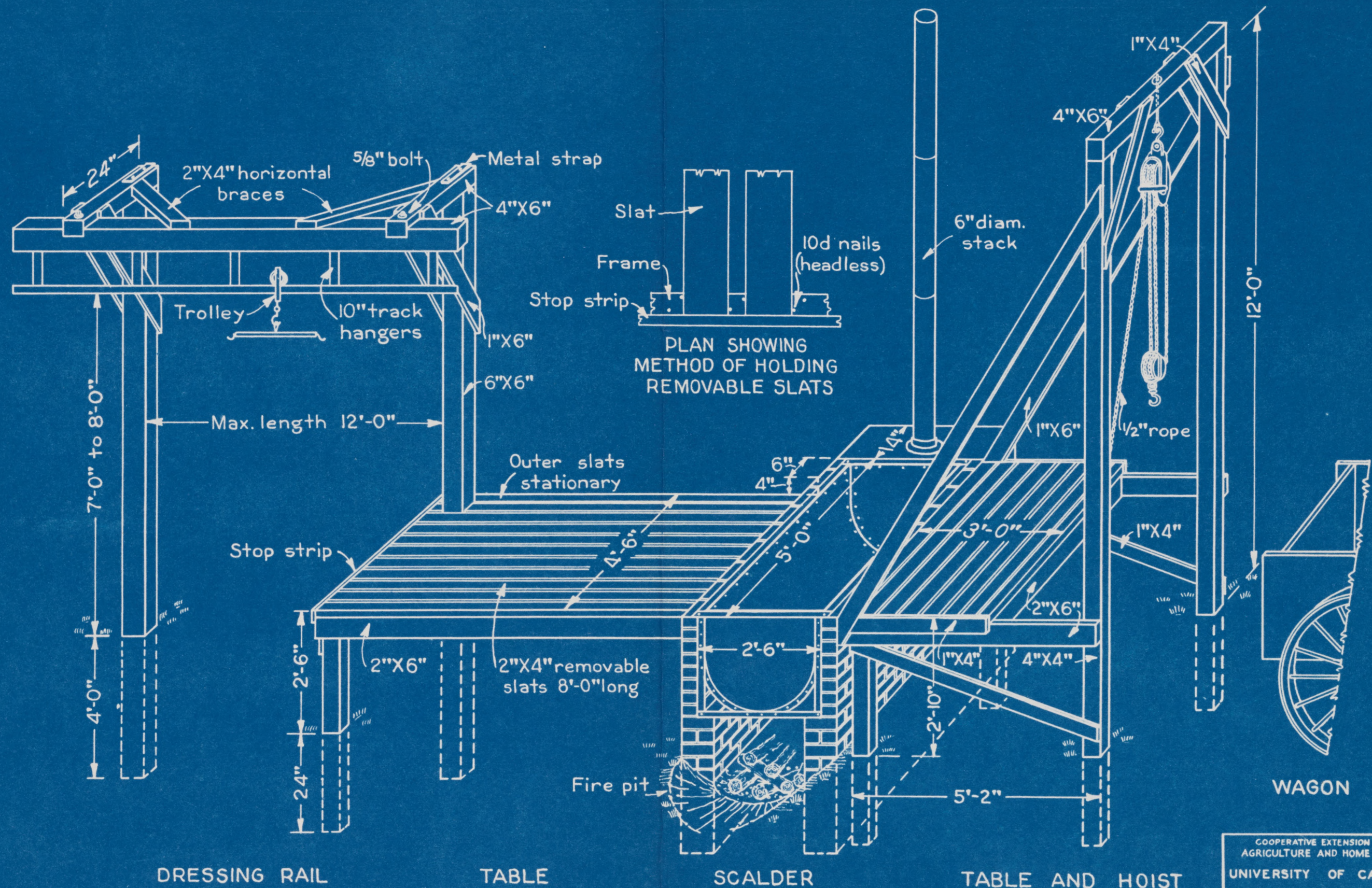


C1.04:5

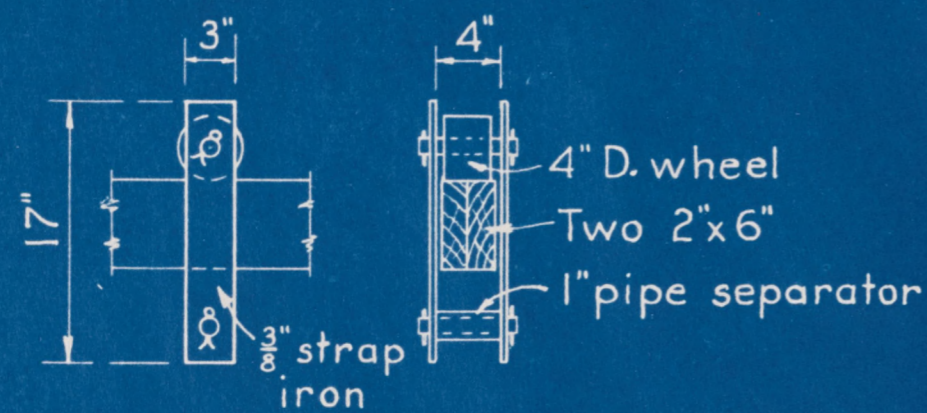
5 of 5

67/14
C

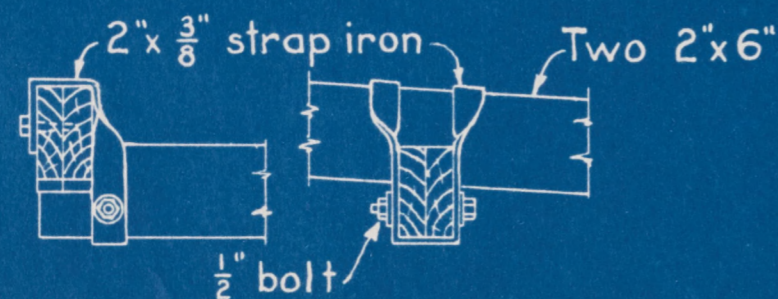


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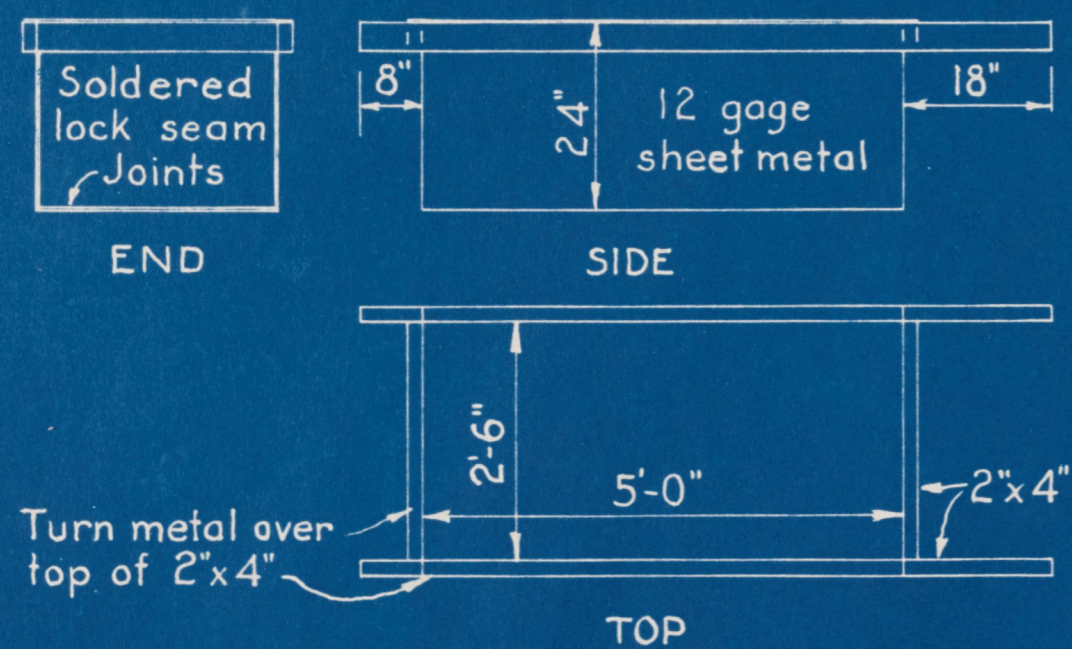
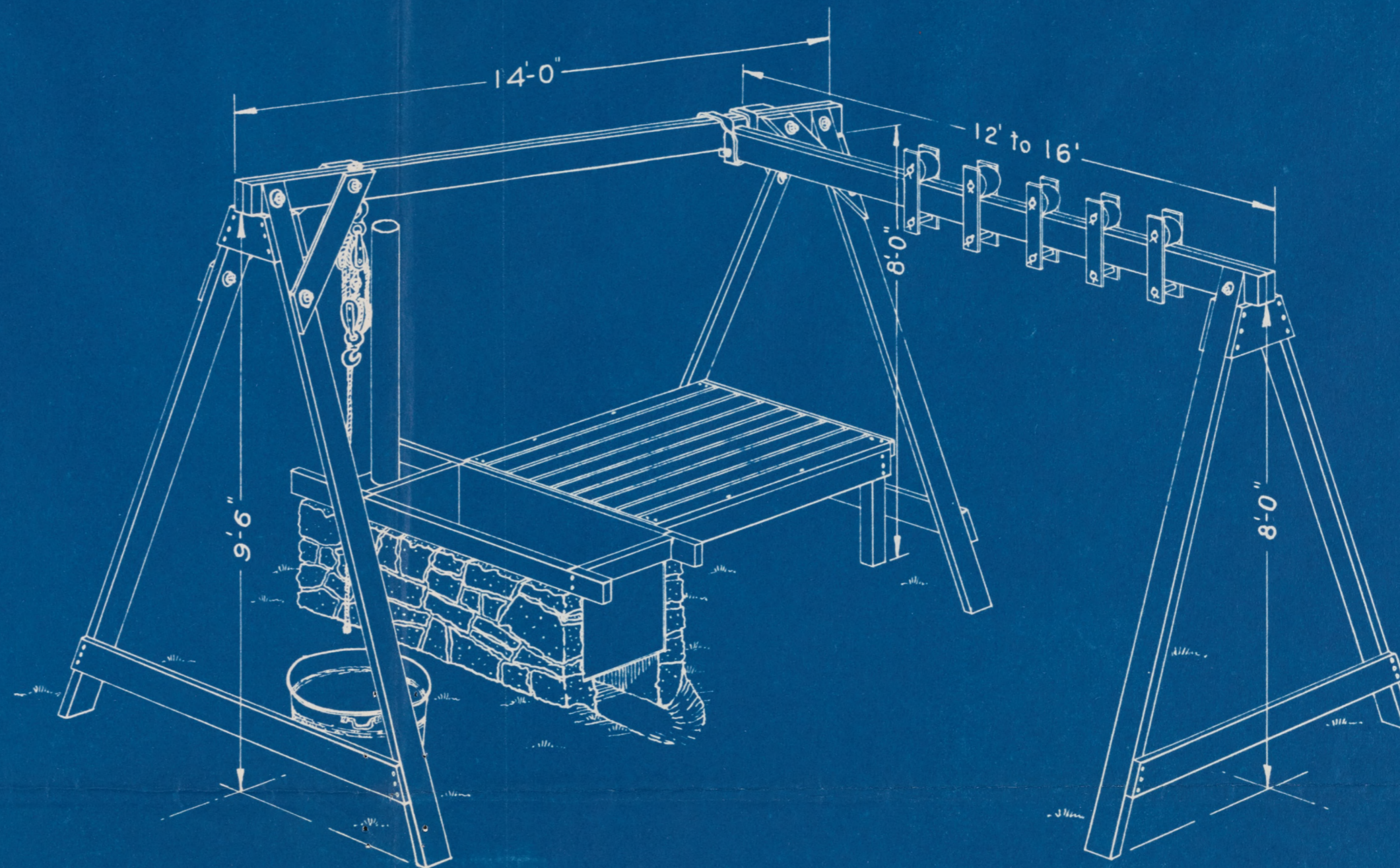
C1.04
Johannes



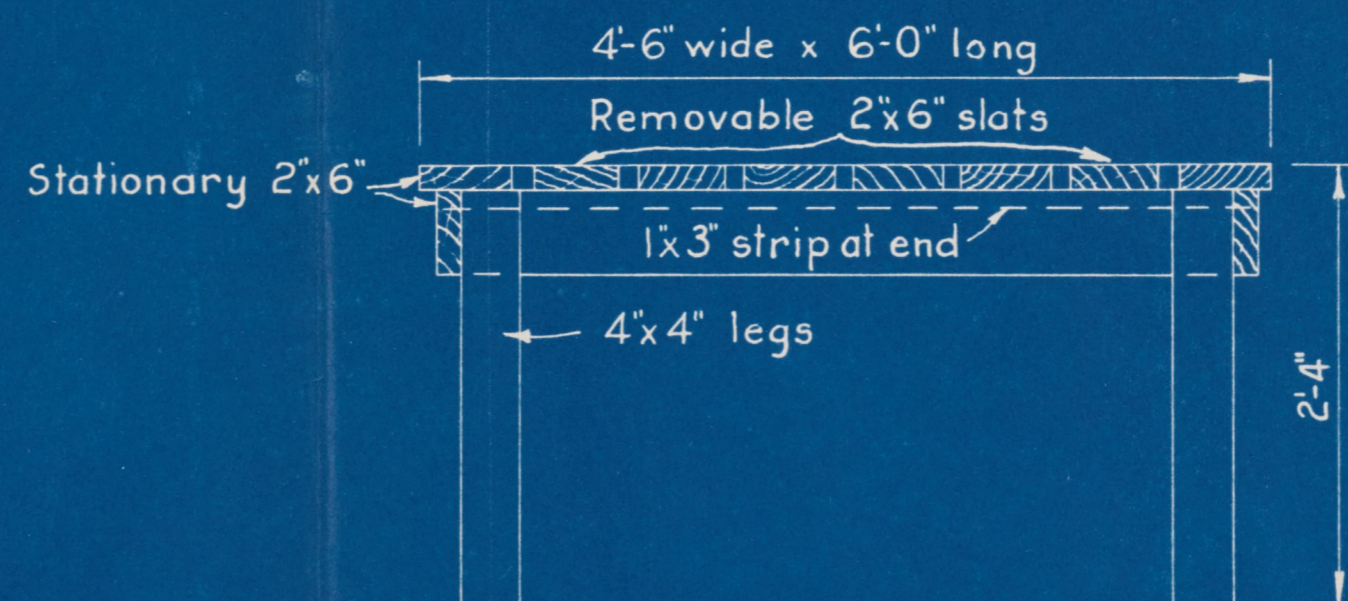
TROLLEY DETAIL



HANGER DETAIL



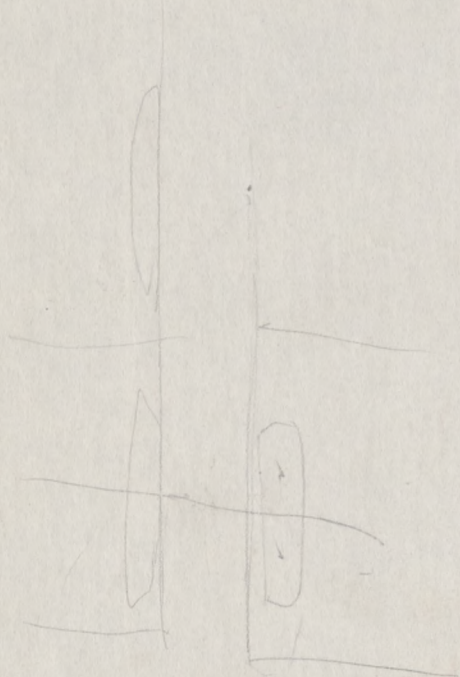
DETAILS OF SCALDING VAT



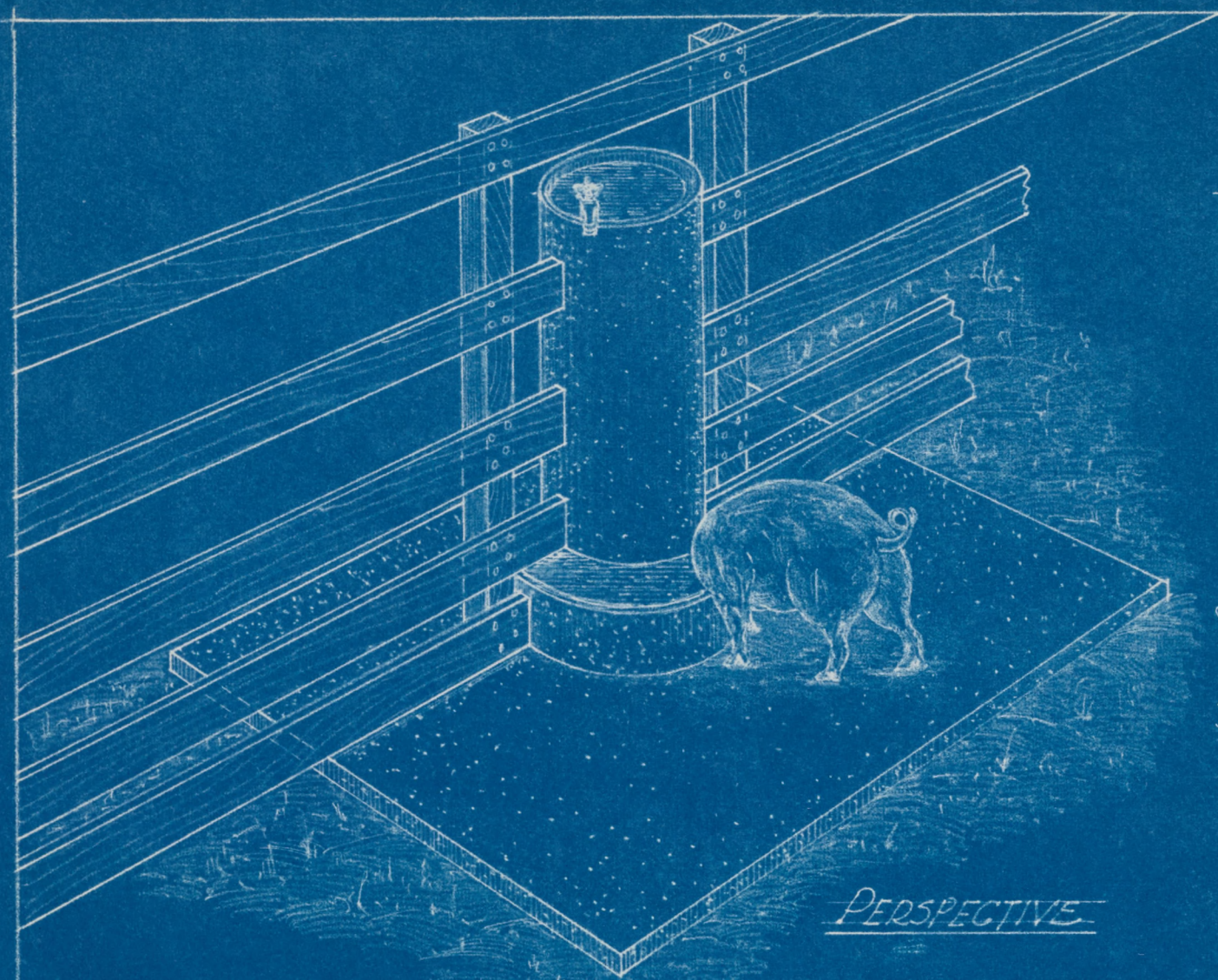
SECTION OF TABLE

BILL OF MATERIALS

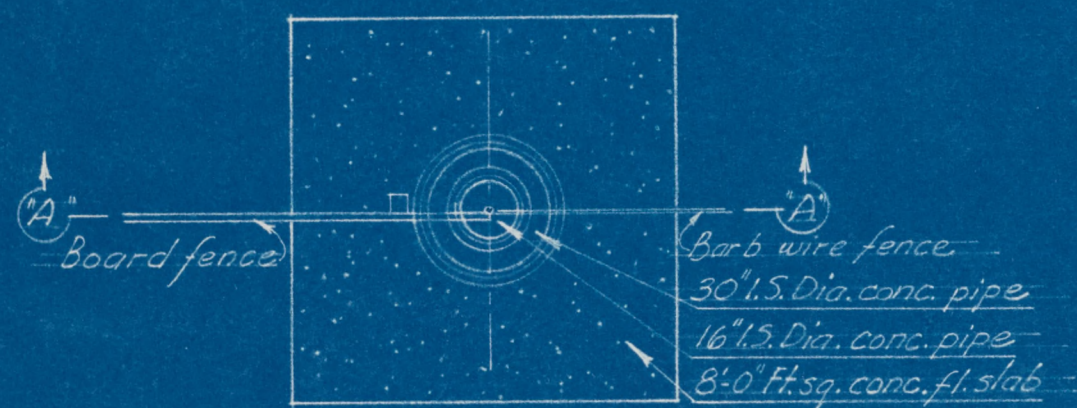
Beams	Trolleys
2-2x6-12'to16'	5 rollers 4" to 6" diam.
2 " " 14'-0"	10 pins 3/4"x6"
"A" frames	5 pc. 1" pipe 4' long
2-2x6-12'-0"	20 cotter keys
4 " " 9'-0"	10 pc. strap iron 3/8"x2 1/2"x1'-4"
2-1x6-12'-0"	Hanger
2 " " 10'-0"	1 pc. strap iron 3/8"x2"x3'-0"
Table	2 lag screws 1/2"x3"
1-4x4-10'-0"	1 bolt 1/2"x5"
6-2x6-12'-0"	Misch.
1-1x3-10'-0"	5 bolts 3/4"x7"
Vat-(12 gage metal)	4 " 1/2"x4"
1 pc. 6x9'-0"	1 lb. 8d. com. nails
1 " 30"x6'-0"	2 " 16d. " "
1 " 12"x3'-0"	Block and line
2 " 6"D. stove pipe	Wash tub
2-2x4-10'-0" frame	



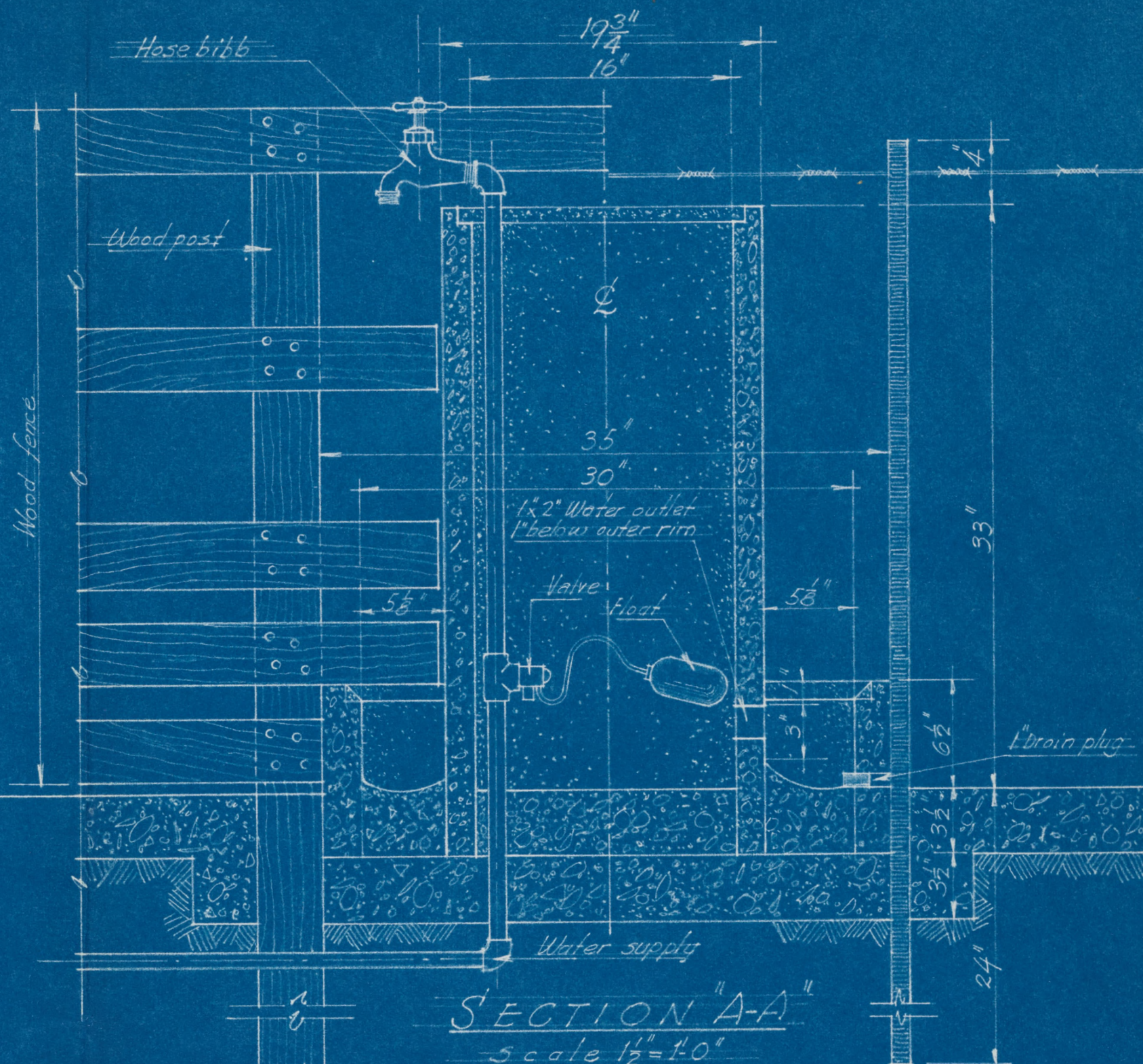
(Scolding) Hog Equipment



PERSPECTIVE



PLAN
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION "A-A"
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

HOG WATERER

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

MILTON EISENHOWER DIRECTOR

SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE

E. R. FRYER REGIONAL DIRECTOR

PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION

SEC. CHIEF

ASST. REG. DR.

DIV. CHIEF

REG. DR.

DR.

YR.

CH.

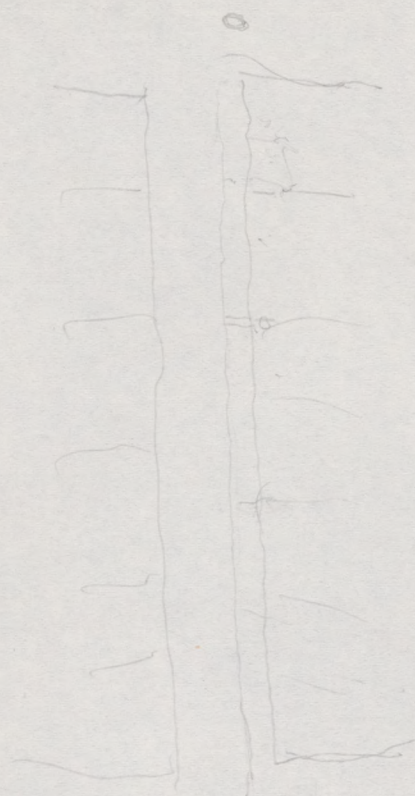
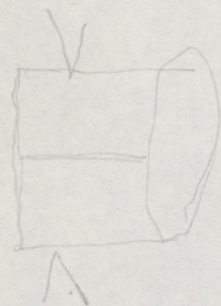
DATE

7-6-42

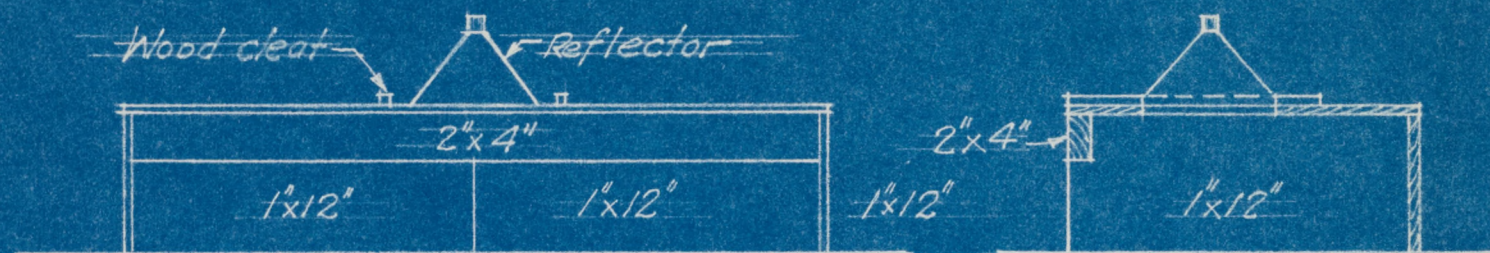
X-14

Original drawing by Univ. of Calif. Div. of Agr. Engr. (Plan No. B-195)

C1.04
folder 5



Water Fount - Hog Equipm

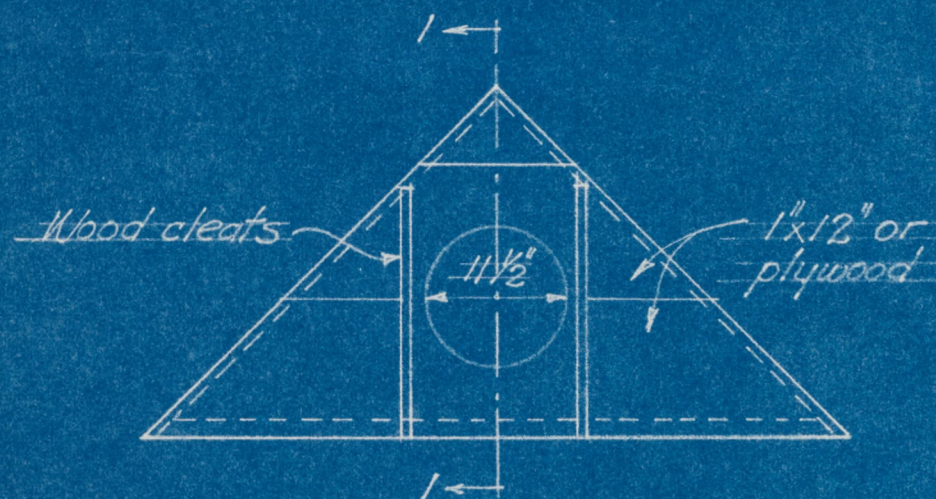


ELEVATION

Scale $\frac{3}{4}" = 1'-0"$

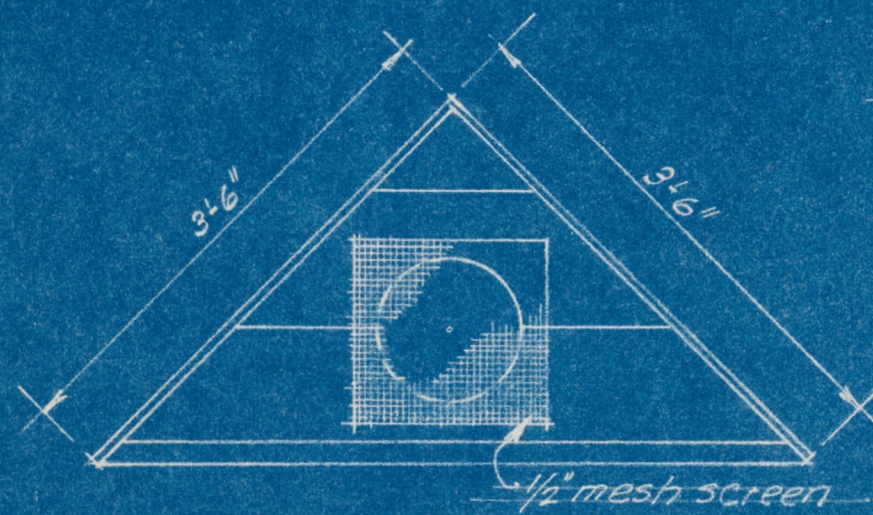
SECTION I-I

Scale $\frac{3}{4}" = 1'-0"$



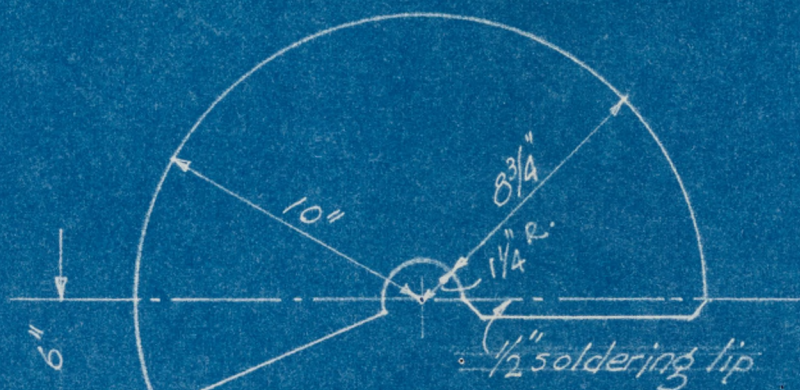
TOP VIEW

Scale $\frac{3}{4}" = 1'-0"$



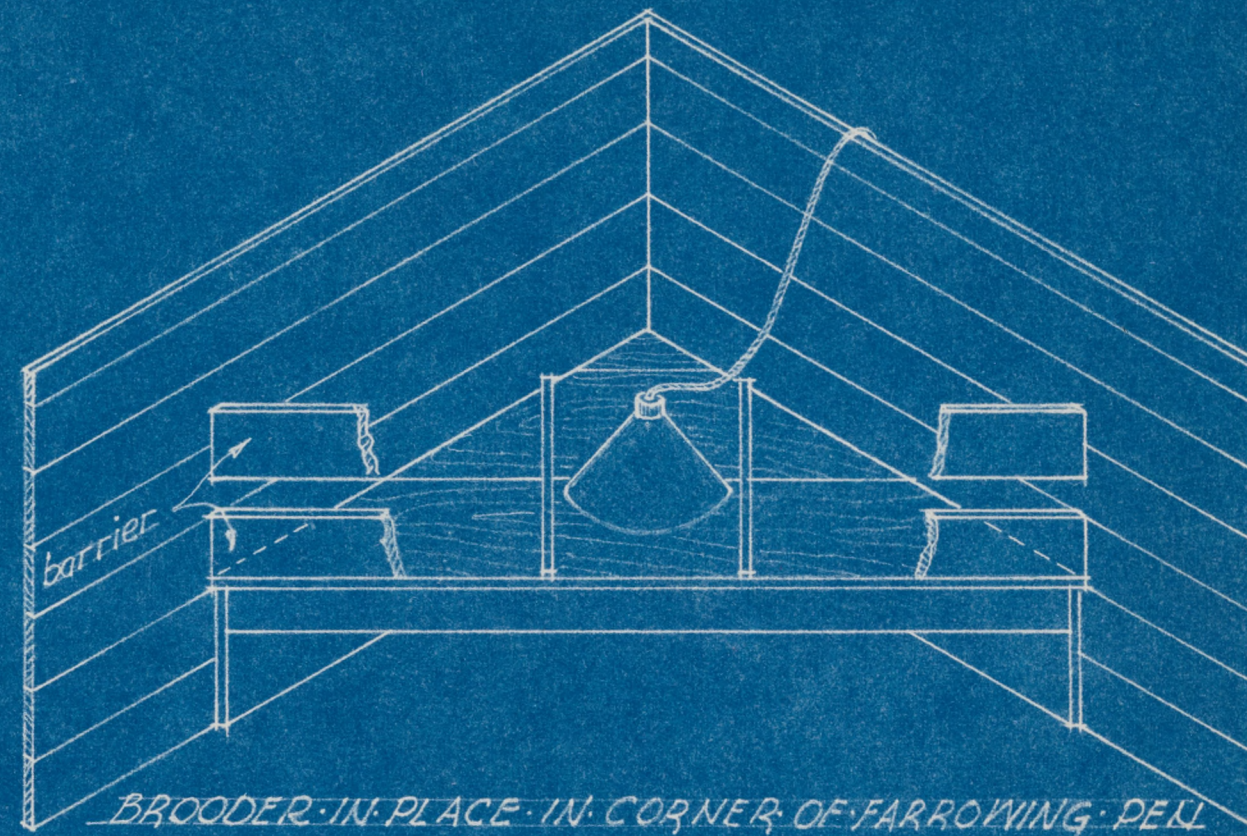
BOTTOM VIEW

Scale $\frac{3}{4}" = 1'-0"$



PATTERN FOR CONE REFLECTOR

No scale



BILL OF MATERIALS

Lumber

Sides - 2 pcs. 1"x12" - 3'-6"

Front - 1 pc. 2"x4" - 5'-0"

Top - 1 pc. 1"x12" 8'-0" or 1 pc. 2'-6" x 5'-0" plywood.

Barrier Board - 1 pc. 1"x8" - 10'-0"

Hardware

Hardware cloth - 1 pc. 15' x 15' - 1/2" gal. mesh

Reflector - 1 pc. 16" x 20" tin or galv. iron

Light - 1-150 watt

Socket - 1 weatherproof porcelain or composition

Cord - Length as needed, rubber covered.

Pig Brooder

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

MILTON EISENHOWER DIRECTOR

SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE

E. R. FRYER REGIONAL DIRECTOR

PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION

SEC. CHIEF

ASST. REG. DR.

DIV. CHIEF

REG. DR.

DR.

TR.

E.R.K.

CH.

DATE

7-2-42

X-11

ORIGINAL DRAWING BY UNIV. OF CALIF. DIV. OF AGR. ENGR. (B-210-1)

C1.04
p. 105

Hog - Equipment

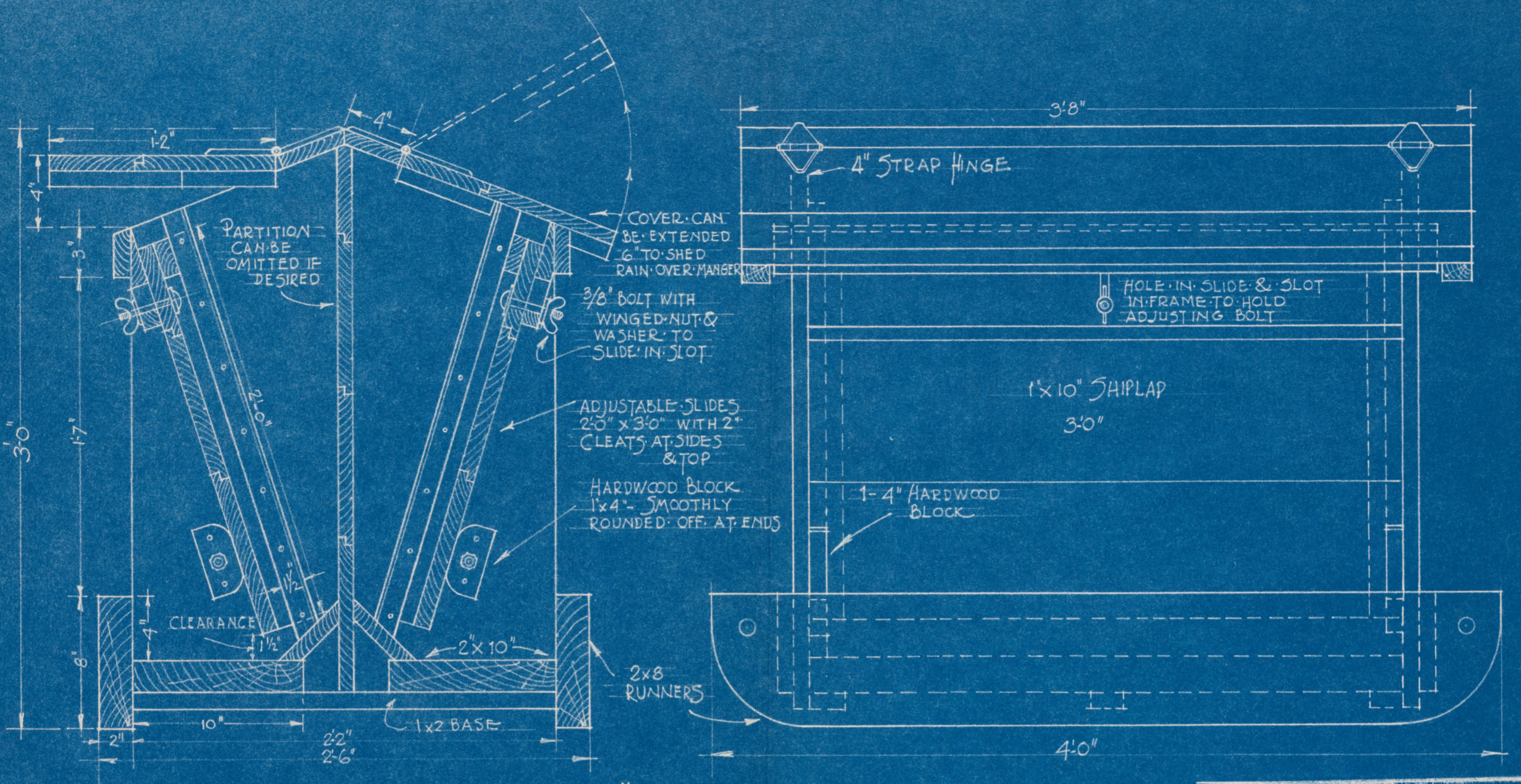
COST ESTIMATE

PIG BROODER, PLAN NO. B-210-1

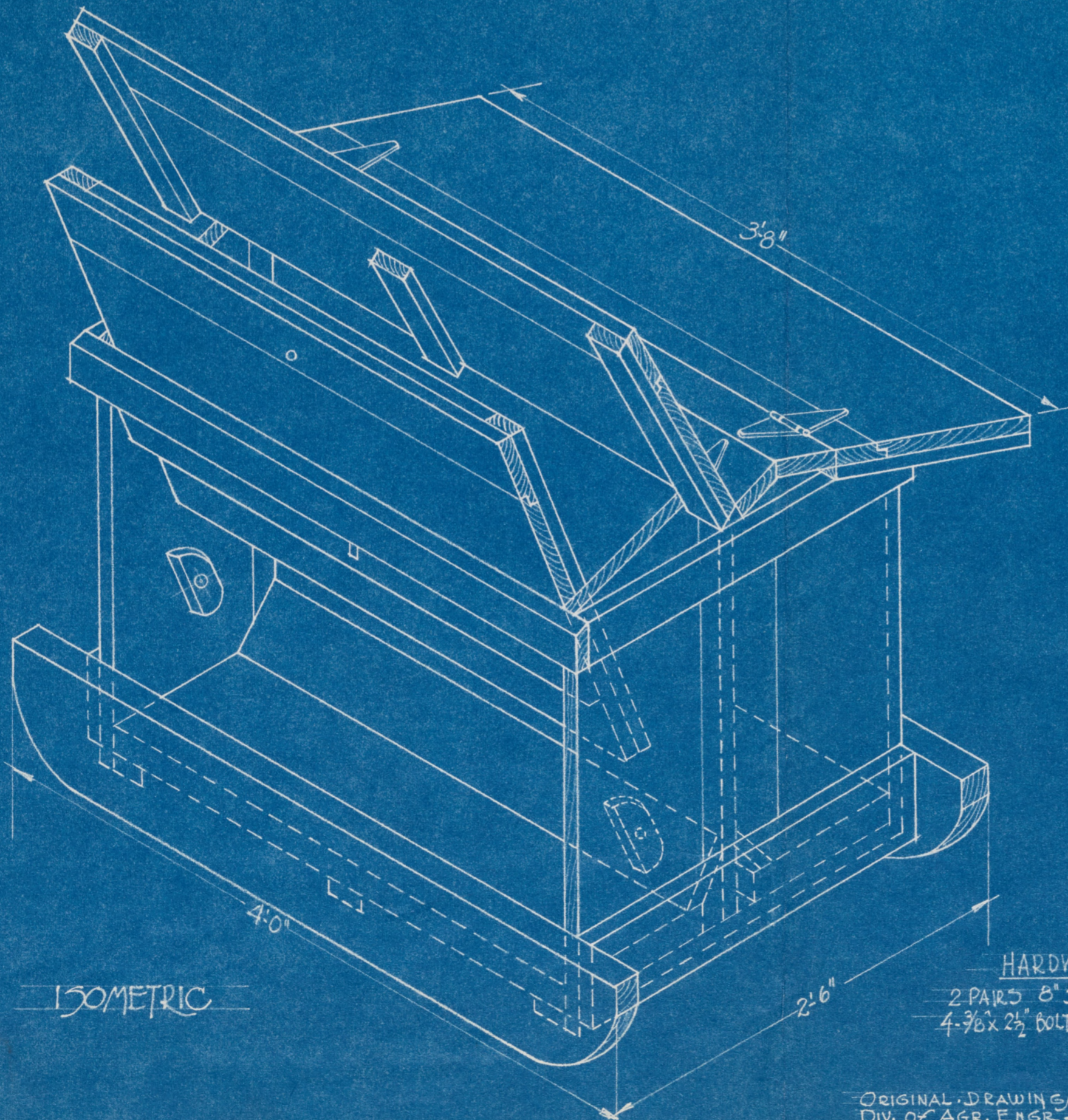
Lumber, No. 1 Common, 32 ft. B.M. @ 0.04	1.28
Hardware Cloth, one pc., 15"x15", 1/2" mesh	0.20
Reflector, 1 pc., 16" x 20" galv. iron	1.00
Light, one, 150 watt	.30
Socket, one, weather proof composition	.25
Cord, Length as required, <u>one foot</u>	.03
Nails, 6 d, one lb.	<u>.10</u>
TOTAL	3.16

1.30
 1.06
 28
 1.50

See Plan for Material List



SELF-FEEDER FOR SWINE-STYLE NO. 1			
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY			
MILTON EISENHOWER DIRECTOR		SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE	
E. R. FRYER REGIONAL DIRECTOR		PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION	
SEC. CHIEF	ASST. REG. DR.		
DIV. CHIEF	REG. DR.		
DR.	TR.	CH.	DATE
	E.R.K.		7-2-42
			X-10



BILL OF MATERIAL

PARTS	NO. OF PIECES	DIMENSIONS	REMARKS
RUNNERS	1	2" x 8" x 4'	5
BASE	1	2 x 10 x 6	10
	1	1 x 2 x 8	3
PARTITION	1	1 x 10 x 10	SHIPLAP
DEFLECTORS	1	1 x 6 x 6	" 3
	1	1 x 10 x 6	5
ENDS & LATERAL SUPPORT	1	1 x 10 x 12	" 10
	2	1 x 6 x 6	" 3
	1	1 x 6 x 6	6
	1	1 x 4 x 8	3
SLIDES	1	1 x 10 x 12	" 10
	1	1 x 4 x 6	" 2
	1	1 x 2 x 14	2
COVER	1	1 x 10 x 8	" 6
	1	1 x 6 x 8	" 4
	1	1 x 4 x 8	2
SLIDE STRIP	1	1 x 2 x 6	1

SUMMARY

HARDWOOD BLOCKS	4	1' x 4' x 2"
	2	1 x 10 x 12
	1	1 x 10 x 10
SHIPLAP	1	1 x 10 x 8
	1	1 x 6 x 8
	2	1 x 6 x 6
	1	1 x 4 x 6
	2	1 x 2 x 14
	2	1 x 4 x 8
	1	1 x 6 x 6
	1	1 x 10 x 6
	1	2 x 8 x 8
	1	2 x 10 x 6

SELF-FEEDER FOR SWINE-STYLE NO. 1			
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY			
MILTON EISENHOWER DIRECTOR		SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE	
E. R. FRYER REGIONAL DIRECTOR		PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION	
SEC. CHIEF	ASST. REG. DR.		
DIV. CHIEF	REG. DR.		
DR.	TR.	CH.	DATE
	E.R.K.		7-2-42
			X-10

C1.04
folder 5

Carton

Hog-Equipmt

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Divisions of
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
and
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

FARM BUILDING PLAN B-14
SELF-FEEDER FOR SWINE

by
J. D. Long H. L. Belton
E. H. Hughes

December 1932

** *****

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The experience of numerous hog feeders and the results of experiments at several agricultural experiment stations indicate that self-feeders lower the cost of producing pork. This is achieved by lowering the labor costs, by securing a more rapid and economical gain (the hogs eat more feed per day but make a higher corresponding gain in weight), and by shortening the feeding period. The advantages are less apparent when compared with skillful hand feeding.

Two systems of using the self-feeders are possible. The feed may be mixed according to some preconceived formula and placed in the feeder. Or, the various feeds are placed in separate compartments of the feeder or in different feeders, and the hogs permitted to balance their own ration. In either case, feed should be kept in the feeder at all times; water, minerals, salt, and either pasture or hay should always be available close by; and supplementary feeds, particularly dairy and other farm wastes, used whenever available. To avoid too costly gains tankage and other expensive concentrates should not be fed in a self-feeder unless the hogs are given all the grain they will eat. A sunshade over the feeder in summer will induce the hogs to feed longer and thereby gain more rapidly. Young pigs may be creep-fed from self-feeders after they are about three weeks of age. Older pigs that are used to pasture or hand feeding should be accustomed gradually to the plentiful food supply in the feeders.

A perfect self-feeder, one which requires no attention and wastes no food, has not yet been designed. The feeder should be visited at least once a day to make certain feed is not being wasted, or that the

feed opening has not become clogged. In muddy weather, feeders need frequent cleaning. Putting them on a platform reduces but does not escape, the mud problem. A platform also enables the pigs to pick up some of the feed scattered from the feeder trough. Clogging of the feeder throat is a rather frequent occurrence with ground feeds during damp weather. Placing the feeder under cover and putting an agitator in the throat both assist in overcoming this difficulty.

The feeder shown in this plan has a seven and a half cubic foot hopper with a feed trough on each side. It is mounted on skids making it well adapted to field feeding. Six inches of trough space is sufficient for a small pig, 16 inches is necessary for one at maturity, and since six to eight pigs can eat in succession at the same space, this size of feeder can be used for a herd of 20 to 30 hogs.

The hopper sides are adjustable to vary the width of throat opening from hopper to trough, in order to regulate the flow of different kinds of feed. If trouble is experienced with clogging, lengths of chain may be hung a foot apart in the hopper, dropped through the throat and fastened to the trough edge to agitate the feed. The feeder as shown is considered satisfactory for such feeds as tankage and linseed oil meal but is known to be wasteful of grain.

CONSTRUCTION

For satisfactory results selected pieces in the grade given for one of the species of lumber in the following table should be used. The use of grade-marked lumber is recommended as it provides a means of assurance that the lumber provided will be of the grade specified.

LUMBER GRADE RECOMMENDATIONS Prepared with the assistance of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association

	Douglas Fir(O.P.)	Redwood	Ponderosa Pine*
Runners and base	#1 Common	Heart Common	#1 Dimension
All other material	#1 Common	Construction	#1 Common

*Often sold commercially as Mountain Pine or California white pine.

The framing of the feeder is simple but careful workmanship is necessary to insure a construction which will not warp or distort out of place and so waste feed and affect the ease of adjusting the slides.

The central position serves as a longitudinal tie and stiffener and is recommended for this reason.

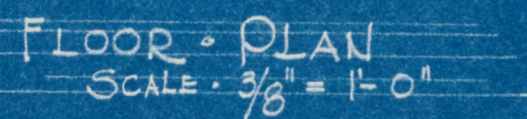
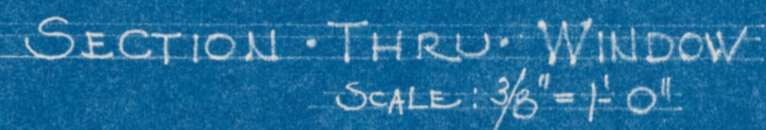
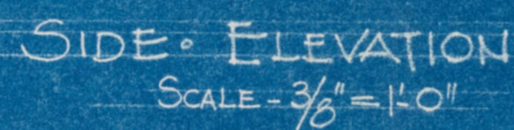
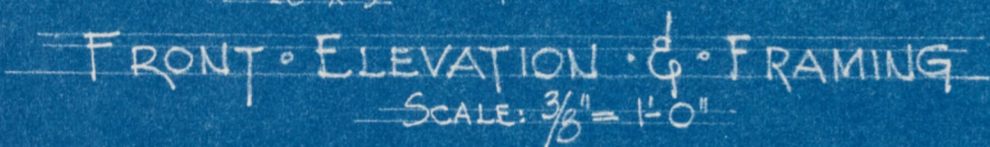
The expense of painting the self-feeder will prove a good investment, inasmuch as it prolongs the life of the structure and adds to its appearance. Two coats of a lead and oil paint should be applied.

MATERIAL LIST

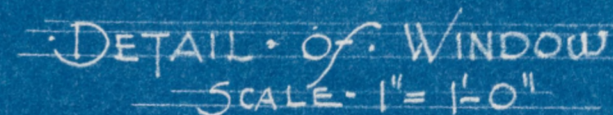
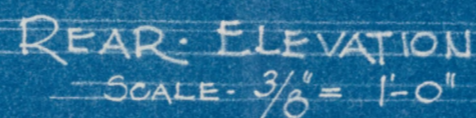
The materials necessary to construct the feeder as shown (except for the paint) are listed on the second sheet of the plan.

6.1.04
Jordan 5

Hog-houses



NOTE: FLOOR IS DOUBLE
WITH BUILDING PAPER
BETWEEN
1" x 4" BETWEEN
STUDS SET ON FLOOR



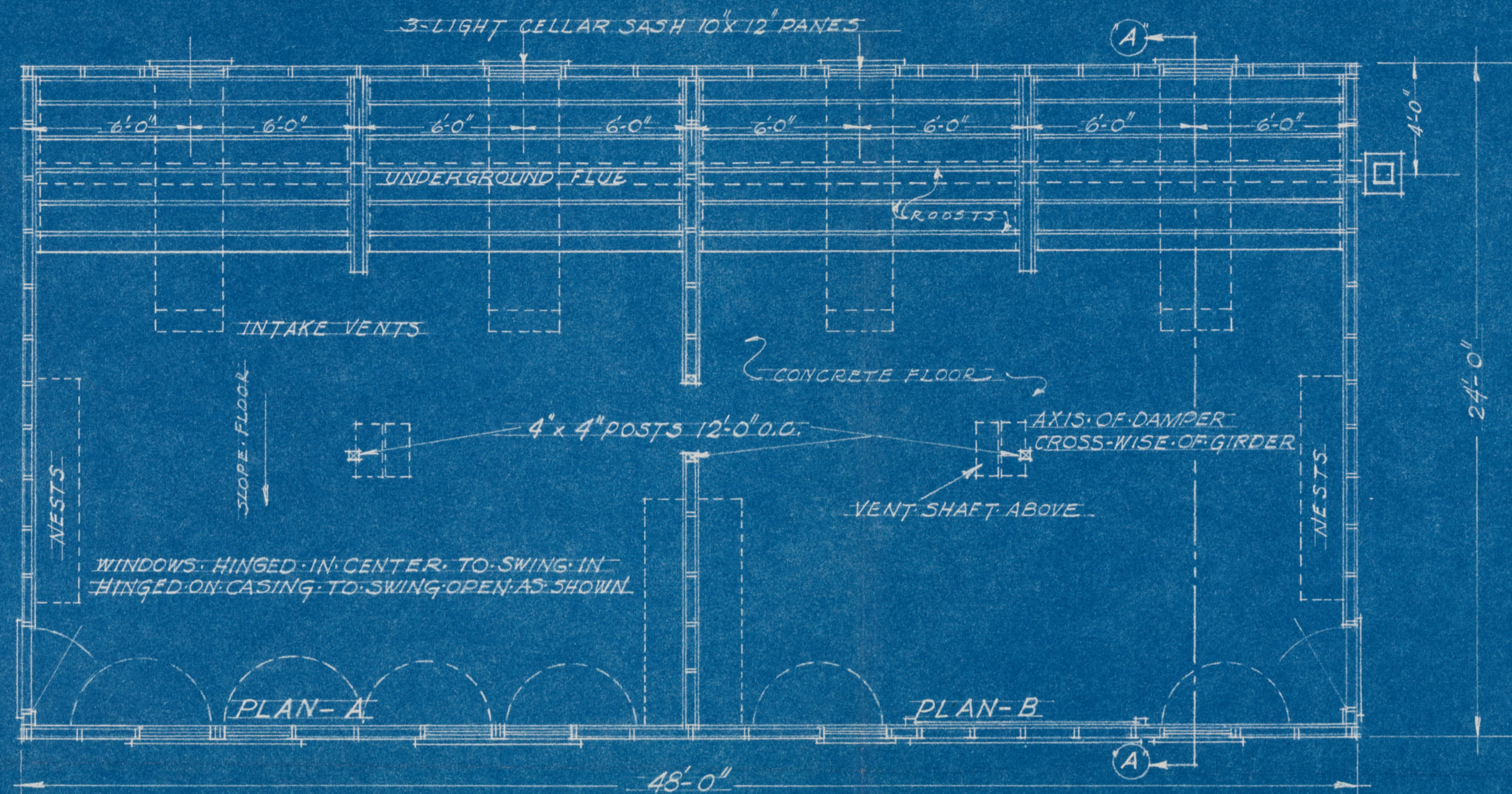
PORTABLE BROODER HOUSE				
WAR · RELOCATION · AUTHORITY				
D. S. MEYER			DIRECTOR	
SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE				
E. R. FRYER			REGIONAL DIRECTOR	
PUBLIC WORKS			DIVISION	
SEC. CHIEF			ASST. REG. DR.	
DIV. CHIEF			REG. DR.	
DR.	TR. E. R. K.	CH.	DATE 7-17-42	X-18

C 1.04
folder 5

OK

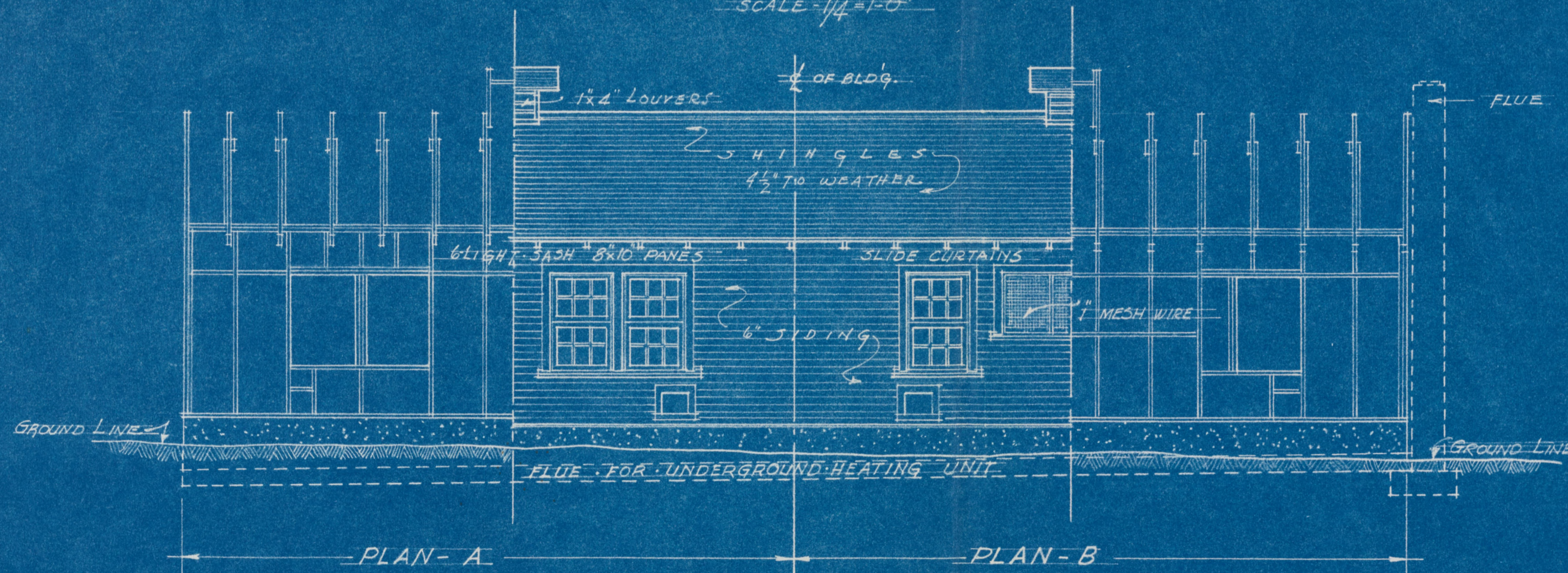
Poultry Brooder House

Poultry-Laying-House



FLOOR PLAN

SCALE - $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$



FRONT-FRAMING - ELEVATION

SCALE $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$

NOTE-

- INCREASE HEIGHT OF WALL
- FOUNDATION TO 18" ABOVE
- FLOOR LINE 6" EACH SIDE
- OF FLUE FOR FIRE PROTECTION

POULTRY LAYING HOUSE

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY	DIRECTOR
D. S. MEYER	
SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE	REGIONAL DIRECTOR
E. R. FRYER	
PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION	
SEC. CHIEF	ASST. REG. DIR.
DIV. CHIEF	REG. DIR.
DR. TR. CH. DATE	REG. DIR.
E. R. F. 7-18-42	X-20

Poultry House

Regional Files, 005.1, Wash. D.C.
Grodzins

WCCA

Letter from Major Norman Beasley to Edwin Bates,
June 9, 1942

WCCA

Subject: Clearance of pictures and negatives

This is in reference to your oral inquiry of today regarding a clearance of all pictures and all negatives of the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry (and the relocation in Assembly, Reception or Relocation Centers) from any area within the states comprising the area of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. These states are Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Arizona.

In reply to that inquiry I wish to point out:

1. The privilege accorded War Relocation Authority in making pictures of the evacuation processes or of making pictures within the Centers themselves for whatever purpose is limited by an agreement with Wartime Civil Control Administration that (a) all such pictures must be submitted to and approved by the Western Defense Command the Fourth Army before being released by War Relocation Authority to anyone, or to any group, for any purpose, and (b) that all pictures and negatives that are objectionable to Wartime Civil Control Administration shall be turned over to Wartime Civil Control Administration.

Regional Files Wash. D.C. .002
Miyamoto

FS

Memo from Fryer to Project Directors
June 10, 1942

Subject: War Relocation Authority Tentative Policy Statement

There are attached five copies of "War Relocation Authority Tentative Policy Statement", together with Mr. Eisenhower's covering memorandum.

It should be understood that the statement is as yet tentative and indicates the objects and the policy which should govern our efforts in the realization of such objectives as soon as possible.

Since the statement is as yet tentative, its circulation should probably be limited to employees of the War Relocation Authority and cooperating agencies.

June 15, 1942

C1.01

MEMORANDUM FOR: John Provinse
Community Management Division

I should like to get settled at the earliest possible moment the basic question of whether we will separate the Kibei and the Nisei, with different centers for the two groups.

1. Commander Ringle's material on this is now being mimeographed and will be distributed to all employees. Essentially, the favorable argument is that, with the loyal separated from the potentially dangerous, we will have a better opportunity to gain recognition for the former. The loyal would be encouraged by governmental recognition of that fact, even though public attitudes might not change sufficiently to warrant a diminution of restraints during the war. Failure to segregate may lead to strife in the centers, the disaffection of some who are now loyal, and a public insistence upon believing that all Japanese are potentially dangerous.

2. The unfavorable argument is that it is undemocratic to condemn the Kibei by definition. Segregation, if undertaken, should be on the basis of individual examination. Further, segregation may not lead to a changed public attitude toward the Nisei, particularly so long as aliens and citizens are intermingled, as they must be if we are to avoid separating families. Then, too, we should proceed positively on the basis that democratic processes will win out over the undemocratic, whereas segregation implies that this is not possible. Finally, segregation is filled with administrative difficulty; it would be necessary to shift about between Parker, Tule Lake, and Manzanar and then handle the balance of the segregation at the assembly centers.

3. If segregation is not undertaken we must find an alternative method of achieving the goals sought by segregation. Is there a good alternative? Certainly, we must soon launch a carefully planned in-

formation program designed to convince the American ~~people~~ public that 75 to 85 percent of the Nisei are loyal; that 50 percent of the Issei are passively loyal. We must recognize loyalty and citizenship at every turn.

4. What do persons of Japanese descent think of all this? Should you, through the regional office, try to get some quick judgments, such as from the advisory councils in selected assembly and relocation centers?

As I say, I'd like to settle the question. I am strongly inclined toward avoiding segregation by definition, but to try to find better methods of achieving the results sought.

/s/ M. S. Eisenhower

Director

June 16, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR: Elmer Rowalt

Among the problems requiring immediate decision or action are:

- 1) Segregation. As a final check on this, I would have John Provinse organize a small group to confer with several of the best-functioning advisory councils in the assembly and relocation centers. The consulting group should be utterly objective. Unless the Japanese overwhelmingly favor segregation I would not approve it.
- 2) Recognition of Loyalty and Americanization. Obviously there must be a substitute program to achieve the desirable objectives sought by those who favor segregation. Such a program should be drawn up within the next several weeks and put into effect. It should include, among other things: (a) Drafting a statute which would enable WRA or some other appropriate agency to offer repatriation to all who wish to be repatriated to Japan; (b) a carefully planned and executed educational program; (c) building a set of individual records which would eventually permit WRA to issue honorable discharges and perhaps awards of merit to loyal American citizens; (d) appropriate preferences in project government to loyal American citizens; (e) educational furloughs to those to whom special certificates can be given; (f) a reporting system, involving the Japanese themselves, which will provide WRA with the evidence it needs in shaping the program toward Americanization. A complete program along this line needs to be mapped.
- 3) Assembly Centers. Confer with Secretary McCloy and Colonel Tate about the possibility of WRA's taking over assembly centers.
- 4) WPA Personnel. If the decision on (3) is adverse, issue immediately a blanket invitation to all WPA employees in assembly centers to join WRA at the appropriate time. Follow this with individual recruitment so that Smart, for example, may know just what personnel he can count on for the Shoshone project.
- 5) Site Selection. Get the Army's decision on the Beardsley, Wilson School land, Cambridge mess.

M. S. Eisenhower, June 16, 1942

-2-

- 6) Self-government. Inaugurate project self-government generally.
- 7) Issei-Nisei. The Issei-Nisei incident at Manzanar leads me to feel that while we should recognize loyalty as previously indicated we must at the same time avoid discriminations against the Issei to the extent laws permit. In fact this one incident seems to prove that we should consider the family as a closely-knit unit and gauge most of our policies and program accordingly.
- 8) Conference with Regional Directors. To settle some of the most important pending policy questions I think the Director, John Provinse, and the Solicitor might well go to San Francisco while Whitaker, Smart, and Fryer are together, hold what would amount to a series of regional conferences, and make the decisions on the spot.
- 9) Revision of Policy Statement. The policy statement should be revised as soon as possible. I would now eliminate charges except for persons engaging in private employment at prevailing wages.
- 10) Cash Advances. The bulletin on cash-advances, being prepared by Tozier, should be printed soon. Also the regulation, being prepared by Glick, should be issued.
- 11) Payment of Wages. Should we not prepare a letter to the War Department asking that all wages due evacuees (especially at Manzanar) be paid promptly? Also should Leland Barrows not prepare a notice to all project managers (through Fryer) that WRA will pay at the end of each month but that checks will be about 10 days clearing through Treasury?
- 12) Report to the President. For some time I have felt we should prepare for transmission to the President, through the Director of the Budget, a frank, succinct report on relocation. This should stress public attitudes, restraints on American citizens, the economic program including cash advances, and the departures from the (inapplicable) Geneva Convention. I think the President might wish to have the State, Justice, and War Departments give him written comments on such a report.

/s/ M. S. Eisenhower
M. S. Eisenhower
Director

Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
June 18, 1942

Mr. M. S. Eisenhower
Director, War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Eisenhower:

I have received your memorandum of June 11, 1942, wherein it is stated that you have been told that paroled Japanese are attempting to spread subversive propaganda in evacuation centers and you advise that subversive persons should not be permitted to associate with evacuees. Similar information was forwarded to me by the Navy Department in the form of a copy of a memorandum from the District Intelligence Officer, Eleventh Naval District, to the Director of Naval Intelligence, with a copy of a covering memorandum, the original of which was evidently addressed to you.

There can be no question that subversive Japanese should be not only segregated but interned. However, all Japanese who are apprehended and thereafter paroled are not subversive. In fact contrary to the thought expressed in paragraph numbered 2 of the mentioned memorandum that parole boards release detainees for the reason that they will be detained in evacuee camps, paroles are never granted if an individual is believed subversive no matter what the ultimate destination or residence of the detainees might be. It might be noted that Hearing Boards do not release anyone. Their function is to make recommendations to the Attorney General. The Attorney General makes all orders and no orders or parole are made if a detainee is subversive.

I might say for your information that a large number of Japanese were apprehended, not because there was any indication that individual himself was suspected of subversive activity but because the occupation group or association to which he made a contribution was suspect, for example, fishermen, and Heimusha Kai. Many of these individuals apprehended for the above reasons were placed on parole, some because they were single men and had no family ties in this country, and not because of any evidence of subversive activity; others because of their "demeanor" before Hearing Boards. In many cases orders of parole were entered even though the suspicious acts which were the basis of the apprehension were satisfactorily explained but it was believed wise to maintain some sort of surveillance over the individual.

Also, it must be remembered that Hearing Boards in making recommendations and the Attorney General in deciding whether to intern, parole or release resolve all doubts in favor of internal security. While of course it cannot be asserted that no parolee has not or would not disseminate subversive propaganda, the fact that he is a parolee is not sufficient basis for the charge.

For the foregoing reasons there seems to be no reason for embarking on a general program of segregating individuals because they have been paroled. If, however, any evidence of the dissemination of propaganda by any parolee is submitted, parole will be immediately terminated and internment ordered.

I should appreciate receiving from you, if they are in your possession, the names of parolees who have been engaged in disseminating propaganda. I am also writing to the Navy Department requesting it to furnish me with the names of the persons reported to be spreading subversive propaganda.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Ennis
Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit