

J3.93

October 10, 1942

Minutes of Cotton Growers' Association

Meeting called to order by Miss Mary Bonack.

Where are the cotton field located? Yuma County
Between four and seven and half miles away. Places of
work is close by Poston. Ranches are all located near
the highways.

How many workers are needed right away?
About 60 or 65 to being with.

How soon?
As soon as possible.

What is your yield?
Half a bale per acre, long staples.

The problem we will have is ^{How} ~~that~~ these contracts can be handled.
Are they going to be individual contracts by employers of the
association, or is the association presenting a blanket contract?
They agreed that it was to be individual contracts.

How is the transportation problem?
Each farmer has his own track to take these men to and from
work.

Time schedule on work days? Start about 8 o'clock.

How would meals be provided? Will probably have to take lunches
from the Project for these farmers have no cooking equipments
~~there~~ on the ranches.

Whatabout rates? The rates will be only for long stapes.--
\$1.50 for short staples, and \$3.00 for long staples.

Is there any change of rates set for long staples? Changes
of prices according to meeting ~~on~~ two weeks ^{from} Secretary
of Agriculture is that present price is set for the present
time. Usually as the season progresses there is increasing
in price.

What about the cotton sacks? No arrangements made about
cotton sacks. Employees are to furnish their own sacks-
prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2 on 9 feet sacks. Probably
these sacks will be accepted after the season is over.

How many people will be needed at the peak of the harvest?
Couple of hundred.

When will this peak be reached? About the 1st of November.

How is their money to be paid and when? Paid at the end of
week, Saturday mornings.

4. (Cotton Parker)

Is this work only for men? No, women are accepted if willing to work.

Will the workers only be Japanese? There are some Indians already working in some of these fields. The farmers are willing to use only Japanese employees if that's the way you wish it.

Is ten days enough time to get used to this type of work? Should be plenty of time.

Meeting of the council is set for Monday and these farmers (employers) are to meet on Tuesday, 10 o'clock a.m., October 13, 1942, to discuss any further and to settle matters whether there will be enough people willing to go out.

Division Heads

October 29, 1942

MINUTES

The division heads of the Employment Department held their first division meeting on Thursday, October 29, in Administration Building #3 at 10:00 A. M. Mr. Kennedy presided and the following were in attendance:

Mr. Kennedy
Miss Mahn
Mr. Tanaka, Employment #1
Mr. H. Yamamisaka, Employment #2
Mr. Kushida, Census

The purpose of such meetings are to coordinate the Employment Division. Since Administrative Staff meetings are held on Wednesday, it was felt that the Employment Division could coordinate its policy, discuss happenings of the Staff meetings, and form proposals to be presented before the Administrative meetings, in its Thursday discussions. Division staff meetings are to be held on Friday.

The agenda for discussion was as follows:

1. The recruitment on the Garnishing Net Project
(Suggested by Mr. Kennedy)
2. Private Employment. (Suggested by Miss Mahn)

Item I

The chairman stated that the next big job for the Employment Division was the recruitment of workers for the Garnishing Net Project. This is to be staffed almost entirely by evacuees, numbering about 1000 in all, and only one Caucasian supervisor. Work specifications have already been drawn up.

A dummy copy of the four page supplement to the Press Bulletin announcing the opening of the project was shown. It is to be published as soon as it meets the approval of the Army Engineers.

Wages are to be on the prevailing cash advance scale of \$16 and \$19, \$16 for laborers and \$19 for managerial positions.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Yamamisaka stated that there was a rumor in Camp #2 that prevailing outside wages were to be paid the camouflage workers. Mr. Kushida asked, "Why not make all wages \$19, since no prevailing wages were to be paid?" The chairman stated that he believed putting all workers on the same scale would create a tremendous amount of conflict among workers.

In discussing the qualifications for the jobs, it was stated that the jobs are to be competitive and that all applications must be in writing.

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The question was asked if this applied to laborers' jobs also. The answer was that the interviewer would make the application in writing and keep a list of such applications. Only citizens may apply for such jobs, and there will be part time work for school children.

The jobs specifications are to go to each office and the project should begin within three weeks.

Miss Mahn took over the meeting and asked for concrete aids in the recruiting campaign. The suggestions were:

1. The four page supplement to the Press Bulletin.
2. A series of daily articles in the Press Bulletin.
3. A discussion of the project in the Council and Labor meetings.
4. Publicity in the schools, since the school children will be employed in the project.
5. Holding of quad meetings for the purpose of acquainting the people with the project.
6. Distribution of mimeographed copies of the job specifications to the block managers offices.

Item II

Miss Mahn explained that the new regulations governing private employment required that the Employment Office obtain the names of at least three references from Form 71, write to them, and send these to prospective employer. In the meantime, the forms 71 and 26 are to be sent to Washington directly for clearance with the FBI. Names and addresses of references should be carefully noted since many letters have been returned for lack of sufficient address. References should be obtained from employers in Poston also. Miss Mahn stated that the International Institute, the Pacific Citizen, and the Denver YWCA were among the organizations soliciting jobs for evacuees, both men and women, domestic and other types of work as well as harvest work.

The question was asked whether aliens were permitted to leave for private employment. Miss Mahn stated that test cases were being presented now, but that thus far, aliens had been permitted to leave for harvest work only.

It was suggested that the inventory of labor be put on next week's agenda and the meeting was dismissed at 11 A. M.

Minutes of the Meeting
With Mr. Holland
December 8, 1942

A representative group of Councilmen, Block Managers, and Issei Advisors met with Mr. Thomas E. Holland, Director of Employment Division of the War Relocation Authority; Mr. McIntyre, Assistant to Mr. Holland; Mr. Kennedy, Employment Division of Poston; and Mr. Burge, Administrator; at Recreation Hall 306, Tuesday, December 8, 1942, 10:30 a.m., with Mr. Harvey Iwata presiding.

After the chairman's opening remarks, he introduced Mr. Holland to the body, who, in turn, took the floor.

"I have not come with the intention of making a speech, for the simple reason that the relocation opportunities outside is a question with lots of mechanical details, files, applications, and all that; and it would take a long time to tell all about that. Just as a beginning though, the Chairman mentioned about the basic policies of WRA, which is to operate relocation centers for one thing. But we want to go beyond that. Everyone who is qualified to do so, and everyone who wished to do so, has the right to go outside into the American economic and social life.

"The fundamental policy has these two angles--center and outside the center. Up to the present time, big openings have been outside for employment which is in the west in the sugar beet fields. That can hardly be described as opportunity for relocation, but an opportunity to work for those who went out. On the whole, it is surprising how successful the sugar beet work was carried on. Some were dissatisfied, that is true; we were not satisfied. We did not want you to think that is what we meant by outside program.

"The basic relocation program is an opportunity for evacuated people to go out and get re-established elsewhere in the country. The center of our efforts are to parts of the country like, Omaha, Nebraska; Kansas City, Missouri; on the west, and to Cleveland and Cincinnati on the east--about 1500 miles. I believe there are opportunities that can be found there. Right after the first of the year, our field agents will be situated in communities, looking for settlements and also to secure jobs for the people.

"We have set up leave regulations to give the people the right to get out if qualified to do so by indefinite leave. If the leave is not granted, that person has the right for specific explanation and the right of appeal of decision. There is quite a bit of red tape to get the application filed and cleared; getting all persons taken care of. There is a good reason for every step. I know it is good reason although it may not seem so to other people. We have not deliberately made the leave regulation hard. They are not hard but quite simple. It has taken good deal of arranging field offices outside, and setting up leave clearance procedures.

"There should be an ample staff and space so that leave application could be handled efficiently. One place where you can file leave

applications is in the Employment Office. The Employment Officer of the Project is appointed as a Leave Officer to jurisdiction leave work.

"Mr. McIntyre's specific purpose is to assist in setting up the process of indefinite leave. Notices will be given from the office when they are ready to take application at a faster rate. But there is no reason, if they have a job, that they can not come in now. The newspapers will carry the notices when we are ready.

"If you have any idea at all for outside employment or settlement, file your application for leave clearances, even if you don't have the job.

"The clearing of the individuals is what we call 'Leave Clearance', that is the judgment on the individual. The other thing is getting of the job; you file application for indefinite leave at that time. Anyone who even thinks they want to go out should get their leave clearance and not wait until they get the job. The employer wants them to come out at once, and the leave clearance is what takes the time. When you do get the job, the final papers go in a pretty fast time.

"It takes an awful long time for the leave clearance because of bottlenecks. It is mailed to Washington which takes five days. The Project investigation here may take two or three days. At Washington, the copy of the census form is sent to the FBI to be checked which takes about two weeks. Even eliminating the bottlenecks, it will take about a month.

"Get ready and file your application. There is no restriction against anybody. If you are a alien you may file your application to go out for indefinite leave. If you are a Kibei or Nisei you can file application. Each application is considered on its own merit, excluding any classification of people.

"Indefinite leave when it is granted means then the person is free to leave the relocation center to go to the place where he has the job. He can leave that job and go to another place. The employer is free to fire him. Once you have secured an indefinite leave you are the same as any other citizen in the United States, same as any aliens in the United States. But you can not enter the excluded area on the west coast. There are certain curfews in some localities, but you will not find it in the Middle West or in the East."

The meeting was opened to questions.

Mr. Kelly Yamada, "Must you file leave application before finding a job, or do does the employment agency find the job?"

Mr. Holland, "We are receiving offers for job. We have assigned a number of people to jobs on the outside. We have eight men in the Middle West trying to find jobs. It is not just WRA field agents. There are number of associations that are interested; such as,

Friend Service, YMCA, YWCA, Federal Council, churches are active. One of the greatest relocating is done by those who receive indefinite leave getting their friends jobs; others through friends. There is any one way of locating jobs. Use any means or any avenues that there are.

"Before we go on, I know this question will come up, 'What kind of jobs are there?'. So far, we have not made any; they have just been coming in. Applications have been coming for farmers. Middle West farming is different than those of the coast and they would like dairy farmers, who know how to milk cows or operate milking machinery. We can place one right away.

"We have had a number of applications for secretaries and stenographers. Some of the girls have gone out on pretty fair jobs. We have more applications for housework than we can fill. We have been able to dig up some jobs in stores as shipping clerks and delivery drivers. It is harder to place a persons in the higher bracket or professionals. We are earnest in the effort to place people in the job on the level of what they were doing before, and not all domestic or farming. A number of people have come to us willing to take domestic jobs to get out. But if we asked if they had any experience, they say they were in the wholesale business, etc. We want to place a person at a job at what he really wants to do. So it is important that you know we look at this outside relocation effort, and not try to make farmers and domestic servants out of those persons who don't want to be. We want to place the lawyer, college professors, bio-chemists qualified in their jobs.

"Here is another question someone will ask, 'What about war work?' 'If machinist, can we get job on the production line?'. There are no prohibition against that. It will take great deal of negotiation and individual work to have an employer take a person of Japanese ancestry. We are hoping and working some employers to do that to see that situations are open to the evacuee people. Because of the labor shortage, they are really worth their weight in gold.

"Same thing is true with civil service. 'Can they get back into the kind of job they were doing?'. There are a few people that are getting back, and there are quite a few that would like to. We are putting a special agent employment man on civil service jobs so they can go into the kind of government work they were use to doing."

Mr. George Furuta, "How soon will we begin and what type of forms will we use?"

Mr. Holland, "Get some space down here where they can handle this thing."

Mr. Kennedy, "We have quite a bit of Forms 71."

Mr. Furuta, "Is that the form we are going to use? I thought there was a new procedure."

Mr. Holland, "They will be mimeographed and shipped down here. What space we find will be our problem. We do not like to see people having to stand or sitting on someone else."

Mr. Toru Ikeda, "What about those parolled from the Internment Camps?"

Mr. Holland, "It depends on his record, but he can file an application. If he is back on furlough, it depends on the type of furlough and what the offense has been. The lawyer has a good expression which is, 'Consider each case on its merit'."

Mr. Moto Asakawa, "Will he be able to come back into the center?"

Mr. Holland, "Yes. It is always open."

"I had a case in Chicago. He went to join his sister there from Manzanar. He was young and became homesick and wanted to come back. I told him to give it a try, since it is lots of trouble to get out again. I told him to go to the Friend Service in Chicago and get a better job. They did. When I went there three weeks ago, he seemed happy."

"We rather not have the people thinking this as a vacation from Poston and keep coming back. If you want to do that, there is a short term leave. You want to go out for a legitimate purpose you can go out on that. That does not take all of the clearance in Washington. It is up to the people here. It is good for sixty days and not for going out to work."

"I will explain the reason for this. You are going out, if we are successful on the jobs in the Middle West, it is part of the country where they don't know much about the Japanese and the Japanese American people. We are confident that they will be accepted. We find that to say that the Project Director has investigated the person and checked his reference, sent his record card to the FBI for record check, that helps the acceptance. If the Government itself has given the person leave to go out and go where he wants to, that is a personal indorsement towards the community acceptance. We are thinking of the FBI clearance if nothing more than public clearance or public relation devise to get adjusted."

"We are tough about insisting on a job. If we just say, go out and look for a job. If many go out looking for jobs, it will be bad and arouse suspicion. But if the fellow is going someplace definite, it will justify his presence. The labor market being what it is today, the people will be glad to get him. We are insisting that a person will get a job and someplace definite where he is going. After he is there, if he does not like it, he may quit and go someplace else where there is a job. This will enable him to get out and his chance to get his feet on the ground again. It is that idea that has made us put in this leave regulation."

"You are perfectly free agents. We want you to take care of yourself."

You are not wards of the government in any sense at all. Once you get out, we are not going to send inspectors to see you and check on you. We will have someplace for you to go when you want to have any assistance. We are not going to take the attitude that you are wards of the government and we are not going to pay the fare of anyone to the job. We are going to the employer and say this man is getting an indefinite leave and want him to get back to the normal channels of living. And if we say, we are going to pay his fare, board and room to him that is too much government. We want the people to be away from the government and be on their own. We are anxious if you do not have the money have some source raise the funds. We are encouraging the religious body to set up loan funds from which the evacuee can borrow."

Mr. Yamada, "Would it be possible to have statistics to determine the best place to go?"

Mr. Holland, "Yes. I do think that the leave official and education, council, and other interested organization should start a education program and have forums with the whole business of going out thoroughly discussed. How much it costs to get there, exchange experiences--if it is tough, let it be spread on the record and discussed and not go blindly. Cost of living information, housing, transportation, we can help give."

Mr. Fujita, "To make an application must you have a stipulated amount above the train fare?"

Mr. Holland, "Most employers are screaming to have the workers go to work, but the first pay day is at the end of the week, so I would have enough to carry me over for so far."

Mr. Kennedy, "There are 18000 people in Poston, what will happen to the rest left here? If the plan works in good result, may the people who go out send for their families?"

Mr. Holland, "I will answer the second question first. Yes. The family will have to make an application for indefinite leave. The WRA makes no charge for leaving the family behind. It might be desirable for the man to go out ahead before moving the family. It would be desirable before moving the furniture, since it cost a fearful amount to move furnitures."

"Young people ask me whether their parents can go out. Yes, if the parents have been given indefinite leave. But the housing conditions, the cost of living, whether his father will be able to work, and be quite sure that his folks will be happy first, giving all circumstances before the older folks does go out. It will be easier for the younger folks who speak English better, those who are more pliable and adjustable than the older folks, I presume."

"The first question was there are 18000 people in Poston, and how will it affect Poston. That is a hard question. I will give my

personal opinion. There is going to be lots of people living in relocation centers. I don't know how many people will want to go out. Even if all the young folks go, it will leave lots of older people. How many older people will go? I am completely in the dark about that. I would like to see everybody in Poston relocated, earning their own living as they use to, taking care of themselves. That will be the ideal situation. It will be hard to say whether or not even over a period of couple of years, whether we will make a substantial dent on the population here. Have I been too vague? I am thinking of lots of people.

"It is best to carry on activities in the normal manner. I would not think of a relocation program as pushing anyone out. People who do not want to go, don't have to go. We are just encouraging the people, and it is strictly a voluntarily move. For the welfare of the evacuated people and also for the United States, it is best for the people in these relocation center to go into the normal life again. Whether it can be done or not, it is something we have great doubts about.

"But don't get the idea that there is a flood of jobs and everybody is going to have the opportunity to walk out. It is not going to be that way, and it is not like the sugar beet business. They wanted so many people to go out and work. This is a more tailored-made proposition. If he says he is a chemist with two or three years experience and a college education, we want him to get that same type of job. We will try to sell his talents to someone. We will work on his individual case, that takes time and lots of effort. As you get into more unskilled type of work, it does not take as much effort. One reason we can not bid goodbye as fast as we want is because of the placement of the jobs, which we will try to find with ever increasing rate of speed.

"One question that comes into my mind, that is the great importance of this relocation program of not congregating in large groups in the city or in the country. There is danger of it, and I think that was the chief cause of this evacuation.

"Right now, the city of Chicago is a good place for opportunities. It is an enormous city with people from every corner of the world. Japanese people have considered it. The Chinese have a settlement there; Mexicans settled across the river; the Negroes have a settlement on the south side. Probably in Chicago there are 500 or 600 people of Japanese ancestry, but they do not congregate. I believe that Chicago can absorb a considerable number of people, 2000 or more, without any trouble at all, providing there are not any meeting place. In your talking over this thing in your education work, try to influence people to do it the hard way. It will be easy for you if you see people from the same country from the west to see familiar faces, but the best thing is to spread out. I don't mean by that to be fraternized, but I mean living in the same town. We are not going to advise the evacuees to go to Salt Lake City. There are too many there now, and the problems will arise when lots of people congregate. Shortly, Denver will be like that

too. We rather have you go to Omaha, Kansas City, someplace in the Middle West at the present time. Work with your people so that there will be no stir-up, and we want this to be a success."

Mr. Wumino, "Can they leave with the intention of leasing land to farm or making a business of their own?"

Mr. Holland: "This should be thoroughly discussed. Suppose you have lots of money, you write to the Chamber of Commerce to say you want to buy store or hotel and start a business. That is the worse way to do it. The best thing is to get a job. Then after the community knows you, buy your land and set up a business. If the wrong people go out and they are not like, that is going to be bad. Through my experience, once they can get introduced into the community, they are pretty well liked. Even in our sugar beet work, it was true. They were migratory workers and not much possibility of settling down. I think, first, get into the community and locate yourself there before starting a business."

A representative from Camp 2, "What about the community acceptance?"

Mr. Holland: "We are going to try to find that out through our field agents, through contacts of sympathizers of this relocation problem. The fellows who wanted to get out of assembly centers wrote to the Chief of Police or the Mayor of the town. But, of course, they did not want to take the responsibility of them so they did not give permits. Unless, of course, someone prominent in that town put in a good word for him and in that way was able to go out. We are trying to get away from that, particularly do not write to the Chief of Police. We are trying to locate friends of the evacuees through the Y's, Friend Service Committee, and there are many businessmen who are interested in that sort of thing. The setup of this committee is to assist evacuees to get a job. We have one good one operating in Chicago. Soon in Minnesota, St. Paul, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, and organizing committees all over the Middle West. They represent the community just as much as the Mayor. We are trying to do that ourselves, rather than you communicate to someone a long ways away, whom you do not know. We may ask you yourself to do something, but we probably won't do it very often."

Dr. Harry Kita, "How about persons who have procurement service? Because of gas rationing, I think that those persons who use to go to the big cities will go to the closest place, so it would not make much difference where I go."

Mr. Holland, "We would send one of our field agents to see if we could not expedite your transfer. I had not thought of that one about medical allocations. Now my advise to you would be, just as soon as these folks can take it, get your clearance out of the way. Since you filled the Form 26, census, we will have your training record and on the explanation that you are a dentist. If you indicate that you want our assistance, we will try to place you. All individual applications will be put in a separate file."

"This came up at St. Louis, one man needed fifteen garage mechanics so we opened our files and looked through them. He was quite impressed, and there are great hopes that we make him take fifteen mechanics. He will scatter them, since he owns a large concern."

Mr. Takao, "I put in a request to try to go to San Francisco to settle my business, but it was not granted."

Mr. Holland, "If you are trying to go back to the West Coast, we have nothing to do with it. The Army and the W.C.C.A. take care of that, and they may or may not give you a permit. We have not any rights in the evacuated area. Whenever we grant leave, we must go up to San Francisco to say, someone wants to leave at a certain time to the east and must travel through restricted area, with an escort. That is not our doing, and we wish we could say goodbye at the gate but we must go by the military rulings. You should not try to come back here, without first making arrangements. Tulalake, Manzanar, Poston, and Gila Rivers are within the restricted area, so advise the folks you must have an escort. It is simpler in other centers, and they do not have to monkey with escorts or permits."

Mr. Kaye Watanabe, "Many of the sugar beet workers say there is work but because of unions they can not get it. Is there anything being done about that?"

Mr. Holland, "The Seaman, Marine, and Finance Unions, said they would get jobs and chose a responsible man to let them work on the east coast. We have favored it but it is up to the maritime commission. The Red Cap Unions are trying to do something. Some unions are very much interested. Some and most of them are not. We must be sure, if we are going into a trade that is unionized, getting a job is not going to cause union antagonism. That must be cleared before they go out. We will discuss the matter with the union agent, correspond with the union, and discuss with the employer."

"How did the riots in Poston and Manzanar affect this?"

Mr. Holland, "You mean how did the publicity affect the Middle West? I don't know. It happened recently and I don't know what kind of publicity it got there. That sort of thing will make it more difficult to relocate people back there. The publicity on things like that are made something that it was not. It might not have even hit the newspaper there. If it did, it will hamper to some extent our efforts. All office that are interested in these things must be prepared for setbacks. If we run for cover because of one setback, we can not expect to accomplish anything. There will be plenty of unfortunate incidents. So when one comes in say to those troubles, 'Don't let one apple spoil the whole barrel.'"

Mr. Fujita, "If one decided to move to another relocation center is it the same?"

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Mr. Holland, "No. It is not the same."

Mr. Kennedy, "Take it up with the other center and also with this one."

Mr. Yamada, "Does the individual have to pay for the military escorts?"

Mr. Holland, "I believe we provide the escort, if we grant the leave. You mentioned the fact that it is military escort, but it is only a Caucasian escort and not a military one. It is just an escort to go through the restricted area. Minedoka is under the Western Command, but you do not need an escort there."

Chairman Iwata thanked Mr. Holland.

At this time, Mr. McIntyre, Assistant to Mr. Holland, was introduced to everyone.

The meeting was adjourned.

Employment #2

Division Heads

December 31, 1942

MINUTES

The division heads of the Employment Division met in the social lounge of the Administration Grounds on Thursday, December 31, 1942 at 9:30 A.M. Miss Mahn presided over the meeting and the following were present:

Mr. George Furuta
Mr. T. Tanaka
Mr. H. Yamamisaka
Mr. Don Iwahashi
Mr. Tats Kushida
Miss E. L. Mahn
Mr. W. E. Rawlings

Employment Manager #3
Employment Manager #1
Employment Manager #2
Leave Office Manager #3
Census Office Manager
Assistant Director
Assistant Director

The agenda for the meeting was as follows:

- I. The question of the form to use in the Employment Offices-
WRA Form 12 or the original employment card.
- II. Leave clearance.

I. Miss Mahn stated that Camps 2 and 3 are running out of employment cards and before re-ordering it was thought advisable to decide whether to continue using the old form printed in Phoenix or to incorporate the new WRA form 12, transcribed by the Census Department from the census interview form 26, into the employment procedure.

Miss Mahn: The employment office card printed in Phoenix is based on the oral statement of the applicant along with their work history and training. The census record on form 12 takes into consideration only the work experience of the person as given to the census interviewer by the people reading that record. Another thing. The census breaks the occupational title down only into three digits while the employment record breaks it down into five digits and is a more detailed, finer classification, for example, listing the secondary occupational preferences of an individual.

After some discussion, it was decided to go ahead with the supply that was on hand and then to switch to the WRA form 12. Mr. Rawlings suggested that the printing of the forms be done in Phoenix and his suggestion was taken up.

II. The chairman introduced Mr. Rawlings as the assistant to Mr. Kennedy in charge of the Leave Office.

Mr. Rawlings: I do appreciate the opportunity of outlining the background of the leave program. I think you all are interested in the policy behind the leave policy and possibly you are interested in the things that actually took place in the filed last fall and some of the work being done now to actually provide

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employment in the future. Sometimes we have lost sight of the real purpose of the WRA. I believe that in the hubbub of evacuation and the construction of camps and uprooting of families and assigning them to barracks it is no more than natural that we don't get a long viewpoint of what the WRA is striving to do. Therefore in a meeting, Director Myer stated for the first time the long time objective of the WRA. The Poston Relocation Center and others are merely stepping stones in the program of actual relocation. The purpose behind WRA is that the Japanese people who have been evacuated from Area No. 1 and 2 in California be encouraged to move on in other parts of the country and relocate themselves and pursue their normal ways of living in new areas. Instead of living as they have lived in California they will live in Iowa, Illinois and Colorado, or some other place. This is a big undertaking, of course, and hard for any people to accept without hardship and without all kinds of situations developing. So the WRA is bending every effort toward accelerating a permanent relocation program.

We had a taste of it last fall in harvest work. That was the first move in the direction of permanent relocation. It came about as a result of an emergency and was arranged in a moment to take care of a serious labor situation. Some ten thousand Japanese went out, and I haven't seen the figures yet but a lot have not come back. They got out and looked over the country and found jobs they were interested in and they are going to stay there. Our relocation program really started as a result of group work. I had charge of thirteen counties in Western Idaho. When I left, we still had about five hundred people who were relocated or who were trying to stay in the area, looking for permanent jobs, or some kind of work. The majority of the girls found immediate employment in homes. We had harvest workers going into areas that had never seen a Japanese.

As you all know, the state of affairs last spring, the tension concerning the Japanese people in this country, the objections on the part of the public officials to even permitting the people to come on group work. That situation was serious. It caused a lot of fears on the part of the Japanese and everyone else. It so happened that I was a member of the State Farm Committee and our committee agreed that every effort be made to permit the use of the Japanese for the serious labor situation as well as to take some steps to relocate the people. We didn't get very far until pressure began to come from the farmers and others who needed their labor and finally the thing was worked out and we tried the group work program. I can say from my experience in the field that all of the tense feeling faded into the night when the people got into the area and the residents got acquainted with them. When they left, there was no indication of any tension. These people have been invited back next year. That is the reason why five hundred of them stayed there. They have found places to live and work and are planning to settle down and get their families there.

Now they opened the way for the relocation program. This fall when Director Myer announced the new policy he called for the permanent relocation of 25,000 Japanese this coming year. He gave the Employment

Division of the WRA a green sign. He went out so whole-heartedly for the program that we are afraid that we can't live up to his demands.

I had a conference with Mr. Holland and Mr. McEntire for two days. They have pulled us out of the field. Some have gone to centers to assist in setting up the leave offices. Others have gone into the Middle West to contact employers in big cities, and to stimulate demand. Two of the regional offices have been disbanded. We have had quarters established in Washington. The whole program has been streamlined and consists of three parts:

1. Part of it consists of eight men working in the Middle West because it is still virgin territory. It has to be opened up. They are to contact employers, feel out community sentiment and arouse demand for workers and make contacts with the employers and secure offers of employment.

2. In the centers. The leave section is to have people ready to take jobs when the jobs come in.

3. In Washington where they have agreed to clear and act on applications for clearance within a thirty day period after it leaves the center.

If anyone of the three parts bogs down, Mr. Myer's program will fall through. I believe the Leave Section in Washington is beginning to function. They promise to speed it up and get personnel to prepare the papers. In the Middle West, they do not start working until tomorrow. More of them are coming from San Francisco, setting up after Christmas, so we have not yet received many offers of employment. We are setting up a leave section in Boston and the same thing is being done in other Centers.

In the leave section there has been a reversal of the policy in the past. In fact, they had no policy. Some of the Japanese were more ambitious in getting jobs. They got their jobs and then wanted to get leave. This took six weeks or a month, and then they leave, the job was gone. That has been reversed. This new leave procedure invites and asks everyone to apply for leave clearance, job or no job. They want you to prepare your application for indefinite leave clearance, and get it into Washington and into the file and get the bulk of the work done and when the job comes from the Middle West or other states these jobs will go to people who have leave clearance and they will dicker with the employer if necessary and within two or three days you can be on the way to take the job.

These are the types of leave:

1. As far as I can see, there is only one fundamental one and that is permanent release from the WRA to go into some area of the United States and settle down. Those are permanent releases.

2. In addition to that, however, you have a short time leave

to take care of emergencies. This can be processed in the Center in case of great urgency. What we do is to give a short term leave before his leave clearance is acted upon. It still has to go into the place of indefinite leave.

3. Then the third type of leave. This is the group work leave. It is about the same as last year with the exception that they must apply for permanent leave clearance. The basic thing is to get leave clearance.

Mr. Tanaka: Does this apply to aliens as well as to citizens?

Mr. Rawlings: Yes, to everyone.

Mr. Rawlings stated that it would be a little difficult to place the class of people who have been in business for themselves, men with no particular training, this first year.

Mr. Iwahashi asked what assurance the leave offices could give to the people before they left.

Mr. Rawlings: I can say this. If Washington has your application for leave, Washington has made a thorough investigation and is very sure. That is why this has been transferred to Washington. We are not going to send anyone where there is reason to believe there will be any trouble.

Mr. Iwahashi: What are some examples of leave clearance that may be refused by the F.B.I.?

Mr. Rawlings: Let me get this point clear. Leave clearance is not made by the F. B. I. It is given by the WRA in Washington. The F.B.I. is only one picture in the investigation and that is only for the purpose of ferreting out criminal records. In the process of leave clearance, the name is given to the E.B.I. and the F.B.I. sees if they have a record on this person and if they have no record, then there is all there is to it.

Mr. Rawlings: Every person seventeen years or over must apply for leave clearance individually.

The blue check list for the procedure was shown by Mr. Rawlings and explained. In regards to the census record, Form 26, if a person has a job only three copies are sent. If not, extra copies are made for the people in the field. The function of the Employment Office will be to provide the work record. Later on they will be concerned with getting the job for ehtepeople.

The meeting was adjourned shortly before noon.

DAVIS MCINTYRE: For a long time employment in the projects has been recognized as one of the problems in our administration which hasn't been properly built. I have the privilege of seeing a few of the reports of Poston coming from the Manpower Commission, and I watched your deliberation last winter when you were determining essential and less-essential positions, and when you were studying the problem of finding sufficient workers to do the necessary work on the Project. I know from your reports which I read that you have the same appreciation of the problems as we do. You recognize them, you devote your attention to the same problems of employment which we have been concerned with. Therefore, it isn't necessary for me to instruct this group in the problems of project employment, because you know already. (them)

I might add that our practices in project employment have been one of the weak spots in the whole program, which our critics and opponents and enemies find easy to attack. Just about every investigator who is from the outside, from the Senate or House, who has come in to look us over, has called attention to inefficient and wasteful methods of employment. The situation is such that it is deteriorating the work habits of the evacuee workers employment is so much easier and sloppier in the project than on the outside world.

We notice some of the effect of our easy-going employment policies on the young men who have gone out of the project in the recent months and taken jobs on the outside. A great deal have had a hard time the first month or two because they weren't used to reporting for work promptly and "hitting the ball" all day long. They have had quite a difficult time in adjusting themselves to it.

On the project, it has been very difficult to distribute the available

workers to the places where they were most needed. The easy jobs were over-crowded and the hard jobs, however necessary, have in many instances gone without sufficient workers. Working hours have been very lax. Attendance on the jobs have been quite slack---people taking time off when they felt like it. All these problems have had a serious effect.

The field of employment has pretty much been left to each of the ten relocation projects to work out as best they thought fit. It is a good thing to have a large amount of local decisions and local administration. The WRA has gone farther than any government agency in de-centralizing its administration and leaving the power very largely in the hands of its local unit---its projects. In the field of employment we felt that the local administration---and the fact that each project is pretty well left to itself to work out its own employment---has gone too far, in this way: some projects were compensating by paying \$19 to 40-50% of its employees, while other projects were paying that to 10-11%; some of the projects were trying to be fairly efficient in its employment practices, and others less efficient---so a good deal of competition developed among the projects. There were no uniform, standard regulations on employment, so it became impossible for any one project to institute and maintain a good employment procedure. When one project set up a certain standard it soon became known that other projects weren't following that, and the workers would begin to complain. After struggling with this problem for a year, we came to the conclusion in Washington that we had to lay down some general rules and regulations out of the Washington office which would put all the relocation projects under the same rules and the same regulations. We are still leaving a great deal of opportunities in a great area for projects to decide how they will run their employment program. We have finally decided that it was necessary to make one rule for the 10 projects.

Mr. Myer has established some general principles, the fundamental principle being that work shall be offered only to workers who are really necessary for the efficient operation and maintenance of the project, and that the WRA will not employ any person just to give him a job.

A great deal of employment and so-called work have been approved simply for the purpose of enabling some people to earn compensation and without much regard as to whether they are really necessary or not. So our first principle is efficiency---hiring persons who are really necessary, full eight hours a day and 44 hours a week. This principle is necessary because whatever we do---if we are going to stand up under the criticisms of our opponents and repeated investigations of Congress---we can't be loose, lax, easy, inefficient, in employment at a time when the whole country has got to make the best possible use of its manpower. We, in our relocation projects, have got to be efficient and utilize our manpower efficiently like the rest of the country. You can readily appreciate that we simply cannot afford to let our enemies say that the evacuees are better fed than the American public. None of us can afford to have the critics say that employment and labor is inefficient, lax, and easy in the relocation centers while on the outside the work has to be efficient.

The second principle is to make a uniform rule concerning the number of employees who can receive \$19 rate. We arrived at that by coming somewhere in between where all the projects were. Some of the projects were paying \$19 to 10% of their employees, some to 50%, and others 20%. We tried to strike a happy medium on that. We don't claim that 15% is necessary or better than 10% or 20%. It will make it uniform, and it is fair that all projects are operating on the same basis.

In adopting these rules, we have been concerned that we don't impose rules so rigid that it would be almost impossible or difficult to conform to them, so we left a good area for local decision on the project.

For example, after we determined some uniform basis of the number of employees employable on the projects we left open a 10% overage, which means that if it is necessary to use extra workers to do special or emergency jobs which the regular workers can't, there will be these workers to depend on. It can be used to expand the labor force.

On the 15% of the persons who are to receive \$19, there is a further provision there that people who are to do unusually hard or disagreeable work may also receive \$19, without regard to whether they are doing supervisory or professional work. There is a 5% of ~~th~~ the total payroll who have overage in connection with the \$19 rate.

We have started here on the whole program of re-organization and making more efficient that of the control of the project employment. The telegram from the Director which you received the other day is only the first of the goodmany steps the Director plans to take in this program. We intend to do a great deal more than to set a ceiling and tell them to "go to it, boys." Eventually, we hope to place the employment of evacuees on the same basis as the employment of the appointed personnel as done by the government or by the larger and better private corporations. We want eventually to have all jobs in all the projects classified, described, and officially approved by the Director.

As it is now, the supervisors make their own job openings. We hope to eventually compile a list of all the necessary jobs on the projects.

We might have 5400 jobs. The duties of each job will be described, the compensation to be paid to each job to be described, and the whole slate of jobs necessary to operate and maintain the project will be approved by the Director of the Authority. Then assignments of jobs will be made to specific people to specific jobs. In other words, the next step is to break down the 5400---to 560 quota by sections and divisions and individual jobs. We are doing that in two ways. First of all, we have prepared in Washington a suggested employment schedule for Poston in which we have listed all the jobs and the compensation rates which we think are needed to operate your project. We prepared that schedule on the basis of the best information that we have, which isn't very good. We are issuing that schedule, not as an order, but as a suggestion. It is in the mail now and you will receive it within the next few days. The Director is asking every section and division on the project to re-arrange their set-up and make recommendations. We expect you to tear our schedule all to pieces. We are starting it off to give you some idea of what the division and section heads responsible for the various lines of work are thinking, and you will have that as a base-line and go on from there.

Eventually, when your recommendations are in, we would like to submit to the Director a slate of Poston jobs. It will be based on your recommendations and upon any necessary comparison with other project. If and when the Director approves that slate your employment will be regulated accordingly.

In regard to your consumer enterprise: It is operated by the community. The employees of the consumer enterprise are not paid by the WRA: Therefore, the WRA is not attempting to say how many employees consumer enterprise should hire. They will judge how much they need. However, in all other

respects, although consumer enterprise is a private enterprise, it is and will be important to avoid any qualities and discriminations between consumer enterprise employees and the other project employees. Therefore, it is required that these consumer employees be paid \$12, \$16, and \$19 as other project employees. It is required that not more than 15% of Consumer employees be compensated with the \$19 rate. It is required that they maintain the same standards of efficiency. The only difference is that the WRA will not give orders to the consumer enterprise as to the number of workers. But they will recommend what their level should be. We are recommending 200. It is not mandatory.

I hope you understand why we have done the things we have done. The action has been taken only after a prolonged series of studies and long series of conferences with project directors and other people on the project, and only after it was generally recognized that something must be done in the field of project employment and after it was clear that the Washington office heads should establish some general over-all regulations to the project employment on the same basis.

1. QUESTION: I would like to ask you how the base of 5600 was arrived at?

ANSWER: That was our first approach. We used the term 'approximately' so there is a leeway in there. We made studies of necessary jobs on two or three projects: We called project directors. It appeared that the projects could operate efficiently with about 2/3 of their present volume of employment, so without making a detailed study of all the projects we made the reduction order. So 5600 is about 30% reduction of your present employment number.

2/ QUESTION: This is a question of interpretation of the period in which these reductions can take place, from the standpoint of availability of funds. We took it to mean that this reduction can take place over three month's period, beginning the 1st of July. If we effect this total reduction by September 30, we want to be sure that we have enough money in the first quarter on that basis.

ANSWER: You can be sure that you will have sufficient money to do that. In allowing the 90 days, we took to make it as sure as we could that this new policy wouldn't create difficulty on the project--that it wouldn't create special hardship. You could theoretically defer or save the whole work until the first of October or the first of September. We had suggested a gradual reduction throughout the three months.

3. QUESTION: The telegram states 1/3 for each month.

ANSWER: That telegram needs to be qualified. That was intended as a suggestion.

4. QUESTION: Can that be clarified from the detailed instructions?

ANSWER: Yes. Mr. Barrows will be allocating the money shortly and the budgetary controls will be specified in detail with his allocations. I might add that the telegram was sent because we wanted to outline the main limitations quickly. The details take a great deal of threshing out. It takes several weeks' time to work out a detailed administrative instruction.

5. QUESTION: Wasn't it a part of your instruction to reduce 10% in July so that after the people were fired there would be no replacements made?

ANSWER: That is one practical way of making reductions which I think that you people should be in a particularly good position to

avail yourself of. You have already designated the essential jobs. You might adopt the practice of not replacing anything but the essential jobs.

6. QUESTION: I would like your interpretation of just how we are going to handle part-time workers.

ANSWERS: That bothered us too. I don't think we have the answer. What do you think of defining the 10% overage clause to include both emergency and part-time labor requirements. Another possibility is to consider two half-time workers as one full-time worker in figuring the number of employees who can come under the maximum. The danger is that you may develop an enormous amount of spreading of work. You might have far too many part-time employees on the project.

7. QUESTION: I think you should be informed of this point, that in our previous discussions spreading was one of the methods suggested. We were not clear in the interpretation.

ANSWER: Large amount of spreading will defeat the purpose of the regulations. We thought that there wouldn't be very many part-time workers and that they might be covered within the 10% overage allowed.

8. QUESTION: Then the number will depend on the decisions made. Another thing to be clarified is that people getting 40 hours wouldn't be covered in our budget allocations. We figure 22 hours or less should be part-time. For instance, we thought that if we put everybody on a part-time basis we can employ twice 5600, which definitely would not be the intent of the WRA.

MCINTYRE: Do you think it will help if we set a quota for part-time workers?

BURGE: Either the WRA should or we should here. We assumed that it would be in the detailed instructions.

McINTYRE: How much of a hardship would be created by a rule that any part-time worker will have to be included in the 10% overage?

NELSON: Wouldn't that defeat your purpose. 10% is emergency. Part-time is not emergency, is it?

McINTYRE: What I was thinking was re-defining the 10%. Where the number of part-time workers is small it wouldn't seriously affect it.

BURGE: One was that we are going into a period where high school children are at loose ends, although we are taking some means to see that their time is occupied. Secondly, we are in a period of emergency construction. Thirdly, we are going to increase agricultural production. It was my impression at the last meeting that the 10% emergency is enough to take care of the emergency workers, such as in agriculture and engineering field.

HAYES: At the present time we have 7% working part-time.

BURGE: I was thinking of the potential part-time workers.

RUPKEY: It isn't the high school students but the older people who don't want to work in the heat of the day, and they may want to work only half a day or part-time. It makes quite a large number.

McINTYRE: Perhaps, the desirable thing is to let the part-time workers come within the regular quota---say that two part-time workers are equal to one full-time---and put a limitation on the number of part-time workers.

POWELL: It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that a good many of the actual projects decisions will weigh on the detailed instructions.

ZIMMERMAN: Mr. McIntyre, perhaps you can give us a preview of what we might expect on that.

MCINTYRE: The point which need clarification in the detailed instruction is the handling of part-time workers.

9. QUESTION: Another question is employment compensation and clothing allowance.

ANSWER: As the matter stands, clothing allowance is another compensation. I don't know the chances of it being adopted.

10. QUESTION: Has a provision been made for a possible large increase in the public assistance cases in view of this plan?

ANSWER: Not to my knowledge.

11. QUESTION: Is the number of employees allowed in proportion to the number of residents? If so, it would not be fair. There are some relocation centers that have no land to cultivate, but here in Poston we have a large area to cultivate. I understand that some relocation centers have had their schools built by the government. I believe that we are entitled to more if these things were considered.

ANSWER: I agree with you. The first cut was made not on population basis but on the number of people employed. It is true that you have a large agricultural work on the project. The project with the lowest ratio of employment was employing 48% of their employment, and the project with the highest ratio was employing 51%--so, all projects regardless of their differences are pretty close together in the number of people employed.

Now an important point which must be made is that the present ceiling was set as a first step, because we haven't completed our detailed studies of all the projects and their needs. We had to approach the problem by a flat same rate of

of cut applied to all the projects. Within the next couple of months we want to have a detailed study made, and after the next three months, a new ceiling will be set, which will take into consideration the actual needs of the projects. I expect that the ceiling for the next quarter will be somewhat lower.

12. QUESTION: In regard to the 10% overage, what do you consider emergency jobs and how long may it last?

ANSWER: Any operation on the Project which will last throughout the year ought to be covered as the regular project work. If a job will last as much as six months it should certainly be considered a part of the regular project employment. Such things as harvesting or building school buildings which is going to be over in a little while will be classified as emergency.

13. QUESTION: Didn't you say that an emergency job is just what the term means---a piece of work that must be done and completed within a certain time?

ANSWER: Something not anticipated.

14. QUESTION: Can the deadline for the cut be extended if there is a reason? It came at a time when more people were employed because of the summer vacation. It is a drastic change.

ANSWER: It is a severe change, but notice that it amounts to a net reduction of 20%, and that net reduction is spread over 90 days. Within the next 90 days, if you continue relocation at its present rate, you will have 600-800 people on relocation which would mean a natural reduction there. So your question is delayed for one project we will have to do it

for other projects. I expect that if all the projects found perfectly good reasons why they shouldn't do it this year a different basis might be arrived. But one of the projects has already sent its orders to make reductions by the 15th of July---Minnidoka Center.

In this program we are simply making the projects a part of the national picture. As a whole, there is no reason why anyone should be unemployed nowadays, but under the present condition, there is no justification whatsoever for the government to be providing work for anybody unless the work is absolutely necessary work.

15. QUESTION: Does Washington contemplate eliminating any activity which it considers unnecessary?

ANSWER: We have no intention of eliminating any activity. The quota has been set on the basis of continuing all desirable activities, producing the full quota of the foodstuffs. All that the employment program does in this connection is to encourage efficient work.

If the project wants to eliminate certain sports or certain activities altogether, as far as I know, it is your privilege. We haven't looked into that. We are looking for efficiency in employment.

ZIMMERMAN: We have here a whole theory of trying to make work. My personal opinion is that a lot of the work should be on the voluntary basis.

POWELL: As in the RED CROSS, people that have jobs or incomes on the outside can afford to give their services free.

A lot of them don't have any income from the outside. However, this very familiar theme of argument is running in our mind: (1) Whether we should stretch what manpower we already have to provide full operation on nearly permanent basis as we can, or (2) whether we should try to provide the minimum essential kinds of service during the period when people are finding their places on the outside.

McINTYRE:

If you have a situation as we did have a year ago where people were confined against their will and held in relocation centers, unable or permitted to leave, then, the government, in order to maintain the morale, certainly has an obligation to provide employment; but in a situation where people free to leave the obligations of the government naturally change.

ZIMMERMAN:

One of the big problems is to reclassify the jobs so that we will come within our quota of 810 for the \$19. Is my understanding correct that classification of workers will be set up--a limited number receiving \$16, and a restoration of the \$12 apprenticeship classification.

McINTYRE:

We always had the three rates but the \$12 rate had almost disappeared.

16. QUESTION:

A great many of the 40 hour workers under 18 would automatically fall in the \$12 rate. Many of them are getting \$16 and some of them even \$19. Is it the intention of Washington to give them \$12 for apprentices.

ANSWER:

Beginning workers, such as school students.

17. QUESTION:

Will there be \$12 budget allocations?

ANSWER: That was what Mr. Barrows asked me. We didn't have a basis yet. As soon as we get the job descriptions we might be in a better position to make the allocations. In this job schedule, we have listed jobs that we think should receive \$19. Remember, our classification at this time is only a suggestion.

18. QUESTION: I want clarification on the 8 hour work, such as in the mess hall. Dish-washers may take only 2 hours to complete their work.

ANSWER: In that case, the mess hall workers had better not specialize in one work but help with the other kitchen work to fill up the 8 hours.

19. QUESTION: What about people who work all the time, such as doctors?

ANSWER: The only overtime we have had was compensated time-off. We are under commitment to Congress to the effect that no-one may get over \$19. We are unable to change that.

20. QUESTION: In regard to the 8 hours---if a garbage crew can finish their work in 6 hours instead of 8 will it be okay?

ANSWER: You ought to adjust the working crew to a number that will take them all day. In the government service, in war plants and factories, workers are required to work 8 hours a day. At the end of 6 hours he still goes on and works the full 8 hours.

HAYES: Isn't it an answer if you put less workers on the job?

BELTT: I think this question involves the entire policy. If we need will approve of such a procedure in one or two jobs,

MANUAL
POSTON EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

The Poston Employment Office has been set up to serve the needs of the community in two ways. First, to provide necessary workers for the building and organization of Poston. Second, to provide as far as possible suitable employment for every available worker within the community.

The Employment Office consists of three divisions: (A) Reception, (B) Interviewing and Placement, (C) Clerical.

A. Reception Division is the first contact of the applicant with the Employment Office. Courteous, intelligent and prompt service is an essential function of this division. It should be fully informed as to general policies and functions of other divisions so as to insure correct routing within the office. It should be informed as to location of offices and buildings throughout Poston to direct referrals or casual inquiries.

Responsibilities assumed by staff are as follows:

1. Doorman

- a. Open and close office for office hours.
- b. Direct traffic flow to screening desks or clerks.
- c. Keep tally of inquiries.
- d. Keep record of Office Bus movements.
- e. Provide general information.

2. Screening Interviewer

- a. Obtain preliminary information regarding qualifications of applicant.
- b. Determine whether interview is indicated and route accordingly.
- c. Refer unskilled labor directly from requisition.

B. Interviewing and Placement Division evaluates the abilities and qualifications of the applicant and by exercising good judgment matches the applicant to the job. To accomplish this function the Interviewer will:

1. Obtain complete employment record including skills, education, and experience.
2. Determine classification.
3. a) Select appropriate opening from requisition and route to clerical section for Work Card.
or
b) Place application in active file.
4. Fill requisitions from active file as needed.
5. If required, make field visits to contact new applicants.
6. Reinterview employed applicants as requested.

C. Clerical Division provides the tools for smooth functioning of the Employment Office.

1. Termination Clerk checks employment status.
 - a. If applicant previously employed, examines release, types termination.
 - b. Refers to clerk for Notice to Report and Work Card.
2. Clerk types Notice to Report and Work Card as requested.
3. File Clerk in charge of applicant files.
 - a. Posts referrals and terminations.
 - b. Files new applications.
 - c. As directed may collect statistics for Daily Record.
4. Special Clerk
 - a. Collects Social Data Registrations from each incoming group.
 - b. Compiles Army List noting name, family number, new address, former county address.

5/28/42

アリスナ州ホストン市

交通法規

ホストン市

市参事員會

法務部



翻譯並印刷

一十廿情報局

事務所 三六八一四

アリゾナ州ポストン市交通法規

第一款 ライセンス

第一條 何人タリトモ、ポストン地域内ニ於テ、内務省インディアン保存局発行ニカル、自動車操縦免許證ヲシテ、政府所有、或ハ使用、自動車ヲ操縦スヘカラス。

第二條

自動車操縦者ハ、自動車操縦中ハ該免許證ヲ常時必携シ、市裁判所判事、或ハ警察署員ノ要求ニ應シ何時タリト提示シ得ヘキモノトス。

第三條

免許證停止ニ關スル規定。何人タリトモ交通規則ニ違反セシ場合ハ、市法廷ハ該違反者ニ對シ本規則、定ムルトヨリコレヲ處罰スルト同時ニ、又交通課長ニ對シ該違反者ノ免許證ノ一時停止、或ハ取消ヲ勸告スルコトアルヘシ。

第二款 操縦

第一條

操縦速力ニ關スル規定。何人タリトモ、道路ノ幅及ヒ道路ノ交通量ヲ考慮ニ入レ、適當安全ト思惟サル、操縦速力ヲ超ヘ、又ハ如何ナル場合アリトモ、他人ノ生命、財産ヲ脅シ又通常ヲ超ヘタル風塵埃ヲ生セシムル懼レアル操縦速力ニテ、ポストン市街、或ハハイウェイ上ヲ操縦スヘカラス。

第二條

ポストン内ノ街路、或ハハイウェイ上ニ於ケル自動車ニテ本條ニ規定セタル制限操縦速力ヲ超ヘタルキハ、本款ノ一條、明示スル規則ニ抵触セサル限り、合法的ナルモト見做ス。

違反者ハ自己操縦速力カソノ時、ソノ場所、及ヒソノ状況下ニ於テ本款ノ一條規定ノ原則ニ違反セサシコトヲ適當ナル證

第九十二号

據ニヨリ立證スルコト能ハサル限り、

本條ニ規定スル制限操縦速力ニ違反シタル場合、之ヲ不法行為ト見做ス。

以上ニ述ベタル本條ニ規定スル制限操縦速力トハ、次ノ如キヲ云フ。

(A) ポストン地域内ニ於テハ時速十五哩。

(B) ポストン内、オニ、オニ各地域間、及ヒ、ポストン地域トアリゾナ州、パーカー市間、ハイウェイ上ニ於テハ時速三十五哩。

(C) ポストン地域内ノ交叉点ヲ横断スルトキハ時速十哩。

第三條 腕手信号。腕手ニヨリ總テ、信号ハ次ノ如キ方法ニヨリ自動車、左側ヨリナスヘキモノトス。

(A) 左へ轉換……手或ハ腕ヲ車外ニ水平ニ出ス。

(B) 右へ轉換……手或ハ腕ヲ車外ニテ上方ニ出ス。

(C) 停止及ヒ速度ノ減少……手或ハ腕ヲ車外ニテ下ヲ示ス。

第四條 人員運輸用車及ヒ實際的ニ人員運輸ニ從事スル自動車ハ、運轉手ト同時ニ一名ノ助手ヲ必要タルモノトス。猶該運轉手、次ノ如キ規定ヲ遵守スヘキモノトス。

(A) 操縦者席ノ定員ハ操縦者以外、二名ヲ超ヘサルモノトス。

(B) 何人タリトモ、ラングボード、フエグラー、車屋上、或ハ布製天蓋、上ニ乗スヘカラス。但シ塵埃、車及ヒ消防車ハソノ限ニテラス。

一、市情報局

(C) 交通課ヲ許可シ、人員ヲ運輸スヘカラス。

(D) 自動車操縦中ハ何人ヲトモ該車後方ド、バックゲートニ立テシムルヘカラス。

(E) 操縦者ハ助手、合圖ヲ倚テ発車スヘキモトス。

第五條 如何ナル自動車ヲト、消火栓、建築物或ハ可燃性物質、二十呎以内ニ駐車スヘカラス。

第六條 日没後、ポストン地域内ニ於ケル街路或ハハイウェイトシ自動車ヲ駐車セシムヘカラス。

第七條 警察署ハ、ポストン地域内ニ於テ自動車、駐車及ヒ格納ニ関シ本交通規則ニ牴觸セサル範圍ニ於テ規則ヲ設ケコレヲ適用、発動スルコトヲ得。該規則ハ、ソノ他、法令ト同ジク強制適用カラモツモトス。

第八條 自動車事故ニヨリ他人ヲ死セシメ、或ハ負傷セシメタルトキハ、操縦者ハ被害者ニ對シ次ノ如キ適當ナル處置ヲナスヘキコトヲ要ス。

被害者ニ醫療ノ手ヲ要スルト判断サレシ場合、或ハ被害者ニシテ醫療手ヲ要セシ場合ハ、操縦者ハ醫療ヲ受ケシムル目的ヲモツテ被害者ヲ醫師或ハ病院ニ運ヒ若シクハソノ手配ヲナスモトス。

本條ノ規定ニ違反シタルモノハ有罪ト認ム。

第九條 自動車事故ニヨリ財物ヲ毀損シタルトキハ、自動車操縦者ハ直ニ事故現場ニ停車シ

適切ナル方法ヲ以ツテ該財物ノ所有者、或ハ保管者ノ所在ヲ求メ、コノ事故ヲ通知シ自己ノ姓名及ヒ住所ヲ告知シ、又ソノ要求アリシトキハ自己ノ自動車操縦免許證ヲ提示スヘキモトス。

第十條 事故報告ノ義務。

自動車事故ヲ惹起シタルモノハ、該事故ヲ他人ヲ殺傷シタルト財物ヲ毀損シタルト問ハス、該事故發生ヨリ二十四時間以内ニ、コノ事故ヲ警察署ニ對シ報告スヘキモトス。

事故報告ハ以下ノ如キ事項ニ事故ノ原因、當時ノ狀況、事故關係者及ヒソノ自動車ニ関スル事項ニツキ可及的ニ明細タルヘキモトス。

警察署ハ該報告ニ基キ適當ナル書式ヲ作製スルモトス。

第十一條 不法操縦罪。

ポストン地域内ハイウェイ或ハ街路上ニ於テ他人ノ生命財產ノ安全ヲ故意ニ無視シタルコト明白ナル態度ニテ自動車ノ操縦ヲナスモノハ、不法操縦罪ト見做サル。

第十二條 前條ニ規定シタル如キ不法操縦者ニシテ、他人ニ對シ肉体的傷害ヲ惹起セシトシタルトキハ、該操縦者ヲ有罪ト見做シ、處罪サル。

第十三條 酒精飲料或ハ藥品ニ酩酊中、自動車ヲ操縦シ、又コ酩酊中、操縦力交通規則ニ違反シ、ソノ結果トシテ他人ニ對シ肉体的傷害ヲ惹起セシトシタルトキハ、該操縦者ハ有罪ト認メラル。

有罪ト認メラル。

第十四條 酒精飲料或ハ
藥品ニ配酏中、ハイウエー或ハ
街路上ノ操縦ヲナセシモハ違法
ト認ム。

第十五條 本交通規則中
ニ特殊ノ違反ニ関スル特別ノ規定ナキ
限り、本規則ニヨリ禁止セラレタル行
爲ヲ爲シ、或ハ本規則ノ命スル行
爲ヲ爲サリシモノハ處罰サル。
本交通規則運用ニ関シテハ
刑法ノ條文ヲ適用ス。

第十六條
第一項 本交通規則ノ違反
者ヲ逮捕シタルモ現場ヨリ直チ
ニ法務委員會ヘ連行セサリシト
キハ、當該警察署員ハ違反
者ノ姓名、住所、自動車番号、
罪科名、違反時刻、場所、及び
法務委員會ヘ出頭期日、時間、
項目ヲ記録シタル法務委員
會出頭令狀ヲ二通作製スヘキ
モトス。出頭令狀中、指定出
頭期日ハ逮捕シタル日ヨリ二日以内
ニ限定サルモノトス。

第二項 該警察署員ハ一通ノ
出頭令狀ヲ違反者ニ対シ手交ス
ヘシ。而シテ當該違反者ニシテ
假釋放ヲ受ケントセハ、該警察
署員ハ留保セル別通、抄本ニ署
名シ以ッテ法務委員會出頭ノ誓
約ヲ爲スヘキモノトス。然ル後
警察署員ハ現場ニテ本違反者
ノ假釋放ヲナスコトヲ得。

第十七條 法務委員會出頭
違約罪——出頭令狀、誓約ニ
故意ニ違反シタルモノハ本来ノ犯罪
トハ別個ニ本條ノ違反者ト見做

第九十五号

サル。而シテ法務委員會ハ該違
反者ノ法務委員會出頭違約ニ対
シ、直チニ判事ノ召換狀ヲ發令
スルコトヲ得。

駐車規則(交通法規第七條細目)

- 一、家屋間ニ駐車スヘカラス。
- 二、交叉点(インターセクション)ヨリ七拾
五呎以内ニ駐車スヘカラス。
- 三、運河橋梁ヨリ七拾五呎以内
ニ駐車スヘカラス。
- 四、消防署ヨリ百呎以内ニ駐車
スヘカラス。
- 五、警察署ヨリ五拾呎以内ニ
駐車スヘカラス。
- 六、行政局舎前ニ駐車スヘカ
ラス。
- 七、行政局舎ニ近接セル道路上
ニ駐車スヘカラス。但シ、設定
サレタル駐車場ハソノ限りニアラ
ス。
- 八、病院前ニ駐車スヘカラス。但シ
設定サレタル駐車場ハソノ限りニ
アラス。
- 九、駐車ハ道路ノ右側ニ限リ、ソ
ノ駐車時間ハ日中十分以内タ
ルコトナス。但シ荷物ノ積ミ
下シニ関シテハ、コノ限りニアラ
ス。

WAR RELOCATION WORK CORPS

場魚養ントスホ
告報及畫計



農業局養魚課発表
事務所第七部落
リクレイニョンホール

一九四二年八月十七日発行

一 世情報局

◎農業局養魚課報告

いし
かき

ポストン養魚課はインディヤン
保存區域野生物調査課の副生物
學技師、イー・エス・ジョーゲンセン氏の
監督下に組織されたものであります。
当ポストン市よりその技術擔任
者と、秋山氏が選ばれました。
氏は大平洋金魚養殖所主であり、
その養殖所は、大平洋沿岸に於る
最大の金魚及び熱帶魚養殖
所の一つとして知られて居ました。
精密なる調査の結果、この方面
の経験者が尙多数ある事が判
明した。ジョーゲンセン氏はこの日
も地方林務官首席、ウリアム・
ツイー氏へ通知する所がありました。
ツイー氏は養魚事業に非常な
関心をもて居られる方であります。
氏はエ・イー・ポール氏と養魚に關
して色々意見の交換をされたのであり
ますが、この内容を当市の行政局
長、ウィード・ヘッド氏に宛て、書簡を
もつて知らせて来られたのであります。
因にポール氏はアルバーカーキ市（ネー
メキシコ首府）の生物課々長と土壤
管理局長とを兼任して居る人であり
ます。ポール氏の書簡内容は、
日本人は好んで鰻を食膳に供するし、
それに鰻の養殖池は極めて僅の費用
で設置する事が出来るのだから、
ポストン市には養魚課を設置
したら如何なるものであらうか、と
云つた様なものでありました。

計畫と組織

養魚場設置に關する實際的計畫
と調査とは去る六月廿六日から開始され
て居ます。 当日、バーストンの農業
局長マテイセン氏と技術主任ルーフキ
氏とは、当市の西部廿四セクションを
調査されたのであります。 この三十四
セクションは、土壤試験所々長ニー
シエミット氏が、幼魚孵化場として適
当なる場所である旨発表されて、
ゐる場所であります。 此の場所は
種々と土壤を試験し、給水排水設
備などを予め計畫した後、始め
て適當であると認定されたのであ
ります。 マテイセン氏不在中は、
農業局監督官シヤープ氏が貴
重な援助を與へて下さった事に
この計畫を續行し得たのでありま
す。

目的

最初の計畫は当市に魚を供給するのが主要目的であります。併し若この養魚場で養殖出来る魚が当市で消費して尚余りある場合は斜部に販賣の市場を求めては如何うかと云ふ事が今考慮されて居ります。

設計書說明

規模 養魚池工事
規模 現在のところ百呎×百呎で
深さ十八呎の池を二十個、十呎加
モセクシヨン廿四の東北部に、
又二百呎×二百呎で深さ二十五呎
から三十呎のものを十個、十呎加
同セクシヨンの西北部に計畫
中であります

位置、敷地は全部で八十英加であります。その中二十英加は既に拓かれてゐますが、未だシガールをシガールと水ると同時に計畫通り工事を始める予定であります。他の六十英加は近日中、拓かれ多数の池を作る事になつてゐます。

土壌の構成

1. 粘土
2. 粘土、漆喰用の粘土
水の供給、コロラト河及びそのセクション、近くを流れるメイ、キマナルより。

泥池、幅十呎から三十五呎、深さ四呎から二十呎の各種大

きさのもの多数。これらの池に泥土を入れ成長養魚用とする計畫であります。

魚の種類

鯉(スズキ)、クレピ、バス、鯰(カサゴ)、セフィッシュ、等であり、若し之等の魚類が政府の手を通じて入手出来る場合は、コロラト河よりバス、鯰、鯉などを得ることが出来るのであります。

農業局養魚課
主任 丸本ジヤン

◎養魚の商品価値

魚の食糧品としての養魚価値は今更喋々として語るまでもなく色々な事実に依つてよく認識されてゐるところであります。

最近著しく魚市場が発達

して遠隔の地から冷凍魚として運搬することが出来る様になり

ました。今猶新鮮な魚類を自由手に入れ得る機会に恵ま

れる地方も入ります。が幸いにもこの様な地方では、養魚場を作る事に非ずして便利にすることが

あります。そこで獲れた鮮魚は、今迄は遠く人々に大変喜ばれてゐるものであります。この様な

地方から獲れた魚は或る一定の地方価格と云ふ様なものがあり

又貯蔵用としてのブルギル、セフィッシュ、やバス等は、可なり確實な需要がある事と、商店など

はよく心得て居るのであります。價格は時に上下する事もあり

あります。ファイガリング、バスなどはサイスにも依ります。が普通千匹

にひいて二十帛からそれ以上で取引されてゐます。併しセフィッシュ

とかその他の魚は多少安価である様です。

当局は、養魚場、卵場の経営に可なり有利なものと思つ

が、それに対して如何なる見解をもつてゐるか、と云ふことをよく質問されるのであります。が当局

といふ、そしてこの養魚場、経済が果して経済的に有益であるか否かに就きましては、今のところ

それを立證する事足る何の資料も持合せて居ませんので一寸何と

も申し上げ兼ねるのであります。この占に就きまして理論的には

既に可なり深く進んでゐるので、他の企業と同じくこの種の事業

も亦有利に経営し様と思ふ何處も採り返しく實際的な經營を得て續行する外に途す無きものであります。その上、養魚場の価値如何を評價するに日米の條件を柄一即ちその場所と地質、設備と水質、事業の大小と、養魚場と市場との距離、その間の運輸機関の便利であるか、と云ふと云ふ様な事を考慮に入れなければならぬのであります。これらの事を悉く考へて見ますと、営利を目的として作られん養魚池からどれ程の利益が上るか、云ふ事も前次で一般論で予測する事が出来ぬ事が断言に分りになること、思ひます。

併し乍ら養魚場の供給不足を見地から養魚池を作ることなら、次に述べた事は問題外となす。すし養魚池の經營も充分可能である事が發見されて居ます。又實際、良質の家庭用魚類は今日墨田に設けられん養魚池でよく繁殖し、家庭向け云ふ点からは充分に認められてゐるのであります。

釣魚の点からゲームの變化も求め人々はバス、サマウツ、フナ、を繁殖しますから之等、魚市場で買ふより遙かに安く手に入る事になるのであります。又その上有利な事は万一政府より稚魚の供給が絶えた場合でも少しも困らない訳であります。

◎養魚池場所の選擇

大切な水の流出関係と考へると養魚池は勿論水源の水位より下になければなりません。そして出来得る限り、多孔質土壤は避け、土方が得策であります。何故かと云へば水が浸み出易く、水を補充するのに大量の水が必要、その上、輕質土壤は地味を一般に肥えさせるからであります。

沼澤地とか、古い河の跡、長い年月が経たぬ様な場所などは、最も理想的な場所として使ふべきであります。その水等の場所には、池に肥分で、胞子や草の種、微生物などが多量に含まれて居るからであります。この様な場所には池を設けるなら僅の水量を補充するだけで、池の水準を一定に保つことが出来るのであります。

然し乍ら池を作る場合に、土天を加へるなら條件の悪い池からでも可なり満足すべき結果が得られるのであります。中耕層床の様な理想的地質は最も望ましいのであります。が、それは別として、先づ人工的に出来た漆喰の様なものを作ります。又、池底人ど水を渗透させんと又割合に早く良質なる地味が出来ます。又砂の漆喰も池を作るのに一般的に用ゐられてゐる様であります。これは持たせるのに少し困難なこともありすが、腐敗した植物性のものが溜つてくるにつれて次第にその様な心配もなくなると思ひます。その地質が悪くすへば、水は普通と云ふに

魚の餌となる様なものが豊富に出
来て来るのであります。砂礫の混
合したもの可なり費用を省け
後に説明する様な方法で肥料
を加へてすれば相当の成績を擧
げる事が出来るのであります。

池は或る一定の期間完全にし
上げられなければなりません。其の
為池は最も適當な場所につ
られる事が必要であります。

この目的から池の底より排水パイ
プを出せる様に池底よりも低く放水
路を設けなければなりません。
池の水は魚の分類、不良種の
除去、魚の増減、繁殖しすぎた
水藻の除去、などの為には排水され
るのであります。勿論完全に

干し上げて了ふと云ふ事は池中
の魚を一時移すことの出来る水が
近くに無い限り出来ない事でありま
す。養魚池を所ふには多数の
補助池があると非常に便利で
ある事がお分りと思ひます。

養魚池繁殖は次の問題として先づ
先決問題は養魚池の位置と
何處に定めるかと云ふことであり
ます。養魚池は副業としては可な
りの好結果を生むのであります。
その位置宜さへ良ければ農業経
営に相俟つて必ずや有利な事
業となるのであります。

◎遊地の利用

当局は特に、多数の農場に自
然に出来た有望な湿地を利
用することを目ざしてゐるのであ
ります。現在それらの地帯は

放棄されて殆んど体裁の悪い遊
地となつて居まして、土地価も著
しく低下してゐる様な次第であ
ります。泉湖沼湧出する水
或るは近くに河の流れ等がありさへ
したら、これらは皆養魚池経営
の動機と誘致するのであります。

養魚池設置に最も適當な
場所殊にそのが農地として余り
有望でない場合などは、熟慮の後
採算がとれる様なら養魚池に
改良して多くの人々に働いてもらふこ
とを望まないのであります。

最初養魚池を目的として作られ
た池は家畜の給水用池として或
は又排水を耕地の灌漑用と
して使用する事を出来るのであ
ります。以上の様な目的からい
て米國到る所の農地にこの様な
人工池が作られる事は、絶對的
に必要なものであります。そして
僅かばかりの費用で最初の目的
通り少しの差支も無く養魚池
となるのであります。

沼澤地帯或は泛滥地帯
の排水工事を行つてもその経費
を補助程の収益が上つて来る。場
合がまゝあるのであります。その
様な際にはこの様な場所を養魚
場、若しくは毛皮用獸類養育
場とするなら、可なり有望なもの
となるのでせう。でありますから

素人養魚家は養魚を食
糧の自給自足の為に行ふと云ふ
ことに主眼を置いて始めべきで
あります。

或る一定の規模の下に数年

間事業を經營しその結果得る
經驗と知識とを以てするに
農家はどの程度まで實際的に
事業を擴張することが出来るか
と云ふことをよく判断する事
が出来る
餘になるのであります。且又市場
向きの魚を飼養する事の可
不可を知る目も自ら開けて来るので
あります。

水産局より屢々、自然池、
湖、小川などが養魚に如何なる
価値を持つものであるかと云ふ事で
質問して来るのであります。が
これらのものは次の様な諸條件さへ
つけば人工のものに数倍優ると
云ふ得るのであります。諸條件
とは一排水設備の完全であること、
池床に堆積物の並生、池の中へ
地下水が滲透しない様な場所へ
池を設ける事、つまりそこが完全
な状態に置かれて居る事であり
併し乍ら水が完全に調節される
いならそれは大きな缺點となるので
あります。

◎給水、水量、水質、水温

鰒卵池には絶えず或る一定の水
量がなければなりません。それは
鰒卵期に於て特に然りであり
そして地質に依つて異なりますが
通常とか漏洩による減水を補ふ爲に
充分給水されなければなりません。
水が流動する事を避けた方が
望ましいのであります。池の
水が溜まり、盆水出ない程度
の所が理想的なものであります。
水量の多
少は、池の性質により異なります。

それらの餘り水は容易に排水
パイプ、別の場所へ分ける事も
出来ます。又設備として貯水し
て置く事も出来るのであります。
周囲又は底を粘土、瓦、又は土
の森喰で作りある、一英加の池
で一分間、三、四、五乃至五十
ギヤコン位の受水なら、池の水位を常
に一定に保つ事は、大に困難ではな
いのであります。然るに手を入れない
儘の石、砂質の地質であります。
どうしても、その二倍位の水が滲出す
るのであります。で水の浸出量は、
どうして測定するかと申しますと、次の
如き方法をとり得るのであります。

先づ出来る限り真直ぐで均一
のコースをもつ流れ、或は溝のあ
る所で或る一定の距離を測んで
みませう。若し水が或る一定の
溝に流れ込んでゐるのであれば、その
溝の中で計つた方が、いゝのであります。
前者の場合、実例を以て言へば、
池より十呎乃至五十呎の距離をとり
この距離の中に約六ヶ所の点を定
め、流出する水の幅を計ります。そ
してその平均幅を算出します。
次に浮標を水中に投げ、その浮標
がこの距離を流れる時間を計りま
す。又深さは前記六ヶ所で、各
ヶ所につき三、四点、流れを横切つて
測定します。以上の三つ
幅、速度（秒で表はされ、一秒間の速度
深さ）を掛け合せると、一立方
呎に一秒間、どれ程の水が流出して
ゐるかが分るのであります。以上の
数字から、約二十パーセント割引
て答を出した方がいゝのであります。

に故かと云ひますと、水面の速度は
天際から云へば、平均速度より早い
からであります。

浮卵池に於きまゝでは、高温が
必要なものであります。若し水源
地からの水が冷たい場合は、差支
え無い限り池の水量を減らし大
陽や空気などから出来る限りの
温度を吸収するのであります。

産卵期には水温が華氏六十度
より下らない事が望ましいのです。

◎養魚池の水源

湧出して居る泉などを利用して
池を作りますと費用も僅少で済
みます。大抵一面倒も起りませ
んで水源としては最も適当なもので
あります。鉱物質の有害物が
あつても一般に専門家の手を借り
ずにそれらを除去し得ます。

素人養魚家は所謂純粋なる
水と稱せられるものが、魚に最も
有害な酸素ギヤス或は空素
ギヤスなどの変質的な化合物を
含んで居ることを知って、反て敬遠
であります。これは水に空気が
化合し過ぎたり少なかりする爲に
生じるのであります。二様の水を
使用する事は極めて危険なので
あります。この水質の如何及び
高温の水が絶好に必要であると云ふ
二水二つの事は、井泉などを利
用して池を作る場合に非常に影響
します。若しこれら井泉水が以上の
様な適当な條件を充分有してゐる
場合は、もつと賢明な策がとられます。

それは独立した給水の爲の用水池
を作るので、その場合池の面積は泉
の水量に應じて決定され、かくして
この池の中に入つて来る有害なギヤス
性含物等は除去され、水温も亦適
宜に高くなるて来ます。

泉よりの湧出水は、屢々家畜類
によつて其の附近を踏み固められ、
其の他色々な原因に依つて少くなつて
来ます。その爲に利用し得る水と
云へば表面近く僅かの水のみとなるの
です。此の様な場合には普通その
中の土を取り去り、そこに二呎の土管を
沈めます。と水の湧出量が實際に
増加するものであります。ある一定の
個所にこの様な土管を数本沈め
ますと、驚く程の湧出量を得ま
す。併し乍ら若し費用を許せば、その
場所を掘り返し、石とコンクリートで固
めたら最もよいのであります。

水の豊富な地方に合衆國に於て
は五大湖地方が著名であります。が
では昔、湖沼であつた様な場所が
無数に存在してゐます。その或るも
のは数百英加の廣さを持ち、多数の
小川が交錯して流水、それが集つて
数本の可なり大きな河となつてゐるのを認
められます。この様な所では地上に
近く、滾々と絶える事を知らない水
脈が横はつてゐて、僅か数呎パイプ
を差し入れれば、立派な井戸に
なるのであります。

水量と云ふものを考へて見る場合
は、泉利用の地はその過剰水の排口の
高さ、底の礫、及ぶパイプを出来
るだけ低くして置かねばなりません
と云ふのは、それらの位置が高けれ

は高い程、水の流出は自然に減少するからであります。

この池に近く鯉魚池を置いて、飼育池へ行く排水溝から直接に給水してもらうことが出来ます。鯉魚池の池が不適当である場合、即ち、その水を改質する必要がある場合は、その水を木製板或はコンクリート製の溝（これはパイプにせず、土を用いてオーブンデシテのこ）を通じて、鯉魚池へ導き入れます。或る程度までは、有害物を少くする事が出来ます。水製板にするか、コンクリート製にするかは、その地質及びそれに要する費用の点から決定されるのであります。

養魚池の水源として、河の水及び、クリークの水を利用いたします場合、非常に障害となることがあります。

それは出水による生じ、泥工と岩石などの堆積物であります。そしてそれらのものが池に入らない様に防衛工事を充分に施す事は莫大の経費を要します。降雨の時に極端に増え、易い河などは、概し水源として不適当であります。併るに大に汚濁している様な所は、最初に可なり多量の水を投じ、さへすれば水源として利用し得ます。その場合慎重なる注意を要する事は、この様な所は大量の泥工が絶えず、鯉魚池に入り、卵や稚魚を害するからであります。

その上、この濁水は、養魚上最も大敵な水生植物の生長を遅らせ、又時としては全然、損害するのであります。有用でない魚、及び肉食をする魚などは、絶対に池から外に出してしまはねばなりません。が水源が完

全に一定期間調節されないので、限り不可能なことであります。

以上のことから、水源池の方で暴風が起つたり、水源が涸渇したりした結果、流れがより変化する場合、排水の中にある場合には、ダムを作つて、其の中、池を作ると云ふ様なことをとするのは得策ではあります。併して作ら、次の様な場合には、この流れから、近くの池に水を引き入れる事は、非常に可能性があるのであります。即ち、その入口に適當なる通過装置をつけること、水が非常に濁つて来た時、その供給水を絶つ事が出来ること、そして又増水期に池水の氾濫を防ぐこと、の出来る手段がある場合、可能となるのであります。

池の中へ大量の水を入れた時、為の河からの水道へダムを設ける事は、必要なのであります。

水口は幅広く作らねばなりません。そうすると、スクリーン（濾過器）の面積が広くなり、その為、人々が何時もつておろして、その水口が詰つて水が通しなくなる様な怖れがなくなるのであります。この濾過口は、各々の網目をもつたスクリーン（網）順次に張る行かねばなりません。最初の網は一番大きなゴミがかかる様に粗いハンデツヤ（ヤ）を、或はは同様の網目を持つ木の格子で作ります。中間の網（二つの目のものは）植物の流入を防ぐ用とします。そして一番内側の網は小さい砂礫や有害な魚の子が入らない様に密にしなければなりません。これらスクリーンの直ぐ下に、水を自由に流れ、

あまり濁つた時は、放水路の方へ流したりすることが出来る様に水門を設ける必要がありす。水源が湖なら、以上述べた様な面倒は起らないのであります。一般に湖水は濁ることが多いし、流れがないので余りスクリーン問題を云々することが要らないのであります。汚れてゐない穏やかな水は多くの点に於て優れてゐます。温度は適当であるし一般に有害なギヤスを含有してゐません。そして又湖水には魚の食料として最もいゝ微生物や草、藻と云ふ様な植物性の食物があります。それ故に、若し自由に湖水が使用出来、時々濁りまゐらないなら、養魚池の水源としては井泉水に優ること数等であります。

泉水の水は湧出してゐるのも、高く噴水してゐるのも、養魚用として或る場所では成功も居ります。けれども池の工費を考へて見る前に先づ水が養魚用として果して適して居るかどうかも充分試験してみることが得策であります。ではその試験はどうするかと云ふます。先づ臨時の貯水池を作り、その中に流水を導き入れます。そしてその中に飼養して見やうと思ふ魚の見本を各種一定の時間放す見ます。若しこれらが元気で泳いでゐる様でしなら、そこには有害ギヤスや有害な鉱物性のものを含有して居ない事が判明するわけでありす。そして後始めて予定の工事に着手しなら安全なのであります。魚の繁殖に極めて有利な池が他に

もありす。それは「スカイ・ポンド」(空の池)と稱するもので、その水の供給は概してその地の方々の雨量に依つて影響を受けるのであります。この種の池は常に魚の餌となるものを多量にもつて居ます。それ故に産卵期に或る一定の水位を維持するに足る補給水があり、又産卵期外でも一年中を通じて可なり深度を保つことの出来る水がありまへす。この種の池は理想的水があるのであります。若しこの予備の水が無の場合、冬の凍結期などには池は乾燥してしまひ、この様な悪るい條件でも池は養魚池としては不適当だと云ふ得るのであります。

この種の池は全く雨量と雨の排水如何に依るのでありますから自然に低地に設けなければなりません。そうしますと、四方の高地からの排水が利用出来ることになります。氾濫してもその水が流れ込みます様な窪地とか谷間の様な所、或は沼澤地などは池として最も適当に居ります。厳密に申しますと、この「スカイ・ポンド」には餘りかお奨め出来ません。そしてその結果は非常に覺束ない様であります。

◎ 養魚池の肥料

原則として池の施肥は土地の場合と同様なのであります。併し詳細に云へば異つてゐる点があります。土地の施肥はその土地が一種の倉庫の様な役をするのでありまして肥料はその土地と云ふ倉庫の中で植物が要求する様になる迄、ジツと

用へられてゐるのであります。併し池の場合肥料の成分は短時間で溶けてしまふ。若しその場で直ちに効力を発揮しない時は外部に出て了つて失はれてしまふのであります。各種の土地は最善の効果を擧げる爲には多種の肥料が必要であると同じやうに水もその水質によつて肥料が異なつてくるのであります。けれども水質によつてどの様な肥料を特別に組合せて入れれば最もいい結果が得られるかと云ふことについては、今の所不幸にしてそれに関する實際的な参考資料を余り有してゐないのであります。

この爲唯一の安全な方法は所謂「混合肥料」を入れることだとされてゐます。池の施肥方法は可なり面倒なものであります。と云ふのは必ずしもすべての魚に同一の肥料が適し居るとは限らないからであります。たとへばその肥料が適当に配合されあらぬ大切な成分が含まれてゐるとしてしまつても或る程度までは魚の種類とか、サイズとかによつて肥料も異つたものを用ひなければならぬこともあります。

有機肥料及び無機肥料

有機肥料、無機肥料のどちらも養魚池に使用して見て可なり満足すべき結果を得て居るのであります。有機肥料の中馬糞肥料は最もよいとされて居ますが、二つの極めて重大なる缺陷があります。先づ第一にこの肥料はその

成分がすくなくであり、それから使用量を定めることが困難なのであります。次にその使用についで特別の注意を拂はないと、池の水の酸素がなくなつてしまふので、魚は窒息して段々死んで行くと云ふ様な結果を生ずる懼れがあるのであります。これらの缺點も良質の乾燥した肥料を使用し、まへに少なうとも差支ないし、又満足すべき結果が得られるのであります。すべしこれからのことを考へて見ますと、恐らく最上の有機肥料は綿種粉（カットンシードをつぶしたもの）であります。それは水産局奨励課の試験によつても大変有効なことが立証され、今尚使用されてゐるのであります。

無機肥料は農作物に使用する肥料と同様に、混合肥料として購入するか、或は又別々に購入して、使用者が後で混合するかのどちらでもいいのであります。

肥料の選擇

水産局の初期の實驗によりまして、硫酸羊糞肥料と過磷酸塩肥料とを混合したもののが非常によい結果を擧げて居りました。よつて兩肥料が丁度半々に混ぜ合はせられ、時の最も効果があらした。過磷酸塩肥料は十六パーセントの「アグエーラブル」直ちに水に溶解し、吸収され得る。硫酸を會んでななければなりません。これらの實驗は可なり植物が繁茂してゐる池で行

つてみないのであります。ですから
植物が余り生えておない池では羊糞
二或は三に對する過磷酸塩一の
割合で試用して見たら多分良好結
果が得られるのではなかと思はれます
磯割大豆は殆んど同量の羊糞
と過磷酸塩とを混合肥料よりも一段
優つてゐることが分ります。がその
後の実験によりますと棉種子ミール
と磯割大豆と同様の好結果を生ん
だのみならず更に安価で容易に
入手し得ることが分ります。

棉種子はこの数年間ずっと使用
されて居り池の肥料として非常に
有利であることが立證されて居ります。

最近、アラバマ農業実験所の
スライングル、スミスの両氏は無機肥
料に關し多岐面に亘る研究を重ねて
居ります。好結果を得た肥料として
次の様な混合肥料を挙げてゐます。
即ち 硫酸……四十封、過磷酸塩
(十六セント)……六十パウンド、
……五パウンド、磷酸石灰……三十パウンド、
或は石灰石、十五パウンドであります。
磷酸石灰或は石灰石は硫酸の
溶解に際し生じる酸を中和する爲
に加へられるのですが、若しも水中に大
量の石灰分を含んでゐる場合は必要
でないかも知れません。

若し六―八―四の混合肥料が
使用されるときとすると、その場合、
混合肥料百パウンドにつき硝酸ソ
ーダ十ポンドを加へなければならま
せん。で以上の分量は一英加(水)
当り一回分の施肥として充分なので
あります。

この肥料を使用して、スライングル、
スミス、両氏は一英加につき年産
第八十七ロウ

最高、四百パウンドまで獲れた
ことも発表して居ります。これは
全く驚異的な産額であります。
特殊の場合を除いては不可
能なのであります。

フロリダ州ウィーレックに於て水
産局指導のもとに数回豫備
実験を行つたのであります。が、この
肥料を使用して得た産出高は
棉種子ミールを使用した場合より
遙に少なくあります。これらの
実験は今尚續行であります。
決してこれをもつて決定的なも
のであると考へるべきではありません。

施肥の分量

一番いい結果を得る爲には、池
程の分量を入れたい、かと云ふ
とは、勿論、その地方々の状態に
よるのであります。力のある土地に
設けられ池は自然、不毛な土
地に設けられ池よりも肥料は少
くてよい訳であります。そして水量
の多い池は、少い池より多くの肥料
を要します。多くの場合、一エース
ン一英加当り、乾燥有機肥料
或るは無機肥料を五百パウンド
乃至千パウンド使用すれば充分
であります。著しく地力の貧弱
な所にある池では、今述べたより
りもつと多く入れたい、かも知れ
ませんが、普通強ひてゐる必
要もなく、無駄な事の様であります。

施肥の時期とその回数

先づ第一回の施肥は早春になら
ねなければならいせん。
一番 情報局

水が溢れ出てそれを防ぐ方法のない様な自然池では春の増水期が過ぎるまで施肥を見合せん方が得策であります。でないと多量の肥料を浪費することになります。施肥は最初一週間の間に置いて数回に分けておこなう。若し棉種子ミールを使用するときは夏と夏中、同じ間隔を置いて腰々施肥と續けるのが最良だと思はれます。併し乍ら若し自今希望であるならこの施肥の間隔を夏の終り頃には今迄十日位であつたのを十四日位と長くしてもいいのがあります。

スワインゲル、スミス両氏は水面に所花が見える様になるまで、そのプランの初期頃は一週間の間を置いて二回乃至三回施肥する様奨めて居ります。この時には微生物の生長によつて水が暗緑色又は茶褐色を呈します。この水の色がなくなつて水が澄んでからその夏中約四週間に一回施肥をしなければなりません。最後の施肥は九月にいたします。

一面の施肥に要する肥料の量は、その施肥の回数によつて定まります。前に述べた様に一シムン一英加当りの量は五百バウンドから千バウンドであります。この分量のものを施肥回数で割つて各回同じ量づつを入れなければなりません。

施肥の仕方

第八十八号

数英加までの小さい池では池の周囲を歩き乍らその肥料が深い方へ拡がって行く様に投入します。波の作用でその肥料が拡がって行きますので別に何の方策も講じる必要はありません。

ここで注意しなくてはならないことは、どの肥料でも池の水際近くに入れてはならないことです。こつするとも苔の生長を促す懼れがあります。ですから一呎から五呎までの深さの所に入れるのが最も適当であります。五呎以上の深さの場所に入れたらいけません。それは深い所へ投入された肥料は微生物によつて徐々に吸収されてしまふからであります。

農業局

養魚課発表

一〇事務所

第廿七デラック、リクレーション
ホール

千九百四十二年八月十七日

一五情報局