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Japanese Relocation Papers
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Federal Security Administrator
Mr. McNutt, Washington, D.C.

F.E.O. Steinboeck
2131 West Third Street
Los Angeles.
Febr. 6, 1942.

Dear Sir,

I beg to submit you an solution of the Westcoast Japanese question, which may prove not only to be helpful, but also workable, cheap and American. Also myself I refugee from Austria I was very much interested in the Japanese problem here since I came to this country. I often was blamed by tolerant friends be cause I still cannot help to distrust them.

The solution is short:

To make a federal, nationwide action called: "Take your Japanese family." To appeal to every bigger farmer or rancher in the whole nation, to take one Japanese family on his farm. To appeal to their patriotism to do so. There they should work "on equal footing", with equal wages. Every one of this farmers could show his patriotism to help the country's need, to get farmhands in time of labor shortage; perhaps even the United States could pay to the farmer 10% of the wages, he pays to the Japanese, an argument which would persuade people who would not do it out of Patriotism. The moving costs had to be paid by the biggest part by the federal government and perhaps also by the State they come from. I am sure you would get a big response from both parts. The farmers and Japanese. One had to persuade the farmers that they are not only getting cheaper labour, doing their patriotic duty, but they also are able to watch each his Hapanese family better than any authority could do, that they would be also able to influence them educationally making them good residents or citizens. Even if this action, what would be best, would be on a voluntary basis from the side of the Japanese, I would expect a very big response. They mostly work for low wages, so that their fate would even be improved. They are threaten by action and unemployment now, but if the plan works they would have nothing to fear, and gain a good livelyhood even better than before. They would be scattered all over the country and not be of any menace anymore. They would be more acclimatized, more americanized, perhaps cease to be a foreign body. The government would have to set up a federal agency to watch the whole action, to visit the different places to see if the New settlers are well kept and paid right, no slavery, no cruelty or contempt, making the 10% paid by the authorities depending from that. There also could be a number of Japanese, more used to clerical work, employed, they also would like it. The money so spent would be also only a small part of the sum so necessary to pay for these people now in distress, depending on charity or other federal help, to set up houses in camps, etc; to care for the families whose earning part being in camps; to keep up a bigger F.B.I.-homeguard, etc. which could be smaller without these aliens.

I hope you do not mind this suggestion, especially because of coming from a refugee, but when I was a child I remember many Russian prisoners of war, living really on equal footing with their Austrian farmer employers, well liked, with no hardship, and quite a few even preferred to stay after the war and became good citizens of Austria.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ F.E.O. Steinboeck

A 11002
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FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
WASHINGTON

A. J. [unclear]

February 17, 1942

Mr. F. E. O. Steinboeck
2131 West Third Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Steinboeck:

Thank you for your letter of the sixth, with your suggestion for a solution to the problem of moving alien enemies from areas prohibited to them by the Department of Justice.

I cannot help but wonder whether you would still like to advance your suggestion in contemplation of the fact that the regulations of the Department of Justice cover not only the Japanese, but all non-citizens from Japan, Germany and Italy. There are many more German and Italian aliens than there are Japanese.

The problem we are facing now is to help these families get out of the present prohibited areas with the least hardship to themselves. It is our hope that most, if not all, of them can be given work opportunities in their new communities at regular wages, and living under normal conditions.

Very truly yours,

Richard M. Neustadt
Regional Director

rmn:eg

COPY

Tulare County
(A70)

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 16 1942

G R GOLDSMAN
ORCHARDIST
TULARE CALIFORNIA

REURTEL FOURTEENTH PLEASE BE ADVISED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS VESTED WITH
AUTHORITY TO HANDLE ALL PROBLEMS PERTAINING TO ALIEN ENEMIES STOP IT IS
EXCLUSIVELY THEIR DUTY TO DETERMINE FROM WHAT AREAS THESE PEOPLE SHALL BE
PROHIBITED FROM LIVING OR WORKING STOP PROHIBITED AREAS ARE DECLARED
ONLY ON REQUEST OF ARMY AND NAVY STOP AT REQUEST OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
THIS AGENCY IS FACILITATING REMOVAL OF ALIEN ENEMIES AND THEIR FAMILIES
FROM PROHIBITED AREAS TO NONPROHIBITED AREAS STOP UNDER PRESENT REGULATIONS
ENEMY ALIENS ARE PERMITTED TO MOVE TO NONPROHIBITED AREAS OF THEIR OWN
CHOICE AND TO LIVE AND WORK THERE SO LONG AS THEY OBSERVE REGULATIONS STOP
THERE IS NO MASS MOVEMENT OF ALIENS TO TULARE COUNTY STOP IT IS THE DUTY
OF ALL AMERICANS AND ALL LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO OBSERVE THE
LAWS AND KEEP THE PEACE

RICHARD M NEUSTADT

CHG: Govt Rate
Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services
785 Market Street

rmn:edw

WU EXTRA DL

TULARE CALIF
FEB 14, 1942

*Social
Secur.
Board*
MISS PHOEBE BANNISTER
SSB SF

PRACTICALLY ENTIRE POPULATION TULARE COUNTY HIGHLY AROUSED OVER
MENACE OF PRESENCE OF ENEMY ALIENS IN COUNTY HERE NOW MOVING
INTO X OUR AREA FROM RESTRICTED AREAS PRODUCTS OF COUNTY ABSOLUTELY
ESSENTIAL TO WAR EFFORT AND MUST NOT BE MENACED BY THEIR PRESENCE
DANGER OF SABOTAGE TO FOREST AREAS AND OTHER CROP SECTIONS CANNOT
BE MINIMIZED PRESENCE ELECTRIC FACILITIES FOR METROPOLITAN
AREAS WHICH PASS THROUGH COUNTY CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED WE DEFINITELY
ARE ON RECORD THAT WE WANT ALL ENEMY ALIENS REMOVED FROM THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA SAID REMOVAL TO INCLUDE ALL OF THE JAPANESE RACE WE
PROTEST MOST EMPHATICALLY AGAINST THE EVACUATION OF ANY ENEMY ALIENS
OR MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE RACE INTO TULARE COUNTY

G R GOLDSMAN ORCHARDIST B A RITH COMMANDER ALTA
POST NO 19 AMERICAN LEGION EDWARD COSTELLO
PRINCIPAL SULTANA SCHOOL J JACOBSEN PUBLISHER
ALTA ADVOCATE C ROY RICE PRESIDENT CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE WENDELL G TRAVIOLI DIRECTOR OF TULARE
COUNTY FARM BUREAU FLOYD H CLAPP CONSTABLE OROSI
TOWNSHIP R B OLIVER CHAIRMAN BROOKS FIRST NATIONAL
BANK OROSI CHAS F CLAPP GROWER AND SHIPPER E A
POELMANN COORDINATOR TULARE COUNTY DEFENSE COUNCIL
E M COBB MANAGER CALIF GROWERS WINERIES AND GROWERS
OWNED COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSN

ACTN & DUP TO PA

cc: RD
EA
Davies
GC

*Tolson*R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, it has come to the attention of the Board of Directors of the Laguna Beach Chamber of Commerce that alien Japanese and native-born Japanese who are not residents of the County of Orange are being moved by authorities into the County of Orange, and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors believes that this action is not in furtherance of proper defense precautions and is harmful to the residents of the County of Orange,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Laguna Beach Chamber of Commerce favors the immediate removal of ALL Japanese from the County of Orange and that no more Japanese be brought into the County of Orange by the authorities during the pendency of the present emergency.

I, Ann Marquis, Secretary of Laguna Beach Chamber of Commerce, a corporation, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly and regularly passed by the said Board of Directors at a meeting of said Board of Directors duly and regularly called and held at Laguna Beach the 23rd day of February, 1942.

Secretary

Laguna Beach Chamber of Commerce

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

April 7, 1942

Wartime Civil Control Administration
Whitcomb Hotel
San Francisco, California

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Richard M. Neustadt

Regional Director

I. Operating Plans For Civil Control Stations

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Organization, Management and General Definition of Responsibilities

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

1. Lease the space to be used for stations and will procure all supplies and equipment for the operation of stations excepting that equipment which can be furnished by the separate agencies.

2. Issue such disbursing orders as are necessary for providing space, equipment and transportation of equipment.

3. Be responsible for the general organization, management, arrangement and procedures of the office.

In addition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Staff and Planning

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Medical examination appointments should be scheduled from the third day of registration and the persons registering on the first day should be scheduled for the medical examinations to begin on the third day of the evacuation. Persons registering on the second day should be scheduled for subsequent days to allow time for typing, etc.

IV. General Routing

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

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

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

V. Specific Functions and Procedures

1. The Receptionist

A. Functions on first or registration visit

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

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

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

The receptionist will:

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

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

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

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

(e) Refer evacuee to a social worker.

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

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

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

B. Functions on subsequent visits

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

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

The evacuee will see the receptionist who will:

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

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

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

2. The Social Worker

A. Functions on first or registration visit

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

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

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

(d) Refer the evacuee to the appropriate representatives for discussion of specific problems, notifying evacuee to return to the social worker when the evacuee's business with the appropriate representatives is concluded.

(e) Upon return of the evacuee from the other representatives indicated above, ascertain insofar as possible from the evacuee the volume of household and other property to be placed in storage.

(f) Explain to the evacuee about the FOUR copies of the Property Form and issue as many storage tags as necessary, (for Government storage only), and instruct evacuee that storage tags must be attached to each unit to be stored and that the name and case number (obtained from Triple tag) must be written on each storage tag. Request the evacuee to bring all four copies of the Property Form upon return visit to the office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Functions on return interviews

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Assistant Supervisor of Public Assistance

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

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

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

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

4. The Control Desk

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

(a) First, or registration visit

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

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

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

(b) Return Interview Visits

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

VI. Disposition of Records at Completion of Registration and Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO. 13:RO:XII

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

785 Market Street
San Francisco, California
May 8, 1942

Dr. Paul S. Taylor
Professor of Economics
University of California
1163 Euclid Avenue
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Taylor:

I have just attended a series of meetings during which the representatives of major agricultural enterprises in California have pointed out the demands of California agriculture for more labor than they think is now available in California if production goals set by the Food For Victory program are to be met. More or less uniformly these agricultural employers are asking for the importation of Mexican labor.

In your judgment, and at this time, would it be desirable to have an importation of Mexican labor to work in agriculture and in connection with certain industries; as for instance, railroad track labor operations?

You are aware, of course, that some 40,000 formerly employed Japanese are to be congregated in assembly centers and reception centers. In the assembly centers they will probably remain two months or more, and while in these locations will have no employment except such services as may be rendered in connection with the assembly center itself.

The Army appears to be concerned primarily with getting the Japanese out of Military Area Number 1. It appears to be their policy that these Japanese, under certain regulated conditions, could be used in employment outside of Military Area No. 1.

Dr. Paul S. Taylor - Page 2

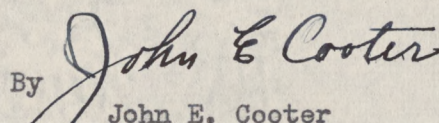
Considering that some 15,000 of these Japanese are qualified, able, and I think it might be said willing, to do agricultural work, is it your opinion that this labor should be used in assisting in the production of strategic Food for Victory crops?

To what extent do you feel that it is proper and desirable that the Employment Service initiate recruiting programs in inducing women and school children to participate in this year's harvest? Should the women be used in such operations as thinning sugar beets, planting and picking tomatoes, cutting asparagus, or picking up potatoes?

I would appreciate very much if you would summarize the whole farm labor situation, particularly as it applies to California. I would be particularly pleased to have any suggestions as to constructive procedures which you think should be followed during our war emergency circumstances.

Very truly yours,

James G. Bryant
Regional Representatives

By 
John E. Cooter
Regional Farm Placement Representative

S U R V E E Y

File FSA
Farm Loans
4/11/43

FARM LOANS:

Attitude of the Farm Security Agency, expressed by A.F. Schiedecker (Tel-He 9800), is clearly that evacuees returning from War Relocation Centers to California are as eligible for farm loan assistance as any other U. S. citizen and involves no racial discrimination on basis of a person's ancestry. Specific statements for Washington and Oregon may be obtained by contacting Regional F.S.A. Director Walter A. Duffy (Terminal Sales Bldg., Portland 5, Oregon). Mr. Scheidecker reported he knew of no application for farm loans to date by any evacuees (1/19/45)

At the three-state race relations two-day conference (Jan. 10-11) at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Ralph W. Hollenberg, F.S.A. Regional Director, pointed out returning Japanese-American citizens were eligible for farm loan assistance, but declared that only 12 farm purchase loans would be made in all of California in 1945 because of lack of funds, and that the Nisei would be at the bottom of a list of more than 400 applicants.

Paul S. Taylor, University of California professor in economics, outlined the following "contrast in fancies and facts" on Japanese-American agriculture to the conference (which was given good acceptable treatment in San Francisco press):

1. "Japanese-American farm people do not 'breed like rabbits.' He added that 'their birth rate is insufficient to balance mortality and emigration.'
2. "Farm laborers of Japanese ancestry are not a competitive threat to other farm labor. 'The fact is, their employment will afford some relief to the taxpayers' because fewer Mexican nationals need be imported at Government expense.
3. "Competition from Japanese-American farmers does not menace other farmers. 'The fact is, that between 1920 and 1940 the percentage of Japanese-American to all other Coast farms dropped by more than one-seventh; their average acreage dropped from 65 to 42.2, and the 'value of their farms fell by more than one half.'
4. "Unpaid family labor does not give Japanese-American farmers a great competitive advantage. 'The fact is, that prior to the evacuation there were only 4,832 such unpaid laborers on the Pacific Coast, or about one for every 57 farms in the region.'"