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ATKINS ENGINEERING CORP.
1000 10TH AVENUE, SUITE 1000
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94103
(415) 774-1000

List of Laborers, Foremen and Managers in the Prohibited Area Exclusion Order No. 99
 Clarksburg, California

No.	Name	Fore- man	Mgr.	Day Labor	If Mgr. or Foreman, list other farms; No. of acres and farms managed
37222	Nishioka, Kazuti G	X			Frank E. King (owner) - 100 laborers under foreman, pack asparagus for months
37203	Otseiji, Keizo			X	Farm to farm - also gardening
37201	Otseiji, Tataro	X			Mrs. V.S.Rheinsmith (owner) 327 acres - 100 acres sugar beets, 150 vegetables, rest grain or alfalfa (1 farm)
37242	Tateyama, Keishiro G			X .50	J.W.Hollenbeck (owner) 75 acres - Asparagus Beets - Onions - (1 farm)
37244	Matsuo, Yotaro G	X			Mr. Harvey Rasmussen, 95 acres sugar beets some onions
37223	Kubo, Kokichi G			pd X	Farm to farm
37262	Sakauchi, Magohichi			pd X	J.W.Hollenbeck (owner)
37243	Akahoski, Nohuta			pd X	Farm to farm
	" Eki			X	"
	" Arata			X	"
37263	Shimomura, Isunchiko G Tsunehiko	X			Working 12 years on same farm (name not known) 230 acres sugar beets, onions
37,248	Sato, Shimajiro G			pd X	Ralph Crow (owner) 800 - 900 acres Asparagus, Sugar Beets, Onions, Vegetables 1 farm
37245	Takunaga, Kohli			pd.50 X	W. C. Huntley (owner) 700 acres asparagus sugar beets, beans, carrots, onions tomatoes (1 farm)
37264	Uylaka, Jyoti			X	Carl Larson - 200 acres
37205	Hirata, Masanori G			X .50	Carl Larson - 200 acres - sugar beets, seeds, carrot seed, asparagus
37266	Yamaguchi, Yoshinori G			.45 X yes	Peter Cook (owner)
37224	Tokunaga, Takeshi G			X-	Mr. Merwin (owner) 2000 acres (all told) sugar beets, seed, tomatoes, onions (many farms)
37225	Yabu, Tamio G			.50 X	Mr. Hutchinson, Dorsie and Pettigrew Co. 750 acres, sugar beets, onions, seed, carrott seed.
37226	Katsujoshi, Harumi KATSUYOSHI G			X	Mr. Hutchinson, Dorsie and Pettigrew Co.

NO.	NAME	FORE- MAN	MGR	DAY LABORER	IF MGR. OR FOREMAN, LIST OTHER FARMS NO. OF ACRES, and FARMS MANAGED
37250	Imagawa Togoro Akashita, Fuyukichi	G G	G G	40 1/2 X X	Peter Cook Peter Cook
37207	Yamashita, George	G		.50 X	Dorsie, Hutchinson and Pettigrew
37267	Tanabe, Goro			.40.5 X	Peter Cook
37268	Wakimoto, Motoich	G		X	Peter Cook
37227	Vyei, Shimeji			X	Peter Cook
37261	Kai, Saburo				Sakai, Hiroshi
37228	Takashii, Kiyoto			.45 X	Peter Cook
37228	Okino, Kichimatsu			X	Peter Cook
37228	Yamasaki, Matsujio	G		X	Peter Cook
37270	HIRATO Hurada, Isao	G		.45 X	Peter Cook
37270	Nakashina, Tatsuo	TATSUO G		X	Peter Cook
37270	Okada, Hidelomi Eddie	G		X	Peter Cook
37227	Shimamura, Shikaji	G		.45 X	Peter Cook
37227	Nakayado, Nisuki	G		X	Peter Cook
37227	Haji, Kajiuemon			X	Peter Cook
37269	Bukiohi, Ago			.40 1/2	Peter Cook
37271	YAMASHITA Yamashido, Sho	G		.40 1/2	Peter Cook
37230	Senzo, Matsumoto	G		X	Takemoto, Foreman
37230	Saburo, Ono	G?		X	200 plus acres
37233	Nakato, Tetsutaro		X		Harvey Pylman (owner)
37233	Kan, Jenroku ZENROKU	G		X	135 acres tomatoes 135 acres tomatoes
37232	Imoto, Tokura	G		X	Farm to Farm
37252	Sato, Shuzaburo	G	X		Fred Sakata 450 acres beets, tomatoes, grass

3-CLARKSBURG, CALIFORNIA E.O.99

NO.	NAME	FORE- MAN	MGR	DAY LABORER	IF MGR. OR FOREMAN, LIST OTHER FARMS NO. OF ACRES, & FARMS MANAGED
37211	Asaki, Isao			X	Ishimoto (Owner) 136 acres sugar beets, tomatoes, spinach, seeds
37213	Yokayama, Kiyoji			X	J. H. Thomas Company
	Hashizu, Junichi	X G			J. H. Thomas Company
	" , Ichiro	G		X	J. H. Thomas Company
37247	Yorita, Sadarichi	G		X	Sakoto, (Owner)
37212	Ota, Yoshio, Robert	G	X		Ota and Tagami (Owners) Tomatoes
37255	Kozai, Masao			X	Fred Sakata
37236	Youl, Sakuzo			X .45	Farm to Farm
37204	Sakazaki, Kurato			X	Nishimoto (owner)
37258	Ikinoyama, Kinosuke			X	Swartz
"	Ikinoyama, Fred			X	"
"	Ikinoyama, Carl			X	"
37283	Iwamasa, Takaichi	X			Gonzales (evacuated from)
37287	Morita, Toyakichi	G		X	Kanada, (Owner)
37289	Iwamoto, Masaru	G		X	Kinu Shimada, 15 A. (Sold to a Chinese)
37286	Morita, Toyoham			X	Not Known
37291	Nakashima, Harry			X	Not Known
37295	Hifomi, Kengme			X	Not Known
37297	Kimuri, Iwaakichi			X	
37296	Imagame, Diajiro			X	
37300	Tenaka, Masakichi	G		X	Farm to Farm
37298	Horekawa, Sokichi			X	Ben Nishioka
37303	Matsio, Yohachi	G G		X	Frank E. King
37301	Iseri, Fugio	G		X	Frank E. King
37322	Tarunatshi			X	Frank E. King
37303	Hanada, Masaryoka			X	Frank E. King
38323	Kamikubo, Kajumi			X	Frank E. King
37299	Nakao, Binichiro			X	Frank E. King (200 acres Asparagus)
37321	Hamada, Masatsura			X	Frank E. King
37324	Haskimura, Haruhichi			X	Frank E. King
37304	Iaka, Sasuke			X	Frank E. King
37305	Yasumoto, Hiyoshi			X	Frank E. King
37306	Masumoto, Kazuo			X	Frank E. King
37306	Masumoto, Kideo			X	Frank E. King
37309	Kashiwamoto, H. H.			X	Frank E. King
37325	Matsumoto, Kumadi			X	Frank E. King
37327	Tsukagoshi, Sukechi			X	Frank E. King
37326	Yamamoto, Hei			X	Frank E. King
37312	Nakaiye, Jack			X	Frank E. King
37307	Fukumoto, Shinhei			X	Frank E. King
37308	Yuaso, Toshio			X	Frank E. King
"	Iwalda, Kauawa			X	Frank E. King
"	Haya, Dienge, S.			X	Frank E. King
37310	Imada, Kawana			X	Frank E. King
37311	Heya, Dienge S.			X	Frank E. King
37304	Inomura, Naoko			X	Ralph Krull, Clarksburg
37315	Watari, Kunsaka			X	Mrs. Mary Patterson, 200 acres
37319	Korada, Shinyiro			X	Mr. Sakurada, Tom Davis, 200 acres
37318	Tahara, Sohiuchi			X	Bill Oetrom, Davis

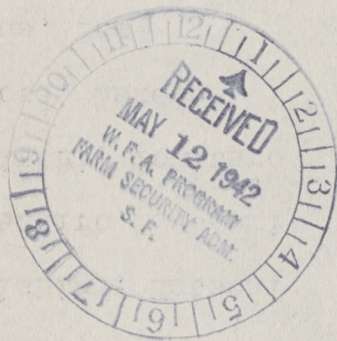
Newcastle

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No.	Name	Mgr.	Fore- man	Day Laborer	Paid	If mgr. or foreman give owner's name and no. of acres and no.farms managed
25530	Yoshikawa, Geo.		x		x	P.L.Taylor - 220 acres Am. Fruit Growers - 3 farms
25528	Fujioka, Tatsuo			x	x	
25527	Yoshikawa, Kasuji			x	x	
25531	Nakashima, Minoru			x	x	
25523	Matsuda, Masayoshi			x	x	
25524	Matsubara, Hisao Jimmy			x	x	
25525	Uno, Rikikichi	x			x	Gertrude Utz, Adm.J.C. Mazal est. - 1 farm - 55 acres
25468	Kashiwabara, Matsuo			x	x	
25522	Tsuchii, Kiichi	x			x	Placer Orchards - 40 acres
25421	Yoshikawa, Takeshi			x	x	
25470	Nakamura, Tokijiro	x			x	Placer Orchards - 45 acres
25485	Kikkawa, Kaizo			x	x	
25476	Hirota, Tameo			x	x	
25486	Wakayama, Shizuto			x	x	
25477	Yutaka, Kohama			x	x	
25489	Kuwahara, Sukeye			x	x	
25473	Fukuda, Akira			x	x	
25445	Yakata, Takaomi			x	x	
25494	Noda, Tatsugo			x	x	
25495	Tomita, Fujie			x	x	
25498	Takugi, Harabayachi			x	x	
25481	Itano, Daiichi			x	x	
25403	Sojiro, Terada			x	x	
25508	Takata, Masutau			x	x	
25410	Shinokawa, Seigo Sam	x			x	Placer Orchards - 80 acres



No.	Name	Mgr.	Fore- man	Day Laborer	Paid	If mgr. Or foreman give owner's name and no. of acres and no.farms managed
25467	Hashiauchi, Chokichi		x		x	Dudley Est. - 50 acres
25447	Yokota, Yoshisuko			x	x	
25517	Itada, Shoichi			x	x	
25518	Nakamura, Takujiou			x	x	
25419	Tamashiro, Tadami			x	x	
25521	Yoshimoto, Jutero		x		x	Mrs. Clare Kellogg - 40 acres
25480	Ito, Toshiro			x	x	
25479	Yokota, Frank			x	x	
25482	Hanmigo, Taichi			x	x	
25403	Terada, J. S.			x	x	
25455	Haroda, Isuruo			x	x	
25425	Hiura, Masao			x	x	
25401	Junich, Nimura			x	x	
25424	Suetomo, Abe			x	x	
25501	Morishige, Katsumi			x	x	
25452	Yamashiro, Hatsumi			x	x	
25460	Fryitoni, Tomitaro			x	x	
25426	Hirota, Sakeuchi			x	x	
25462	Ikida, Tom			x	x	
25454	Date Tadashi			x	x	
25404	Muraoka, Sage			x	x	
25461	Yamane, Masao			x	x	
25506	Murakami, Tayohito			x	x	
25434	Takamoto, Anne Sadako			x	x	
25435	Nakata, Nellie Ayame			x	x	
25406	Tsuetaki, Yugi			x	x	
25512	Tanaka, Ryoichi			x	x	
25515	Yohota, Fukuslii			x	x	



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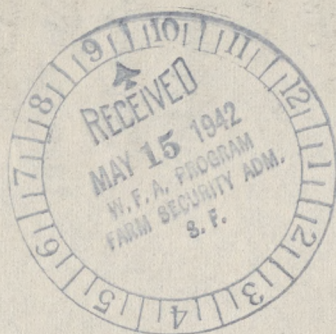
No.	Name	Mgr.	Fore- man	Day Laborer	Paid	If mgr.or foreman give owner's name and no. of acres and no.farms managed
25448	Omoto, Kokichi			x	x	
25413	Yamashiti, Mae Ayako			x	x	
25516	Osaki, Takaji	x			x	Placer Orchards - 40 acres
25422	Yamamoto, Kumaso	x				Placer Orchards - 40 acres
25519	Yamashiro, Tadami	x				Placer Orchards - 15 acres
25423	Ishida, Kazuo			x	x	
25418	Hirozowa, Taketaro			x	x	
25414	Hironaka, Tom			x	x	



No.	Name	Fore- Mgr. man Laborer Paid	Name of owner, no. farms and no. of acres
28854	Kaneyoshi, Masani	x x	
28692	Nakamura, Donald	x x	
28693	Noda, Schichizo	x x	
28859	Torakawa, Sunao George	x x	
28858	Matoba, Katsuzo	x x	
28861	Morikawa, Tom	x x	
28945	Kubochi, James	x x	
28866	Fujihara, Masahiko	x x	
28698	Kimura, Tokiyo	x x	
28949	Matsumoto, Tomokuchi	x x	
28867	Nishida, Masubei	x x	
28607	Kobayakawa, Motokichi	x x	
28608	Sato, Morio	x x	
28877	Idemato, Masaru	x x	
28612	Nakabe, Jinsaburo	x	5/13
28892	Soga, Tomoo	x x	
28886	Ito, Yoshimatsu	x x	
28971	Sato, Riyoza	x x	
28705	Tokuni, Sakuzo	x x	
28640	Tsujita, Shintaro	x x	
28629	Shinagaw, Geo. Otto	x x	
28630	Kakudo, Katsuyuki	x x	
28889	Yasui, Yashiyuki	x x	
28975	Kimura, Shobei	x x	
28627	Izuno, Masaichi	x x	
28979	Ando, Takeji	x x	
28855	Tominaga, Moris	x x	
28857	Furuye, Shuhe	x	A.M.Agramson - 1 farm - 30 acres



No.	Name	Fore-			Name of owner, no. of farms and no. of acres
		Mgr.	man	Laborer	
28690	Uyeda, Yoichiro			X	X
28856	Otsuka, George Kazumi			X	X
28946	Nakane, Yousnniski			X	X
28604	Kimura, Hisao			X	X
28864	Wakoyema, Torrie			X	X
28948	Nakagawa, Junie			X	X
28875	Ikegami, Kanematsu			X	X
28873	Mineyasu, Kesaichi			X	X
28613	Tanaka, Kare Kaoru			X	X
28956	Mukaida, Kazuma			X	X
28880	Masaoka, Fumio			X	X
28964	Fukumoto, Masato			X	X
28976	Takenaka, Tameso			X	X
28970	Ikesaki, Tom Kazushi			X	X
28966	Yoshika, Kichula			X	X
28639	Kawahara, Yositigro			X	X
28766	Kado, Marumi			X	X
28987	Kato, Tatsuo			X	X
28649	Sugivama, Midoro			X	X
28648	Hayashi, Tanio			X	X
28650	Okazaki, Geo. Kazu			X	X
28765	Kakiki, Masato			X	X
28759	Kojima, Kanzuchi			X	X
28760	Yamamoto, Hisakichi			X	X
28644	Matsuda, Tokuemom			X	X
28708	Narahara, Komazo			X	X
28645	Yokoyama, Tokuji			X	X
28761	Nagai, Tatsoma			X	X
28982	Hagihara, Jack Mitsuo			X	X



No.	Name	Mgr.	Fore- man	Laborer	Paid	Name of owner, no. of farms and no. of acres
28643	Inagawa, Hichiro			X	X	
28764	Waizumi, Matsutaro			X	X	
28763	Itano, Toshiro			X	X	
28647	Tsujioka, Tsumoru			X	X	
28710	Kameoka, Takishi			X	X	
28767	Matashima, Komichi			X	X	
28652	Manishi, Hadeichi			X	X	
28768	Ito, Jumatsu			X	X	
28771	Noda, Masakichi			X	X	
28651	Namba, Tetsuo Ted			X	X	
28770	Sugimoto, David			X	X	
28718	Shimada, Gonzo	X			X	Mrs. Luda Barhan - 1 farm 5 acres
28653	Kato, Roy Kiyoshi			X	X	
28777	Kimoto, James			X	X	
28719	Shigematsu, Ichetaro			X	X	
28993	Nakagawa, Moroku			X	X	
28772	Kasai, Tisaku			X	X	
28995	Okumura, Josaku			X	X	
28990	Ujita, Takehiko			X	X	
28997	Takamune, Senmatsu			X	X	
28656	Sugioka, Edward Motoichi - Mgr.				X	Waldo Rohnert - 1 farm 3400 acre Seed Co.

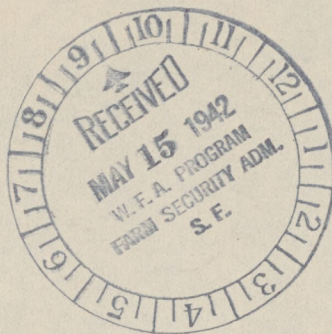


TABLE I. - NUMBER OF JAPANESE IN CITIES OF PACIFIC COAST STATES
HAVING JAPANESE POPULATIONS OF 500 OR MORE: 1940

City	: Total	: Native : Born	: Foreign : Born
Total	51,499	31,782	19,717
<u>CALIFORNIA:</u>			
Southern California			
Los Angeles	23,321	14,595	8,726
Pasadena	795	480	315
Long Beach	696	452	244
Belvedere township (Los Angeles County)	605	391	214
Gardena	509	350	159
Torrance	1,189	781	408
San Diego	828	501	327
Northern California:			
San Francisco	5,280	3,004	2,276
Oakland	1,790	1,135	655
Berkeley	1,319	859	460
Alameda	700	454	246
Sacramento	2,879	1,905	974
Stockton	1,259	772	487
Fresno	797	517	280
<u>WASHINGTON:</u>			
Seattle	6,975	4,099	2,876
Tacoma	877	532	345
<u>OREGON:</u>			
Portland	1,680	955	725

Source; U. S. Bureau of the Census.

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TABLE 2. - NUMBER OF JAPANESE WORKERS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND
OVER IN PACIFIC COAST STATES, CLASSIFIED BY
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS: 1940

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>		
			<u>California</u>	<u>Washington</u>	<u>Oregon</u>
Total number of workers	48,691	100.0	40,374	6,546	1,771
Professional workers	1,157	2.3	960	152	45
Semi-professional workers	230	.4	199	24	7
Clerical, sales & kindred workers	5,512	11.3	4,608	733	171
Operatives and kindred workers	3,517	7.2	2,717	675	125
Craftsmen, foremen & kindred workers	924	2.0	681	183	60
Domestic service	3,541	7.2	3,235	269	37
Service workers, except domestic	3,393	7.0	2,421	803	169
Laborers, except farm	4,383	9.0	3,605	667	111
Farmers & Farm Mgrs.	7,001	14.4	5,807	845	349
Prprtrs., mgrs., officials except farm optrs.	5,491	11.2	4,217	993	281
Farm Lbrs. (wage workers) and foremen	8,407	17.2	7,692	495	220
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	4,832	10.0	3,954	693	185
Non-classifiable	403	.8	278	114	11

TABLE 3. - NUMBER OF JAPANESE FARM OPERATORS IN CALIFORNIA

BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, APRIL 1, 1940

(Source

U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1940)

County and Minor <u>Civil Division</u>	Number of Japanese <u>Farm Oper.</u>	County and Minor <u>Civil Division</u>	Number of Japanese <u>Farm Oper.</u>
<u>CALIFORNIA, TOTAL</u>	5,135	<u>Imperial County, total</u>	212
<u>Alameda County, total</u>	130	Township 1	28
Brooklyn Twp.	16	" 2	38
Eden "	51	" 3	27
Oakland "	5	" 4	6
Washington "	53	" 5	18
All other M.C.D. reporting Japanese farm operators	5	" 6	52
		" 7	43
<u>Butte County, total</u>	23	<u>Kern County, total</u>	18
Chico Twp.	8	Township 2	6
Gridley "	10	" 15	9
All other M.C.D. reporting Japanese farm operators	5	All other M.C.D. reporting Japanese farm operators	3
<u>Colusa County, total</u>	7	<u>Kings County, total</u>	30
All M.C.D. reporting Japanese farm operators	7	Hanford Twp.	26
<u>Contra Costa County, total</u>	70	Lemoore "	4
Township 1	5	<u>Los Angeles County, total</u>	1,523
" 3	3	Antelope Twp.	11
" 5	29	Beverly Hills "	3
" 9	7	Compton "	222
" 10	5	Downey "	141
" 13	5	El Monte "	151
" 15	4	Glendale "	11
" 17	5	Ingelwood "	404
All other M.C.D. reporting Japanese farm operators	7	Long Beach "	17
<u>Fresno County, total</u>	412 ✓	Los Angeles "	296
Township 2	23	Monrovia "	23
" 3	79	Montabello "	29
" 4	52	Pasadena "	5
" 5	41	San Antonio "	32
" 7	39	San Fernando "	6
" 8	47	San Gabriel "	29
" 9	25	San Jose "	10
" 11	18	Santa Monica "	5
" 14	49	Signal Hill "	17
" 16	9	Venice "	70
" 17	24	Whittier "	37
		All other M.C.D. reporting Japanese farm operators	4

<u>County and Minor Civil Division</u>	<u>Number of Japanese Farm Oper.</u>
<u>Madera County, total</u>	16
Township 3	16
<u>Morin County, total</u>	4
All M.C.D. reporting Japanese farm operators	4
<u>Merced County, total</u>	107 ✓
Township 5	81
" 8	23
All other M.C.D reporting Japanese farm operators	3
<u>Monterey County, total</u>	130
Alizal Twp.	86
Castroville "	22
Pajaro "	17
All other MCD reporting Japanese Farm operators	5
<u>Napa County, total</u>	3
Napa Twp.	3
<u>Orange County, total</u>	245
Anaheim Twp.	66
Fullerton "	8
Huntington Beach Typ.	81
Laguna Beach "	9
Newport Beach "	29
Orange "	3
San Juan "	3
Santa Ana "	12
Seal Beach "	4
Tustin "	30
<u>Placer County, total</u>	157
Township 3	17
" 9	51
" 14	71
All other MCD reporting Japanese farm operators	18
<u>Riverside County, total</u>	57
Indio Twp.	12
Mecca "	16
Ferris "	6
Riverside "	11

<u>County and Minor Civil Division</u>	<u>Number of Japanese Farm Oper.</u>
<u>Riverside County (continued)</u>	
San Jacinto Twp.	4
West Riverside "	4
All other MCD reporting Japanese farm operators	4
<u>Sacramento County, total</u>	416
American Twp.	11
Brighton "	109
Center "	4
Georgiana "	23
Granite "	27
Lee "	6
Sacramento "	10
San Joaquin "	226
<u>San Benito County, total</u>	40
Hollister Twp.	13
San Juan "	27
<u>San Bernardino County, Total</u>	19
Chino Twp.	4
Rialto "	3
Upland "	8
All other MCD reporting Japanese farm operators	4
<u>San Diego County, total</u>	144
El Cajon Twp.	18
Encinitas "	19
National "	51
Oceanside "	27
San Diego "	14
Vista "	12
All other MCD reporting Japanese farm operators	3
<u>San Joaquin County, total</u>	214
Castoria Twp.	61
Douglas "	9
Elkhorn "	21
Liberty "	17
O'Neal "	71
Tulare "	10
Union "	22
All other MCD reporting Japanese farm operators	3
<u>San Luis Obispo County, total</u>	82
Arroyo Grande Twp.	43

County and Minor Civil Division	Number of Japanese Farm Oper.	County and Minor Civil Division	Number Japanese Farm Oper.
<u>San Luis Obispo County, (Cont.)</u>		<u>Stanislaus County, Total</u>	34
Morro Twp.	18	Ceres Twp.	13
Nimpomo "	16	Modesto "	5
San Luis Obispo	5	Turlock "	6
		Waterford "	5
<u>San Mateo County, total</u>	71	All other M.C.D. reporting Japanese operators	5
Township 2 15	15	<u>Sutter County, total</u>	21
" 3	38	Vernon Twp.	6
" 4	18	Yuba "	11
<u>Santa Barbara County, total</u>	61	All other M.C.D. reporting Japanese operators	4
Township 1	7	<u>Tehama County, total</u>	3
" 2	5	Red Bluff Twp.	3
" 5	16	<u>Tulare County, total</u>	139
" 7	13	Alila Twp.	12
" 9	13	Dinuba "	38
All other M.C.D. reporting Japanese farm operators	7	Ducor "	8
<u>Santa Clara County, total</u>	390	Lemon Cove "	7
Burnett Twp.	6	Lindsay "	17
Campbell "	15	Orosi "	27
Fremont "	70	Porterville "	4
Gilroy "	43	Visalia "	20
Palo Alto "	9	All other M.C.D. reporting Japanese farm operators	6
Redwood "	5	<u>Ventura County, total</u>	24
San Jose "	165	Hueneme Twp.	13
Santa Clara "	56	Oxnard "	6
Saratoga "	3	All other M.C.D. reporting Japanese farm operators	5
Sunnyvale "	18	<u>Yolo County, total</u>	92
<u>Santa Cruz County, total</u>	106	Cocheville Twp.	8
Santa Cruz Twp.	25	Capay "	4
Watsonville "	81	Clarksburg "	11
<u>Solano County, total</u>	73	Esparto "	6
Rio Vista Twp.	9	Grafton "	7
Silveyville "	14	Guinda "	4
Suisun "	12	Putsh "	3
Vacaville "	33	Washington "	34
All other M.C.D. reporting Japanese farm operators	5	Woodland "	11
<u>Sonoma County, total</u>	48	All other M.C.D. Reporting Japanese farm operators	4
Analy Twp.	12	<u>Yuba County, Total</u>	11
Petaluma "	33	Marysville Twp.	11
All other M.C.D. reporting Japanese farm operators	3		

TABLE 4. - NUMBER OF JAPANESE FARM OPERATORS
IN CALIFORNIA BY COUNTIES AND BY
TYPES OF TENURE: 1940

(Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture)

CALIFORNIA (Sec.1) COUNTY		Japanese farm Operators (total)	Full Owners	Part Owners	Managers	All Tenants
State Total		5,135	1,015	280	240	3,583
9301	Alameda	130	28	14	10	78
9302	Alpine	-	-	-	-	-
9303	Amador	-	-	-	-	-
9304	Butte	23	4	4	4	11
9305	Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-
9306	Colusa 1/	7	-	-	-	-
9307	Contra Costa	70	14	4	3	49
9308	Del Norte	-	-	-	-	-
9309	Eldorado	-	-	-	-	-
9310	Fresno	412	175	27	36	174
9311	Glenn	-	-	-	-	-
9312	Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-
9313	Imperial	212	20	-	15	177
9314	Inyo	-	-	-	-	-
9315	Kern	18	6	-	5	7
9316	Kings	30	9	3	5	13
9317	Lake	-	-	-	-	-
9318	Lassen	-	-	-	-	-
9319	Los Angeles	1,523	73	40	46	1,364
9359						
9320	Madera	16	12	-	-	4
9321	Marin 1/	4	-	-	-	-
9322	Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-
9323	Mendocino 2/	-	-	-	-	-
9324	Merced	107	57	7	8	35
9325	Modoc	-	-	-	-	-
9326	Mono	-	-	-	-	-
9327	Monterey	130	16	5	5	104
9328	Napa 1/	3	-	-	-	-
9329	Nevada	-	-	-	-	-
9330	Orange	245	33	15	-	197
9331	Placer	157	75	7	21	54
9332	Plumas	-	-	-	-	-
9333	Riverside	57	19	5	4	29

CALIFORNIA (Sec.1)		JAPANESE FARM OPERATORS (total)	Full Owners	Part Owners	Managers	All Tenants
9334	Sacramento	416	173	32	13	198
9335	San Benito	40	3	-	3	34
9336	San Bernardino	19	14	5	- <u>3/</u>	-
9337	San Diego	144	25	14	-	105
9338	San Francisco	-	-	-	-	-
9339	San Joaquin	214	38	15	5	156
9340	San Luis Obispo	82	5	9	-	68
9341	San Mateo	71	16	5	-	50
9342	Santa Barbara	61	5	-	3	53
9343	Santa Clara	390	63	23	18	286
9344	Santa Cruz	106	11	12	-	83
9345	Shasta <u>2/</u>	-	-	-	-	-
9346	Sierra	-	-	-	-	-
9347	Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-
9348	Solano	73	15	-	10	48
9349	Sonoma	48	35	-	-	13
9350	Stanislaus	34	12	-	5	17
9351	Sutter	21	5	4	-	9
9352	Tehama	3	-	-	-	3
9353	Trinity	-	-	-	-	-
9354	Tulare	139	35	21	16	69
9355	Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-
9356	Ventura	24	5	3	-	16
9357	Yolo	92	6	6	5	75
9358	Yuba	11	7	-	-	4
Total		5,132	1,015	280	242	3,583

1/ No distribution, by tenure, to avoid disclosure2/ Less than 3 farm operators3/ Included with full owners

In various counties full owners include part owners or
managers, to avoid disclosure

<u>County and Minor Civil Division</u>	<u>Number of Japanese Farm oper.</u>
Mendocino and Shasta Counties, total	3
All MCD reporting Japanese farm operators	3

TABLE 5. - NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF JAPANESE OPERATED FARMS,
VALUE OF FARMS AND OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY BY
STATES OF THE TWELFTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT,
WITH PERCENTAGE EACH IS OF TOTAL, APRIL 1, 1940

Item		All Operators	Japanese Operators	Percentage Japanese
CALIFORNIA				
Farms	NUMBER	132,658	5,135	3.9 ✓
All land in farms	acres	30,524,324	226,094	0.7
Average per farm	acres	230.1	44.0	
Cropland harvested, 1939	acres	6,534,562	174,942	2.7 ✓
Value of farms (land and buildings)	dollars	2,166,452,648	65,780,572	3.0 ✓
Average per farm	dollars	16,331	12,810	
Value of buildings	dollars	379,708,056	7,568,459	2.0
Value of farm implements & machinery	dollars	132,337,109	5,910,441	4.5 ✓
WASHINGTON				
Farms	number	81,686	706	0.9
All land in farms	acres	15,181,815	20,326	(a)
Average per farm	acres	185.9	26.8	
Cropland harvested, 1939	acres	3,569,803	12,046	(a)
Value of farms (land & buildings)	dollars	593,366,445	4,313,757	0.7
Average per farm	dollars	7,264	6,110	
Value of buildings	dollars	154,520,136	1,099,505	0.7
Value of farm implements & machinery	dollars	56,101,147	561,588	1.0
OREGON				
Farms	number	61,829	277	0.5
All land in farms	acres	17,988,307	11,654	(a)
Average per farm	acres	290.9	42.1	
Cropland harvested, 1939	acres	2,824,316	8,318	(a)
Value of farms (land & buildings)	dollars	476,817,354	2,547,605	0.5
Average per farm	dollars	7,712	9,197	
Value of buildings	dollars	115,245,583	418,395	(a)
Value of farm implements & machinery	dollars	44,607,932	356,571	0.8
TOTAL PACIFIC COAST STATES				
Farms	number	276,173	6,118	2.2
All land in farms	acres	63,694,446	441,074	0.7
Average per farm	acres	230.6	72.1	
Cropland harvested, 1939	acres	12,928,681	195,306	1.5
Value of farms (land & buildings)	dollars	3,236,636,447	72,641,934	2.2
Average per farm	dollars	11,220	11,873	
Value of buildings	dollars	649,473,775	9,086,359	1.4
Value of farm implements and machinery	dollars	233,046,188	6,828,600	2.9

TABLE 5. - (continued)

Item		All Operators	Japanese Operators	Percentage Japanese
UTAH				
Farms	number	25,411	166	0.6
All land in farms	acres	7,302,007	9,840	(a)
Average per farm	acres	287.4	59.3	
Cropland harvested, 1939	acres	966,088	7,162	0.7
Value of farms (land and buildings)	dollars	154,358,365	1,533,820	1.0
Average per farm	dollars	6,074	9,240	
Value of buildings	dollars	36,056,891	179,865	0.5
Value of farm implements & machinery	dollars	11,940,938	167,121	1.4
IDAHO				
Farms	number	43,663	149	(a)
All land in farms	acres	10,297,745	15,700	(a)
Average per farm	acres	235.8	105.4	
Cropland harvested, 1939	acres	2,935,350	11,623	(a)
Value of farms(land and buildings)	dollars	339,194,391	1,625,208	(a)
Average per farm	dollars	7,768	10,907	
Value of buildings	dollars	72,290,733	233,957	(a)
Value of farm implements & machinery	dollars	42,145,230	217,073	0.5
ARIZONA				
Farms	number	18,468	52	(a)
All land in farms	acres	26,651,092	3,648	(a)
Average per farm	acres	1388.9	70.2	
Cropland harvested, 1939	acres	525,974	3,164	0.6
Value of farms (land and buildings)	dollars	153,676,675	629,370	(a)
Average per farm	dollars	8,321	12,103	
Value of buildings	dollars	23,091,437	48,410	(a)
Value of farm implements & machinery	dollars	9,961,098	51,995	0.5
NEVADA				
Farms	number	3,573	11	(a)
All land in farms	acres	3,785,106	906	(a)
Average per farm	acres	1059.4	82.4	
Cropland harvested, 1939	acres	435,855	331	(a)
Value of farms (land and buildings)	dollars	47,594,384	72,750	(a)
Average per farm	dollars	13,321	6,614	
Value of buildings	dollars	9,340,357	11,750	(a)
Value of farm implements & machinery	dollars	3,721,263	13,740	(a)
TOTAL TWELFTH DISTRICT				
Farms	number	367,288	6,496	1.8
All land in farms	acres	111,730,396	471,168	(a)
Average per farm	acres	304.2	72.5	
Cropland harvested, 1939	acres	17,791,948	217,586	1.2
Value of farms(land and buildings)	dollars	3,931,460,262	76,502,582	2.0
Average per farm	dollars	10,704	11,777	
Value of buildings	dollars	790,253,193	9,560,341	1.2
Value of farm implements & machinery	dollars	300,814,717	7,278,529	2.4

(a) Less than one-half of one percent

TABLE 6. - TOTAL ACREAGES OF SELECTED CALIFORNIA TRUCK CROPS, WITH
ACREAGES OPERATED BY ALIENS a/ AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS
REPRESENTED BY THEM, TOGETHER WITH ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES
OF LOSS RESULTING FROM THEIR EVACUATION:
MARCH 1942

Commodity	Total 1940 Acre- age for State	Estimated Total acr. grown by aliens as % of State acreage for item	Est. acr. grown by aliens & Jap.-Am. cits.as % of State acreage	State					
				Alien only		Alien & Jap. cit.			
				Est. Acres grown	Est. Acres Loss if moved	Est. Loss as % State Total for item	Est. Acres grown	Est. Acres Loss if moved	Est. Loss as % State total for item
TOTAL	485,146	36	42	176,940 (36%)	49,260	10	205,989 (42%)	55,833	12
Artichokes	10,600	50	50	5,300	530	5	5,300	530	5
Asparagus	79,780	20	25	16,176	1,617	2	20,164	2,016	3
canning snap beans	563	42	51	239	119	21	287	143	25
Marketing snap beans(spring)	6,950	90	95	6,254	2,502	36	6,602	2,641	38
Snap beans(fall)	4,600	90	95	4,140	2,069	45	4,369	2,184	47
Green Lima Beans	2,373	38	43	892	89	4	1,011	101	4
Cabbage	6,850	29	34	2,019	403	6	2,362	472	7
Cantaloupe (Imperial)	26,100	25	30	6,525	3,262	12	7,830	3,915	15
Cantaloupe (other)	12,000	19	24	2,279	569	5	2,880	719	6
Carrots (fall) and winter)	9,800	32	37	3,115	799	8	3,605	846	9
Carrots(spring)	13,700	21	26	2,945	714	5	3,630	756	6
Cauliflower (fall and winter)	6,700	62	67	4,152	1,245	19	4,487	1,346	20
Cauliflower (spring)	8,850	66	71	5,860	1,758	20	6,302	1,890	21
Celery (fall and winter)	8,850	59	64	5,185	1,550	18	5,627	1,666	19
Celery (spring)	3,100	90	95	2,790	1,395	45	2,954	1,472	47
Celery (summer)	1,800	90	95	1,620	787	44	1,710	854	47
Cucumbers (pickle)	2,330	45	50	1,048	157	7	1,165	175	8
Cucumbers (table)	2,200	45	50	990	98	4	1,100	110	5
Garlic	1,890	70	75	1,327	133	7	1,420	142	8
Spring lettuce Lettuce	30,350	29	35	8,774	1,316	4	10,530	1,579	5
(Imperial)	15,200	20	25	2,040	304	2	3,800	380	2
Summer Lettuce	16,500	25	30	4,110	616	4	4,935	740	4
Fall lettuce	27,550	23	28	6,260	626	2	7,637	764	3

TABLE 6. - TOTAL ACREAGES OF SELECTED CALIFORNIA TRUCK CROPS, WITH
ACREAGES OPERATED BY ALIENS ^{a/} AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS
REPRESENTED BY THEM, TOGETHER WITH ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES
OF LOSS RESULTING FROM THEIR EVACUATION:
MARCH 1942

Commodity	Total 1940 Acre- age for State	Estimated Total acs. grown by aliens as % of State acreage for item	Est. acs. grown by aliens & Jap-Am. Cits. as % of State acreage	State					
				Alien only		State		Alien & Jap Cit	
				Est. Acres	Est. Acres	Est. Loss as % State Total for item	Est. Acres grown if moved	Est. Acres Loss if moved	Est. Loss as % State Total for item
Bermuda onions	800	30	30	240	24	3	240	24	3
Int. onions	1,350	40	50	540	54	4	675	67	5
Late onions	3,200	40	45	1,280	320	10	1,440	360	11
Canning Peas	2,394	8	8	182	18	.8	182	18	.8
Peas (spring Imperial)	7,500	10	15	750	75	1	1,125	112	1
Peas (other spring)	20,700	27	33	5,632	1,499	7	6,855	1,777	9
Peas, fall	8,500	78	87	6,625	3,312	39	7,387	3,693	43
Peas, fall Imp.	2,300	10	15	230	23	1	345	52	2
Peppers, bell	2,300	90	95	2,070	310	13	2,185	327	14
Peppers, chili (dried)	3,865	90	95	3,478	1,739	45	3,672	1,835	47
Peppers, canning	442	85	90	377	188	43	400	200	45
Peppers, pim	690	30	40	210	104	15	279	139	20
Spinach, canning	9,538	50	60	4,769	2,384	25	5,723	2,861	30
Spinach, table	3,200	75	81	2,400	1,199	37	2,600	1,300	41
Strawberries (southern)	2,380	90	95	2,142	1,499	63	2,261	1,583	67
Strawberries (northern)	3,470	90	95	3,123	2,185	63	3,296	2,307	66
Tomatoes, can.	71,531	40	50	28,613	5,722	8	35,765	7,152	10
Tomatoes, Imp.	4,000	90	95	3,600	2,160	54	3,800	2,280	57
Tomatoes, summer	11,000	66	71	7,307	2,191	20	7,857	2,357	21
Tomatoes, fall (northern)	5,850	21	26	1,227	183	3	1,520	227	4
Tomatoes, fall (southern)	6,100	74	79	4,515	903	15	4,820	964	16
Watermelons, Imp.	5,500	10	15	550			825		
Watermelons, other	9,900	21	31	2,040	510	5	3,030	757	8

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration

^{a/} Japanese, including native born, Italians, and Germans.

TABLE 7. - TOTAL ACREAGE OF BERRY AND TRUCK CROPS IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACREAGES OPERATED BY JAPANESE, AND PERCENTAGE JAPANESE-OPERATED ACREAGES ARE OF TOTALS: 1941

	TOTAL ACRES	NO. ACRES OPERATED BY JAPANESE	%ACRES OPERATED BY JAPANESE
TOTAL:	9,739	5,438	56
Asparagus	35	28	80
Early Cabbage	235	164	70
Late Cabbage	490	245	50
Carrots	250	225	90
Cauliflower	585	468	80
Celery	500	350	70
Early Lettuce	1,240	930	75
Late Lettuce	305	183	60
Late Onions	35	20	80
Green Peas	1,785	1,428	80
Potatoes	440	132	30
Early Spinach	200	140	70
Late Spinach	215	129	60
Strawberries	400	240	60
Snap Beans (Proc.)	425	298	70
Beets	50	45	90
Sweet Corn (Proc.)	400	160	40
Cucumbers	75	45	60
Green Peas (Proc.)	950	95	10
Cranberries*	1,134	113	10

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, Seattle, Washington (Feb. 7, 1942)

*Black, Red, Logan, etc.

TABLE 8. - TOTAL ACREAGES OF BERRY AND TRUCK CROPS IN PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACREAGES OPERATED BY JAPANESE, AND PERCENTAGE JAPANESE-OPERATED ACREAGES ARE OF TOTALS:1941

	TOTAL ACRES	NO. ACRES OPERATED BY JAPANESE	%ACRES OPERATED BY JAPANESE
TOTAL:	6,409	2,515	39
A sparagus	100	40	40
Early Cabbage	75	68	90
Late Cabbage	105	63	60
Carrots	90	81	90
Cauliflower	125	100	80
Celery	200	190	95
Early Lettuce	175	158	90
Late Lettuce	75	68	90
Late Onions	15	6	40
Green Peas	600	540	90
Potatoes	420	84	20
Early Spinach	60	48	80
Late Spinach	80	64	80
Strawberries	280	168	60
Snap Beans (Proc.)	200	140	70
Beets	50	45	90
Sweet Corn (Proc.)	150	75	50
Cucumbers	100	70	70
Green Peas (Proc.)	380	38	10
Cranberries*	3,129	469	15

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, Seattle, Washington (Feb. 7, 1942)

* Black, Red, Logan, etc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Security Administration
30 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

FARMS TO BE EVACUATED BY JAPANESE AND ENEMY ALIENS IN THE PACIFIC COAST AREA

LOCATION	NO. OF FARMS TO BE EVACUATED				PRINCIPAL CROPS
	Under 10 acres	10-50 acres	50-100 acres	Over 100 acres	
<u>ARIZONA</u>	4	37	16	3	Cantaloupes, Lettuce,
Phoenix	4	37	16	3	Strawberries
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	957	2014	295	173	
Alameda	4	0	0	0	Nurseries
Alhambra	19	41	1	2	Berries, Onions, Carrots
Bakersfield	2	28	3	12	Lettuce, Grapes, Melons
Berkeley	7	0	0	0	Nurseries
Burbank	16	56	1	1	Carrots, Onions, Turnips
Chico	1	6	1	0	Truck, Onions, Strawberries.
El Centro	22	146	14	17	Cantal, Tomato, Alfalfa
Fresno	9	121	21	5	Vineyard, Truck, Orchard
Hayward	88	53	12	6	Tomatoes, Truck, Berries
Indio	0	19	5	2	Peppers, Corn, Tomatoes
Inglewood	52	83	2	0	Celery, Onions, Cabbage
Long Beach	17	46	3	1	Strawberries, Onions, Spinach
Los Angeles	55	112	4	2	Cabbage, Onions, Celery
Marysville	11	30	6	2	Fruit, Beans, Vegetables
Merced	6	106	33	7	Vineyard, Orchard, Truck
Pasadena	3	19	2	0	Strawberries, Onions, Rhubarb
Pittsburg	10	27	10	10	Tomatoes, Walnuts, Peas
Pomona	13	93	1	0	Lettuce, Cabbage, Strawb.
Redlands	5	14	1	0	Vegetables, Citrus, Strawb.
Richmond	16	0	0	0	Carnations, Roses
Riverside	15	13	3	4	Onions, Tomatoes, Melons
Sacramento *					Tomatoes, Truck
Salinas	51	92	48	27	Lettuce, Sugar beets, Garlic
San Diego	37	113	18	10	Strawberries, Peppers, Beans
San Fernando	16	68	12	0	Alfalfa, Carrots, Onions
San Jose	154	152	15	10	Tomato, Sugar Beets, Berries
San Mateo	43	20	3	4	Flowers, Peas, Sprouts
San Pedro	52	64	9	9	-
Santa Ana	46	100	17	14	Truck, Strawberries, Tomatoes
Santa Maria	14	26	10	10	Caulif., Lettuce, Sugar Beets
Santa Monica	66	21	1	1	Celery, Nursery
Santa Rosa *					Poultry, Strawberries
Stockton	18	91	12	12	Tomatoes, Onions, Vegetables
Torrance	37	86	1	1	Celery, Strawberries, Beans
Ventura	11	29	5	0	Caulif., Celery, Lettuce
Visalia	1	29	9	2	Grapes, Fruit, Melons
Watsonville	21	19	3	1	Strawberries, Tomatoes
Whittier	19	91	4	1	Vegetables, berries, Flowers
<u>OREGON</u>	42	252	52	19	
Astoria	2	10	0	1	Cranberries, Oysters, Pasture
Hood River	4	75	13	6	Apples, Pears, Asparagus
Portland	27	156	36	9	Vegetables, Berries
Salem	9	11	3	3	Spinach, Celery, Lettuce
<u>WASHINGTON</u>	20	173	79	2	
Bremerton	5	35	3	0	Strawberries, Cranb., Peas
Raymond	0	6	0	0	Oysters, Cranberries
Seattle *					Veget., Berries, Greenhouse
Tacoma	13	89	7	0	Rhubarb, Peas, Lettuce
Yakima	2	43	69	2	Potatoes, Tomatoes, Onions
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	1023	2476	442	197	

* - Data Incomplete

(Compiled 3-27-42)

Report on the Effects of the Japanese War on the Japanese Alien
and Native-born Vegetable Growers of California.

The blocking of all Japanese assets at the beginning of the war with Japan drastically curtailed Japanese enterprises in the United States. The unblocking of assets of those Japanese involved in the production or handling of foodstuffs, of course, greatly benefited the truck crop growers. However, the California extension service deemed it advisable to make a survey of the various counties where truck crops were produced by Japanese in order to ascertain if their financial problems had been righted by the government's unblocking order. At the same time, inquiry was made to determine if other problems had arisen because of the war.

The questions of immediate interest from the standpoint of the vegetable industry are as follows:

1. Are vegetables coming into California markets and are they being shipped (after December 15).
2. Are the Japanese growers now going ahead with crops planted during the fall of 1941 and which will be harvested during the winter of 1942.
3. Are the Japanese planning to stay in the business and continue their farming programs as usual.

The survey included contacts with farm advisors in Yolo, Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, Imperial, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Monterey counties. The farm advisors not only made important contact before the interviews, but in most cases took this specialist to personally interview certain well informed people in the county. In addition the specialist spent a half day in the Delta area contacting people having important contacts with the Japanese, and whenever the opportunity was presented Japanese were interrogated.

The survey was made between the dates of December 19 and 24, 1941.

At the present time vegetables are being placed on California markets and are being shipped about as usual. The only exception may be the shipment of celery from the Termanus district where the growers are having labor troubles, due to friction between Filipinos and Japanese.

Practically all Japanese farmers indicate that they are going ahead with present crops and are planning to continue in the future as usual. Some anticipate some expansion for 1942, as is evidenced by the fact that several tomato growers have already signed contracts for larger 1942 acreages. However, a few alien growers indicated they will have to cease operations because of no American-Japanese relatives who can assume ownership of their enterprises. Also a few Japanese produce handlers expressed the opinion that the acreage of Japanese grown vegetables may decrease in the next year or two.

Apparently the above opinions of Japanese growers are in good faith and they intend to carry out their plans providing new situations do not arise to prevent them. Yet it must be remembered that the Japanese realize they are on the spot and their optimistic outlook may not be entirely sincere. They realize for instance, that in certain districts a number of Americans are anxious to get control of the land now operated by Japanese, and therefore it is necessary for the Japanese to express optimism in order to retain their leases. Any indication that they plan to go out of business will be a sign for landowners to take in Japanese leases and turn the leases over to Americans. The Japanese do not want to risk the loss of their leases until such problems do arise that may make their continuance in farming enterprises too difficult to surmount.

Although no great emergencies now exist, there are problems that may cause the Japanese some trouble as the war progresses. Some of these problems are as follows:

1. Financing of their Crops.

Even providing the government does not again freeze Japanese assets, available funds for financing Japanese crops may be short. All of the Japanese banking firms are closed. In Los Angeles and Orange Counties and probably in other sections, wealthy retired alien Japanese have been important in financing Japanese crops. A large share of this source of funds is unavailable, because of federal regulations and because many of these individuals are in concentrations camps. Some American banks and other lending agencies who have regularly made loans to Japanese indicate they now consider the Japanese poor risks. Whether the banks made loans to Japanese will probably depend to a large extent on public sentiment.

2. Labor.

Farm labor may be a problem for all farmers, but for the Japanese it may be really acute. The Filipinos have definitely quit the Japanese. In some sections, other races have also refused to work for the Japanese. That the situation is serious is indicated by the fact that the Waldo Rehnert Seed Company is refusing to let seed contracts to Japanese unless they have Japanese labor. The Japanese farmers may be able to obtain more Japanese labor than usual, because many Japanese are losing their jobs in town and will therefore be available for farm work. Again this situation will depend to some extent on public opinion and on the progress of the war. The labor problem may cause a shift to crops requiring less labor rather than restricting the size of the farming operations.

3. Leasing of land.

At the present time most alien Japanese have their holdings in the name of one of their children or of some American farm relative. A few aliens may have to retire from business because of the alien land law, if their landowners decide to take up their leases. A few leases have already been taken up.

However, there is nothing to prevent landowners to refuse to lease land to American-born Japanese. In some sections there apparently is much agitation for landowners to do this very thing, particularly where it is obvious that alien Japanese still are controlling the operations. Since 90 to 95 per cent of the land operated by Japanese is leased, the refusal of landowners to renew leases could be serious. It appears that in the Salinas district and in the Imperial Valley this situation is already serious. One solution for this situation may be for Americans to take over the land and then to hire the replaced Japanese as farm laborers.

4. Public Sentiment.

This factor will definitely influence the future programs of Japanese growers, largely because of its effect on the problems discussed above.

Particularly in the southern and coastal counties the public feeling is anti-Japanese. In some cases this feeling is directed mainly towards the aliens while in other sections it takes in all Japanese. One main cause of this feeling appears to be due to the methods used in getting control of good vegetable land. The Japanese have continually outbid white growers on land rents, because they can grow crops cheaper by using family labor. Also produce handlers have pushed out white handlers by what the white handlers consider unscrupulous methods. These two things have resulted in virtual Japanese control of vegetables in certain areas. Whether the methods of gaining control have been devious or not does not seem to matter. Americans would like to get back into this type of business. When the federal freezing regulations went through, some people thought this was a good opportunity to wrest control from the Japanese, but they were disappointed when the assets were released.

In most places federal and state agencies would like to see the young American-Japanese gain control of the Japanese enterprises. The aliens have been very slow to cooperate on federal and state agricultural programs and these agencies feel that this change would benefit California agriculture.

In Los Angeles it was reported by the Japanese-American Citizens League President that insurance had been cancelled on all homes and cars owned by Japanese. No reports along this line were encountered elsewhere.

Some people feel that the Japanese nationals should be put under direct federal jurisdiction and made to work where needed.

A few individuals expressed the opinion the Japanese may attempt to sabotage their crops. Such an occurrence is to be doubted on the grounds that most Japanese are interested in self-preservation and money, and are not likely to jeopardize their own well-being or their pocketbook.

Another observation is that the Japanese are pretty cocky since the release of their assets. They take the attitude that the United States can't get along without them.

Public sentiment may also be aroused against using Japanese grown or handled produce. Some rumors are around that this discrimination is already occurring and that it may become a serious problem with the shipment to the eastern United States. The speedy work in unblocking Japanese assets may have created the impression in the east that most of California vegetables are produced by Japanese. A boycott of Japanese vegetables would create a serious situation both because of the reduced quantities of food that would be available and because of the difficulty in designating between Japanese vegetables and others, all California growers might suffer. California competitors may seize this opportunity to cut in on California produce.

Submitted December 29, 1941

P. A. Minges

Extension Specialist in Truck Crops

Confidential

TABLE SHOWING ESTIMATED ACREAGE OF VEGETABLES IN CALIFORNIA AND THE PROBABLE PERCENTAGE AND AMOUNT GROWN BY JAPANESE NATIONALS AND JAPANESE-AMERICANS

Crop	Total Acreage 1938	Per Cent (Estimated) Grown by Japanese	Acreage (Estimated) Grown by Japanese	Value (Estimated) of Crop Grown by Japanese
Artichokes	9,700	5	485	93,850
Asparagus	71,510	25	17,877	1,355,250
Canning snap beans	919	50	459	93,500
Market snap beans	9,180	75	6,885	1,108,500
Green limas for manu- facture	1,280	0	0	0
Cabbage	7,700	40	3,080	313,200
Cantaloupes (Imperial)	28,000	50	14,000	2,720,000
Cantaloupes (Other)	10,150	40	4,060	888,400
Carrots	21,100	40	8,440	2,326,000
Cauliflower	14,500	60	8,700	1,478,400
Celery	14,900	75	11,175	4,667,250
Cucumbers (Pickle)	1,956	50	978	132,500
Cucumbers (Market)	2,100	75	1,575	283,500
Garlic	2,310	50	1,155	225,000
Lettuce	99,050	30	29,715	5,942,100
Onions (Bermuda)	1,250	20	250	64,000
Onions (Intermediate)	1,800	40	720	156,000
Onions (Late)	3,140	40	1,256	301,600
Canning Peas	3,740	0	—	0
Market Peas (Spring)	30,850	25	7,712	847,250
Market Peas (Fall)	15,200	60	9,120	1,239,000
Chile & dried peppers	5,200	85	4,420	531,250
Potatoes (Early)	34,000	5	1,700	251,950
Spinach (Canning)	9,466	50	4,733	124,500
Spinach (Market)	2,800	80	2,240	549,600
Strawberries	5,030	90	4,527	2,181,600
*Tomatoes canning (North)	61,905	35	21,667	
Tomatoes canning (South)	9,626	40	3,850	
Tomatoes market (South)	16,300	90	14,670	4,182,000
Tomatoes market (North)	10,650	40	4,260	
Watermelons	17,200	25	4,300	322,500
	522,512	37	194,009	32,378,700

*1940 acreages

Estimates made by Carl Schiller, Crop Reporting Service
and P. A. Winges, Agricultural Extension Service

Water Acct.	Name	Owner or Owner & Tenant	Acreage
W-475	H. Aizawa	T	80
W-1255	J. Arakaki	T	20
L-1126	Geo. Ariura	T	80
W-1331	T. Ataka	T	17
W-405	Bronsecombe & Lasugi	<u>O-T</u>	40
H-128	Shunichi Chisaki	T	20.03
H-37	Frank T. Kumagai	T	40
O-486	M. Furuya	T	10
W-598	T. Muruya	T	20
L-213	J. Masutani	T	79.74
L-1282	John Masutani	T	12
O-462	K. Matsumoto	T	160
O-54	S. Matsumoto	<u>O-T</u>	160
L-1255)		T	13
C-1110)	Chiyoko Matsuo	T	15
M-3194	Y. Homoda	T	40
W-1326	T. Homashima	T	29.05
W-1427	W. Hanaoka	T	12
W-1493	S. Hara	T	29
H-1078	J. Mayida	T	39
O-390	Shigeru Hashii	T	95
W-406	L. Hoshamoto	T	40
M-2602	Miharu Hosokawa	<u>O-T</u>	155.47
W-1512	H. Hatonaka	T	15
W-1549	S. Hatori	T	10
C-1113	Frank Higa	T	7
H-484)		T	79
O-445)	Geo. Hosheyaki	T	38.89
O-53	Akiko Mimura	T	88
W-895	K. Iizuka	T	80
M-2127	Lodashi W. Imada	<u>O</u>	160
W-1720	I. Imai	T	20
L-3810	Loshio Imozu	T	55
W-1573	S. Mina	T	15

O-469)		T	36
L-768)		T	20
L-71)	Harry Minami	T	39.78
L-166	Harry H. Minami	T	9
O-666	Independent Christian Church	O-T	1
C-1033)		O-T	70
C-1066)		O	10
C-1067)		O	12
C-1099)		O	10
C-1069)	Kemiko Ishimine	O	18
C-1079	Isomu Itomura	T	80
M-2615	Paul Iturburi	T	121.20
W-612)		T	160
W-1168)		T	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
W-1477)	K. Iyumi	T	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
L-1104	Antony Mineo	O-T	10
L-819)		O-T	20
L-1273)	Gus Mitosinka	T	40
M-2614)		T	115
M-2621)	T. Kakiuchi, gdn.	O-T	83.50 98
W-331	H. Kaku	T	50
W-595	K. Kaku	T	15
L-159	K. Komohi	T	60
W-357	S. Kamiya	T	17
H-1302	Frank U. Kashiki	O	160
W-1232	James N. Katayama	T	8.90
L-210)		T	160
H-202)		T	162.73
M-1841)	Hiroko Kawakito	T	160
M-2135	T. Kawamoto	T	200
O-634	G.K. Kawomani	T	2
H-133	S. Kawano	T	40
M-1588	K. Kawoshimo	T	40
L-250	Keyoshi Kawashino	T	40
H-14	I. Miura	T	15
W-424)		T	40
W-1555)		T	80
W-1557)	Tomatsu Miyomoto	T	40
W-1176	F.Y. and R.N. Miyata	T	28
C-1114)		T	13
C-1105)	John Kido	T	30
C-1049	S. Kido	T	80
M-2416	S. Kikomoto	T	78.65

C-483	T. Kimura	T	10
W-1566	I. Kinjo	T	40
C-695)		T	10
O-843)	L. Kisheba	T	80
C-1050	E.T. Kitonura	T	164
W-540)		T	55
W-1386)		T	16.11
W-1496)		T	56.97
W-1717)	Kobayoshi Bros.	<u>O-T</u>	40
L-868	R. Kodoma	<u>O-T</u>	40
C-1036	S. Koaoma	T	147
W-495)		T	27
O-1062)		T	10
C-1074)		T	5
C-1080)	Y. Kohotsu	T	7
O-52	Tokeo Koizumi	<u>O</u>	53.37
M-1823	M.S. Komotsu	T	18
C-1099	K. Konoki	T	10
C-598)		T	19
C-660)	Henry Konoshi	T	25
L-55)			
H-38)	Shinji H. Myata	<u>O-T</u>	40
M-3111	G. Mori	<u>O-T</u>	47.35
H-443	Mesayo Mori	T	29.94
M-1555	Y. Morinoga	T	40
W-1061	H. Morita	T	80
O-213)		T	160
O-217)		T	40
L-329)		T	200
O-431)	L.Y. Mukai	T	130
O-259	L.Y. Mukai & K. Yemaji	T	40
H-1405)		T	80
M-1802)	Isonu Myose	T	40
W-544	Fumitaki Mogato	T	39.67
W-1219)	K. Nakagami	T	10
W-1532)		T	15
W-418	T. Nokohoma	T	25
L-3746	T. Nokoharo	T	20
C-1067	Frank Nokoma	T	12
O-810)		T	80
O-814)		T	60
O-819)	Nakomota Bros.	<u>O-T</u>	80
O-821)		<u>O-T</u>	80
O-854)		T	93

M-1903	Geo. Nakamura	T	40
C-1069	K. Nakamura	T	18
C-1066	Kay Nakamura	T	10
- H-118	S. Nokomura	<u>O-T</u>	20 -
C-1059	F. Nokashima	T	14
C-1101	Joe Nokata	T	5
M-2112	E. Nokonyna	T	80
M-1906	D. Niino	T	40
H-1036	Fred Niiseki	T	38.5
H-1273)		T	160
H-1463)	M. Niizawa	T	160
H-1326	R. Niizawa	T	160
- H-1033	Tokonori Nimuro	<u>O-T</u>	60.12 -
O-376)		T	320
L-109)	Sumeki Nishi	T	156
M-1403	Isonu Nishida	T	20
O-52)		T	53.37
O-429)		T	40
O-644)	C. Nishikawa	T	80
W-1437	K. Nishikawa	T	30
L-3811	Tom T. Nishimoto	T	12
O-461	K. Nomura	T	10
O-423	K.E. Nonura	T	38.76
W-1716	H. Nozaki	T	14
C-1116	J. Numata	T	11
C-1112	N. Numata	T	10
W-1541	T. Obata	T	15
C-1142)		T	3
C-1002)	Katsuoko Ak Obayoshi	T	15
W-1292	M. Oda	T	45
- W-1719	Y. Okamoto	<u>O-T</u>	84.78 -
W-1356	Eodachi Okono	T	26.66
- H-632	Hirosha Okawa, Est.	<u>O-T</u>	40 -
M-1803	Letso Okimoto	T	21
L-1219	S. Okuba	T	40
M-3031)		T	20
- M-3077)	I. Okuti	<u>O-T</u>	20.11 -

W-1701	H. G. Onoda	T	60
W-653	Don Osako	T	40
W-617	D.S. Osako	T	7
W-1204	S. Osako	T	40 40
H-1046)		T	81.80
H-1324	N. Oshio	T	40
L-155	L. Otani	T	130.27
M-2438	Frank Otsuka, Gdn.	O-T	38 —
O-65)			
O-419)	J. Oyenoki	T	55
O-246	T. Oyenoki	T	123.78
W-712	M. Saito	T	40
W-452)		T	26.47
W-459 †	Shogo Saito	T	14.23
O-1230	Y. Sakai	T	80
H-123	T. Sakaniwa	T	39
L-1248	Ina Seki	T	20
C-1017	M. Seki	O	40 —
C-1065)		T	40
C-1109)	Michiko Seki	T	17
L-1039	Marie Shigematsu	T	25.58
W-1552	S. Shimakokuro	T	40
M-2462)	Geo. Shimimoto	O-T	56.34 —
M-2403)		T	14
L-3562)		O 320 ac.	
L-3564)		T	16.44
C-1059)		O	14 —
C-1110)		O	60 —
L-3562)	Mary Laki Sonoda	T	320
C-1057)	Tom Sonoda	T	40
H-788	Mrs. D's Suzuki	T	30
C-478	H. Suzuki	T	10
C-690	T. Taira	T	5
O-60	Masaaki Tajii	T	49
M-1549	Sumiki Tajii	T	40
M-3373	Masomi S. Tokihoshi	O-T	39 —
M-3311	S. Tokahashi	O-T	302.07 —
H-848	K. Takelgian	T	60
C-694	Y. ix Tamira	T	25

C-560	Yoshimi Tamura	T	12
O-98	K. M. Tonguchi	T	26
M-3050	H. Tanaka	T	105
C-1070	W.T. Tanaki	T	30
W-385)		T	42
W-1385)	T. Tanamachi	T	31
H-430	F.H. Tanae	T	40
C-1103	John Toguchi	T	40
W-1385	D. Tokeshi	O	31 —
O-236	Tsuneko Tokuyashi	O-T	60 —
W-1540	M.S. Tonai	T	30
C-1106	Magya Toyama	T	18
C-1144	Morigi Toyama	T	17½
H-1193)		O-T	20 —
H-1302)		O-T	160 —
H-1306)		T	50
H-1315)	Ruri Tsuchiya	T	160
L-1205	T. Tsuchiyana	T	40
W-1455	Mrs. Tashiko Tsuda	T	70
L-1224	F. Tsugi	T	23
O-1038	H. Tsuji	T	20
L-290	Roy R. Tsujimoto	O-T	40 —
L-316	Yosheija Tsujimoto	Tsujimoto T	5
W-331)		O	50 —
W-335)	K. Uchida, Gdn.	O-T	110 —
C-1091	Geo. Uchimiya	T	80
M-1864	Yonetaro Uchiyama	O-T	6 —
C-708	H. Umosa	T	22
W-444)		T	153½
W-1372)	Tetsu J. Uyechi	O-T	18.46 —
W-1539	C. Uyeno	T	21
W-1491	K. Uyeno	T	20
W-1511	M.G. Uyeno	T	50
W-536	Y. Uyeno	T	40
M-3030)		T	75.92
M-1814)	Western Vegetable Distr.	T	160
O-95	Mary Yeda	T	15
H-131	H. Yada	T	20.21

~~M-131xxxxxWxxYadax~~

L-1288 Today Yamada

~~M-1586~~ Tokoshi Yamada, Est.

C-698 K.T. Yomosaki

M-2915 F. Yamashita

O-4488)

O-488)

O-838)

O-1210)

O-1212)

O-1234)

H-76)

H-80)

H-254)

L-95) Hiroshi Yamashita

H-1057)

H-1068)

H-1224) Joe Yosada

H-1073 Matsuko Yasuda

~~W-1218~~ E. M. Yonemura

H-514 Jack Yoshida

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138.92

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140

18.32

93.33

91.33

39.47

49.74

110

177.27

20

40

40

40

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29.19

Total - O-T = 13,710
T

Less O - 3,192
10,518 - T

-- FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION --

COUNTIES SERVICED BY SACRAMENTO WCCA OFFICE

	SOLANO	SACRAMENTO	YOLO	PLACER	TOTAL
App. Total Acres	4,784	18,491	10,867	8,184	35,835
Farms	46	448	98	137	729
Crops	4,003	15,197	10,426	6,209	29,386
Waste	781	3,294	441	1,975	6,491

Grapes	Toma- toes	Sugar Beets	Straw- berries	Nuts	Truck Crops	Grain	Deci- dious Fruits	Bush Berries	Asparao	Seed	Pasture	Hops	Total
4321	6027	2579	1010	315	3062	953	7427	57	2200	1286	64	45	29386

Total Acres Transferred	Total Acres to be Transferred pending approval of Corporations	Acres not pending or transferred or not profitable
24,295	10,209	420
		1331

All of Solano County has been evacuated and is all taken care of Placer County has completed its registration and all ranches there have been taken care of or have leased to a Corporation. All Corporation loans are not in at this time or approved as yet. However they are all incorpor- and the ones not yet in will be sent in to the R. O. very shortly. Yolo County is also taken care of. The major portion (Wayne L. Phelps, Field Agent of Sacra- mento County) is pending Corporation deals.

May 18, 1942

FSA

Leland N. Fryer
San Francisco, Calif.
Re: Evacuation Project 83
Merced, California

Dear Mr. Fryer:

Of a total registration in this area control, Merced, FWA project number 83, evacuation number 52, we have a registration of 177 family heads, representing 892 individuals. Of this group the F.S.A. registered 145 farm units. At the end of the registration period 21 of these units were incomplete. At this writing all deals are completed. Of this total 84 of these registrants were from out of this area. (Voluntary Evacuees from other counties) In these cases we made duplicate copies of the WFA 30 to be forwarded by the field agent to the field agents of the proper counties. The originals will remain in his possession. Also of this total 17 cases shown on the local WFA 1 were not registered with us. On investigation it was discovered that all these cases were voluntary evacuees. Ie. Farmers who had completed their deals and left for other unrestricted areas. Complete data is available thru the Field agents office on these deals. All of the previously mentioned deals were completed some time prior to the evacuation order. We registered 3 units that had no WFA 1. The field agent made out proper cards of these from data gathered at the registration.

Numerical Data

Total Control Station registration - 177 family heads
842 individuals

WFA registration total - 145 farm units all complete cases
6441 total acreage

Not shown on local WFA 1 - 3 cases
Not registered 17 cases (Voluntary evacuees
8 Cases out of county registrations

Mr. E. File, the local FSA Field agent in the Merced area, and his two assistants, Mr Kone and Mr Gardner, have been extremely

helpful, particularly since some rather knotty problems arose in this intensified agricultural area. Because this registration was done thru two control stations, Merced and Modesto, including two counties and a part of a third, difficulties arose when holdings were split, but due to the abilities and the familiarity of this area of the local FSA office, we were able to overcome the situations that arose.

Because of the large number of Japanese farmers in this area we decided that all cases were to go by our receptionist regardless of occupational status. This made the chance of missing farms rather remote. I know from the tally and comparison made from the local list that all Japanese farms were registered. I believe this to be a good practice in heavy agricultural areas.

One of the problems in this area is the consolidation of holdings. One family group may be farming as many as six individual units; registered units with the local FSA as six units and may be associated with another holding. In many cases a corporation and farming another of more units in this corporation complicated the registration. This condition made for a great deal of duplication in the registering since while it actually was one family, parts of this family possibly living some distance from the other, resulted in parcels of land being registered twice and in some cases not at all. We discovered this condition at the end of the registration period so by comparing our WFA 30 to the field agents WFA 1, we were able to break down such cases into individual farm units. This was done on the third day of the stations operation with the aid of Mr. File. The result was an added registration of 46 farm units, which added to the previous two days total of 99 made a grand total of 145 units, tallying with the census report and the local WFA lists. When the WFA 30's arrived from Modesto our assumption was found to be correct. Consequently I believe that working with the areas WFA 1 to be good practice.

I believe that in some controls the registration has fallen considerably below that expected. I am inclined to believe that this is due to the registration of farmers prior to the exclusion order, what I term "Voluntary Evacuees". When these people make and finish deals there is generally no record of these deals in the local field agents office; consequently, at the time of the registration some confusion exists as to whether these cases were missed or if the operators failed to register. The case of the Voluntary Evacuation can be determined by doing some research thru the local United States Attorneys Office where each enemy alien was obliged to make petition prior to leaving the territory.

The substitute operator problem was neatly taken care of in this area by the hiring by farm trustee, with power of attorney, a manager to manage and control a large block of these farms. The outstanding example, is the case of G. A. Momberg who will manage 92 single units. (See Momberg report following for description of deal act) The Momberg deal laps into the Modesto area. Because of the extent of this deal and some of its ramifications

we decided to mark all these WFA 30 in the deal with a red pencil and to indicate these deals on the WFA 31 by the name Momberg in the space for remarks. As far as we have been able to discover very few of these deals have any cash transaction. Practically all deals registered depended on the profits from crop harvest for payment.

Mr. L. M. Dixon the local U.S.E.S. manager, has been very helpful and all other agencies cooperated to the fullest extent.

We are now in Lodi, The registration here is to be very heavy We have decided to have all cases come thru us. Because we may be crowded, Mrs. Hepper, the local mangger, has offered us another receptionest, and we have one other field agent coming from Gilhooley's office in Stockton. I believe we will be able to make out very satisfactorily.

Sincerely yours,

June 5, 1942

Leland N. Fryer
San Francisco, Calif.
Re: Evacuation Order 70
FWA Project 10
Lodi, California

Dear Mr. Fryer:

In the Lodi Control, the total registration of family heads was 1048 representing 2774 individuals. Our registration was 195 farmsunits. Of these 12 were partially complete and 10 were out-of-county registrants. Copies were made of these 10 to be forwarded by the field agents to their respective counties. The original WFA 30 will remain in the field agent's hands.

Numerical data

Total control station registration - 1048 family heads
2774 individuals

WFA registration total - 195 farm units
12 incomplete
10 out-of-county registrants

Left in field agents hands - 4 cases pending.

While the registration at this control was very heavy, (it was second only to the largest, Sacramento proper, with a total registration of 3900 individuals) all phases of it went off smoothly and efficiently. Mrs. C. Hepper, the local U.S.E.S. Manager, and her staff are to be complimented. All other agencies concerned were most cooperative and helpful and all possibel was done to make for efficiency and dispatch.

I was particularly grateful to Mrs. Hepper because she made an extra receptionist, Virginia Granlees, available to us for the period of the registration. This was very helpful because we followed the plan of checking all registrants through our receptionists for initialing.

[June 5, 1942]

This area was very heavy in single farm laborers, consequently our receptionists were kept very busy during the registration. It is interesting to note that a large majority of the farm laborers in this area were single men of advanced age.

Our field agent, Mr. Gilhooly, was very cooperative. He made two of his men available to us during rush periods. Mr. Heffernan and Mr. Aufderhiede, being completely familiar with the field were very helpful in identifying registrants in relation to the listed farms, as to units, partnerships and tenure.

The four pending cases were left in Mr. Heffernan's hands. He assures me that they will all be closed before the final evacuation date. I have no doubt about his ability to do this, because each case might have been considered closed except for monies to be collected. We asked to be notified when this was done. If any difficulty arose, Mr. Heffernan was to arbitrate if necessary.

Due to the unavailability of WFA-1s, we have no method of making a comparative tally of the farm units. A list on hand of WFA-1s includes other areas which have not yet been evacuated, so an absolutely accurate tally is impossible. However, a check with the field agents leads us to the conclusion that our registration of farm units is probably about right. The census reports for this area are so indefinite that a further report will have to be taken from the field agent after the Manteca area has been evacuated.

In Lodi, as compared to the Merced area, most of the farmers have been able to collect actual cash on their transactions. In the Merced area, the Japanese left their farms in the hands of trustees, managers and share croppers. The Lodi groups generally sold their crops and leases and seemed satisfied that their deals were as fruitful as they were. In a few cases deals will be completed and terminated at harvest and the evacuee will share in the profits of the crop and then relinquish the lease.

I have found all FSA personnel on this evacuation to be very competent and diligent. Mr. R. Shulte was a very pleasant and efficient worker and I am sorry that he was with us such a short time.

Yours respectfully,

Remo J. Scardigli
Evacuation Agent.

LAND ON GRAND ISLAND, Sacramento. Co

(Landowner)	RANCH	562 acres	(Landowner Add)
GEO BELENEY	"	137 "	Larkspr, Calif.
M.JOSEPH BROS	"	300 "	Ryde, "
L.W.MEYER	"	30 "	Walnut Grove, "
W.M.MADGE	"	40 "	" " "
C.T.VOLLMAN	"	880 "	" " "
E.L.SHELLEY	"	160 "	" " "
J.M.BORBE	"	125 "	" " "
L & M.LINDBROS	"	281 "	" " "
R.J.COGGESHALL	"	120 "	" " "
S.E.TORPELIAN	"	52 "	Isleton, "
W.W.SMITH	"	120 "	" " "
J.H.LEIMBACK	"	80 "	Sacramento, "
CALIF LAND (Crump	"	320 "	Courtland, "
JOE GREEN	"	60 "	Stockton, "
K.BERIN & FALLMAN	"	168 "	" " "
J.C.McCARTHY	"	60 "	San Francisco, "
G.D.SMITH	"	80 "	" " "
T & V.DeMATEL	"	344 "	" " "
WILLMARS LAND CO	"		

LAND ON BRANNAN ISLAND, Sacramento, Co

CALIF LAND (E.Bran	"	110 "	Sacramento, "
PHILIP WOLF	"	252 "	" " "
J.CENCO	"	40 "	Isleton, "

LAND ON ANDRVS ISLAND, Sacramento.Co

GARDINER IMPROVEMENTO CO		450 "	Isleton, "
FRANK GARDINER RANCH		110 "	" " "
LIBBY McNEILL (Canal Ranch)		640 "	Stockton, "

Name: Age: Sex: Place of birth:
 Address Dec. 1941
 Address March 1942
 Relocation center
 Present address

Occupational Status March 30 1942

~~Wage~~ Salaried Workers

Non-Farm

Employer:
 Corporation: Individual:
 Japanese: Non-Japanese:
 Industry:
 Location of Firm:
 Approximate size of unit (In
 number of employees):
 Position of worker:
 (Yearly salary or wage:)
 How long employed:
 Changes since March 1, 42:
 Changes since Dec. 1, 42 :
 Other changes:
 In Corp.: Individual:
 If Corp. indicate whether majority
 Japanese:
 Industry:
 Location of firm:
~~Buildings~~ Approximate size of
 unit:
 Buildings: owned: rented:
 Land: owned: rented
 Equipment: owned: rented:
 (Net income 1941-42:)
 Changes in status: (same as
 above)

Unpaid Family

Worker
 Head of family(or employer):
 Relationship to head(or employer):
 Industry:
 Location of firm:
 Approximate size:
 Position of unpaid worker:
 Changes in status: (same as above)

Farm

Employer:
 Corporation: Individual:
 Japanese: Non-Japanese:
 Type of farming:
 Location of farm:
 Approximate acreage:
 Position of worker:
 (Yearly salary or wage:)
 How long employed:
 Changes since March 1, 42
 Changes since Dec. 1, 1942
 Other Changes:
 In Corporation: Individual:
 If Corporation indicate whether
 majority Japanese:
 Type of farming:
 Location:
 Approximate acreage:
 Buildings: owned: lease:
 Land and crops: owned: cash-rent:
 share-crop:
 Equipment: owned: rented:
 Approximate acreage:
 (Net income 1941-42)
 Changes in status: (same as above)

Worker
 Head of family(or employer)
 Relationship to head(or employer)
 Type of farming:
 Location:
 Approximate Acreage:
 Postion of unpaid worker:
 Changes in status: (same as above)

Added comments:

Number of persons supported in March 30 1942 (Give name, age ~~and~~ sex and relation
 of these persons if possible and present location):

XXXXXXXX

Ownership Status March 30 1942

Full Ownership:
(small mortgage)
A. V. I. C.

Part Ownership:
(large mortgage etc.)
A. V. I. C.

Rented
A. Ld. R. L.

Farm Land:

Location. Flm

50,500 \$/m

Buildings on Farm:

~~Form~~ Describe: _____

Equipment: Describe. _____

Location of use. _____

Automobile and truck:

Describe. _____

Location of use. _____

Non-Farm land:

Describe type. _____

Location. _____

Buildings: Non Farm:

Describe. _____

Location. _____

Equipment Non-Farm:

Describe. _____

Location of use. _____

Farm crops, seeds and

other stocks:

Describe. _____

Location. _____

Commercial Stock:

Describe. _____

Location. _____

Personal Property:

Describe. _____

Location of use, _____

Added Comments:

x A: Abreage

V: Value (market, in 1942, add comments if necessary)

I: Indebtedness

C: Name of Creditor and address

Ld.: Name and address of Landlord

R.: rent, type and amount

L.: Length of lease.

Change in ownership status to February 1943

List appropriate ~~item~~ item from preceding table:

Farm Land

Owner:

~~Sub~~-rented (when?)

Type and amount:

~~Sub~~rentor:

Length of lease:

Agency involved:

Sold: (when?)

amount:

condition of payment:

Agency involved:

Foreclosed: (when?)

Person foreclosing:

Reasons:

Agency involved:

Add comments of evacuee

Abandoned:

Other:

Don't Know:

Non-Owner:

Returned to owner: (when?)

Compensation:

Sub-rented: (when?)

Type and amount

Sub-rentor:

Length of sub-lease:

Agency involved:

Abandoned:

Don't Know:

Change in Ownership status since February 1943
same as above.

Property Problems faced at evacuation:

Help furnished by Federal Reserve Bank or/and Farm Security

In renting or sub-renting:

In selling:

In storing:

In preventing foreclosure or seizure by owner:

In preventing unfair deal:

In preventing losses:

Attitude of these Agencies, emphasis on liquidation?

To what extent help effective:

What would have been done to make help more effective:

(Freezing power, power of attorney, more responsibility)

Did evacuee resent having to deal directly with creditors:

PP

JAPANESE TOMATO GROWERS

NAME	ADDRESSA			LOCATION											
				EAST SIDE OF 99 HIGHWAY					LINDEN SECTION						
H. E. Nagata	Rt. 4	Box 735	Stockton	3 miles from R.R. 3 miles from town. 7 miles from airfield											
N. Yoneshge	4	742		4	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	7	"	"	"
Frank Arata	4	782		4	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	8	"	"	"
J. Nishi	1	710		2	"	"	"	4	"	power sub./sta.12			"	"	"
C. Hanada	4	894		2	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	14	"	"	"
G. K. Tsushima	4	896		2	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	14	"	"	"
Frank Yokoi	3	795		2	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	12	"	"	"
J. Morodomi	3	578		4	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	10	"	"	"
Henry K. Yokoi	3	756		1	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
T. T. Hirata	1	65	Linden	8	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	10	"	"	"
H. Sugimoto	1	765	Stockton	2	"	"	"Next to 99 highway"			12	"	"	"	"	"
WEST OF 99 HIGHWAY. COLLEGE OF PACIFIC SECTION															
A. Morita	Rt. 2	Box 521	Stockton	3 miles from Stockton channel					Next to City limits						
Y. Watanabe	2	517		3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
F. H. Suzuki	2	233 E		1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
S. Narimatsu	2	149 D		2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
G. Shimada	2	264		3	"	"	"	"	"	1 mile from City limits					



COMPLETION OF DELIVERY BY NOVEMBER 1, 1942

MOR PAK PRESERVING CORPORATION
P. O. BOX 391, Stockton, California

No letter of transmittal.

SPECIAL STATEMENT
INTERVIEW WITH JAPANESE CANNERY TOMATO OPERATORS
(See also Schedule No. 46)

1. Introduction

A special interview was arranged by Mr. William Erich, Chairman of the San Joaquin County War Board, with three Japanese tomato farmers in the county. Original plans had called for only one farmer, but since all three came together, an interview was conducted with them as a group. One of the three was by far the most outspoken and, despite less education, the most articulate. His responses have been recorded as Interview No. 46. Limitations of space on the schedule have made it seem advisable to place some of his remarks in a separate statement to be attached to the interview. This procedure is further justified since many of the problems are unusual and many of their statements do not fit any of the schedule questions. This statement, therefore, purports to be an accurate account of the interview.

All three operators are American-born Japanese ranging in age from 26 to 33, and all are farming large acreages. The Interviewee was, as already stated, the more outspoken of the three, and expressed himself somewhat belligerently at times. The second of the three whom we shall refer to as "B" in order to keep statements separate, was quiet and said relatively little. The third (C) was articulate and obviously better educated but displayed less antagonism and more frequently made statements such as, "Well, we have to expect that during the war time."

2. Nature of Farm Operations

The Interviewee operated four separate tracts with a total of approximately 200 acres in tomatoes and 130 acres in grapes. Of this acreage he owns 20. He is tenant to one of the county's farm leaders. A large part of his tomato acreage lies outside the county, but has been included in the enterprise. Operator B handles two 80-acre tracts with a total of 80 acres in tomatoes, 38 in grapes, and 30 or 40 acres in corn or lettuce (undecided). He is partners with his brother in the ownership of a 30-acre tract which they bought last year. Operator C is working 525 acres in a single tract in the delta area in conjunction with some of his relatives. He considers 293 acres of this to be under his own management. He is also operating three acres of market tomatoes and 30 acres of Tokay grapes. Last year he farmed but 18 acres. A large landholder requested him to take over the operation of a tract on the Delta which explains his sudden expansion. Operator B has not changed his operations this year. Interviewee last year did not have the 140-acre tract lying in Sacramento County though he did have other lands at that time which he is no longer operating. Tomato farmers tend to change lands operated every year.

It is obvious that these three operators are handling large acreages of tomatoes and that two of them have expanded to what might well be considered a maximum.

3. Special Problems of the Japanese

Upon asking the Interviewee whether he thought he would be better off this year than he was last, he said he would have to raise certain questions before he could give an answer. These were:

"1. If I run out of capital and can't farm, under what will I be suspected?"
and he answered his rhetorical question: "sabotage."

"2. If certain companies will not give credit to us and the banks won't lend us money on our crops, what is the best thing we can do?" Three companies have so far refused to give any credit on account of the war situation and evacuation. A locally owned auto and tractor parts company in Lodi, a chain hardware store in Stockton where he contacted the headquarters, and the General Petroleum Company.

"3. This is a personal problem. My work is supervisory. I not only have my own ranch scattered in separate tracts, but I also manage land for other large corporations and I have to get around from one to the other in my private car (not truck). My tires are getting low and will I be able to get replacements?"

"4. I have a general feeling that the Filipinos and the Oklahomans won't work for us and we don't want to be under suspicion of sabotage and we want to harvest at a fair price."

Upon further questioning about the Filipino-Japanese relationships, he said that he had nine Filipinos under verbal contract to do work at the end of December, but that these did not come back and would not so much as see him.

The discussion continued on the Filipino problem for some time. The general consensus indicating that the Filipino Agricultural Laborers Association (a union of workers segregated on an ethnic basis) was a powerful organization strongly opposed to Filipinos working for Japanese. It was pointed out that other Japanese operators in the Delta claimed to have Filipinos working for them at the present time. The group admitted the possibility of individual Filipinos working for Japanese where there was no control by the F.A.L.A. But, they said, "The big shots are boycotting us whether or not we are native born."

Operator B suggested that he would be worse off this coming year, even assuming that evacuation was not necessary, if for no other reason than that there would be an actual scarcity of labor. Operator C answered this question by saying that he had a few questions to ask regarding citizenship status, pointing out first that he and his friends were all citizens. He raised the question of the rights of the Teamsters' Union to prevent Japanese farmers from operating their own trucks, and that, furthermore, the unions did not allow Japanese to become members. These statements have not been checked. At this point the Interviewee interjected that there was considerable evidence of discrimination against citizen Japanese on war work. The other operators recognized racial discrimination and especially Japanese discrimination as a natural result of the war, and admitted their position was little worse than that of other minority racial groups. At this juncture, operator C

discussed his own farm operations for the year, pointing out the increase from operating 18 acres to 525 acres. This latter acreage is operated "between relatives," which very probably means that non-citizens are active in the management of the farm. In general he was evasive on the matter of who operated what part of the land. His rental contract is on a straight 25 percent share of the crop. Upon asking why he had made this shift, he stated that the opportunity to operate a large tract in the Delta appeared quite suddenly, and that the owner of this land was "a person who had confidence in my father." The Interviewee stated that his plans had been made last August, and that he was going to keep on with his operations as long as he could. As a matter of fact, he reiterated this statement throughout the evening, saying that he would work until all his money was gone or until he was evacuated. Operator B did not make any change in his farming plans because he felt he already had enough. He feels, however, that if conditions were not so uncertain for Japanese, he would be willing to increase his production. The Interviewee claimed he would increase his tomatoes by 20 or 30 acres if he could get the plants. He has that much land available for which he does not have sufficient tomato plants.

4. Governmental Aid.

All three of these farm operators felt that the Government's program regarding canned tomatoes had been helpful to them. They stated that wages they paid last year had been high, while the canneries brought the price of tomatoes down from \$16.75 to as low as \$14 per ton. The Government's program raised this by \$2 per ton, leaving a fair profit for the farmer. They also felt in general that treatment by the canneries had been better after the program went into effect than it previously had been. There was less enforced waiting at delivery points and fewer cases where boxes were not available.

In asking what the Government might do to help the growers, they mentioned their need for machinery and parts. One operator said he had been waiting for two months to obtain two new tomato planters. Another problem causing hardship which Governmental agencies might be able to alleviate arises from the delay in payment for tomatoes. One of the operators mentioned that he did not receive payment for produce delivered in the early fall until after the first of the year.

5. Credit.

The problem of credit raised at the very outset of the interview, was brought up again in discussing the questions of Section IV. The Interviewee, for instance, had a 300 percent increase in his credit need. Some of this was to have been from advances on production, and the remainder in the form of credit on purchases. He was given to understand that the Federal Reserve Bank is planning to establish some means of extending production credit to the alien farmers until the problem could be ironed out. The previous credit arrangement had been written into his contract with the cannery, but the cannery is refusing to extend any further credit to him. Operator B will not require more credit than last year, and Operator C is planning to handle his large acreage with as small an amount as possible, although he will, of course,

need some further credit. Interviewee returned the next day to see Mr. Bell about the problem of credit, and further discussion of this problem will be found in Mr. Bell's report on obstacles to production.

6. Labor.

Family solidarity is a characteristic of the Japanese culture, and is displayed by the use of large amounts of family labor on the three farms. Interviewee has two brothers working full time and a third part time. Neither his parents nor his brother's wife work regularly because, "I don't believe in women working, it is too much like slavery." Operator B has four brothers working with him, and the women in the family work only at special jobs, such as handling the young plants. Operator C is helped out somewhat by his parents, but does not depend upon them for labor. He has, however, four "distant relatives" who are working with him.

All of these operators require a large number of seasonal workers and a few steady workers. Interviewee hires one Japanese and one white person the year around, and requires from 40 to 60 laborers during his peak season. He pays by the hour but claims he pays a bonus to the men who have worked through the season for him. Characteristically he works Filipinos, Japanese, and Oklahomans, and feels that the Oklahomans are much inferior in their ability to work, saying that it takes 40 of them to do the work of 10 Filipinos or a half dozen Japanese laborers. He plans to take care of his labor needs by hiring them through his landlord and his one white worker, to subvert the prejudice of the Filipinos against working for Japanese. He feels that if these white people, especially his landlord, are not in a position to get the labor, there is nothing the Government can do. Operator B has enough labor until peak season when he will need "25 Filipinos or 50 Mexicans, or more Oklahomans." (Japanese prefer to pick grapes which mature at approximately the same time, and white operators prefer Japanese for this type of labor over any other; therefore, tomato growers cannot get Japanese workers for their harvest.) Operator C feels that he will require 200 laborers during the harvest of his 500 acres.

7. Evacuation Arrangements.

At one point during the interview the question was raised as to whether any arrangements had been made for the operation of the farms in case evacuation orders resulted in the immediate removal of these Japanese farmers. Operator A stated that he had made an arrangement through a fruit company with two white persons in such a way that they checked each other. The agreement is to be void if no evacuation is ordered. Operator B has made no arrangements, and Operator C stated that in his case his landlord stands to lose \$50,000 where he will lose only about \$2,000. This statement precipitated a general conversation on white losses, and there can be no doubt that a number of Caucasians have invested much in Japanese operators and are in a position to lose money. The Japanese were quick to point out this fact, and in turn a faction of farmers are opposed to Japanese citizen evacuation, probably for this reason.

8. Poison Sprays.

The question of the use of poisons was raised and so far none of the operators have been affected by failure to get poison sprays. They realize that they will probably not be able to get arsenic, but presume some substitute would be available if the crop is to be harvested.

9. War Attitudes.

There were, of course, many instances in which the three Japanese asserted their complete loyalty to this Government. It would perhaps be better to say that they insisted they were citizens and felt it was unreasonable to be considered separate from other citizens. They were perfectly willing, they claimed, to put all their profits in excess of their next year's capital needs into defense bonds or into a non-interest bearing fund. One of the farmers, however, pointed out that their people had already received criticism for buying defense bonds on the basis that it was "communistic" to do so and that the Japanese were just trying to save a lot of money for post-war times.

The question regarding the length of the war was asked. One suggested that according to what he had read, it would be over by the end of the year. The Interviewee, however, rejected this statement and said that no one could possibly know when the war would be over and it was foolish to make any statement, adding, "Maybe it is a good thing I don't read."

In general, the three all felt that the United States would win the war even though it looked at the present time as though the Japanese had the upper hand. They expressed concern of the Pearl Harbor debacle with considerable display of feeling.