finding accommodations here with the help of W.R.A. staff members and assisting agencies. Efforts to establish a hostel here have suffered a temporary setback for lack of the needed funds. Also there is needed a full 100% endorsement of the local citizens committee before proceeding further. Meeting of this committee is scheduled for early next month, at which time it is hoped that all delaying obstacles may finally be removed.

<u>Type of Accommodation</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Price Range</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Price Range</u>
Temporary-single	Adequate	75¢ up night		
Temporary - family	Fair	2 up night		
Furnished room	Adequate	5 to 8 week		
1-room hskpg. apt.	Fair	24 to 50 month	Scarce	
3-room hskpg. apt.	Scarce	37.50 to 60 mo.	Scarce	
Single family house	Scarce	35 to 100 month	Scarce	25 upward
Room and Board	Fair	8 to 10 a week		

CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING SITUATION, KANSAS CITY AREA

For period ending April 25, 1944

DES MOINES, IOWA DISTRICT

A. CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES

1. Employment Opportunities for Evacuees:

With summer work opening up, a fairly sharp increase in job opportunities is being recorded in the Des Moines District. Hourly and monthly rates of pay also are showing a slight increase over a few weeks ago. All of which would indicate that now is the ideal time to relocate. Persons thinking of relocating in Iowa certainly need not hesitate for want of desirable opportunities, any fear of sentiment or lack of housing facilities.

In addition to the hostel here, there are now accommodations available for temporary residence in the home recently purchased by one of Des Moines' Japanese Americans. It is a large 3-story house located just a block from the hostel. The new owner plans to make available a number of spare rooms and one complete apartment for resettlers desiring temporary or permanent quarters.

The United States Employment Service has undergone a reorganization during the past two months and are cooperating very closely with the War Relocation office. Since the employment of Japanese Americans in this area is somewhat new, they have given it to their special services division, and additional effort is made to have a well qualified interviewer conduct the initial interview and then to select certain companies and businesses to which the Japanese American is referred. Clearance is also by a War Relocation Authority representative before the actual interview is conducted. Due to good acceptance in Des Moines and Iowa, it has now been found that referrals can be made to practically any business in this area.

Since farm offers are difficult to keep current, four single farm laborers recently inserted their own ad in the Des Moines REGISTER AND TRIBUNE and received 40 inquiries from prospective employers. This permitted the boys to check quite closely into each offer. One of the boys accepted a farm job paying \$90. per month with full maintenance while the others accepted employment at \$75. per month with full maintenance. The average wage here is about \$75 per month with board, room and laundry for work on farms.

2. Other Relocation Opportunities:

Mr. Ed. W. Lockmer, Des Moines, Iowa, is interested in obtaining a couple to assist on his poultry farm. For the first month the work would be on an employment basis, and if the Japanese American likes the job and the employer feels that he is competent, the work will be carried on on a share basis and the operation will be enlarged to include turkey raising. The present poultry

flock consists of 3,000 chickens.

Mr. Adrian Stanley, member of the Friends Church, living near Norwalk, Iowa, ten miles from Des Moines has a fully equipped 78 acre farm for sale. The farm is listed at \$150. per acre but Mr. Stanley will sell for \$130. per acre providing he can secure his equity in cash. His equity amounts to about \$4,000. The farm has an eight-room frame dwelling and is equipped with water fixtures but lacks a water pump. In other respects it is modern. There is a good barn, new corn crib, new chicken house and fair hog house on the land. He has his own Delco electric light plant. The equipment consists of a tractor, two bottom plow, harrow, disc, cultivator and some other miscellaneous items. The equipment is valued at \$750. Stock consists of 3 milk cows, 28 pigs, 2 heifers, 2 calves, and 150 chickens for sale at market price. Mr. Stanley has accepted employment in California and is very interested in disposing of this farm at once. Evacuees interested in this proposition should check it immediately and can contact Mr. Stanley by letter addressed to Norwalk, Iowa.

Major Rising, Officer in charge of the Ordinance Plant operated by U. S. Rubber Company at the edge of Des Moines is interested in securing a woman housekeeper for himself and two other officers. All three are away during the day. Duties of the worker would consist merely of preparing two meals daily, morning and evening, and keeping the house in order.

3. Job Offer Digest:

Men

Club Steward - small private club, prepare and serve meals. Salary arranged at time of interview.

Housemen - 3. \$75 to \$85 per month.

Fry Cooks - 2. \$125 per month plus meals. 48 hours weekly.

Dishwashers - 12. \$50 to \$85 per month plus meals.

Farm Hands - 7. \$50 to \$75 per month plus full maintenance.
General farm work.

Pressman - 1. \$20 per week, 48 hours per week.

Pressman and Dry Cleaner - 1. \$25 per week.

Shoe Repairmen - 2. \$30 to \$35 per week. 48 to 52 hours per week.

Fur Cutter - 1. \$35 per week, 48 hours weekly.

Welders - 10. 70¢ to \$1.00 per hour. Overtime after 8 hours daily.
Can work 60 to 70 hours weekly.

Greenhouse worker - 1. \$35 per week. 51 hours weekly.

Common Laborers - 5. 60¢ per hour. Overtime after 8 hours daily.
Can work 60 to 70 hours weekly.

Women

Registered Nurses - 1. \$100 per month plus maintenance.
48 hours weekly.

Students to assist with domestic work - 6. \$2 to \$5 weekly plus maintenance.

Domestics - 18. \$30 to \$100 per month plus maintenance.

Hospital Workers - 18. \$50 to \$60 per month and meals.

Cook 1. \$60 per month plus board and room.

Dieticians - 2. \$100 to \$125 per month plus meals.

Seamstress - 1. \$2.50 per day - general dressmaking, small shop.
Increase in salary if employee proves satisfactory.

Seamstresses - 4. 40¢ per hour or piece work. 40 hours per week.

Couples or Families

Farm Families - 16. General farming ranging from \$50 per month plus house and commodities to \$100 per month plus.

Domestic Couples - 2. \$100 to \$125 per month plus full maintenance.

Couple - 1. Man to cook and wife to serve in small restaurant with possibility of purchase of establishment in the future. \$30 per month plus meals for the man and \$10 per week plus tips for the woman.

Family Group for Farming and Yard Work - \$100 per month, plus house. Modern 3 bedroom house, bath, furnace, gas, electricity and water furnished in addition to salary. Mostly yard work. Would like family with two sons over 16, the sons to do the farm and dairy work and the man to do yard work. Sons would receive \$75 per month each. Woman could seek employment elsewhere if she desired. Can have other children in family as house is fairly large.

B. CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION:

The Local Housing Committee headed by Miss Goldye Allen of the Y.W.C.A. has been very active in securing available quarters for anyone desiring them. A complete file is being built up at the Y.W.C.A. and made available to any Japanese Americans looking for housing.

During the past two weeks' period, three units were located for families.

<u>Type of accommodation</u>	<u>Furnished</u>		<u>Unfurnished</u>	
	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Price Range</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Price Range</u>
Temporary - Single persons or groups	Hostel	\$7 per week per person, or 50¢ night, breakfast 25¢, lunch 35¢, dinner 50¢.		
Furnished Room	Adequate	\$2 to \$6 per week		
Houses and Apartments	Fair	\$20 to \$60 month		
Board and Room	Fair	\$7 to \$10 week		

SPECIAL JOB OFFERS

Waterloo Box and
Crate Company
Waterloo, Iowa

This company makes rough crates and boxes for John Deere Company and other manufacturers in the Waterloo area. They need 4 men immediately. The pay is 70¢ per hr., time and one-half after 40 hrs. The men can work as many hours as they wish. The usual week is about 60 hrs. The work is of a rough nature most anyone can handle these machines. Individuals who do not operate machines are paid 60¢ per hr.

Wahkonda Club,
Des Moines, Iowa

This is the largest private club in the city. They need four men to work on the greens and grounds under a skilled greenskeeper. They will operate power mowers, trim shrubbery and dressgreens. The pay is 75¢ per hour and they will ordinarily work 54 hours per week. No overtime. Average worker should earn about \$40. per week. The club is located 3 blocks from a street car line. Work will continue until November 1st, and our office will provide other employment after that time.

Climax Engineering Co.
Clinton, Iowa

This company wants to employ 20 to 30 men. Wages are 60¢ to 77¢ per hour for making tools and dies. Time and one-half after 40 hours. They work 54 to 60 hrs. per week.

Artesian Ice Company--
Fort Madison, Iowa

This company wants to employ 10 men or boys to deliver ice, starting wage is 50¢ per hr. with a 5¢ per hr. increase after two weeks. Following increases are on a merit basis up to 75¢ per hr.

Service Club Cafeteria
Camp Dodge Induction Center
Des Moines, Iowa

This establishment is in need of a first and second cook paying 80¢ to 70¢ per hr. and meals. They also need two bus boys at 50¢ per hour and meals. Hours run from 5 to 6 per week. Time and one-half after 40 hrs. Transportation provided by company in station wagon for 25¢ per day.

Rural Electrification Adm.
Sac City, Iowa

Maintenance man at 50¢ per hr., time and one-half after 40 hrs. Earnings run around \$30. per week with low living costs in a town of 5,000. Attitude of people very good. Fine school, good opportunity for family. Good housing for around \$10. to \$12. per month. Work available for other members of family.

Hummell Garage,
Des Moines, Iowa

Mechanic and greaseman. Non-Union, but paying Union wages. Mechanic 95¢ per hour straight time, and greaseman \$30. per week to start for 49 hrs. per week. Nine hrs. per day except on Saturday when garage closes at 1 P.M. Garage located in suburban Des Moines. Good housing available close by.

Cedar Rapids Hide & Fur Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

This firm handles wool and hides. The owner is Czechoslovakian immigrant and is willing to accept inexperienced individuals and teach them this type of business. The pay is 60¢ per hr. with time and one-half after 40 hrs. The usual work week is 54 hrs. There is an active Citizen's Relocation Committee in Cedar Rapids to assist with housing and any other problems.

Sperry Cleaners & Furriers
Fort Dodge, Iowa

This firm is in need of an experienced cleaner and presser. They could also use a woman to do pressing and other jobs around the plant. The woman would receive 45¢ or 50¢ per hr. and the man would receive \$35 per week. The working week is 48 hrs. A man and wife could be employed with this firm and housing could be located near work.

Bishops Cafeteria
Des Moines, Iowa

This cafeteria wants a Japanese American as a second baker for \$125. per month and meals. The head baker is to leave within a month and the Japanese American will be advanced to this position, if he is able to handle the department. He will then receive \$160 per month and meals and will participate in Bishops profit-sharing plan. Additional profit depends upon length of service, and salary, but usually means a bonus of \$30 to \$50. per month at the end of each year.

Redfield Brick & Tile Co.
Redfield, Iowa

This firm wants to employ 4 to 6 workers. It is suggested that two families might be interested in coming to Redfield, if they had two or three workers in their family. The wage is 50¢ per hr. with overtime after 40 hrs. per week. The usual work week is 54 hrs. Living expenses would be low in this small city, and the company will assist in locating housing for the families.

Iowa Methodist Hospital
Des Moines, Iowa

This hospital is anxious to secure 4 Japanese American women to act as maids in their diet kitchens. The wage would be \$70. per month plus meals. Rooms can be secured in the vicinity of the hospital.

✓ U.S. War Relocation auth. Omaha

DEFENSE

SELECTED CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING SITUATION

For period ending July 31, 1944

OMAHA, NEBRASKA DISTRICT
(Eastern half of Nebraska and South Dakota)

William K. Holland - Relocation Officer

SPECIAL TRIAL INDEFINITE OFFER FOR ISSEI

Post-war security, an opportunity for savings of \$800 to \$900 per year, Japanese companionship, Japanese food, good community acceptance, pleasant living quarters.

Noel Cover of Cozad, Nebraska wants an additional group of fifty-five men, Issei bachelors preferred, not older than fifty-five years for his farm and dehydrating plant in beautiful Dawson County. Mr. Cover operates a large scale farm in the summer, feeds sheep in the winter, and operates a sheep manure dehydrating plant during the entire year. Care and upkeep of buildings and fences also keep a number of people busy. From 200 to 250 men are used continuously. Carrots, potatoes, and onions are among crops raised.

Work is for ten hours per day, and double time is granted for Sundays if no time is lost during the week. In addition to board and room, the basic pay starts at \$75 per month with a \$60 bonus and a \$10 monthly raise each six months for those who remain. Some workers are now receiving \$125 per month.

Barracks, each housing only a few men, make pleasant living quarters. Showers and toilet facilities are conveniently located in a separate building.

Thomas Sadaichi Nakana, an Issei previously with the Thomas Dry Goods Company in Los Angeles, has worked as a cook for nineteen months. He says the board is as good as war-time conditions permit; that employment conditions are satisfactory, and community acceptance is good. Approximately fifty Japanese Americans are already employed here by Mr. Cover.

Cozad is located in central Nebraska about 350 miles from the bright lights of Denver on the Union Pacific Railroad and forty-five miles from North Platte, Nebraska. Cozad, itself, has a population of approximately 2500 people.

Trial indefinite may be used for this job. Issei are preferred. A speaking knowledge of English is not required. Citizens are acceptable only if they have farm experience. In other words, Mr. Cover wants Isseis.

DEFENSE WORKERS NEEDED

The Paxton-Vierling Iron Works in Omaha, Nebraska, are working on A-1 priority war contracts. The one they are working on now is of vital importance to our men on the invasion fronts. They want immediately 25 welders; 5 to 6 machinist journeymen, apprentice machinists or learners; and 25 common laborers. Wages for welders are from 75¢ to 95¢ per hour; for machinist journeymen or learners, 85¢ to \$1.10 per hour, and for common laborers 60¢ to 70¢ per hour. Transportation to Omaha will be paid by the company. Internal Security

NEBRASKA HAS MANY SUCCESSFUL RESETTLERS

indicates this is "non-classified" work. PSQ-58 form will have to be filled out after the employee goes to work. The management held a meeting with other Caucasian employees, the result of which was an unanimous vote to hire evacuee labor in this plant. The U. S. Army Engineers who are in charge of procurement have endorsed evacuee employment. Rooms for single men can be had in Omaha for from \$3.50 per week up. It is possible to eat in the cafes for \$1.50 per day and up. Essential war workers are eligible to live in housing units if they are available. (See our special job offer.)

ISSEI OR NISEI WANTED FOR UNSKILLED WORK

The Meyer Milling Co. of Lexington, Nebraska, will use either citizens or aliens at unskilled work and as truck and tractor drivers. Men are wanted who are willing to work eleven hours, six days a week. It is necessary to understand English. This is year-round work which will permit savings of \$125 per month and \$1500 per year. The wage scale is 60 cents per hour with time and one-half over forty hours.

The work consists of cutting alfalfa from the fields with tractor-pulled equipment that loads the alfalfa on trucks, pitching hay into mills, and typing sacks of milled alfalfa. One or two men on each shift must handle 100 lb. bags of milled alfalfa and properly place them in a freight car. In the winter sun-cured hay will be processed. Most of the work is outside. With inside work, there is a certain amount of dust, but this is not of a serious nature. Four Nisei boys are already working here.

A modern cabin camp is leased by the mill owner and provides exceptional living quarters. Rent of \$5.00 per month is charged. The cabins have electricity, gas for cooking, showers, and toilets. The group can bring their own cook and set up a cooperative mess hall, or each worker may cook for himself.

Lexington is a town with a population of 3300 and is located in Dawson County at the edge of the Tri-County area.

This offer provides a good opportunity for high savings and a chance to look over this promising farm area to work out a share-crop deal for 1945. Trial leave may be used.

FARM OFFERS

There are plenty of farm offers available in Nebraska with opportunity for a share-crop arrangement for the 1945 season. Very good tenant houses for families. Salaries for single men or families, \$100 per month. If interested write to the WRA office in Omaha.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY WANTED

Doan College located at Crete, Nebraska, is a small denominational school. Five Nisei students are enrolled for next year and one of the Math teachers is a Nisei. The Treasurer of the college wants an experienced secretary. Anyone interested should apply to Mr. Bryant Drake, the president of the College. The salary is \$100 per month. Board may be had in the college dining hall for \$5.00 per week and a room in the girls dormitory will cost \$12.00 per month.

SELECTED CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING SITUATION

For period ending July 31, 1944

DES MOINES, IOWA DISTRICT (Entire state of Iowa)

Frank E. Gibbs, Relocation Officer

AGRICULTURAL OFFERS FOR ISSEI

The owners of the Quakerdale Farm located about 70 miles northeast of Des Moines near New Providence, Iowa wants an older Issei couple. The farm is about 500 acres, operated in conjunction with a boys' orphanage. A former Issei was employed for one year and has now left and is operating his own farm in Minnesota. The farm is owned by the Quaker church. This organization will do everything possible to assist with the adjustment of the family in the community. The employee may have children. The tenant house consists of 4 rooms with electricity, telephone and bathtub and sink, but no running water. The pay will be \$90. per month and the commodities furnished would be a 225# hog, a quarter of beef, milk, some chickens, 1½ dozen eggs weekly and wood for fuel which can be secured on the farm.

O. W. Lawrence of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has employed an Issei for the past six months. He has a small truck garden near his own home consisting of 22½ acres. In addition he has a small amount of livestock consisting of from 300 to 500 chickens and several milk cows. The tenant house consists of three fairly large rooms and is equipped with electricity and water and is furnished. He prefers an older couple without children or would accept a couple with one child providing the child is pre-school age. The Issei now employed is 63 years of age and is resigning to move to Virginia to work with his wife's brother. The pay would be \$100. per month with milk, eggs and utilities for the home. Wood for fuel would be secured on the farm. Anyone interested should write to O. W. Lawrence, 522 Higley Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WATERLOO, IOWA

During the past week considerable work was done in Waterloo, Iowa, a town of 60,000 located 120 miles northeast of Des Moines. It is one of the leading industrial centers in the State of Iowa manufacturing mostly heavy farm machinery. It is the County Seat of Black Hawk County.

We are in the process of organizing a Relocation Committee which will have their initial meeting in August. We found the community sentiment exceedingly good.

The U.S.E.S. has many industrial offers open to Japanese Americans. The Waterloo School of Beauty Culture, which is the largest school in the state, is very willing to accept Japanese American students and also secure for them part-time employment in homes.

SOCIAL WORKER - WATERLOO

We have two offers that we are very anxious to fill as soon as possible in Waterloo. One is with the Family Service League for a qualified social service worker. They would like to have this individual have previous training in child guidance, and if possible, some experience in social service work. The employee may be either male or female. The starting salary would be \$1500. to \$1800. depending upon education and experience of applicant. Qualified applicants should write directly to Mrs. Bernice Kline, Executive Secretary, Family Service League, Waterloo, Iowa.

DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION - WATERLOO

Rev. Harvey Farnham, pastor of the Grace Methodist Church is interested in securing the services of a Director of Religious Education. This individual would help plan church work stressing organization of Sunday school work. The employee may be either male or female and starting salary would be \$1500. per year. Anyone interested in this opportunity should write directly to Rev. Farnham.

CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION

Housing situation remains about the same. We are finding a few more apartments available but nearly all of these are restricted to adults. Furnished apartments and houses range from \$40. to \$60. per month. We are still able to find sufficient units after a reasonable length of time.

There are unlimited units available for single boys and girls.

SELECTED CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING SITUATION

For Period Ending July 31, 1944

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, DISTRICT
(Eastern Half of Missouri)
727 Paul Brown Building

Dorothy N. Henschen, Acting Relocation Officer

U.S.E.S. MAKING GOOD PLACEMENTS

Through the fine groundwork that was laid at the beginning of the program by the relocation officers, the cooperating committee, and other organizations, relocatees to St. Louis are finding that they are being accepted on the same basis as any other resident. Indicative of this is the fact that the United States Employment Service is finding it increasingly easy to make referrals of Japanese-Americans. Only last week, U.S.E.S. placed an Isséi, who had little knowledge of the English language, at a country club as a cook.

PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

A prominent doctor in St. Louis with an established practice is anxious to secure the services of a Japanese-American to assist him in his private and hospital practice as an X-ray specialist. The basic requirements are graduation from an accredited medical school and some experience in X-ray work. This doctor also wishes to employ an X-ray technician, either male or female. In the case of a young lady, room and board is provided in the nurses quarters at one of St. Louis' leading hospitals. More detailed information can be obtained by writing the St. Louis Office.

RADIO SERVICEMAN

A radio serviceman is wanted by the Home Electric Company, 1326 Hodiament. This firm became interested in the Japanese-Americans through their contact with the men who worked across the street for a machine shop. The salary is \$40.00 per week to start for a 48 hour week. The requirements are some experience in all types of radio work. They state that the person they employ will be treated like any good American citizen and will not experience any type of prejudice because of his nationality.

LEATHER TOOLING FOR ISSEI OR NISEI

An opportunity to do hand leather tooling or general saddlemaking and repairing is extended by the S. Newell Saddle Shop of 1906 South 7th Street. They would like an experienced man and will accept a man for training. The salary offered is 60¢ to \$1.00 per hour depending on the person's knowledge and experience. The work week is approximately fifty hours with time and one-half after forty. This is a good post-war opportunity for someone interested in settling permanently in the Middle-West.

FAMILY RELOCATION

An excellent opportunity for a family to relocate is offered by Mrs. William S. Medart of 38 Glen Eagles Drive, Clayton, Missouri. Having previously employed a Japanese-American couple on the West Coast, she is interested in employing either a Nisei or Issei couple for her home. A couple with children are welcome as Mrs. Medart has a lovely separate five room cottage with bath for their use. If the children are of school age, there is a grade school just two blocks away. The salary offered is \$125.00 per month with maintenance which will be raised to \$150.00 after sixty days.

TRIAL RELOCATION

For both Issei and Nisei interested in accepting a position on a Trial Indefinite Leave basis, we would like to call attention to the Houlihan Nursery Company. The work consists of general nursery work - digging, planting, transplanting, landscaping, etc. The salary paid is 50¢ to 65¢ per hour, lodging is supplied and facilities to do own cooking. Mr. Houlihan is well thought of by all of the men who have worked for him.

BILLING CLERKS

The Hayes Freight Lines, 825 South First Street, St. Louis is interested in securing two more billing clerks. No experience is required, but applicants must be able to type 50 words per minute. The salary offered is \$25.00 to \$30.00 per week, dependent upon ability with the opportunity of earning more. The working hours are 2:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. One Nisei girl is employed there at the present time.

CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION

Housing conditions remain just about the same. Temporary housing may always be secured and permanent housing if the person is willing to look for it. Assistance has been given by cooperating committees and organizations.

SELECTED CURRENT RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING SITUATION

For Period Ending July 31, 1944

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, DIRECTICT
(Western Half of Missouri)
1510 Fidelity Building

Russell Merchant, Relocation Officer

OPPORTUNITY FOR MESS HALL WORKERS

Women's Christian Association (Armour Home) for the aged would like to employ:

- 1 Cook, \$100.00 per month
- 1 Cook's helper at \$70.00 per month
- 1 Utility man for kitchen and dining room. \$65.00 per month
- 1 Maintenance man's helper. \$65.00 per month

All positions include room and board besides wages. Hours of work between 6:00 AM to 12:30 PM, 3:30 PM to 6:30 PM. Time off after finishing duties on Sunday, around 1:00 P.M. Also one whole day off per week. There is a large garden plot adjacent to the home and if one should care to raise vegetables, the Home will be glad to buy all vegetables produced. There are approximately 95 elderly people who reside at the Home, their ages being from 70 to 98. As to the cook's and cook's Helper's jobs, will consider employing a man and wife, or 2 men or 2 women. The Armour Home offers pleasant surroundings and the cook can prepare any Japanese dishes for the help if he wishes to do so.

JOBS FOR ISSEI AND NISEI

Here is an opportunity for unskilled workers to secure employment with an essential industry. The Staley Milling Company, manufacturers of commercially prepared animal feeds will pay 65¢ for the first two weeks, 70¢ thereafter. Night shift workers will be paid an additional 5¢ per hour. The work week averages between 50 and 60 hours. Since time and a half is paid over 40 hours, the weekly pay can be as high as \$50.00 prrbetter.

LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST

An exceptional opportunity for a family man is offered by Omar Thompson of Liberty, Missouri, 15 miles northeast of Kansas City. Mr. Thompson is a landscape specialist, horticulturist and the operator of a small nursery. Mr. Thompson has several contracts for landscaping and he would like to employ an experienced man who has had a good background in this type of work in addition to being able to do drafting. Mr. Thompson will offer year round employment. The salary is open. He is willing to pay an attractive wage to the right party. He has four resettlers working on his farm and an equal number of evacuee students from William Jewell College working in his greenhouse. Interested persons should communicate with this office as soon as possible.

TRIAL RELOCATION FOR GIRLS

We have an opening for 20 girls at the School Photo Shop. The work will start September 1, 1944. The starting wage is 60¢ per hour with time and a half for all work over 40 hours. The work week will be 54 hours. After a trial period the wage is increased to 65¢ per hour. Experience not necessary. For experienced help the starting wage will be 65¢ to 80¢ per hour. We have had several resettlers work for this company. Employer-employee relationship has been excellent.

CONCRETE FINISHER

A firm engaged in the manufacture of burial vaults would like to employ a concrete finisher on a year round basis. Starting wage is 80¢ to \$1.00 per hour. This is inside work and in a modern equipped plant. If you do not have this skill and wish to work as a laborer in an asphalt plant or work with a paving crew, this same firm is engaged in street paving and will offer various unskilled positions. It will pay you to investigate this offer as it pays top wages and there is much of this work to be done in the post-war era.

U.S.E.S. HAS LOTS OF GOOD JOBS

Since the issuance of our last job summary the U. S. Employment Service has referred evacuees to a number of good jobs. Other folks should be equally successful.

CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION

Two weeks ago a resettler leased a large ten room house. He plans to rent out some of these rooms. His house has a large dining room which he expects to operate on a non-profit basis. A family of ten resettlers has just purchased a duplex in a recently developed section of the city. While rooms for single persons and couples are always available at non-transient hotels, unfurnished homes are still scarce. They can, however, be found with a little effort. The War Housing Center will gladly refer resettlers to newly converted apartments provided they are employed in an essential industry. There are numerous houses and apartments for sale.

NEBRASKA

A Green Land of Opportunity

William K. Holland, Relocation Officer, City National Bank Bldg.
Omaha, Nebraska

Nebraska offers permanent security for as many as 2,000 evacuees. Its opportunities for early riches are few; its opportunities for long-time prosperity are many. You will like its green tree-studded lushness.

Its cities are small, but jobs are available in practically all categories. A great many additional intelligent businessmen can find their opportunity here. In 1944, nine businessmen were prospering; 135 salary and wage people were finding almost total acceptance.

For evacuees, as for others, Nebraska's real wealth lies in its farms. Twenty families were on farms in 1944, and all are enthusiastic about possibilities here. Several hundred more families can be integrated into Nebraska communities within helping and visiting distance of each other.

In non-irrigated areas, drouth has sometimes brought hardship. Such periods are rare, however, and serious drouths have occurred only in the 1860's, the 1890's, and the 1930's.

Shaded areas on the attached map are irrigated; and of these, Dawson County is representative and at present is prepared for settlers. The Tri-County area is a new irrigated district and is in need of 400 families, part of which will be evacuees. Several families are already there and hope to remain.

Vegetables will grow in most any of the irrigated areas and in the east where rainfall is heavy, but present farming is of beets, potatoes, corn, small grains, and alfalfa. The farming of these crops offers no problem to experienced California people. Much livestock is also fed in Nebraska, but the newcomer should be wary of the business of which he has no knowledge.

"Nebraska, A Green Land of Opportunity" is issued as a part of a relocation kit prepared by the Omaha, Nebraska, District Relocation Office. The complete relocation kit gives a great deal of detailed information about agricultural and urban opportunities in eastern Nebraska. Center residents may consult the complete relocation kit at the relocation office.

RECEIVED

FEB 16 1945
W. R. A.
Indianapolis

The mechanized general farming of Nebraska should be attractive to many who are too old for the strenuous work of vegetable farming; to others whose children are grown and are gone and are no longer available for labor, and to those who desire absorption into American communities and wish to discard the custom of having women folk work in the field. Eventually, canneries and quick-freezing facilities may open up new truck farming areas, but this cannot be a certainty.

A few areas already practice truck farming, and the farmer who wishes to stay in this field will do well to consider Nebraska. Although the growing season is short, resettled evacuees comment that vegetables grow very fast in Nebraska. One man has matured carrots in seventy-five days.

Nebraska's People

Nebraska is settled by conservative but neighborly and friendly people whose parents first came from further east in search of new economic security. There are but few foreign-born people and not very many newcomers. The people are stable and have not been exposed to inter-racial struggles and hatreds found in some other parts of the country. If they hold little prejudice against other races, it is equally true that no one will be accepted merely because he is of another race. The Nebraskans have a discerning eye and heart. They see and credit a man for what he is, no more and no less.

One county agent put it this way, "We aren't interested in giving our county or any part of it to anyone, on the other hand we need labor; and if some resettlers want to come in and eventually acquire land and settle down, they will be welcome if they become a real part of the community and help in its development. Several Mexican families are among our most respected people. We do not, however, want anyone who is only interested in himself and in the almighty dollar."

The Tri-County area, and particularly government officials there, are interested in the contribution evacuee farmers can make. Without exception, these officials have been most friendly and helpful. They will go a long way to help an evacuee farmer towards success.

Evacuees who are in Nebraska seem happy and but few have moved on in search of something better. One Nisei puts it this way, "I have much more than I expected. I don't see how we could hope for more."

Truck Farming in Nebraska

Most vegetables have been grown and are being successfully grown for market in eastern Nebraska in the region of Omaha and southward. These vegetables are grown without irrigation in areas where natural rainfall exceeds 22 inches per year.

The Otoo Food Products Inc., a canning company at Nebraska City, has contracted this year for 2,500 acres of sweet corn, 500 acres of

tomatoes, 400 acres of asparagus, and 1,000 acres of peas. They would like to increase their acreage.

George Takagi and his father at Council Bluffs, Iowa, (just across the river from Omaha) are growing beets, dill, tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelon, squash, cucumbers, peppers, carrots, eggplant, potatoes, concord grapes and black raspberries. Early cauliflower and lettuce failed because of a late, cold and wet spring. "Everything looks nice and is growing fast," he says. His first tomatoes were marketed on July 8 at over 20¢ per pound. He is considering buying the property he is now on and although the price asked seems high he says, "I think I could pay it out in two or three years." Black raspberries, now in season, are retailing at \$6.00 per crate. Except for two or three canneries, produce is grown only for local markets. Much produce is shipped in from California, so demand is good. There is no segregated truck farming district at Omaha, since much or most land is suited to truck farming.

The Relocation Officer is engaged in necessary preliminary work at Nebraska City and will follow through in one or two other areas where there are canneries. Community sentiment is good in the Omaha area, and it is thought that wage jobs can be immediately developed for those now interested in this region. Such people will be able to arrange share farming for 1945 if they desire.

Last year crops in Nebraska had a late start because of rains that kept farmers from getting into the fields, yet crops were generally at least fair. As explained elsewhere, there have been three serious drouths in the history of Nebraska. In the last drouth asparagus and peas were produced for the Nebraska City canning company even in 1934, which was the worst year. Wells for irrigation for infrequent drouth periods are feasible in bottom land, but extreme caution should be used in arranging for such land because of the likelihood of floods until further flood control work is done. The Nebraska City cannery now contracts only with farmers who have higher land.

Dawson County

Dawson County, an irrigated area, sits on twelve feet of top soil over water-bearing gravel of an old lake bed. Irrigation water is taken from the Platte River. Shallow wells are commonly used, and one long established Japanese American farmer says that his well was completed for \$600. This boy's father came to this country over thirty years ago -- and though dead now, his family continues to operate more than 600 acres that he accumulated. Land is currently priced around \$100 an acre.

The fertility of this beautiful flat stretch of land is demonstrated by the trees that spot the landscape and the high green grass that must be mowed from the highway shoulders and grows in all uncultivated places. Commercial fertilizer is not required, but the soil is replenished by sweet clover grown and plowed under once in six or seven years. Small amounts of sodium alkali land remain undeveloped. Insects are no problem; and bind weed, the only troublesome weed, may be eradicated by persistent cultivation. Hail is common enough so that most farmers carry hail insurance, but it is not considered a serious threat. Local storms bother a few sections of land most years.

The County Agent says that Dawson County is the second richest agricultural county in the state; that irrigated land averages seventy bushels of corn per acre with production costs at \$25 and a gross profit of \$45 at present prices. "Sugar beets," he says, "average twelve tons to the acre and run up to 20 tons." Onions and soy beans are grown successfully, and carrots are being grown by a large scale operator this year. All bunch vegetables should do well here. Easy money comes from alfalfa for which mills pay \$14.50 per dry ton while it stands in the field. One resettler farmer says that alfalfa need not even be irrigated. A number of new mills are being built, so the demand for alfalfa should continue good. Potatoes should run 300 bushels to the acre, although the county agent claims that many will do 400 bushels. The government-support price of potatoes is currently \$2.05 per hundred.

Acceptance appears good. Ben Kuroki, famed American bomber gunner, comes from a neighboring community. Yasuo Kanda, son of the original Issei settler, says that he and five brothers and sisters went through high school in Lexington and have always been well accepted. Four Nisei there work in an alfalfa mill. Fifty evacuees, mostly Issei and including several families, work for a large scale farmer, and more are wanted. One Issei who has been there almost two years says, "They were a little cold to us at first, but acceptance is excellent now." He invited a friend to come out, offering to pay his transportation.

Although a hoped-for cannery or possible quick-freezing facilities may provide a market for truck crops at some future time, there is no present market for truck crops except for overnight shipping to Denver or Chicago and small local markets. This is excellent land for general farming, including beets, potatoes, and onions. Share-crop arrangements can be developed in 1945 for people who are willing to come and work temporarily at wages up to \$100 per month and subsistence or in an alfalfa mill. About ten families can currently be accommodated.

The Tri-County Area

This area offers long-term prosperity to persons who are willing to develop land and housing facilities. An Issei farmer who has settled there is most enthusiastic.

This land comfortably supported dry land farmers for forty years before the drouth of the 30's. Irrigation of the rich soil should insure greater prosperity for many years to come. The fertile soil needs only nitrates that are supplied by barnyard manure and decaying matter. A few farmers are beginning to use sweet clover, one year out of each six or seven, to take care of the slight nitrogen deficiency.

H. A. Saisho of Holdrege and formerly a melon specialist in the Imperial San Jonquin Valley, appears delighted with this new area. He says, "A man can make a good living here on potatoes, onions, and beets. If other crops are good, that is just so much the better." On an experimental basis, he has planted more than 30 vegetables; and although the season was late, he is certain that his melons will make good, and he is hopeful that other vegetables will do well. "Things grow fast here,"

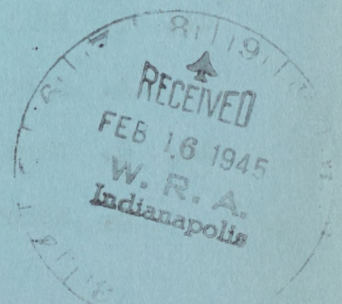
he says, and went on to say that he had had carrots on the table seventy-five days after planting. Late rainy weather resulted in a poor stand for Mr. Saisho's sugar beets, but he expects to make 12 tons to the acre this year and hopes for 20 tons next as others in the area have previously done. The county average for sugar beets in the few years they have been grown is 13 tons to the acre. His potatoes, which were the finest in miles, may make 250 bushels per acre, and the current price is \$2.05 per hundred.

Land sells at about \$80 per acre; and of 160 acres, it can be expected that 40 will be rough level. Estimates on leveling costs range up to \$15 per acre although Mr. Saisho feels it will not be over \$8.00 or \$10. Rough-leveling is sufficient. Insects and weeds are no problem although there are small patches of bind weed and white weed which can be eliminated within a few years. Hail ordinarily occurs in a small section of the area each year, but it is not considered to be serious hazard by those who live there.

The county agent at Holdrege stated that 100 bushels of corn per acre had been raised and that the average will be over 60 bushels and perhaps as high as 75. It now sells at \$1.04 per bushel and production costs seems to be around \$25 per acre. Four cuttings of alfalfa are made each year and will total from 2 to 4 tons per acre. It is now being sold at around \$20 per ton. Neighboring counties have alfalfa mills which currently pay \$14.50 for a dry ton of alfalfa as it stands in the field.

Sixteen inches of water for each acre of land is supplied each year as follows: Once in the spring, once in June, 3 times in July and August, and once in September. It is not available at other times. Greater amounts may be put on one section of the farm than on others, but the total available is not sufficient to care for more than a small proportion of truck crops. The county agent at Holdrege does not believe that first grade fruit can be raised on the land. The depth of the top soil ranges from 2 to 15 feet.

To summarize, this area has excellent promise for families desiring to do farming of the type indicated. Land and housing must be developed. Land is not inflated here as much as elsewhere. Long-term development will be rewarded with long-term prosperity. Community acceptance is good.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON IRRIGATED FARMING
IN TRI-COUNTY AREA OF NEBRASKA

1. Q. What is the average production of sugar beets per acre?
A. Twelve to fourteen tons.
2. Q. What is the average growing season?
A. One hundred eighty days.
3. Q. In case of a dry year are you apt to lose the crop from insects?
A. Not ordinarily. Grasshoppers damaged what little crop there was during the drought period, before it was possible to irrigate this land.
4. Q. On an average, how much does this land produce per acre in onions, potatoes, tomatoes, and other crops that have been grown there?
A. Onions - 200 bags hundred weight per acre; potatoes - early July 1 - 350 bu. per acre; tomatoes - 160-180 hundred weight per acre.
5. Q. When does spring planting usually start?
A. Between March 15 and April 1, on an average.
6. Q. When are the fields usually dry enough to start spring preparation for planting?
A. Between March 15 and April 1, on an average.
7. Q. In case of fall plowing does the ground tend to dry out to the depth of the plowing?
A. No. Ordinarily moisture in the top soil will increase during the winter.
8. Q. What crops should be grown in Tri-County to build up the soil?
A. Alfalfa, clover, and soy beans.
9. Q. Is it necessary to fertilize any of the soil in this area?
A. Not with commercial fertilizer. Barnyard manure is used and has been all that is needed.
10. Q. How much of the area needs leveling for good irrigation?
A. About 100,000 acres need some leveling. Leveling will ordinarily cost from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre.
11. Q. What percentage of the area has been leveled for efficient irrigation?
A. About 25 percent.
12. Q. What proportion of the area must be irrigated by pumps from the main canal?
A. About fifteen percent.

13. Q. How many power pumps are now working in the area drawing water from the main canal?

A. Probably fifty.

14. Q. What is the average humidity during the summer months?

A. About 45 percent in the summer.

15. Q. How often do tornadoes hit the area?

A. According to insurance company records there has never been but one of major importance.

16. Q. What time of year does the wind blow most?

A. Fall and spring.

17. Q. Are there many tree stumps to work around in the cultivated soil?

A. No. There are no tree stumps to work around.

18. Q. Are there many large stones that will have to be removed from the fields?

A. No. There are no stones in the fields.

19. Q. What kind of noxious weeds are present and what percentage of the total cultivated ground do they cover?

A. A few bindweed, probably less than 1 percent of total area.

20. Q. What fruit trees can be grown in the area?

A. Apples, pears, cherries, peaches, and berries.

21. Q. How will grapes do on Tri-County soil?

A. Grapes do well if protected by trees.

22. Q. Is there now very much stock feeding during the winter months?

A. Yes, some on practically every farm.

23. Q. How many cows do most of the farmers milk?

A. Three to five.

24. Q. What is the general drop in the land?

A. Seven feet per mile.

25. Q. What is the drop of water, per mile?

A. Four feet per mile.

26. Q. How much will the water cost per acre foot?
- A. The charge is \$2.50 per acre for the number of acres contracted to irrigate. In 1943, 15 inches were given where wanted at \$2.50 per acre.
27. Q. How long must the ground settle after it is leveled before it can be used for production?
- A. If properly done, it can be planted after one watering.
28. Q. What is the general charge for leveling ground for irrigation per yard?
- A. One dollar per yard hour is being charged at present.
29. Q. Can resettler farmers borrow from the Production Credit Association on vegetable crops?
- A. Yes.
30. Q. What are the possibilities of getting funds from the Farm Security Administration to buy equipment to start farming?
- A. The Farm Security Administration will make production loans if the local committee approves.
31. Q. How much money can be loaned to rebuild buildings in Nebraska, and how much can be loaned to build new buildings?
- A. At present the amount is limited by the War Production Board to \$1000 per year for new farm buildings. There is no limit on restoration. Loans cannot be made now for repairs only without a lien on crops. The amount is entirely on a case basis.
32. Q. How much is being paid for sugar beets in the area?
- A. The price varies. This year they are paying \$9.80 per ton.
33. Q. Where can the farmers make short-term loans on growing vegetables?
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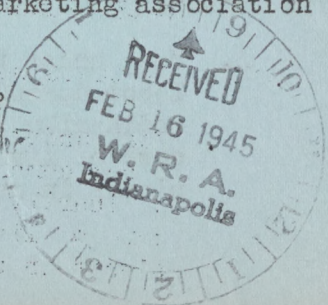
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A. 140 to 180 feet.

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A. Through contacts made with school board members and teachers.

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A. Yes. The electrical power produced is an additional source of revenue.

63. Q. Where is the nearest cannery?

A. At Hastings 30 miles from the area.



EXISTING AND CONTEMPLATED IRRIGATION
NEBRASKA
1940



War Relocation Authority
3325 Sheridan
Lincoln, Nebraska

TRI-COUNTY IRRIGATION PROJECT IN SOUTH CENTRAL NEBRASKA

by

M. L. White, Relocation Officer

We have been trying for some time to get evacuee farmers interested in the Tri-County Irrigation District of South-Central Nebraska. To date we have not found the right approach or have not had enough appeal in the offers. We have had eight boys working in the territory on seasonal work who seem to be exceptionally well satisfied with the acceptance in the community. What they have written back to their friends in the centers, I cannot say. I know of no reason why they should make anything but a favorable report. I am going to try and give as complete a picture of the area as possible in hopes that it might assist you in getting some of the farmers in your centers interested in relocating here.

Location

The district lies south of the Platte River and varies in width from 10 to 15 miles. It is approximately 50 miles from Minden on the east to Smithfield on the west. Holdrege is the largest town in the district and is located on the south edge and near the half-way point east and west. It is about 150 miles east to Lincoln, the state capital, and about 325 miles southwest to Denver from Holdrege. On the south there are seven towns. From east to west they are, Minden, Axtell, Funk, Holdrege, Loomis, Bertrand, and Smithfield. To the north in the Platte River Valley, from west to east are Lexington, Overton, Elm Creek, Kearney, and Gibbon. Just west of Kearney a few miles is the location of the famous 1733 Ranch. This ranch became famous in the early days because it is the half-way point between the east and west coasts. It is also about 100 miles north of the mid-way point north and south across the United States.

Project Organization

The project is organized as a power and irrigation district. Funds were obtained by Federal appropriation for the construction of the system. The directors are elected locally and the responsibility of the organization is in their hands. The revenue from the electric power sales makes the irrigation phase of the project much more desirable. Water is sold the users on the basis of \$2.50 per acre foot for the number of acres contracted. There is no maintenance charge in addition. The project takes care of all canals and laterals without extra charge. There is no priority on the water either from the standpoint of location in the area or kinds of crops being grown. The storage capacity of the reservoirs is approximately 600,000 acre feet. There are 170,000 acres of irrigable land in the project or a supply of 3 acre feet of water for each acre if it were all watered.

Soils

Soils found in the area are all of Hastings and Holdrege types. They vary from loams and sandy loams to loamy sand. The area is known as the Loess plains and the soil is a high table of wind-blown origin. Probably nowhere in Nebraska could we find as large an area of as uniformly high quality soil as we have here. It has been said by men who know all of the irrigation projects in the United States, that no other project has as large an area with such highly productive soil as the Tri-County. Experienced vegetable men say that most any kind of vegetables can be grown satisfactorily on these soils. Fruit growers feel that there is a wonderful opportunity for all kinds of fruit that are adapted to this climate. The top soil is from 10 to 20 feet deep with a clay subsoil of about the same depth. Below this is a sandy layer which extends down into the water bearing gravel at about 150 feet.

Climate

Attached is a 64-year record of precipitation for Nebraska. This area, as marked out, falls within the central Nebraska division. All data is taken from the United States Weather Bureau records. You will notice that 75 percent of the total is received during the six months from April 1st to November 1st. Notice also how closely this conforms to the frost free period for the area. This is a very important factor where crops are grown that need large amounts of water during the growing season. The average number of days between frosts during the ten-year period from 1931 to 1940 was 178. That would be considered the growing season. Extremes were April 2nd for the earliest day for the last frost in the spring and November 5th as the latest date for the first killing frost in the fall. These dates were recorded on different years. The mean January temperature for a long period of years has been 25 degrees above zero. The mean for July during the same years, taken from several stations in the area over a period of 40 to 50 years, is 76 degrees. During the summer there are several days that will reach 100. During the winter it is not uncommon to have near zero temperatures for several days. The altitude at Holdrege is 2324 feet. The number of days on which the sun shines during the growing season is very high.

Transportation

It would be difficult to locate in a more strategic place from the standpoint of transportation. On the north the area is bordered by the Union Pacific railroad and US Highway No. 30. On the South it is bordered by the Burlington railroad and US Highway No. 6. Both railroads are the mainline, cross-continent roads. The two highways mentioned are both transcontinental and probably carry more traffic than any other two roads in the country. Being located midway between the two coasts and with this kind of transportation the markets available are unlimited. Highway 83 which is one of our main north and south highways, passes through the area. Overnight truck shipments can be made to Denver, Omaha, Lincoln, and Kansas City. Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis are only 24 hours by refrigerated express. Potatoes loaded out this year at Loomis were picked up at 2 AM one day and were on the Chicago market the morning of the following day. Since the icing of cars was restricted to one icing, by War Transportation, it was possible to market these potatoes in a much better condition than those with a longer haul.

Markets

In addition to the markets mentioned above there are a number of smaller cities such as Hastings, Grand Island, and North Platte, Nebraska, Sioux City, Iowa, St. Joseph, Missouri, Topeka, Salina, Lawrence, Wichita, and Manhattan, Kansas. All of these places are within a few hours by truck and have a big local demand for vegetables and fruits.

Housing

In years past this territory was recognized as one of the most stable and substantial in Nebraska. It has been built up by a thrifty people who built well but not elaborately. In the early part of this century, farming units were developed on the basis of family size farms. Consequently we find on an average of one set of farm buildings to each 160 acres. During the drought years of the 1930's many of these farms were abandoned by the owners. Dry-land farming methods were developed which increased the size of the units. At the present time the average size is 280 acres. With irrigation coming in we have the natural change back to smaller units. Fortunately we have the buildings which have not been used for a few years and which need only to be repaired, that can again be used to house the new families coming in. Some of these are comparatively new and in good condition, others are older and at this time badly in need of repair. Those sets which were not sufficiently good to be rehabilitated have been demolished during the last few years. It has been estimated that there are 75 sets of these buildings in the area. In addition there are many houses in the smaller towns that can be occupied. This would give the older people an opportunity to live in the territory near their families who might be living on the farms.

Nationality

Swedish, Danish, and German descendants predominate in the area. Many of these people are of the second generation. They are a very thrifty, conservative, home-loving people. They are aware of the fact that more people are needed to properly develop and maintain this project. It is their desire to have people come into the territory who are familiar with the production of more intensified crops. The principal crops have been wheat and corn. They do not have sufficient labor to make a rapid change to the other crops which require more labor. The living standards of these people are moderate and substantial.

Schools and Churches

All of the towns in and near the district have very good elementary and high schools. There are two consolidated districts served by buses. The rural schools go to the eighth grade and they are located so that the greatest distance to a school is 2 miles. Kearney has a state supported and accredited Teachers College with a full four-year course. All towns have a variety of churches and there are country churches scattered throughout the area. The church groups have taken a very active interest in our program and are anxious to assist in every way possible.

Community Acceptance

I believe that the best answer to this is the attitude of the people toward the boys who have been in the area on seasonal work. All of these boys had previous experience in other parts of the country from Northern Colorado to Northern Michigan. They have told me that nowhere have they been treated better than in this territory. On Sunday during the rush of potato harvest the crew had to shut down because the evacuees had all been invited out for dinner. At least two of these visits resulted in offers of permanent employment from the host. This speaks well of the job these boys are doing in the community. Evacuees who stay in the centers until some of the first shock is taken off in a new locality should well appreciate this.

Kind of Offers

This can best be illustrated by specific offers which can be used as definite offers to the evacuees. There are four major divisions in the kind of offers available. Individual cases within each of the divisions might vary according to the aptitude and desires of the family selected.

1. Year-around farm laborer. Mr. Ivan Wahlgumath of Holdrege operates 240 acres that is largely in irrigated crops. The farm is 5 miles from town and only one-half mile to school. The family is very well respected in the community and this would be considered one of the more desirable placements in the territory. In addition to the regular farming they milk around 30 cows. All milking is done by machines and the milkhouse is well equipped. The employee would be expected to help out with the chores which would include the milking, the care of the livestock, care of the equipment, etc. During the crop year he would assist in the care of the crops which would include the irrigation of field crops such as corn, beans, forage, etc. Mr. Wahlgumath has three sets of buildings on the farm, and one of them would be available for use by this man and his family. They would also be furnished with a place for chickens, what milk they needed for home use, and meat from one hog. In addition the man would receive a salary of \$75.00 or \$80.00 per month throughout the year. If the family cares to have their own garden the space is available and there would be no charge for it's use.

2. Share-crop tenant. Mr. Forrest Morrison of Bertrand operates 320 acres most of which is irrigated. In addition he is a heavy producer of livestock. The farm is 6 miles from Bertrand and just one-quarter mile from school. Mr. Morrison is a good progressive operator who has started to produce some of the more intensified crops. He is not able to hire enough help to keep all of his farming operations done in the way he likes to have them done. He has an extra set of buildings on the place and would like to furnish them to someone who would rent his potato, sugar beet, and vegetable ground on a share of the crop. He expects to have about 60 acres devoted to these crops for 1944. The customary share for these crops is 1/5 to the landlord on board the car or truck. In case some of the machinery and equipment was furnished by the landlord a variation in the rental share would be expected. If this family had time to tend some corn he would be glad to let them have what acreage they could handle. The share to the landlord

would be $2/5$ on the corn. The farming would be done under the supervision of Mr. Morrison, but the tenant would be responsible for the entire operation. The buildings are vacant at this time and the family could move into them as soon as arrangements are made. This man could work out as a day laborer and make enough to keep the family during the winter months.

3. Co-partnership. Mr. Boyd Knox of Beatrice, Nebraska has a 160 acre farm 8 miles north of Loomis with 130 acres under irrigation. He is anxious to get a tenant for the place on an equal share partnership basis. All equipment and livestock would be owned jointly. Interest on the investment and depreciation or additional capital expenditures would not be charged as operating expenses. In lieu of this the operator would be asked to furnish one full-time helper or the equivalent that would not be considered operating expense. For 1944 this farm will have 15 A. potatoes, 15A. sugar beets, 15A. beans, 10A. barley and sweet clover, 10A. Flax and alfalfa, 10 A. vegetables, 40 A. corn, and 40 A wheat. These acreages might be varied according to the wishes of the operator. There is a complete set of buildings on the place that are now being given the needed repairs and paint. Electricity is available as soon as a permit is granted for wiring. Mr. Knox is anxious to develop intensified crops as rapidly as possible.

4. Profit-Sharing. Mr. Max Junkin of Smithfield has some 400 acres of land under his control. He is one of the pioneer irrigators in the area. He also maintains one of the good purebred cattle herds. He is well equipped with machinery, is up-to-date in his farming methods. As a member of the Agricultural Committee of the Tri-County Project he is very much interested in the possibility of obtaining a good Japanese-American farmer. The extent to which this placement is successful will depend to a large extent on the ability and progressiveness of the operator. It is Mr. Junkin's plan to make this man responsible for a certain number of acres which will be used for special crops. A separate set of buildings are available and will be furnished for the family. A minimum wage of \$60.00 per month will be paid the operator. At the end of the year a percentage of the net profit will be given the operator as additional remuneration. Mr. Junkin will furnish all equipment and operating expenses.

Conclusions

This information has been presented to the evacuees in several of the centers by the Relocation Officers, at Tule Lake by Mr. Vernon R. Kennedy and Mr. Leon Anderson, and at some of the centers by Mr. Don Sabin of the Washington office. We have had evacuee representatives from two of the centers inspect the project. Their reaction was not definite, but their comments would lead us to believe they were favorable to the project. With all this we have not made a definite placement on a yearly basis. I cannot conceive of a more desirable situation for relocation of family groups. The above offers represent only samples of some 25 offers which were available in the territory. At the present time leases are being drawn for 1944 and some of the most desirable places are being taken. I realize that it is difficult to cause people to decide, without considerable deliberation, where they should relocate. If any of you have suggestions as to what we might do here to help we will readily accept them. We have other similar

areas but smaller in size that can be developed in much the same way. It is not good for our program to develop the community and then not be in a position to produce. I am anxious to receive your suggestions as well as suggestions from the evacuees themselves. Because of the many factors which have to be considered in developing an area of this kind for relocation, there are a large number of people and organizations who are watching us. It has been presented to them as a means of increasing our food production. If placements could be made with evacuees who are just as anxious to do all they can there would be no question but that our relocation program would get a big boost.

NEBRASKA

The state of Nebraska is a good place in which to live and work!

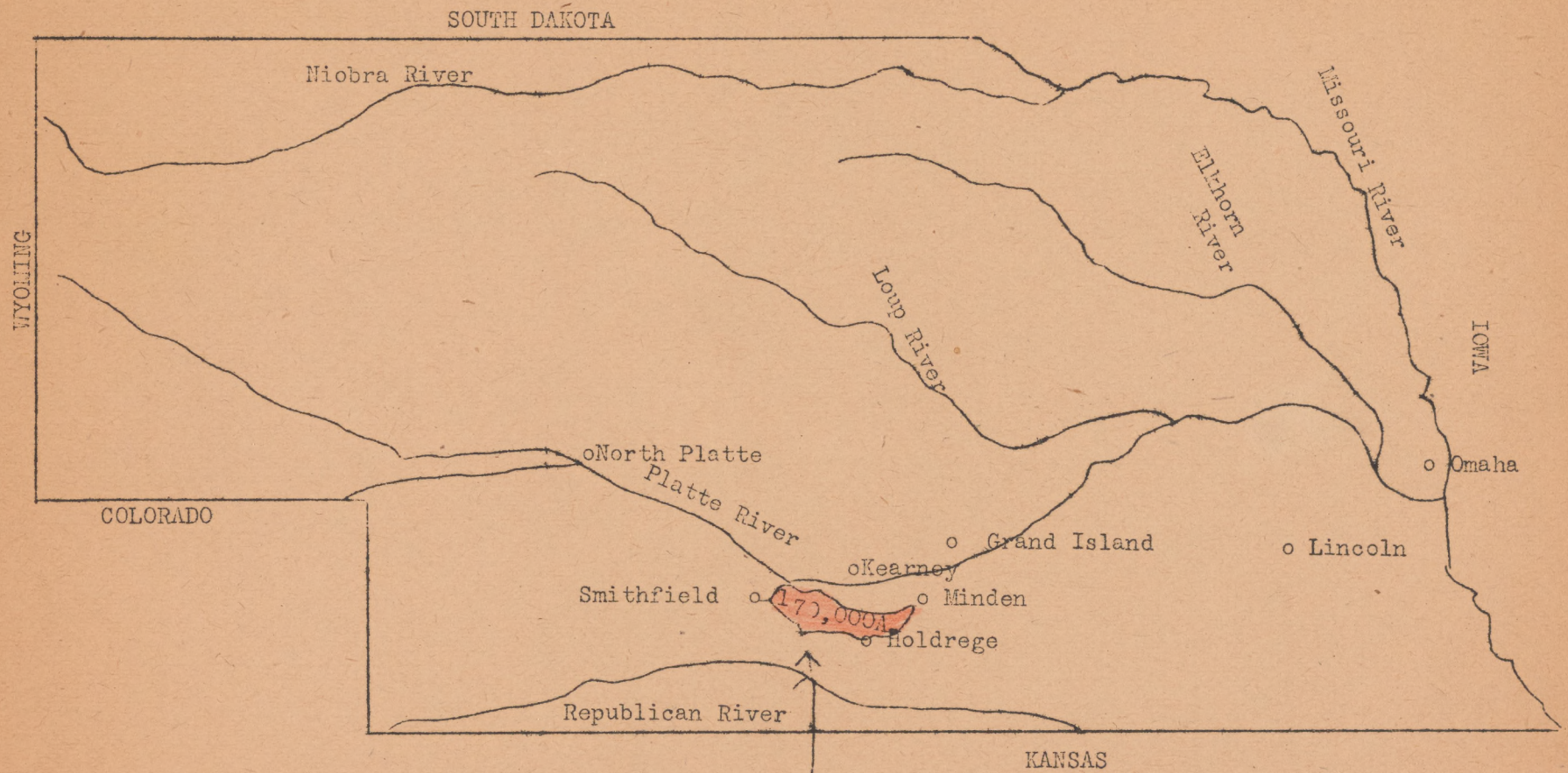
Nebraska is one of the few states which is free from debt!

Nebraska does not have any state income tax--sales tax--cigarette tax, or a nuisance tax to pay!

Nebraska became a state on March 1, 1867, with its capital at Lincoln. It has 93 counties. There are 1200 natural lakes in the state, and the principal rivers are the Missouri, Platte, and Republican. There are 129,458 farms, averaging 345.7 acres. Fertility is due in part to the Loess soil which covers the south-east part of the state. Seventy percent of the farmers' income is from the sale of livestock and dairy products. Nebraska is often called the Cornhusker State because it is third in production of corn; second in winter wheat; third in all wheat; first in hay; fourth in rye; fifth in oats; second in sugar-beet production, and first in yield per acre.

Omaha is the largest city in Nebraska situated right in the middle of the United States, midway between New York and San Francisco, and at the half-way mark between the Canadian border and the Gulf of Mexico. It has outgrown its early nickname of "Gate City of the West" and now uses as its slogan, "At the Crossroads of the Nation". There are 430 manufacturing plants, and ninety thousand workers in Omaha normally earn \$150,000,000 annually.

State of Nebraska



TRI-COUNTY IRRIGATION PROJECT

o Denver

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE TRI-COUNTY AREA

1. Q. What is the average production of sugar beets per acre?
A. Twelve to fourteen tons.
2. Q. What is the average growing season?
A. One hundred eighty days.
3. Q. In case of a dry year are you apt to lose the crop from insects?
A. Not ordinarily. Grasshoppers damaged what little crop there was during the drought period, before it was possible to irrigate this land.
4. Q. On an average, how much does this land produce per acre in onions, potatoes, tomatoes, and other crops that have been grown there?
A. Onions - 200 bags hundred weight per acre; potatoes - early July 1 - 350 bu. per acre; tomatoes - 160-180 hundred weight per acre.
5. Q. When does spring planting usually start?
A. Between March 15 and April 1, on an average.
6. Q. When are the fields usually dry enough to start spring preparation for planting?
A. Between March 15 and April 1, on an average.
7. Q. In case of fall plowing does the ground tend to dry out to the depth of the plowing?
A. No. Ordinarily moisture in the top soil will increase during the winter.
8. Q. What crops should be grown in Tri-County to build up the soil?
A. Alfalfa, clover, and soy beans.
9. Q. Is it necessary to fertilize any of the soil in this area?
A. Not with commercial fertilizer. Barn-yard manure is used and has been all that is needed.
10. Q. How much of the area needs leveling for good irrigation?
A. About 100,000 acres need some leveling. Leveling will ordinarily cost from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre.
11. Q. What percentage of the area has been leveled for efficient irrigation?
A. About 25 percent.
12. Q. What proportion of the area must be irrigated by pumps from the main canal?
A. About fifteen percent.

13. Q. How many power pumps are now working in the area drawing water from the main canal?
- A. Probably fifty.
14. Q. What is the average humidity during the summer and winter months?
- A. About 45 percent in the summer.
15. Q. How often do tornadoes hit the area?
- A. According to insurance company records there has never been but one of major importance.
16. Q. What time of year does the wind blow most?
- A. Fall and spring.
17. Q. Are there many tree stumps to work around in the cultivated soil?
- A. No. There are no tree stumps to work around.
18. Q. Are there many large stones that will have to be removed from the fields?
- A. No. There are no stones in the fields.
19. Q. What kind of noxious weeds are present and what percentage of the total cultivated ground do they cover?
- A. A few bindweed, probably less than 1 percent of total area.
20. Q. What fruit trees can be grown successfully in the area?
- A. Apples, pears, cherries, peaches, and berries.
21. Q. How will grapes do on Tri-County soil?
- A. Grapes do well if protected by trees.
22. Q. Is there now very much stock feeding during the winter months?
- A. Yes, some on practically every farm.
23. Q. How many cows do most of the farmers milk?
- A. Three to five.
24. Q. What is the general drop in the land?
- A. Seven feet per mile.
25. Q. What is the drop of water, per mile?
- A. Four feet per mile.

26. Q. How much will the water cost per acre foot?
- A. The charge is \$2.50 per acre for the number of acres contracted to irrigate. In 1943, 15 inches were given where wanted at \$2.50 per acre.
27. Q. How long must the ground settle after it is leveled before it can be used for production?
- A. If properly done it can be planted after one watering.
28. Q. What is the general charge for leveling ground for irrigation per yard?
- A. One dollar per yard hour is being charged at present.
29. Q. Can the Japanese farmers borrow from the Production Credit Association on vegetable crops?
- A. Yes.
30. Q. What are the possibilities of getting funds from the Farm Security Administration to buy equipment to start farming?
- A. The Farm Security Administration will make production loans if the local committee approves.
31. Q. How much money can be loaned to rebuild buildings in Nebraska, and how much can be loaned to build new buildings?
- A. At present the amount is limited by the War Production Board to \$1000 per year for new farm buildings. There is no limit on restoration. Loans cannot be made now for repairs only without a lien on crops. The amount is entirely on a case basis.
32. Q. How much is being paid for sugar beets in the area?
- A. The price varies. This year they are paying \$9.80 per ton.
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63. Q. Where is the nearest cannery?
- A. At Hastings 30 miles from the area.
64. Q. When should Japanese farmers make arrangements for 1944 cropping season?
- A. At once.

2.99

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
202 City Natl. Bank Bldg.
Omaha 2, Nebraska

July 22, 1944

MEMORANDUM

To: All Project Directors

Attention: Relocation Program Officers

From: William K. Holland
Relocation Officer

Subject: SPECIAL OFFER--WAR WORKERS NEEDED IN OMAHA

Here is an opportunity for fifty citizens to earn big money in essential war work in Omaha, Nebraska. Please give this offer wide publicity.

The Paxton-Vierling Company wants the following war workers at once:

Twenty welders, rate of pay 75¢ to 95¢ per hour.

Twenty-five common laborers, 60¢ to 70¢ per hour.

Five journey machinists, apprentice machinists or learners, 85¢ to \$1.10 per hour.

Because of the urgency of getting men on the job, this company will pay transportation to Omaha, Nebraska.

OVERTIME HOURS GUARANTEED

Men are particularly wanted who will work long hours, preferably sixty or seventy-two. Time-and-one-half pay is guaranteed for hours over forty--double time for the seventh consecutive day.

EARNINGS POSSIBLE

On the basis of a seventy-two hour week, skilled laborers could earn as much as \$419 per month.

THE JOB

The Paxton-Vierling Company has an army contract for fabricating protective accessories for bulldozers for our invasion forces. This is an old established firm in Omaha and is primarily engaged in vital war industry.

EVACUEE ACCEPTANCE ASSURED

The management and the Caucasian employees held a meeting and unanimously voted in favor of the employment of evacuee laborers to work on this vital war contract. The U. S. Army Area Engineers, who are responsible for procurement, have endorsed the employment of Japanese-American citizens and have urged that we do everything to recruit this help--the sooner the better.

WAR CLEARANCE NOT NEEDED

Internal Security has indicated that this work is "non-classified" which eliminates the necessity of PMGO clearance or filling out Forms PSQ-58. However, the plant management has stated that after evacuees go to work that Form PSQ-58 will be required which can be filled out at the WRA office in Omaha. Information of this sort is required of every individual who secures employment in the fabricating division of this plant.

HOUSING

Rooms for single men are available at a cost of \$3.75 per week and up. Housing for families is difficult at the present time but not impossible. War housing will be available as soon as units under construction are completed. A few of these units are now available. The rents are from \$42.50 and up per month, unfurnished. It is possible to eat in the cafes in Omaha for \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. For those who like Japanese food, there is a good Japanese-owned cafe operating in Omaha. There are also several very good Chinese cafes.

COME OUT ON TRIAL INDEFINITE

The Omaha district has been approved for trial indefinite leave which should be most advantageous to those persons wishing to accept this offer, particularly since the company will pay transportation to Omaha. This contract must be completed by October 1; but in all probability, other contracts of a similar nature will be let to this firm. However, there are all kinds of work in many lines of industry in Omaha.

William K. Holland
Relocation Officer

HOUSING

Public Housing Available for
Relocates in Omaha, Nebraska

OMAHA

Three housing units have been released to WRA for occupancy by qualified evacuee families. They are converted apartments made by remodeling the Drexel Hotel located just six blocks from the heart of the business district.

Those qualified are persons employed in essential industries or parents, wives, or children of service men. Essential work is available at the Omaha Bedding Company, Omaha Cold Storage Company, Paxton and Vierling Iron Works, and other industrial firms.

The apartments consist of one and two-bedroom units. They are equipped with gas stoves, ice boxes, built-in cupboards, and sinks. All are clean and newly decorated. One-bedroom apartments rent for \$ 35 per month, and two-bedroom apartments for \$ 40. Utilities are included in the rent.

202 City Natl. Bank Bldg.
Omaha 2, Nebraska

August 25, 1944

MEMORANDUM

To: All Project Directors
From: Adah L. Eler
Acting Relocation Officer
Subject: Vocational Training Courses Available at Omaha, Nebraska

Some time ago, the Omaha WRA office made arrangements with the school officials of the Technical High School for some vocational training courses for boys and girls of the Centers. The courses in which training is available are as follows:

Machine Shops (For boys and girls) - Machine operation of one or more of the following machines: engine lathe, shaper, planer, milling machine, drill press, radial drill, turret lathe, grinder, punch press, and doall saw. Completion of this course take from 300 to 400 hours. A certificate is issued after 100 hours of work has been completed.

Pre-Employment Welding (For boys and girls) - Completion of this course takes around 200 hours.

Wood Pattern Making and Wood Tool Making (For Boys and Girls) Layout, machine operation, and use of hand tools in wood pattern making, wood tool making, and wood machine working. Completion of this course requires 300 to 400 hours,

The course are held at the Technical High School, and the entrance requirements are that a students must be seventeen years of age or older and a citizen of the United States. The courses run continuously seven or five hours per day and for five days per week starting at 4:30p.m. or 7:00 p.m. continuong until midnight each day.

We have numerous full-time or part time work for boys and girls who wish to come to Omaha and take these courses. These jobs will provide almost complete maintenance while attending school. There is no tuition; but it is necessary to make a fifty cents deposit on a badge. The courses are provided by the Government without expense to the students.

BEFORE LEAVING THE CENTERS , wire to our office the names of the students, the day they plan to report to Omaha from the Center, and the courses they are interested in taking. After we have checked with the school officials to make certain that class room is available at that particular time, we will wire clearance for those students to the Project Director of the Center. We would like to have each students report at the WRA office before he starts his course.

Adah L. Eler
(Mrs.) Adah L. Eler
Acting Relocation Officer

MEMORANDUM

TO: Those interested in obtaining evacuee labor.

FROM: W. N. Parmeter, Relocation Officer
War Relocation Authority
202 City National Bank Building
Omaha 2, Nebraska
Phone Jackson 8030, Ext. 157

EVACUATION - In the spring of 1942 some 107,000 people of Japanese ancestry, about 70 percent of whom are American citizens, were evacuated from the west coast by military order. Ten Relocation Centers were established as temporary homes for the evacuees. Military expediency in case of invasion, and the protection of the evacuees from acts of violence, were given as reasons for the evacuation. It is the policy of the War Relocation Authority to facilitate the return of loyal and law-abiding evacuees to normal American life. Approximately 21,000 persons have now been relocated and are working on jobs suitable to their experience or training.

LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES - Immediately after Pearl Harbor, all persons suspected of subversive activities, regardless of nationality, were placed in internment camps. Since evacuation, the WRA has further investigated and segregated those evacuees who have indicated by statement or action their loyalty to Japan. These people are being held in the Tule Lake, California, Center and are not eligible for relocation. The essential loyalty of the majority of the Japanese Americans in this country is attested by the fact that there are some 10,000 of them in the United States armed forces. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, more than 40 percent of the male citizens of Japanese descent of military age residing in Hawaii applied for voluntary induction into the military service. American soldiers of Japanese ancestry at Camp Shelby bought more than \$100,000 worth of bonds in a two-day period following the announcement of the execution of American flyers by the Tokio government. The Japanese-American Combat Team has proved themselves worthy soldiers fighting the Germans on the Italian battlefields. In most cases the Japanese-American citizens have been born, reared, and educated in the United States. They go to our churches; they speak our language; they sing our songs; they salute our flag; in short, they have the same philosophy as other Americans. They know little if anything about the Japanese ways in Japan.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL LABOR - The Japanese-American citizens represent a cross-section of most American skills and professions. About 40 percent were formerly engaged in agricultural work; and others were laborers, engineers, mechanics, lawyers, stenographers, typists, doctors, accountants, nurses, social workers, chefs, etc. Thousands of them are now working in many kinds of industries in the United States outside of the Western Defense Area.

DOMESTIC LABOR - We have had more calls for domestic labor than any other kind, partly due to the fact that the general public in the midwest did not know there were skilled and professional people among the Japanese Americans. We have found it difficult to fill all of the domestic offers, but as the evacuees in the Centers relocate and learn more about the midwest, no doubt more domestic jobs will be accepted in order that friends and families can live near each other.

FARM LABOR - Several thousand have been employed by individual farmers for seasonal work. Our experience has shown that they have adapted themselves to midwest farming rapidly. From a study in the Centers, it is found that most of the evacuees are interested in helping with the war by working on share-crop leases, and second in getting jobs on farms on a year-round basis. They are paid the current wage in the community for the type of work they do. Their work on Nebraska and South Dakota farms has been highly satisfactory. Neighbors of farmers who employed evacuee labor last year are making requests for the Japanese Americans this year.

KINDS OF LEAVES - The War Relocation Authority has provided three types of leave that the evacuees may select to depart from the Centers to work in agricultural work, industries, and at other labor. One, Seasonal Leave, where employment is for a season in agricultural work only; the duration of which is for not more than seven months. The farmer in this case may request Japanese-American labor for seasonal agricultural work from the County Agent. If it is decided there is a need for outside labor, the War Food Administration will take charge of transporting workers in furtherance of the War Food Production Program. Two, Indefinite Leave, where employment is of a longer duration or permanent in nature. This type of leave gives the evacuees the same privilege as any other American citizen except they cannot travel in the Western Defense Area from which they were evacuated, and they must notify Washington when they change their address. In the case of an alien, the same regulations and controls governing aliens of all nationalities apply to the Japanese. When an evacuee elects to leave the Center on Indefinite Leave, the government pays his transportation and maintenance to his first job. Three, Short-Term Leave, where an evacuee may leave the Center to inspect job offers and locations. This type of leave is from thirty to sixty days, and transportation is paid by the evacuee. All Japanese Americans leaving the Centers for work are recommended by the Project Director.

PROCUREMENT OF THIS LABOR - If you are interested in obtaining some Japanese-American labor, either write or call Mr. W. N. Parmeter, Relocation Officer, 202 City National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska, telephone Jackson 8030, Extension 157.

WHAT EMPLOYERS SAY:

Father F. J. Flanagan, Boys Town, Nebraska: "I have at Boys Town eight Japanese, five of whom have wives. I have found them to be very satisfactory in their work, and they are anxious to get along. They make very good citizens, and there has been no difficulty with other employees. My brother, Father C. P. Flanagan, has a Japanese employee, and he likewise is getting along fine. I think the sooner these men get out and get employed instead of being in the Centers, the better it will be for the government and for the men themselves."

Mr. C. E. Metzger, President, Omaha Livestock Exchange, 4224 Woolworth Street, Omaha, Nebraska: "I recently employed Mr. and Mrs. Hi Korimatsu to work on my farm. I have found them to be very reliable, conscientious, and they have every desire to do what is right as far as the employer is concerned. I have found they are not informed or familiar with the general farming conditions in Nebraska, but they learn very fast and readily adapt themselves."

William J. Coad, leading citizen, 1910 Harney, Omaha, Nebraska: "The American-born young man of Japanese descent whom you furnished for the farm is industrious, conscientious and gets along well with the other employees. We are well satisfied with his work."

Gland-O-Lac Company, 1818 Leavenworth Street, Omaha, Nebraska: Mr. S. A. Rice, Laboratory Director, says, "Harry Taketa has been with us several months. He is a very fine worker, very sincere and does his darndest to do a good job. Everybody in the plant cooperates with Harry. His brother is with us now, too, and he is getting along fine. Everyone likes these boys."

Peter Pan Bakery Company, 12th and Jackson Street, Omaha, Nebraska: Mr. J. L. Carter, Personnel Manager says, "We have only one Japanese employed here. He is a marvelous worker. He gets along well with everybody. We don't hear a single complaint around the plant. He is a mighty fine boy, conscientious, and a very good worker."

Brinn and Jensen Wholesale Paper Company, 1110 Harney Street, Omaha, Nebraska: Mr. L. M. Jensen says, "Mr. Oniki is a swell worker and is very bright. We could not ask for a nicer young gentleman. All the other workers just love him!"

OTHER INFORMATION - The criminal record of the Japanese on the west coast is the lowest of any racial group. The Japanese have generously contributed to philanthropic enterprises and to National Defense bond sales. Public relief among Japanese people has been practically nil. Intellectual and educational standards of the Japanese Americans are among the highest of any racial unit in the country. Their Americanization has been more complete than most of us realize. Many speak English fluently and Japanese little if at all. If there is racial prejudice on the part of the public, it is usually toward the Japanese in Japan, not the Japanese-American minority group that has been moved inland to help the war situation in the Western Defense Area.

Much decorated Sgt. Ben Kuroki of Japanese ancestry, whose home is near Hershey, Nebraska, recently returned after a year's service in Europe as a bomber gunner. He said, ".... I learned more about democracy, for one thing, than you'll find in all the books, because I saw it in action. When you live with men under combat conditions for fifteen months, you begin to understand what brotherhood, equality, tolerance and unselfishness really mean. They're no longer just words.

"I certainly don't propose to defend Japan. When I visit Tokio it will be in a Liberator bomber. But I do believe that loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry are entitled to the democratic rights which Jefferson propounded, Washington fought for and Lincoln died for."

"DEMOCRACY IS FOR THE UNAFRAID" - The following are excerpts from an article written by Chester B. Himes which appeared in Common Ground, Winter 1944.

"What frightens me most today is not the recurring race riots, the economic pressures on "minorities," the internment of Americans of darker-skinned ancestry....nor even the whole scope and viciousness of the recent growth of race hatreds --not these so much as the white man's sudden consciousness of his

own fear of other races. I can see no hope for any "minority" group, nor even for democracy itself, in the existence of this fear.

".... A race that is afraid bands in mobs to lynch, murder, intimidate, and destroy members of other races. Only cowards seek to destroy "minority" groups; courageous people are not afraid of them. In themselves such people are not dangerous. But when they become representative of the majority race within a nation, when they infect the entire body with their own cowardice, then a complete breakdown of law and decency follows, and all persons not contained in that race suffer the most cruel oppression.

"This is what I fear is happening in America today--the cowardice of a relatively small percentage of white Americans is seeping into the consciousness of the majority and making them all afraid of the darker races."

2091

SAISHO FAMILY DOING WELL IN TRI-COUNTY AREA

Mr. Harry A. Saisho, age 62, formerly of the Granada Relocation Center, reports that he is doing well farming on shares in the Tri-County Area and that he recommends it to other Japanese if they are ambitious and willing to work hard.

Prior to evacuation, Mr. Saisho farmed in the Imperial Valley near Turlock, California. To prove that he can adapt himself to Nebraska farming, he states that his experience in farming in California was only with melons and lettuce. However, in the Tri-County Area where he operates 160 acres on a share basis for Dr. T. A. Peterson of Holdrege, Nebraska, this year's acreage includes 30 acres of sugar beets, 20 acres of early potatoes, and 14 acres of large potatoes. In addition, 18 acres have been planted on an experimental basis to tomatoes, carrots, peppers, five varieties of melons, cucumbers, sweet corn, squash, pumpkins, fall spinach, and table beets.

The Saisho family consists of Mr. Saisho; his wife, age 46; Taro 19; Takayoshi, 12; and Kiyoto, 9. Another son, Jiro, age 18, is in the army and is stationed at Ft. Collins; and a son to whom Mr. and Mrs. Saisho are guardians--Kenjiro Akune--is in the army in New Guinea.

Mr. Saisho came to the United States from Japan in 1904, his wife in 1915. He states that he went back to Japan in 1920 returning to the United States in 1922. All of the Saisho children were born in the United States. The son, Taro, is classified II-C, deferment for farm work, but expects his call when the harvest season is over. A brother, Tom Saisho, and a friend, Genzo Hiramine, both of Granada are employed by Mr. Saisho on the Peterson farm.

Mr. Saisho is very enthusiastic about the black, sandy loam in the Tri-County Area; the top soil of which is from one to five feet in depth, below which is clay and sand for a depth of from four to five feet. He states that growing conditions are better than in California and says that because of the warm nights, crops continue to grow 24 hours a day during the growing season. "Because of this," says Mr. Saisho, "carrots will mature here in 75 days, whereas in California it takes 120 days."

The Saisho family say that sentiment in the area is very good, but there are bound to be certain incidents. He told of an experience where he attempted to rent a home in Holdrege, but because of the attitude of certain neighbors he decided not to negotiate for the house and moved to another section of town. Upon learning of the attitude of the persons residing in the section of the city where he originally proposed to rent, he did not wish to have him rent in their neighborhood, and because of that he would find a home in another part of the city. Because of this, it is said in Holdrege that he made many friends for himself who prior to the incident did not think kindly of the Japanese people.

Mr. Saisho estimates that his sugar beets will make 14 tons to the acre, the early potatoes 160 bushels per acre and the late potatoes 130 bushels. Many people are inclined to think that he is conservative in his estimate and that the beets will probably make from 15 to 17 tons, and the beet tops in the area as there is considerable cattle feeding, but exclusive of this Mr. Saisho places an estimate of \$14,000 as the gross income from this year 's main crops of 64 acres.

Mr. J. Russell Batie, the County Extension Agent, says that Mr. Saisho is well received in the community, and there has been considerable comment as to his actions which are considered highly satisfactory. Dr. Peterson, the landlord told Mr. Holland, the Relocation Officer, the Saisho family "is getting along very well, and is highly satisfactory. "

William K. Holland, Relocation Officer of the Omaha District, reports there are several good share-crop offers available at the present time in the Tri- County Area and that if evacuee farmers are interested in the Area many more can be developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

War Relocation Authority
1201 City Natl. Bank Bldg.
Omaha 2, Nebraska

Dear friend:

The Omaha District Office of the War Relocation Authority will close on February 1, 1946. Due to the fact that files must be forwarded to the Area Office in Chicago, and office equipment must be disposed of by that date, we are asking that persons having business to transact come to the office for such attention not later than January 22, 1946.

Continuing services will be available to resettlers throughout this district through local, state and federal agencies, interested individuals, and groups. A partial list of community resources for resettlers is given in the enclosed directory. A few limited services will be available to resettlers through the Area Office of the War Relocation Authority located at 226 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 6, Illinois. A very small staff will be maintained in the Area Office until June 1, 1946.

Persons who plan to return to their former homes on the West Coast and who may feel that they are eligible for financial assistance from the War Relocation Authority for travel or transportation of property should make their requests to the district office not later than January 22. In exceptional cases, it may be possible to arrange for transportation through the Area Office even after the district office closes. The very last date for issuance of transportation assistance will be February 28. Since the processing of transportation requests usually requires considerable time, especially when it is done by mail, persons desiring to return to the West Coast are cautioned to make their requests considerably in advance of the final date.

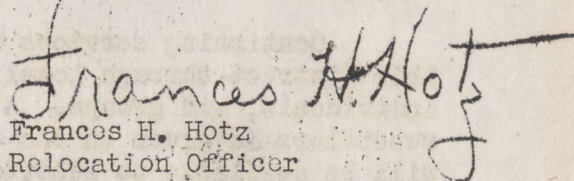
In general, transportation assistance can be paid only for individuals who left Relocation Centers on indefinite leave prior to January 2, 1945. Applicants must have a well-developed plan for permanent resettlement on the West Coast, including verification that they have housing of at least a temporary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

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

Alien travel restrictions were revoked on December 11, and it is no longer necessary for aliens to secure travel permits. Restrictions were also lifted on articles that were impounded as contraband, and such articles may now be recovered upon presentation of alien property receipt. This office will be glad to prepare the necessary papers in connection therewith.

We hope that you are planning to make your new home in this district a permanent one as we believe you will find opportunity and security here. This office appreciates and desires to thank you for the fine spirit you have always shown and the cooperation extended us.

Sincerely yours,


Frances H. Hotz
Relocation Officer

Enclosure