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THE WAR RELOCATION WORK CORPS

A Circular of Information for Enlistees
and Their Families

"This generation of Americans has come to realize, with a present and personal realization, that there is something larger and more important than the life of any individual or of any individual group—something for which a man will sacrifice, and gladly sacrifice, not only his pleasures, not only his goods, not only his associations with those he loves, but his life itself. In time of crisis when the future is in the balance, we come to understand, with full recognition and devotion, what this nation is, and what we owe to it."

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,
in his Message to the American People.
on February 23, 1942.

The War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

DEFINITIONS

Assembly Center—A convenient gathering point, within the military area, where evacuees live temporarily while awaiting the opportunity for orderly, planned movement to a Relocation Center outside of the military area.

Relocation Center—A pioneer community, with basic housing and protective services provided by the Federal Government, for occupancy by evacuees for the duration of the war.

Relocation Area—The entire area surrounding a Relocation Center, under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority. The relocation lands are Federally owned, are designated as military areas, and are protected by military police.

Work Project—Work projects, such as development of irrigated land, manufacturing enterprises, and farming, undertaken by the War Relocation Work Corps.

Enlistee—A person who enlists in the War Relocation Work Corps. Enlistment is for the duration of the war.

TO AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY:

The democracies of the world are joined in a fight that will be fought until it is won. In this fight, all Americans are making difficult sacrifices. Americans in every portion of the country, Americans of many ancestries, are being put to the test. How each individual, how each group, meets a particular trial will measure his devotion to his Nation.

Americans of Japanese ancestry are now making great sacrifices. You are meeting a most difficult test. Wartime considerations make it necessary for you to leave your homes, your property, and old associations on the Pacific Coast military frontier, and to seek out a new, temporary way of living for the duration of the war.

To help you as much as possible, to assist you in establishing new wartime homes, and to make certain that you will have ample opportunity to earn a living and to contribute the maximum to the Nation's production, the Federal Government has undertaken a planned, orderly relocation program.

On March 18, 1942, the President of the United States established the War Relocation Authority and directed it, a civilian agency, to cooperate with the War Department in evacuating, relocating, and providing work opportunities for all who must leave designated military areas in the interest of national security. Within the Authority, the President established the War Relocation Work Corps.

The War Relocation Authority is now establishing Federally-owned and protected relocation projects. Within these areas you will have an opportunity to build new communities where you may live, work, worship, and educate your children. Life in these new communities will be as well-rounded and normal as possible under wartime conditions.

Many of you have asked for an opportunity to undertake useful work contributing to the war effort. That is why the President established a War Relocation Work Corps in which all able-bodied workers over 16 years of age may enlist for the duration of the war. Enlistment in the Corps is wholly voluntary. Your enlistment will give you an opportunity to serve your new community in many ways: To develop natural resources, to produce food, to manufacture essential articles, and to provide community services.

My personal observations during the past month agree with the reports I have received from numerous military and civilian officials: You are all cooperating wholeheartedly and cheerfully in the evacuation and relocation

program. You are demonstrating to the American people as a whole that you will make your contribution, no matter how trying it may be.

For the War Relocation Authority I wish to say that we intend to demonstrate to the world—to our friends and our enemies alike—that this Nation, grim in the fight it is waging, can at the same time be tolerant, patient, and considerate in handling this human problem of wartime migration and resettlement.

M. S. Eisenhower

Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

The War Relocation Work Corps

The principal purpose of this circular is to explain the War Relocation Work Corps in which you will soon have an opportunity to enlist.

However, first, to understand fully the purpose of the Corps and how it will operate, you should have in mind some essential facts about the whole evacuation and relocation program.

Evacuation and relocation involve the transplanting of more than 100,000 people from the military area of the Pacific Coast to selected Relocation Areas in the interior. A Relocation Area cannot be located merely by chance or whim. Relocation must be so managed as to enable you to establish communities where you have a real chance to obtain some return for your labor, where you can improve your homes, foster education, and build democratic institutions of government.

The mass migration of more than 100,000 people must involve several steps. The first is the evacuation from your homes to Assembly Centers within the military area.

An Assembly Center is merely a way-station to a war-duration Relocation Area. It is a temporary stopping place, where you are provided with food, shelter, medical care, and protection while Relocation Centers are being constructed.

Because Assembly Centers are only temporary residences, not many of you can be provided jobs while you are there. Of course, there will be some work in helping to operate the community services. As the Assembly Centers are emptied, there will be additional work in getting the people and their belongings ready to move and in salvaging the assembly buildings for later construction of schools and school equipment at Relocation Centers.

Relocation Areas

The second step in the evacuation and relocation program is the selection of Relocation Areas. The lands of the West are plentiful. But the water is scarce. Consequently, for weeks the War Relocation Authority has had many experts who know the West's resources thoroughly searching out the best possible Relocation Areas. They have combed the country from the border of Military Area No. 1 to the Mississippi River. These men, in their search, have in mind that they are selecting the home communities of large numbers of evacuees for the duration of the war. They are determined to find the places that will best provide opportunity for normal, secure, and industrious living for you and your families.

Their work is proceeding as rapidly as it can. Whenever these experts find what seems to be a promising Relocation Area they apply these specific tests:

1. The area must provide work opportunities throughout most of the year for the population to be relocated there. Such opportunities may consist of the following classes or combination of classes of work:

Public Works—Such as development of land for irrigation, conservation of soil resources, flood control operations, range improvement, operation of experimental projects for production of rubber and silk;

Agricultural Production—First for the production of foodstuffs for the relocated community, and second to aid in the Food for Freedom program;

Manufacturing—The manufacture of goods requiring a great deal of hand labor, including products needed in Relocation Areas.

2. Each Relocation Area must have adequate transportation and power facilities to meet the needs of the relocated community; it must have a sufficient acreage of good quality soil and an adequate supply of water for irrigation to provide the community with a good agricultural base; the climate must be satisfactory; the domestic and industrial water supply for the area must be suitable in quality and quantity.

3. Each area must be able to support a minimum population of 5,000 persons. Efficient administration of the program, provision of protective services by the Army, and the effective development of community services, such as schools, hospitals, fire-control facilities, and recreational opportunities, all require that communities be at least this large.

4. Each area must be on public land, owned or leased by the Federal Government, so that improvements made at public expense will become public, not private, assets. Any land purchased for Relocation Areas will remain in public ownership.

5. Each area must meet certain specifications of the War Department.

The War Relocation Authority and the Army already have selected five Relocation Areas capable of providing homes and a living for 60,000 people. Within a few weeks additional areas will be selected for an additional fifty thousand to sixty thousand evacuees.

A brief description of the Relocation Areas approved thus far appears at the back of this circular.

Relocation Centers

After a relocation area is approved, the next step is the construction of a Relocation Center.

Had canvas for great tent cities been available it would have been used. Tents would have been pitched and evacuees would then have gone to work building their new wartime homes.

Unfortunately, canvas could not be obtained. So, before evacuees leave the Assembly Centers group houses must be built, streets must be laid out, wells must be drilled and the water must be piped around the Center. Electric power lines and telephone lines must be brought in. This construction proceeds swiftly when the site is approved; houses for several thousand families are built in the matter of several weeks. The houses might be called "basic" structures; they are soundly constructed and provide the essentials for decent living. They are not fancy, but they are good. They are almost identical to most of the houses at Assembly Centers. At the Relocation Centers evacuees will have an opportunity to improve their quarters, as they wish, by their own work.

As the Relocation Centers are ready for occupancy, you will move to them. *This is the last step in the evacuation process, but it is the first step in the development of communities on the Relocation Areas.*

Family Life—Self Government

At Relocation Centers, as at Assembly Centers, families will be kept together, if they so wish. You may feel assured on this point: There is no reason whatever for interfering with normal family arrangements, and the Authority has no intention of doing so.

As you settle in a Relocation Center, it will be up to you to plan the design of the community life within the broad basic policies determined by the Authority for over-all administration of Relocation Areas. It will be up to you to establish and manage your own governmental services. You will elect your community officials, after having determined how you wish to manage elections. It will largely be up to you to maintain a police force, fire-control facilities, recreational activities, and many other essentials.

• Health and Education

As at Assembly Centers, each Relocation Center will have hospitals and hospital equipment. Your own doctors will operate these hospitals and if additional space in them is needed you may build it.

Elementary schools and high schools will be maintained by the Authority, in cooperation with the States and the United States Office of Education. You may organize and manage nursery schools, as you no doubt will wish to do.

The Authority is now enlisting the help of non-governmental organizations which will try to arrange for the attendance of university and college students at midwestern institutions.

Household Effects

Most families will want to have various personal belongings, such as furniture, extra clothing, and household equipment, as soon as possible after settling in a Relocation Center. The Authority, on your request, will remove from storage and transport to your new home at the Center such furniture and personal belongings as can readily be used there.

Details of the War Relocation Work Corps

By now you probably are asking, "Just where does the War Relocation Work Corps fit into this program?"

The answer to that is simple: The Work Corps is a means for mobilizing the energies, skills and abilities of employable evacuees to do constructive work for your country and your community.

The Work Corps provides a means for organizing and apportioning opportunities for work and income on the relocation projects. It enables individuals to do the work for which they are most fitted by training and experience. It will provide additional training to adapt old skills to new jobs, and to develop new skills. It will recruit personnel for community and administrative services. It will give you an opportunity to demonstrate, in a very concrete way, your loyalty and willingness to serve your country.

Eligibility—All evacuees who are employable and more than 16 years of age, *both men and women*, may apply for enlistment in the Work Corps. Enlistment is entirely voluntary.

Method of Enlistment—Enlistment is accomplished by filling out an official form WRA-1 in duplicate at an Assembly Center or at a Relocation Center. The enlistment must be made before an official of the War Relocation Authority.

Obligations of Enlistee—The enlistee assumes certain definite obligations when he enlists:

First—He agrees to serve as a member of the Corps for the duration of the war, and for 14 days after the end of the war.

Second—He swears or affirms that he will be loyal to the United States of America in thought, word, and deed; that he will faithfully perform all tasks assigned him by the Authority; that he will accept in full payment for his service such cash and other allowances as may be provided by law or by regulations issued by the Authority.

Third—He agrees that:

1. He may be transferred from one Relocation Center to another as determined by the Authority from time to time.

2. Medical and hospital services will be provided, but any injury received or disease contracted while a member of the Corps cannot be made the basis of any claim against the United States Government.
3. He shall be subject to such special assessments for educational, medical, recreational, protective, and other public or community services and facilities as may be provided for in the regulations of the Authority or the ordinances of the community.
4. He may be granted furloughs for work in agricultural, industrial, or in other private employment, and while on such furlough will pay for the support of any dependents who may remain at Relocation Centers.
5. He will be responsible for any loss, willful destruction, sale, or disposal of any property issued to him by the Authority.
6. Any infraction of rules or regulations of the Authority, or any act or utterance disloyal to the United States, will render him liable to trial and suitable punishment.

Enlistment in the War Relocation Work Corps is accepted as a clear indication of the enlistee's patriotism and loyalty to the United States.

Obligations to Enlistees—The Federal Government accepts an obligation to provide the enlistee with a chance to work so that he may earn a living for himself and his family and also contribute to needed national production of agricultural and industrial goods.

The Government also accepts an obligation to see to it that, regardless of the financial success or failure of the project, housing, food, clothing, education, and health service are provided to the enlistee and his family.

Types of Work

There will be work for all able hands. There also will be a demand for a wide range of skills so that an enlistee, generally, will have an opportunity to continue at the same kind of work as he has been following, or if such work is not available, or if he can better use his capabilities at other types of endeavor, he will be given an opportunity to undertake training for other, more useful occupations.

One of the first tasks for enlistees at Relocation Centers will be to build schools and equipment so that children may continue their education. As previously indicated, the Authority is planning, in cooperation with State Departments of Education and the United States Office of Education, to provide competent teachers at all Centers, either by use of trained teachers among enlistees, or by hiring of teachers. Each Center will have its own school system.

Another early task for enlistees in the Relocation Centers will be the construction of additional hospitals, meeting halls, recreation facilities, and general improvement of buildings and grounds.

It will be highly important that agricultural production be started on the Relocation Area as soon as possible. All enlistees with agricultural experience and others, too, will be immediately employed in preparing land for farming, constructing irrigation canals and laterals, planting, cultivating, harvesting, and processing crops. It is hoped that all relocated communities will become self-sufficient in production of foodstuffs within the turn of a season, and that they will be producing additional crops for the Food for Freedom program in the very near future.

Another major undertaking at each Center will be the manufacture of many kinds of articles needed by the community and by the Nation. Simple factories using a large amount of hand labor and readily available materials will be established on the Relocation Projects wherever feasible, for operation by enlistees in the production of such products as clothing, wood products, ceramics, netting, woven and knitted materials, building materials.

These suggested opportunities cover only a few of the broader fields of activity in which enlistees may be engaged. Actually, their work will run the gamut of employment in a normal community. There will be much clerical and stenographic work, machinists' work, reporting and editing for the Center newspaper, nursing, cooking, radio repairing, and work for doctors and lawyers.

Incomes for Enlistees

The incomes earned on Relocation Areas by enlistees will depend to a great extent on the success that relocated communities have in organizing and managing their various productive enterprises.

In effect, the relocation projects will be a partnership enterprise between the relocated communities and the Federal Government. The precise methods of keeping costs, making monthly cash allowances, and computing income and profit will be described in detail in a publication to be issued soon by the Authority.

Private Employment

Furloughs may be granted for specific periods of time to enlistees who wish to accept employment opportunities outside Relocation Areas, under the following conditions:

1. Since the Army cannot provide protective services for groups or communities of less than 5,000, each State and local community

where enlistees are to work must give assurance that they are in a position to maintain law and order.

2. Transportation to the place of private employment and return must be arranged without cost to the Federal Government.
3. Employers must, of course, pay prevailing wages to enlistees without displacing other labor and must provide suitable living accommodations.
4. For the time enlistees are privately employed, they will pay the Government for expenses incurred in behalf of their dependents who may remain at Relocation Centers.

Approved Relocation Areas

Manzanar

The Manzanar Relocation Area is located in the Owens River Valley in East Central California. The Relocation Center at Manzanar will accommodate a total of 10,000 residents, more than half of whom are already there.

The area affords limited opportunities for agricultural development, with three or four thousand acres suitable for irrigation. At present several small work projects are under way on the land, such as the production of guayule seedlings.

It is likely that this Center will depend largely on industrial opportunities and public works to provide useful work for its population. The equable climate is conducive to outdoor work, and an early project to be undertaken is the garnishing of camouflage nets.

Parker

The Parker Relocation Area is situated on the Colorado River Indian Reservation in southwestern Arizona, on a tract of land made available for irrigation by the erection of the Parker Dam. The area has an excellent potential agricultural base—some 80,000 acres of raw land that can be developed for production of a variety of crops. There will be plenty of worthwhile work for everyone. The bringing of the land into cultivation will require construction of laterals and ditches, clearing and leveling of the land. Considerable acreage will be made ready immediately for cultivation and production of subsistence food crops. Then, as a public works program, additional acreage will be prepared for cultivation.

The Parker Relocation Area is designed to take care of 20,000 evacuees. This population will be divided among three Centers, for which the basic housing is now practically completed. These three Centers are: No. 1, 17 miles south of Parker, with a capacity for 10,000; No. 2, 20 miles south of Parker, with facilities for 5,000; and No. 3, 23 miles south of Parker, capacity 5,000.

Gila

The Gila River Relocation Area is situated on the Pima Indian Reservation in southern Arizona, about forty miles from Phoenix. The Relocation Center now being constructed there will accommodate 10,000 evacuees—divided into two communities of 5,000 each. There will be plentiful opportunities for agricultural and public work on the area. There is also opportunity for private employment.

At present about 7,000 acres of the land on the area is in alfalfa and is in excellent condition to be converted immediately to vegetables and other specialty crops. An additional 8,000 acres of raw land can be developed for agricultural production, involving the construction of canals and ditches, and clearing and leveling the land.

The growing season is 270 days, and the climate and soil are generally favorable for a wide variety of agricultural production.

Tulelake

The Tulelake Relocation Area in northern California comprises 30,000 acres of land owned by the Federal Bureau of Reclamation. A Relocation Center is now being constructed there to house 10,000 evacuees.

Considerable work will have to be done to bring the land into intensive cultivation. Water is available.

The climate and soil are favorable for production of potatoes, field peas, small grains, and some other crops, as demonstrated by the type of agriculture carried on adjacent to the Relocation Area. Other possible work opportunities include the production of forest products, and the possible establishment of canning or dehydrating plants.

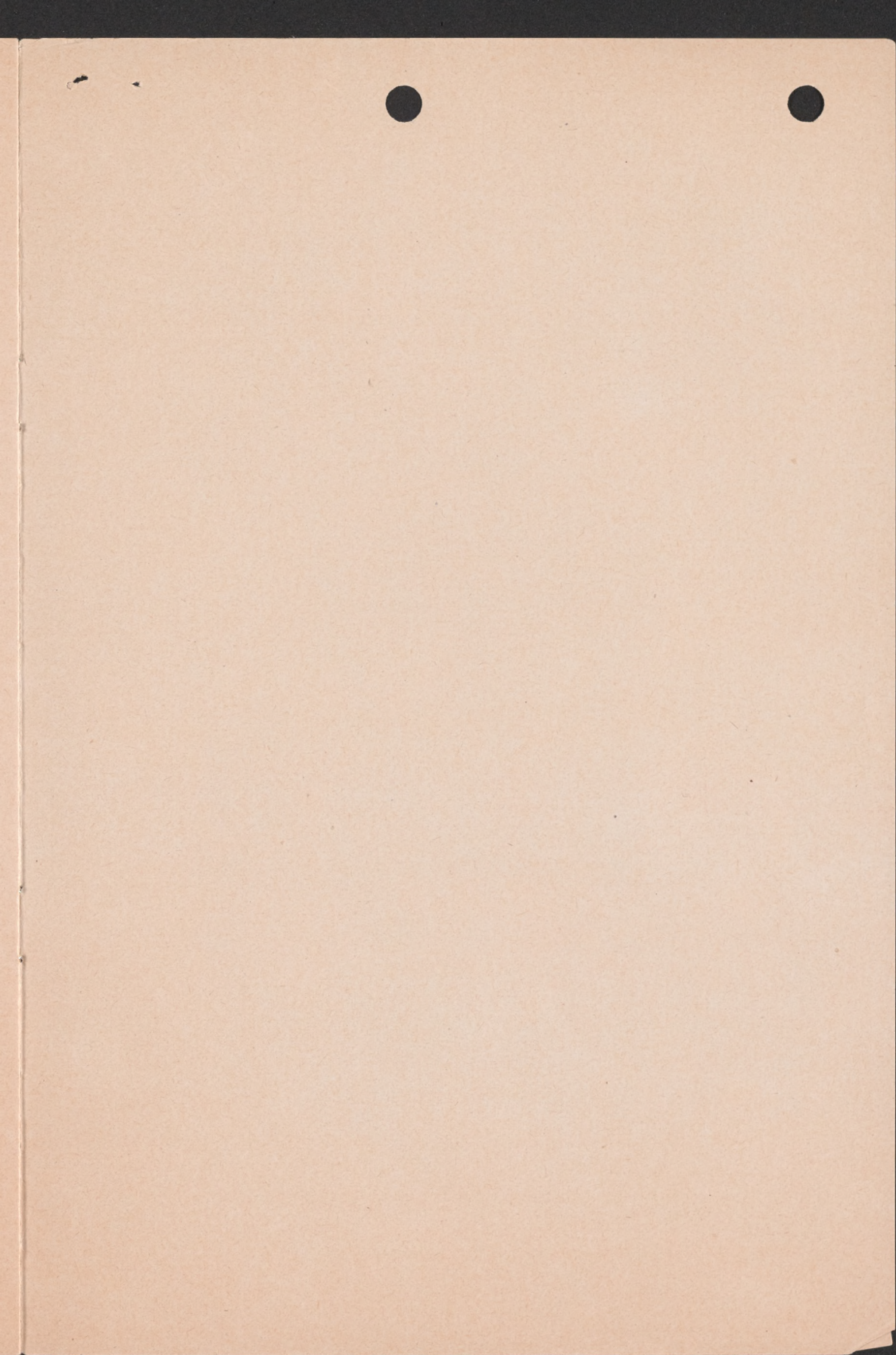
Minidoka

The Minidoka Relocation Area in southern Idaho, near Eden, consists of 17,000 acres owned by the Federal Bureau of Reclamation. Construction of housing for 10,000 evacuees is now under way.

A constructive public works project will be the lining of the main canal now serving the region. The canal now loses nearly half of its water through seepage.

The land is suitable for intensive production of sugar beets, potatoes, beans, onions, and possibly some other crops. The full acreage can be irrigated once the leaky canal is repaired. Construction during the first year of the necessary laterals and leveling of the land should bring about 5,000 acres into production by 1943.

Climatic conditions generally are favorable. There is a growing season of 138 days and annual rainfall is 8 to 10 inches.



Office of the Director

July 27, 1942

To: Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director

Subject: Work Corps

Since accepting the assignment to restudy the Work Corps concept, I have talked with most of the members of the staff. I find there is little uniformity of opinion as to the value of the Corps (1) as an aid in program administration, (2) as a device for building evacuee morale, or (3) as a public relations asset in presenting the program to the public and to the Congress.

Roughly, the general opinion may be summarized thus: The Work Corps concept is a good one; it promises to be particularly helpful as a public relations asset; if managed correctly, it may furnish the basis for improving evacuee morale; the benefits probably will more than compensate for the administrative headaches the task of enrollment may create, but the size of the dividend is problematical.

I am strongly of the opinion that the real choices open to us in considering the Work Corps are two: (1) Permanently shelve the idea, and (2) go along with the program as originally conceived, wholeheartedly, modifying our approach according to our experience up to now. I am recommending choice number two.

As a basis for staff discussion, I recommend:

1. That after October 1, only evacuees who are members of the Work Corps may be employed in relocation areas on work projects which are either wholly or in part supported by public funds. (By definition this would include community service enterprises when subsistence is furnished employees and WRA is reimbursed for wages. It excludes private handicraft workers.)

2. That the Work Corps be utilized as a basis for all employment in public work outside relocation areas.

3. Revision of the enlistment form to provide particularly for the privilege of resignation from the Work Corps.

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4. That the Work Corps be used as the organization through which community funds may be distributed, in the event it is later decided to establish such funds.

5. That cash clothing allowances be restricted to families of Work Corps members. (Indigents to receive clothing issues.)

6. An intensive educational program both for WRA personnel and evacuees, the program for WRA personnel to take place in August, for evacuees during the first two weeks in September; and enlistment to take place on established projects in the second two weeks of September.

7. That a structure be provided for the Corps. For example, each center might constitute a branch and each branch might be made up of an agricultural division, a manufacturing division, a community services division, a public works division, and, possibly, if the Man Power Commission goes forward with such a plan, a mobile labor division. That appropriate insignia and identification cards be provided.

8. That, as previously announced, voting privileges be restricted to members of the Work Corps.

The Educational Program

I think it wise to stress only a few basic considerations in presenting the Work Corps to evacuees. The information and educational program might stress the following purposes of the Corps:

1. The President authorized the Work Corps in order to give dignity to the status of evacuees as employees of the United States.

2. All employees of the United States Government swear to an oath of loyalty to the United States before taking office.

3. Enlistment in the Work Corps demonstrates the willingness of the evacuees to contribute to the war effort.

4. Enlistment in the Corps obligates the Government on its part to find, insofar as it is possible to do so, employment appropriate to the training and abilities of the enlistees.

5. The Work Corps gives unity to the total war effort of the evacuated group.

6. Discharge at the end of the war period, or before, constitutes the record of the evacuee's participation in the war effort.

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Advantages of the Work Corps

After the enrollment period is over, I can see no disadvantage to the Work Corps. In addition to those advantages listed in the previous section, I see others:

- 1) To announce publicly the establishment of a Work Corps and then, on meeting resistance, abandon it, is an indication of administrative weakness. How important this is, I do not know. I am inclined to think it not a serious consideration.
- 2) The Work Corps will strengthen our position before the Congress, particularly on the wage item.
- 3) The Work Corps was designed to place in the hands of the evacuees an instrument of organization understood by the American people - an organization which focuses attention on work for the public good in contrast to work for private gain.
- 4) The Work Corps likewise focuses attention of WRA personnel on work.

E. M. Rowalt

E. M. Rowalt
Assistant to the Director

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Regional Files, # , Wash. DC
Miyamoto

August 11, 1942

Dear Mr. Fryer:

Attached are 3 copies of some notes I have set down about the place of the Work Corps in the WRA program.

Undoubtedly the Work Corps will be one of the policy matters discussed at the meetings beginning August 17. You may wish to read these notes prior to that meeting.

Sincerely yours,

E. M. Rowalt
Deputy Director

Notes on the Work Corps

Executive Order No. 9102 establishes a Work Corps as a basis for the employment program of the War Relocation Authority. At only one project, Colorado River, have colonists been enlisted in the Corps. Enlistment was offered at Tule Lake and at the assembly center at Portland unsuccessfully, owing largely to the inability of WRA personnel to give definite answers to questions in the absence of certain basic policy decisions. These earlier trials, however, have led to a re-examination of the concept of the Work Corps with the result that certain modifications in the presentation of the program appear to be desirable.

The Corps as a Control Measure

The original enlistment form for the Work Corps was drafted in a period during which we were groping for some means of maintaining control over the evacuees for the duration of the war. Public feeling against the early policy of encouraging voluntary evacuation seemed to dictate the necessity for such control. Now that relocation centers are designated military areas, this control is exercised in another way, and it is no longer necessary, or desirable, to insist on enlistment for the "duration of the war and 14 days thereafter." Some evacuees are inclined to look for ulterior motives in the enlistment idea. Were the enlistment form redrafted to allow for resignation from the Corps these doubts would be removed.

The Work Corps and Off-Project Group Work

Everyone seems to agree that the Work Corps is valuable as an instrument of organization through which group employment off the projects may be carried on. If WRA undertakes a public works program in cooperation with other agencies of the Government, an organization embodying Work Corps principles would seem to be a necessity. Plans for experimenting with such a program are now being explored with the Bureau of Reclamation, which wishes to employ evacuee labor in completing several reclamation projects in which there are already heavy public investments.

The Manpower Commission is now considering a plan to establish a mobile work corps to assist in harvesting and other kinds of seasonal work which calls for migration of labor. The War Relocation Authority certainly will be asked to participate in such a program, and undoubtedly should. We may be asked to act as the spearhead in developing the idea. The Work Corps provides the structure through which such private group employment may be made available to evacuees.

Work Corps Emphasizes Work

The heart of the relocation program is employment in useful work. This is obvious to those of us who work for WRA. But to those who have only a cursory knowledge of the objectives of the program, employment is secondary. Primary emphasis in present public thinking is on exercise of control over the movements of the Japanese. In the light of this public

thinking, it is the duty of the War Relocation Authority to use every means possible to present to the public a true picture of the work contribution evacuees may make in war-time. Nothing symbolizes the true purpose of the program more forcefully than the Work Corps. It symbolizes it in a way that is easily understood by the American public.

Resume of Washington Staff Conference

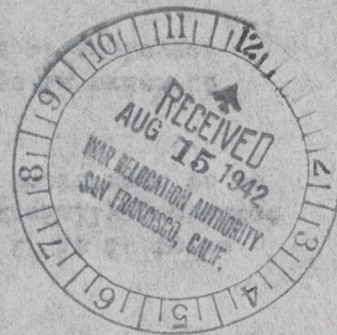
Late in July an evening meeting of the Washington staff was held to discuss the place of the Work Corps in the WRA program. It was generally agreed:

1. That after a certain date to be specified, only colonists who are members of the Work Corps should be employed in relocation areas on work projects which are either wholly or in part supported by public funds. (By definition this would include community service enterprises when subsistence is furnished employees and WRA is reimbursed for wages. It excludes private handicraft workers.)
2. That the Work Corps should be utilized as a basis for all employment in public work outside relocation areas.
3. The enlistment form should be revised to provide particularly for the privilege of resignation from the Work Corps.
4. That the Work Corps should be the organization through which community funds may be distributed, in the event it is later appears possible to establish such funds.
5. That the Work Corps should participate in the mobile work program in the event the Manpower Commission fosters such a plan.
6. An intensive educational program both for WRA personnel and evacuees is imperative prior to enlistment.
7. That a structure be provided for the Corps and that appropriate insignia and identification cards be provided.

Educational Program

We know now that the educational program, if it is to be successful, must be thoughtfully considered and carefully presented to the colonists. Reduced to the simplest terms, there seem to be half a dozen points that need to be stressed.

1. The President authorized the Work Corps in order to give dignity to the status of evacuees as employees of the United States.
2. All employees of the United States Government swear to an oath of loyalty to the United States before taking office.



3. Enlistment in the Work Corps symbolizes the willingness of the evacuees to contribute to the war effort.
4. Enlistment in the Corps obligates the Government on its part to find, insofar as it is possible to do so, employment appropriate to the training and abilities of the enlistees.
5. The Work Corps gives unity to the total war effort of the evacuated group.
6. Discharge at the end of the war period, or before, constitutes the record of the evacuee's participation in the war effort.

The method of presenting the program is equally important. The following procedure has been suggested:

1. Regional Director meet with the project staff and discuss purposes of the Corps.
2. Regional Director and Project Director meet with a few of the leaders among the colonists to sound their opinions and to devise ways of presenting the program to the colony at large.
3. Project Director meet with governing body.
4. If reception by leaders and governing bodies is favorable, or favorable in majority of centers, set two weeks aside to carry out simultaneous enlistment at all projects.



my father.

There were no other children in the family at that time. My father was a farmer and my mother was a housewife.

My father was a very good man and my mother was a very good woman.

My father was a very good man and my mother was a very good woman.

My father was a very good man and my mother was a very good woman. They were very good people and they were very good to me.

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Work
Cards

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MERIT RATING BOARD

Jule Baker

Instructions to Supervisors and Foremen

Introduction:

Every member of the Work Corps upon the completion of three months' employment, if his conduct and the quality and quantity of his work for that period are certified to the Project Director as outstanding by the Merit Rating Board, may be cited by the Project Director for special recognition and accordingly be made a member of the "ORDER OF MERIT," which was established in the contents of the Administrative Instruction No. 27.

The Work Performance Report, that you are asked to mark from time to time for each person working under your supervision, will be the basis upon which the "ORDER of MERIT" and promotions shall be conferred on the worker. Applications for permanent relocation from this select group will receive first consideration, and promotions will depend on the ratings; therefore, the Merit Rating Board asks your cooperation in marking these Work Performance Reports carefully and conscientiously. Those Work Performance Reports will also be the basis upon which recommendations will be made to prospective employers after the war.

Promotions:

Many individuals who are now working may deserve promotions into better or more desirable positions. Recommendations for such promotions will be based upon the compiled work performance sheets. Accurate and true reports are necessary in order that only deserving persons may receive such promotions.

Relocation:

The WRA is now accepting applications from the "Issei" as well as "Nisei" for permanent relocation outside of the Western Defense Command. Special and preferential consideration will be given to those applicants who are members of the "ORDER of MERIT." It is, therefore, important that these reports are marked conscientiously. Remember that the first ones to go out from this Project, to be relocated permanently in the Middle West or East, should be those whose conduct will be accepted without question in the community in which they relocate. The impression they will make on the Caucasians in the Middle West and East will determine whether persons leaving later will be accepted or not. It is very important that the first ones who go out have good character and will conduct themselves properly. They are the ones that must make the path easier for the rest of us.

In marking these performance sheets, it is very important that you observe the following:

1. Make your judgment on facts, not opinions.
2. Be impartial.
3. Do not consult anybody else.
4. Take your time.

Instructions for Filling Out the Report

Frequency of Report:

The reports will be prepared every two months beginning with month ending October 31, December 31, February 28, etc.

How to Make Out Report:

1. On the first line, write the last name of the individual, followed

by the first name. Please write legibly; preferably, print the name.
Fill in the family number and barrack number.

2. On the second line,

- a. Check one of the three cash-advance classifications.
- b. Fill out after "Period" the date the individual started the work covered in this report up to and including the date this report was made. (A special designated period may be set, in which case, use the dates given to you.)

3. On the third line,

- a. Under "Section" find out the correct name of your Administrative Section and fill in. For example, "Construction"; "Motor Pool."
- b. Under "Nature of Work" write briefly the sort of work the individual is doing. For example, "Putting up wall board" or "Driving food supply truck."

4. The items marked, "A," "B," "C," "D," and "E" in reverse order, pertain to the brackets on the right hand side of the sheet indicated by lines leading to them. As you go down to the items listed under "Workers Only," mark by an "X" in the proper bracket that describes the individual's performance for that particular item. For example, No. 2 item is "Attendance is regular."

Going over to the brackets,

the first column will be marked with an "X" when the individual has never been absent; in other words, his attendance is outstanding, because he has never been absent.

If he has been absent one or two days or because he has been ill, and his illness has been substantiated, you will

mark in Column No. 2, because his attendance has been entirely satisfactory.

If, however, the individual is absent without explanation a few times, and his absence is not particularly important in his work, mark in Column No. 3, because his attendance has been generally satisfactory.

If the person, however, is absent from his work unnecessarily, and his absence creates a problem to the functioning of your Section, mark in Column No. 4, because his attendance is unsatisfactory now and then.

If the individual's attendance is poor and definitely unsatisfactory, and he holds up work of others because of his absence, then his attendance is unsatisfactory and must be so marked in Column No. 5.

Please note that the first group of ten items are to be marked for workers only. For workers, do not fill in the second division of five items (Roman Numerals) titled "Supervisors and Foremen Only (also Professionals)."

If the individual to be rated is a supervisor or a foreman or in the professional classification, use only the lower five items, I to V. Do not fill in the upper ten items for this type of individual.

If there is any question as to who is a worker and who is a foreman or supervisor, please clear this point with the Merit Board, Building 708, before proceeding.

Under "Remarks and Recommendations," you will note any points not covered in the preceding items that may give a better picture of the worker's performance. For example, note any special attention that should

be given a worker such as; "This man is skilled in his job but does not turn out good work, because he does not listen to instructions." (Please do not make any recommendations for the individual to be placed in the "ORDER of MERIT"). If the individual merits a promotion, you may write something to the effect such as; "I believe this person deserves promotion to such and such a position because" and then explain why he deserves this promotion. (Use the reverse side of the form for this sort of remark.) Perhaps, he is skilled in another type of work and deserves a change to that work. Although this may not necessarily be a promotion, such suggestions may be made on the reverse side of the form.

The person making the report will sign his name at the bottom of the page where it says "Signature of Reporting Officer." State title and the date and then turn over the report to your immediate supervisor for approval.

WORK
CORPS

C110

DETAILS OF THE WAR RELOCATION WORK CORPS

By now you probably are asking, "Just where does the War Relocation Work Corps fit into this program?"

The answer to that is simple: The Work Corps is a means for mobilizing the energies, skills and abilities of employable evacuees to do constructive work for your country and your community.

The Work Corps provides a means for organizing and apportioning opportunities for work and income on the relocation projects. It enables individuals to do the work for which they are most fitted by training and experience. It will provide additional training to adapt old skills to new jobs, and to develop new skills. It will recruit personnel for community and administrative services. It will give you an opportunity to demonstrate, in a very concrete way, your loyalty and willingness to serve your country.

ELIGIBILITY—All evacuees who are employable and more than 16 years of age, both men and women, may apply for enlistment in the Work Corps. Enlistment is entirely voluntary.

METHOD OF ENLISTMENT—Enlistment is accomplished by filling out an official for WRA-1 in duplicate at an Assembly Center or at a Relocation Center. The enlistment must be made before an official of the War Relocation Authority.

OBLIGATIONS OF ENLISTEE—The enlistee assumes certain definite obligations when he enlists:

First—He agrees to serve as a member of the Corps for the duration of the war, and for 14 days after the end of the war.

Second—He swears or affirms that he will be loyal to the United States of America in thought, word, and deed; that he will faithfully perform all tasks assigned him by the Authority; that he will accept in full payment for his services such cash and other allowances as may be provided by law or by regulations issued by the Authority.

Third—He agrees that:

1. He may be transferred from one Relocation Center to another as determined by the Authority from time to time.
2. Medical and hospital services will be provided, but any injury received or disease contracted while a member of the Corps cannot be made the basis of any claim against the United States Government.
3. He shall be subject to such special assessments for educational, medical, recreational, protective, and other public or community services and facilities as may be provided for in the regulations of the Authority or the ordinances of the community.
4. He may be granted furloughs for work in agricultural, industrial, or in other private employment, and while on such furlough will pay for the support of any dependents who may remain at Relocation Centers.
5. He will be responsible for any loss, willful destruction, sale, or disposal of any property issued to him by the Authority.
6. Any infraction of rules or regulations of the Authority, or any act or utterance disloyal to the United States, will render him liable to trial and suitable punishment.

Enlistment in the War Relocation Work Corps is accepted as a clear indication of the enlistee's patriotism and loyalty to the United States.

OBLIGATIONS TO ENLISTEES—The Federal Government accepts an obligation to provide the enlistee with a chance to work so that he may earn a living for himself and his family and also contribute to needed national production of agricultural and industrial goods.

The Government also accepts an obligation to see to it that, regardless of the financial success or failure of the project, housing, food, clothing, education, and health service are provided to the enlistee and his family.

TYPES OF WORK

There will be work for all able hands. There also will be a demand for a wide range of skills so that an enlistee, generally, will have an opportunity to continue at the same kind of work as he has been following, or if such work is not available, or if he can better use his capabilities at other types of endeavor, he will be given an opportunity to undertake training for other, more useful occupations.

One of the first tasks for enlistees at Relocation Centers will be to build schools and equipment so that children may continue their education. As previously indicated, the Authority is planning, in cooperation with State Departments of Education and the United States Office of Education, to provide competent teachers at all Centers, either by use of trained teachers among enlistees, or by hiring of teachers. Each Center will have its own school system.

Another early task for enlistees in the Relocation Centers will be the construction of additional hospitals, meeting halls, recreation facilities, and general improvement of buildings and grounds.

It will be highly important that agricultural production be started on the Relocation Areas as soon as possible. All enlistees with agricultural experience and others, too, will be immediately employed in preparing land for farming, constructing irrigation canals and laterals, planting, cultivating, harvesting, and processing crops. It is hoped that all relocated communities will become self-sufficient in production of foodstuffs within the turn of a season, and that they will be producing additional crops for the Food for Freedom program in the very near future.

Another major undertaking at each Center will be the manufacture of many kinds of articles needed by the community and by the Nation. Simple factories using a large amount of hand labor and readily available materials will be established on the Relocation Projects whenever feasible, for operation by enlistees in the production of such products as clothing, wood products, ceramics, netting, woven and knitted materials, building materials.

These suggested opportunities cover only a few of the broader fields of activity in which enlistees may be engaged. Actually, their work will run the gamut of employment in a normal community. There will be much clerical and stenographic work, machinists' work, reporting and editing for the Center newspaper, nursing, cooking, radio repairing, and work for doctors and lawyers.

INCOMES FOR ENLISTEES

The incomes earned on Relocation Areas by enlistees will depend to a great extent on the success that relocated communities have in organizing and managing their various productive enterprises.

In effect, the relocation projects will be a partnership enterprise between the relocated communities and the Federal Government. The precise methods of keeping costs, making monthly cash allowances, and computing income and profit will be described in detail in a publication to be issued soon by the Authority.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

Furloughs may be granted for specific periods of time to enlistees who wish to accept employment opportunities outside Relocation Areas, under the following conditions:

1. Since the Army cannot provide protective services for groups or communities of less than 5,000, each State and local community where enlistees are to work must give assurance that they are in a position to maintain law and order.
2. Transportation to the place of private employment and return must be arranged without cost to the Federal Government.
3. Employers must, of course, pay prevailing wages to enlistees without displacing other labor and must provide suitable living accommodations.
4. For the time enlistees are privately employed, they will pay the Government for expenses incurred in behalf of their dependents who may remain at Relocation Centers.



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WAR RELOCATION WORK CORPS

ENLISTMENT

(Last name)	(First name)	(Middle name)	(Sex)	(Age)
(Project address)		(Last address before relocation)		
(Height)	(Weight)	(Identifying marks)	(Date enlisted)	

FIRST.—ENLISTMENT:

In consideration of the wages and other benefits due to the classification which may from time to time be assigned me during the continuance of my service, I hereby enlist in the War Relocation Work Corps of the War Relocation Authority of the United States of America from the date of this enlistment until 14 days after termination of the present war in which the United States is engaged.

SECOND.—OATH OF ENLISTMENT AND LOYALTY:

3 I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be loyal to the United States of America in thought, word, and deed; that, in order to conserve and develop the resources of the United States, to contribute to needed agricultural and industrial production, to obtain the benefits of governmental protection while the United States is at war, and to have full opportunity to earn a livelihood for myself and my dependents, I am today enlisting in the War Relocation Work Corps of the War Relocation Authority for the duration of the present war and 14 days thereafter, unless sooner discharged by proper authority; that I will faithfully perform all tasks assigned to me by those in authority; that I will accept as full payment for my service in the War Relocation Work Corps such cash and other allowances and benefits as may be provided by law or by regulations issued by the War Relocation Authority; and that I will observe all rules and regulations of the War Relocation Authority.

THIRD.—I UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT:

One.—I shall be entitled to receive as compensation such wages, allowances, and other benefits as may be due, under the regulations of the War Relocation Authority, to the classification which may from time to time be assigned me, and I shall not be entitled to any payments or allowances upon discharge from the War Relocation Work Corps other than those which stand to my personal account on such date;

Two.—I may be transferred from one relocation center to another as determined by the Authority from time to time;

Three.—Medical and hospital services will be provided me, but any injury received or disease contracted by me while a member of the War Relocation Work Corps cannot be made the basis of any claim against the United States;

Four.—I shall be subject to such special assessments for educational, medical, recreational, protective, and other public or community services and facilities as may be provided for in the regulations of the War Relocation Authority or the rules governing operation of the relocation center in which I shall reside;

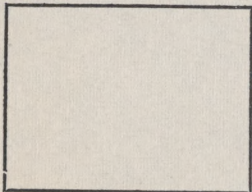
Five.—I may be granted furloughs for work in agricultural, industrial, or other private employment, and while I am on such furloughs I shall pay for the support of any of my dependents who may reside at a relocation center of the Authority;

Six.—Any property issued to me by the War Relocation Authority or its agents or collaborators, for use while enlisted in the War Relocation Work Corps, are and remain the property of the United States, and any loss, willful destruction, sale, or disposal of such property will render me financially responsible for the full value thereof, and liable to trial and suitable punishment;

Seven.—Any infraction of a rule or regulation of the War Relocation Authority, and any act or utterance disloyal to the United States, will render me liable to trial and suitable punishment.

I take this oath, and enter into these agreements, without mental reservation or intention to evade. So help me God.

Print of right index finger of enlistee



(Signature in own handwriting (or X))

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ A. D. _____

(Signature, title, and seal (if any) of notary public or other appropriate officer)

For use where enlistee cannot read, or cannot write, English:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have read all that is contained in this instrument to _____

_____, the enlistee herein; that I have correctly translated the contents hereof to him (her) in Japanese; that he (she) has repeated correctly the true substance hereof to me, and that I have satisfied myself that the contents hereof are known to him (her); and that the said enlistee has taken the oath herein contained. So help me God.

(Signature of translator in own handwriting)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ A. D. _____

(Signature, title, and seal (if any) of notary public or other appropriate officer)

ORIGINAL

Colorado River

WAR RELOCATION WORK CORPS

場魚養ントスホ
告報及畫計



農業局養魚課発表

事務所第廿七部落

リクレイションホール

一九四二年八月十七日発行

一在情報局

01/10

◎農業局養魚課報告

はしがき

ポストン養魚課はインディアン保存区域野生動物調査課の副生物学技師、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。氏は太平洋金魚養殖所主であり、その養殖所は、太平洋沿岸に於る最大の金魚及び熱帯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尚多数ある事が判明し、ジョーゲンセン氏は二日に地方林務官首席、ワリアム・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つて居られる方であり、氏はイー・イー・ボ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。この内容を当市の行政局長、エドワード・ヘッド氏に宛て、書簡をもつて知らせられしたのであります。因にボール氏はアルバーカーキ市（ニューメキシコ首府）の生物課長と土壤管理局長とを兼任して居る人であり、ポール氏の書簡の内容は、日本人は好んで鯉を食膳に供するし、それに鯉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す。

計畫と組織

第七十四号

養魚場設置に關する實際的計畫と調査とは去る六月六日から開始され居ります。当日ポストン市の農業局長マティセン氏と技術主任ルイ・フキー氏とは、当市の西部セクションを調査されたのであります。この三四セクションは土壤試験所々長ニシエミット氏が、交通野球場として適當なる場所である旨発表されてゐる場所であり、此の場所は種々と土壤を試験し、給水排水設備など予め計畫した後、始めて適當であるとして認定されたのであります。マティセン氏不在中は、農業局監督官シヤープ氏が貴重な援助を與へて下さつた事により、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、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、外部に販賣の市場を求めては如何だらうかと云ふ事が、今考慮されて居ります。

設計書説明

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、十呎加とセクション廿四の東北部に、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、十呎加と同セクションの西北部に計畫中であります。

一 再情報局

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、未だしガールがし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、コロラト河及びベリセクション、近くを流れるメイン、キヤナルより。

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)、グレイピー、バス、鯰(カサゴ)、セイントピッシュ、などあります。

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 ジョージ

◎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

第七十五号

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られる機会に恵ま

れる地方は、養魚場にもこの様な地方では、養魚場を作る事に非ずや、便利なることが

あり。そこで獲れた鮮魚は、食糧品としては人々に大変喜ばれるのであります。この様な

地方から獲れる魚は或る一定の地方価格と云つた様なものがあり、貯蔵用としてのブルギル

セイントピッシュ、やバス等は、可なり確實な需要がある事を商店などはよく心得て居るのであります。

価格は時によつて上下する事もあり、サイスにも依りますが普通千匹にひいて二十弗からそれ以上で取引されてゐます。併しセイントピッシュとか他の魚は多少安価である様です。

当局は、養魚貯卵場の経営は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、質問されるのであります。が、

といふまでもなく、この養魚場の結果として経済的に有望であるか否かに就きまゝは、今のところ

それを立證するに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。

この点に就きまゝ理論的には既に可なり深く進んでゐるので、他の金業と同じくこの種の事業

一五 情報局

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
合したものも可なり費用をかけ
ず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
為池は最も適当な場所を作
らね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
水草の除去、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
の魚を一時移す必要の出来る水が
近くに無い限り出来な事でありま
す。

排水路と行ふには多数の
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して
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
然に出来た有望な遊地を利
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

放擲されて殆んど体裁の悪い遊
地となつて居まして、土地価を著
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ま
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当な
場所、殊にそれが農地として余り
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
とを望まうのであります。

最初養魚池を目的として作られ
た池は、家畜の給水用地として、或
は又排水を耕地の灌漑用と
して使用する事が出来るのであ
ります。以上の様な目的からして、

米國到る所の農地にこの池を
人工池が作られる事は、絶對的
に必要なりであります。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。

沼澤地帯或るは氾濫地帯
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。

でありまして、それから
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るべきで
あります。

或る一定の規模の下に数年

商業を經營しその結果得たる
經驗と知識とをもつてするやう
農家はどの程度まで實際的に
事業を擴張することか出来るか
と云ふことをよく判断する事か出来る
様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
知る目も自ら開けて見るので
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を
質問して来るのであります。

これらのものは次の様な條件さへ
つけば人工のものに敵はあらずと
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、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ま
す。併し乍ら水が完全に調節されな
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

貯卵池には絶えず或る一定の水
量が必要なりとせん。それは
孵卵期に於て特に然りてあります。
そして地質に依つて異ります。蒸発
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。
水が流動する事は避けた方が
望ましいのであります。池の
水量は溢れ出る程度の所が
理想的なのであります。水量の多
少はいろいろあります。

それらの餘り水は容易に排水
パイプで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。
周囲又は底を粘土で固くして工
の森喰で作つてある一英加の池
で一分間に三、四、五乃至五十
ギロン位の受水なら池の水位を常
に一定に保つ事は大して困難では
ないのであります。然るに手を入れない
儘の砂礫質の地質でありますと
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よ
る所で或る一定の距離を測んで
みませう。もし水が或る一定の
溝に流れ込んで居るのであればその
溝の中で計つた方がよいのであります。
前者の場合、实例を以て言へば
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い
て答を出す方がよいのであります。

何故かと云ひますと、水面の速度は
實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嫌う
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為
に生じてあります。二様な水を
使用する事は極めて危険なもので
あります。この水質の如何及び
高温の水が絶対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。

その水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
性含有物は除去され水温も亦適
宜に高くなつて来ます。

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
云へば表面近くの僅の水のみとなるの
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。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。こ
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されが果つて
数本の可なり大きな河となつてゐるのが認
められます。この様な所では地上に
近く、泉々として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
を差し入れただけで、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、底の漆喰、及びパイプを出来
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けば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。泉利用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とも用けんオーブンデッキのこと）を通じて養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。木製にするが、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}泥土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ぬ様に防禦工事をも充分に施すは莫大の経費を要します。降雨の時など極端に増水し易い河などは、概して水源として不適当であります。併る大と小の池を有るに様な所は、最初に可なり費用を投じさへすれば、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土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、養魚上最も大切な水生植物の生長を遅らせ又時として全然沮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限り不可能なことであります。

以上のことからして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、流れが可なり変化する様な時、れがある場合には、ダムを作つて其の中に池を作ると云ふ様なことをするのには得策ではありません。併し乍ら、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濾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と出来る手段ある場合、可能となるのであります。

池の中へ大量の水を入れる時、爲こ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、それで番人が何時もつておなくては、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）を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バグツヤ（^{スクリン}）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（二寸の目のもの）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ぬ様に密にしたければなりません。これらスクリーンの直ぐ下に、水を自由に流れたり、

あまり濁っ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むしてゐません。そして又湖水には魚の食料として最もい、微生物や草藻と云ふ様な植物性の食物がありす。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して居ります。けれども池の工事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せう。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ぎ廻る様でしなれば、そこには有害ギヤスや有害な鉱物性のものも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た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

もあります。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も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成りの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なものであります。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當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す。泥溜してその水が流れ込みな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當に居ります。嚴密に申しますとこの「スカイ・ポンド」には餘し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

原則としては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

貯へられてゐるのであります。併し池の場合には肥料の成分は短時間で溶けてしまふ。然しその場々直ちに効力を発揮しない。時を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っ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ぎましては、今の所不幸にしてそれに關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。

その爲唯一の安全な方法は所謂「混合肥料」を入れることとされてゐます。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うと大切な成分が合されてゐるとしても少くと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

有機肥料と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、またその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ひます。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。すへてこれ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實驗によつても大變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。

魚糞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に購入して使用するか後で混合するかのどちらでもよいのであります。

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、時が最も効果があらうとした。過磷酸塩肥料は十六パーセントのアヴェーラブル（直ちに水に溶解し吸収され得る）磷酸を含んでゐ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

つてみただけであります。ですから
植物が余り生えておない地では羊糞
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ら思はれます
礫割大豆は殆んど同量の羊糞
と過磷酸塩との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、棉種子ミル
と礫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
スウィングル、スミスの内氏は、無機肥
料に關し多量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
その様な混合肥料を挙げてあります
即ち、硫酸、四十封、過磷酸塩
(十六センチ)、六十、パウンド、塩化ナ
トリウム、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。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、一四の混合肥料が
使用されるときと、その場合、
混合肥料百パウンドにつき、硝酸ソ
ーダ十、パウンドを加へなければなりま
せん。で以上の分量は一英加(水)の
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、スウィングル
スミス、両氏は一英加につき年産
第八十七号

最高、四百パウンドまで収穫した
ことを発表して居ります。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、マイレークに於て水
産局指導のもとに、数回豫備
実験も行つたのであります。この
肥料を使用して得た産出高は
棉種子ミルを使用した場合より
遙かに高くあります。それらの
実験は今尚進行であります。
決つ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どれ
程の分量を入れらうかといふことは
とは知論、その地方々々の状態に
よるものであります。力のある土地に
設けられた池は自然、十分な土
地に設けられた池よりも肥料は少
くてよい訳であります。そして水量
の多い池は、少い池よりも多くの肥料
を要します。多くの場合、一、二、三、
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。著しく地力の貧乏
な所にある池では、今述べたよりも
りもつと多く入れらうといふかも知れ
ませんが、普通強ひていふ必要は
ありません。無駄な事の様であります。

施肥の時期と回数

先づ第一回の施肥は早春になら
ねなければなりません。
一、二、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。またいと多量の肥料を浪費することになります。施肥は最初一週間完の間に置いて数回に分けておきます。若し棉種子ミールを使用するときは夏中、同じ間隔を置いて屢々施肥を續けるのが最良だと思はれます。併し乍ら若し自分で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であります。

スワイングル、スミス両氏は水面に荷花が見える様になるまで、そのシーズ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に奨めて居ります。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きながら夏の夏中約四週間毎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ーズン一英加ガリの量は五百パウンドから千パウンドであります。この分量のものゝ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投入してはならないことです。さうすると苔の生長を促す恐れがあります。ですから一呎から五呎までの深さの所に入れたも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ものは、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

第廿七アラク、リクレーション
ホール

千九百四十五年八月十七日

一五情報局

C 410
1109 Work Corps

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE
Chapter 1—War Relocation Authority

[Regulation No. I]

PART 4—ENLISTMENT IN WORK CORPS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of Executive Order No. 9102 of March 18, 1942, which reads as follows:

There is established within the War Relocation Authority the War Relocation Work Corps. The Director shall provide, by general regulations, for the enlistment in such Corps, for the duration of the present war, of persons removed under this order or under Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, and shall prescribe the terms and conditions of the work to be performed by such Corps, and the compensation to be paid.

the Director of the War Relocation Authority hereby prescribes the following regulations to govern enlistments in the War Relocation Work Corps:

Sec.

- 4.1 Applicability of regulations.
- 4.2 Voluntary enlistments.
- 4.3 Assignment of enlistees to projects.
- 4.4 Time and place of enlistment.
- 4.5 Eligibility for enlistment.
- 4.6 Procedure for enlistment.
- 4.7 Duration of enlistment.
- 4.8 Wages, allowances, and benefits.

AUTHORITY: §§ 4.1 through 4.8 inclusive, issued under Executive Order 9102, 7 F.R. 2165.

§ 4.1 *Applicability of regulations.* The regulations in this part will apply to all enlistments in the War Relocation Work Corps.

§ 4.2 *Voluntary enlistments.* All enlistments in the Work Corps will be on a wholly voluntary basis.

§ 4.3 *Assignment of enlistees to projects.* All enlistments will be made without special applicability to any project or relocation center of the War Relocation Authority. Assignments of enlistees to projects or centers may be changed from time to time.

§ 4.4 *Place of enlistment.* Enlistments will be made either at assembly centers or at relocation centers.

§ 4.5 *Eligibility for enlistment.* All able-bodied persons, both male and female, above the age of sixteen years, who are residents or who are eligible for residence on a War Relocation Authority project or relocation center are eligible for enlistment. Citizenship of the United States will not be a prerequisite for enlistment.

§ 4.6 *Procedure for enlistment.* (a) Enlistment in the Work Corps will be made and accepted only on Form WRA 1. The Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority or other enlisting official is not authorized to make any changes, either by addition or subtraction, in Form WRA 1, except upon specific authorization of the Director of the War Relocation Authority. The enlistee will execute duplicate copies of the form, the original of which will be retained in the files of the War Relocation Authority, and the duplicate will be given to the enlistee.

(b) The enlistee will sign Form WRA 1 and take the oath set forth on the form in the presence of a notary public or other person authorized to administer the oath.

(c) The enlistee will place the print of his right index finger in the place provided on the form for that purpose.

(d) Where the enlistee cannot read and write English, a translator will be provided by the War Relocation Authority. The translator will read the entire contents of Form WRA 1, including the oath contained in it, to the enlistee. The enlistee will take the oath in the language he habitually uses in the presence and hearing of the translator and of the person authorized to administer the oath. The translator will satisfy himself that the contents of the form and the oath are understood by the enlistee. The translator will sign his name and take the oath contained in the form for his use in the presence of the enlistee and a person authorized to administer the oath.

(e) No charge will be made for administering the oath or for performing the services of a translator.

(f) The Regional Director, whether or not he is a notary public, is hereby authorized to administer the oaths provided for in these regulations. He is further authorized to delegate in writing to any War Relocation Authority employee or any Federal employee cooperating with the War Relocation Authority the authority to administer such oaths.

(g) Enlistment Forms WRA 1 will be numbered consecutively. The duplicate and original form for each enlistee will bear the same number.

(h) The Director of the War Relocation Authority may, in his discretion, in the public interest, waive any imperfections or irregularities in the execution of enlistment agreements.

§ 4.7 *Duration of enlistment.* Enlistment will be for the duration of the present war and fourteen days after its termination, unless an earlier discharge is issued by the Director of the War Relocation Authority. Enlistments for a shorter time will not be accepted.

§ 4.8 *Wages, allowances, and benefits.* The enlistees will be entitled to receive as compensation such wages, allowances, and other benefits as may be due, under the regulations of the War Relocation Authority, under the classifications which may from time to time be assigned to them respectively. They will not be entitled to any payments or allowances upon discharge from the War Relocation Work Corps other than those which stand to their respective personal accounts on such date.

M. S. EISENHOWER,
Director,

War Relocation Authority.

[F. R. Doc. 42-3858; Filed, April 29, 1942;
11:26 a. m.]

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Chapter 1—War Relocation Authority

[Regulation No. 1]

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