

June 12, 1942

For a period of two months Mr. Phillip Neff, Research Assistant to Mr. Frank Kidner, has been in the southern part of the state collecting first-hand material on the economic impact of the Japanese evacuation. The collection of these data involved the interviewing of Japanese, government officials, property owners, lawyers, merchants, and a variety of other persons who were in divers ways connected with or interested in the evacuation of Japanese and the problems attached thereto. In many cases the information obtained was more in the nature of rumor than fact. Consequently much time was spent in verifying rumors. Clergymen particularly were a source of many stories concerning property losses, looting, vandalism, and abandonment, but in most cases there were merely the stories of persons in their congregations. Many times the checking of such material required interviewing several persons before the source was reached. In some cases the repetition involved the magnification of injustices which were of minor importance or even nonexistent.

Miss Virginia Galbraith, Research Assistant to D. S. Thomas, spent some time in the San Joaquin Valley gathering similar data to Mr. Neff's. Data were gathered through the cooperation of the Farm Security Administration in the valley.

From these two field investigations, certain problems became evident. It was and is imperative that these aspects be followed up by the method indicated, which amounts to field observation and interviewing.

The economic problems seem to develop into three main categories: First, the mass movement of any large segment of the population is sure to affect the supply of labor as a whole, as well as the distribution of specialized skills. With the rapid expansion of industry during the war, many laborers are

moving into the urban area to avail themselves of the higher wages paid. As a result of this, rural areas are being drained of the labor which is necessary to maintain agricultural production. Various programs aimed toward the alleviation of this labor shortage have been planned such as the enrollment of high school students during peak seasons. When the evacuation of Japanese occurred, California lost some 11,000 farm laborers and an additional 5,800 independent farm operators. This intensified the problem of labor shortages in a wartime period. That so many of the evacuees are skilled farm laborers may mean that a large-scale movement of farmers into California must occur if this state is to maintain its agricultural output.

The evacuation of such a large number of independent operators is liable to involve the concentration of agricultural holdings into fewer hands. Where formerly the production of certain products such as berries, celery, onions, and beans was largely on small independent farms, it may now be on large ones, operated by a few large farming organizations. This problem may be illustrated by a case in the San Joaquin Valley. Around Merced a large percentage of the evacuated farms were taken over by one man (Gus Momberg) on a manager-operator basis. This case was to develop into a cooperative farm with pooled labor and machinery, a development of importance if this is to any extent spread through California agriculture.

Allied to this first general problem is that concerning the utilization of land. The evacuation of the Japanese means that certain rural areas may never again be utilized for the production of truck crops destined for the markets of nearby urban centers. At the same time that the demand for truck farms has decrease, the demand for defense housing has increased. The extensive growth of cities may force farmers to move farther from markets. Growth of new transport facilities may, therefore, be stimulated. Illustrative of this is the fact that a large tract of land between Los Angeles and Long Beach

(3,500 acres) will never again be leased for agricultural use. Much other property in this general area will undoubtedly go out of production as soon as the present crops mature, or at least as soon as the new and inexperienced farm operators find more profitable employment.

In urban areas, too, the evacuation has had its effects on land utilization. Large portions of certain sections in Los Angeles were inhabited solely by Japanese. "Little Tokyo" is now entirely deserted, leaving some ten to fifteen city blocks available for some new use. Whether present buildings will be utilized and a new "skid row" develop or new factories and warehouses be erected is a problem which is certainly of major importance.

Lastly, the evacuation has led to the impoverishment of a very large group of persons who were formerly entirely self-supporting. Losses of income and of capital may mean that the end of hostilities will find these people still charges of the state. In illustration, in Los Angeles the evacuation of the owners of one large hotel (The Olympic) led to the loss, through foreclosure, of an equity of some \$60,000. One large merchandising establishment, the Asia Company, sold its entire inventory at approximately 50 per cent of cost. Property losses were not confined to urban holdings. At Torrance, California, one Japanese lost five acres of celery valued at \$3,500 through his inability to find a new operator to harvest the crop. The Japanese lost the \$3,500, but consumers in the area lost 3,000 crates of celery. Many such cases undoubtedly exist, and exemplify the disposal of properties when no government agency was invested with appropriate protective powers.

A case illustrative of property transfer and protective measures is: An Italian man had arranged, before the FSA field agent moved in, to take over an evacuated farm at very much less than the assessed value. The Japanese, rather than abandon his property, which he feared during the stage of hysteria pre evacuation, had submitted to the terms. When the FSA field agent made his

rounds of the farms in the area he came across this case and became active immediately. Instructions from the head FSA office were to threaten "freezing" of the property. By subtle means the FSA agent did this and arranged for terms at assessed value.

Not only has the evacuation led to financial inability to return to former homes, but the changes in public opinion and in local legislation may also impede their return. In Imperial Valley, for instance, a county ordinance has been passed prohibiting the transport of agricultural produce on county roads by Japanese and prohibiting the lease of land by or to them. Until such laws are repealed, the Japanese can never return. In Covina, the property owners have agreed that under no circumstances will property be leased to Japanese.

The changing economic status of the Japanese Community since
December 1941.

I. Introduction ; Economic status defined as status of economic assets of all kinds acquired by the Japanese on the West Coast previous to evacuation. These assets are as follow. (tentative classification) ~~and markets.~~

1. Non-material assets: professional skill and training, goodwill, (clientele, ~~and markets.~~)
The Japanese depended on these for their income or returns. The loss of these (perhaps the greatest of all and the most serious) is almost impossible to measure statistically, can only consider case-studies. These losses probably affected most persons with little or no valuable material assets such as lawyers, research workers etc..

2. Material assets:

a) liquid assets: all kinds of bank accounts, securities and notes, and cash. After evacuation only persons with valuable non-liquid assets could increase their liquid holdings, but liquid holdings have been depleted for various ~~other~~ reasons.

b) Non-liquid assets:

i. Personal Property: Clothing, Household goods, cars, radios, ~~xxxx~~ and all other goods ~~if not xxxxx~~ a part of business stocks (The distinction is sometimes difficult to make however), and only for personal use.

ii. Non-farm property:

Real: Residential and Commercial (lands and buildings)
Business stocks and fixtures.

iii. Farm property

Land, buildings and crops
Chattel (especially farm machinery)

iv. vacant lots, either ~~xxxxxx~~ for farm use or non-farm use, but having a market value.

The aim of this paper is to first cover the change in the ^{Japanese} holding of non-liquid material assets since December 1941. At a later date the change in the status of Non-material and material liquid assets is to be covered. In fact most Japanese suffered a loss of both material and non-material assets.

The aim of this paper is then to find out; by an interpretation of statistical data worthy of summarization or of ~~xxxxxx~~ specific cases:

1. When and to what extent the Japanese liquidated their non-liquid assets. What were these assets and what was the character of the transaction, and to what extent they affect the income of the Japanese.
2. What arrangements were made and are being made ~~xxxxxx~~ for the care of their non-liquid assets (owned fully, partly owned or held under some kind of contract), and to what extent these arrangements affect the income or the financial ability of self support of the Japanese.
3. Implications of these changes: (tentative classification)
 - a) for the future ~~xxxxxx~~ economic status of the Japanese
 - b) for the actions of a non-economic nature of the Japanese:
resettlement
"disloyalty" (segregation)
others

II. The changing status of the personal property owned by Japanese:

Source of data:

1. Case studies of the Federal Reserve Bank (evacuation)
Case studies of W.R.A. Evacuee Property Division
Transportation Division.
-and statistics if any capable of summarization.
Other case studies (Mich Yamamoto folders? Evac. & Resett.
files?).

A. Character and value of personal property owned by Japanese. Such things as cars, refrigerators and ~~other~~ appliances have a high market value (especially ~~more~~ on account of their scarcity). But many other pieces of personal property had more psychological value to the Japanese than it had market value. ~~Somewhat~~ Still others would be of use to Japanese only (i.e. it would have high value on a Japanese market but not on the general market).

B. Sale of Personal Property before , during and after evacuation:
~~xxxxxx~~ character of property sold: mostly cars, refrigerators & appliances and furniture. Losses were heavy ~~xxxxxx~~ before and during evacuation(?). After evacuation Japanese were able to obtain more for their properties.

C. Storage of Personal Property: Role of WRA and FRB.

1. Problem of property stored in private ~~xxx~~ places ~~(xxxxxx)~~, property stolen ~~xxxxxxx~~; cases of pilferages numerous; cite evidences and data. Appropriation of property by owner or lessee of place where the property is stored. Refusal to deliver property even to government agents.
2. Property stored by ~~FR~~ WRA; in safe places,
3. Special case of radios and cameras.

D. Shipment of Personal property: Data from Transportation Division of WRA

1. To camps during and after evacuation.
kind, amount, and time of deliveries.
2. To segregation camp. permanence
3. To relocation. Possible measure of ~~intention~~ of relocation.

E. Special Case of Personal Property Purchased under some contract

F. Summary: No statistical measure of ~~the amount of~~:

1. ~~Property sold to property not sold~~ Ratio of property sold to property not sold of the same kind (with exception of cars where could perhaps measure)
2. Property shipped to evacuee ~~in~~ in relation to property not-shipped not shipped.
3. Losses in personal property.

But case studies can give an idea of the importance of these 3 points.

III. The changing status of Non-Farm Property owned or rented by Japanese:
Source of Data:

A. Real Property 1940 Census and 1939 Census of Business.

1. Distribution Federal Reserve Form and folders

WRA surveys of Urban property of certain counties
Further investigation in County's Assessor's records and field work.

Would have to choose a sample (Area? San Francisco , Los Angeles, Alameda, ~~and~~ San Joaquin or sample from each county surveyed).

A. Real Property:

1. Distribution of Real Property on March 1942, for counties surveyed by WRA (take a sample?)

- a) number and type
- b) assessed value and type: buildings and lands.
- c) characteristics of owner (if feasible)
- d) Indebtedness(if feasible)
- c) general condition in 1942.

2. Number of Japanese in non-farm occupations by kinds and other characteristics. Census 1940.

3. Analysis of data from Census of Business 1939(if any on Japanese) and from other sources (Japanese directories etc..). Kinds of business in which the Japanese were involved and types of markets.

4. Settlement of real property on or before evacuation (until about the middle of 1942) FRB and WRA data.

a) Sale of owned property, residential and commercial.

i. Price

ii. New owner

iii. Type of transaction and losses if any .

b) Lease of owned property, difficulties because of special concentration of property..

c) sub-lease especially of commercial property. Problems involved.

d) status of owned property with liens against it.

e) vacant property.

5. Status of Real property after evacuation: WRA case folders, and field work to be done.

a) further sale of property. Devaluation of properties, ~~because~~. Japanese not well acquainted with war conditions on the Coast.

b) Change in ~~lease~~ lessees and sub-lessees. Difficulties encountered in changing of lessees. Negligence & ensuing losses/.

c) Foreclosures, and appropriations.

B. Business ~~Prop~~ Stocks and inventories(inclusive of machinery).

1. Sale

2. Stored and pilferages.

3. Appropriation under chattel mortgage or other liens.

4. Transportation of commercial property and resettlement.

III. The Changing status of the Farm property of Japanese.

Source of data:

Census of Agriculture & Pop. FSA cards, WRA cards, field work.

A. Distribution of Japanese operated farms by counties (and subdivisions if possible) in the WCCA area, in 1940 (Census data), In 1942, WRA & FSA data, by:

- a) acreage. Average size of farms. Distribution by size of farms. S.D. of distribution. Small acreage with few exception (i.e. Matsumoto Property of 600 acres in Fresno). Value.
- c) crops grown and value.
- d) Tenure. Tenure and acreage, Tenure and crops. ~~Tenure and Characteristics characteristics of Japanese operator~~
- e) Characteristics of operator: Age, citizenship, family status.
 - i. tenure .
 - ii. acreage
 - iii. crops.

2. f) Number of Japanese involved in agriculture, and ~~possible~~ size of rural family as indicated by Census of 1940 and fertility data.

(Legal problem of ownership - difficulties in tracing ownership)

B. Settlement of Japanese farms as indicated by the FSA cards and WRA surveys (March 1, 1942). (Sample analysis might be necessary in view of the number of cards involved-- perhaps the choice of a few counties already spotted by the WRA Economic section. Placer, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and ~~San Jose~~ Santa Clara).

1. Number and characteristics of transfers. Price at which settled for land, crop and machinery and fixtures. Losses involved if any. ~~Supplement to this statistical analysis by case studies~~ clearly indicated by the cards.

2. Sub-operation: by far ~~the~~ taking the ~~large~~ majority of cases:

1. Farm fully owned:
 - a. characteristics of lessor
 - b. characteristics of Sub-Operator, Importance of Farm Corporation organized by FSA.
 - c. Characteristics of some of the leases. "Duration" clause.
 - d. Rent arrangements:
 - i. cash
 - ii. share-crop
 - iii. Other | of importance are cases where the sub operator is supposed to take care of farm, and take proceeds of crop for his trouble, only the emergency forced the evacuee to adopt such a deal)
 - e. Chattel arrangements.
 - i. sale
 - ii. lease
 - iii. given to operator
 - f. crop arrangements, and condition of payments. Indicate cases of failure of sub-operator to live up with all arrangements.
2. Farm fully owned but with liens.

Same as above, but with section on the arrangements with lien holders. Was the lien holders also in charge of operation? In how many cases did the lien holder appropriate the property during evacuation.

3. Farms operated by the Japanese on some kind of ~~lease~~ lease.
 - a. characteristics of leases and Lessees
 - b. How was farm sub-leased
 - c. Arrangements with owner or landlord.
 - d. Crop and chattel arrangements.

C. Settlement of Japanese Farms since evacuation:

Source of data: WRA cases

Field studies: 1) Farm Corporations
2) County Assessor's data
3) other data from county

Other data from Evac. & Resett. files.

1. Further transfers of properties. ~~See~~ Characteristics of new transfers, previous arrangements on farm transferred. Trace if possible reasons for ~~transfer~~ transfer. Importance of these transfers in comparison to previous transfers in area investigated and in comparison to farm owned by Japanese.
2. Change in Suboperations: Very important. Difficult. Have to limit to case studies. 1) WRA cases 2) Case of Farm Corporations.
 - a. Reasons for change in sub-operator:
 - i. inability of sub-operator to produce with profit. Special situation of Japanese farms. Special war conditions.
 - ii. operator negligent, property run down ~~for other reasons~~
 - iii. operator dishonest.
 - iv. operator run farm on a commercial basis which cannot be profitable: Farm Corporations.
 - b. Where the Japanese did not own the property outright he had to face the demands of creditors or lessors, and often lost his equity in the farm, and his crop and even farm machinery because of the inability of the sub-operator to give him any returns. The choice of sub-operators seemed to have been in many cases unfortunate,
 - c. Take the special case of ~~the Sacramento Valley~~ Florin, Newcastle, Penryn, Walnut Grove, Isleton, farms so many of whom were run by Farm Corporations.
 - d. Characteristics of the new sub-operator and his accomplishments thus far.

IV. (TENTATIVE). Implications of the changing ~~status of~~ economic status of the Japanese:

1. "Proletarianization" of the Japanese community: to what extent have the Japanese liquidated their ~~material~~ material assets, and to what extent their liquid funds are being depleted to meet various expenses. Many Japanese who owned ~~property~~ property in the West Coast have now to work as employees in the relocation area.
2. ~~Property status and relocation, liquidation of property and relocation.~~
3. Changing economic status and behavior: What is the relationship between economic losses and "disloyalty" status? Who are more inclined to relocate? What are the economic characteristics of the persons staying at camp? Other factors involved? Order of importance?
3. Changing economic status and financial ability for self-support? What does the study based on statistical samples and special cases permits us to conclude?

1
Type 3 Copies

4/4 - Mills left not to see Casey McWilliams
at stat Bldg - Mc tied up.

4/14 Mills has no concrete information on any agency other than the F.S.A. - Evacuation problems are handled by four agencies besides the military namely

1. F.S.A.
2. F.R. Bank
3. Fed Sec Admin
4. ~~W.C.C.A~~ US Empl Service

F.S.A. asked for power to take over and administer farm property of evacuees. Power refused by Dept with dispirited statement that obligation of military lay solely in the custody & transport of evs. to reception centers and their maintenance there. All that F.S.A. can do is to refer evacs to organizations who might take over property such as Cal Packing Corp., F.A. Produce Ass. & F.A. Horticultural Ass. The latter takes property only indirectly by placing it with individuals or other agricultural organizations. No information is available concerning what types of agreements are made between evacs and new holders. May be leases, sales, control by power of attorney (very likely) or temporary warehousing rentals. F.S.A. is conducting a service to evacs in sending out field men to give advice & refer evacs to F.A. Horticultural Ass & others

Bill McHenry of F.S.A. (14) is in charge of this (Mills doesn't know if McHenry's org. has kept any records or not). Interesting is the problem of the proportion of property voluntarily transferred during voluntary evacuation as compared with transfers under compulsory evac. It is probable that earlier evac were large holders and got on the whole a better deal than the later ones. Likely that small holders suffer most.

Evidently some exceptions are made to the first evac orders for, at the request of F.S.A., he extended the time allotted for the evac of a lg San Joaquin Hwy farm to 5 days after 4/14/42 since no one could be found to take store. Farm had gross $\$$ yearly of $\$120,000$. Obviously ~~such~~ such exceptions cannot be made to smaller units.

It is Mills opinion that the military will arrange for the organization of a new government corporation to take over and manage property not otherwise disposed of. This should be the duty of the F.S.A. who should be given the power to make standing offers to evac for farm properties thus eliminating the possibility of less advantageous disposals. A statement of Tom Clark that persons taking advantage of the poor bargaining

portion of evacs will be severely prosecuted should be largely discounted. Little if any prosecution will occur according to Mills.

The FBI, the legal custodian, has not and probably won't live up to expectations with regard to orderly handling of urban properties, real and personal. Mills believes that they do not want the additional duty and that they will not take for property unless the war practically forces them to. Its activities to date have been of an extremely passive nature.

The best source of data will be the evacs themselves. Eisenhower's org. (War Relocation Ad.) is going to prepare questionnaires for evacs to be filled out at reception center. Arrangement should be made with this org to include questions pertinent to this investigation so that results can be tabulated. If this is impossible, a Bureau employee should be sent to the reception center there to personally question the evacs. Mills agrees with me that it should be possible to make up lists of compulsory evacs in such a way that differences in property holdings (urban, rural, real, personal, tang & intang) could be fairly represented in the data gathered. In event this is impossi-

By the actual investigation should be made by one who can exercise good judgement on the spot with respect to weighting.

The major difficulty lies in gaining admittance to reception centers. Army is exceedingly strict even tho its sole duty is the removal of certain groups from certain zones.

Obviously the cheapest and easiest way this primary data can be obtained is through the almost parallel activities of Eisenhower org.

Since it is likely that the evacs will have forgotten the details of property transfers, and since many are unable to speak English, this primary source will have to be supplemented by addtl info. Sources of this " " are

1. Federal Agencies involved.

(Poor source, since every effort will be made to cover up loss of property values, waste, etc. (Especially Fed. Res))

2. New operators of evacs property. Also. Tough source since there will be no desire to expose the hard bargains driven by large operators such as Cal Pac (or San Joaquin Poultry Dealers Ass. L.A. Horticultural Ass ought to be lucrative source since they

don't stand to gain thru transfers.

[All of the above was information given by Omar Mills (FSA). Some were not boldly stated by Mills but the inferences were I'm sure properly interpreted.

Data on transfers voluntarily carried out is almost impossible to gather since aliens and citizens doing so have moved out of restricted areas and cannot be questioned at reception centers. Mills believes that a large volume of property was so transferred and believes it is largely this property which Hewes referred to in Chronicle of 4/2/42

Released - ^{memorandum} O.E.M., War Relocation Authority
Whitcomb Hotel Bldg., S.F. (M. S. Eisenbower)
(Printed) Official Proclamations, Western Defense Command
& Fourth Army, Presidio, S.F.

4
9/15/ - Conference with Carey McWilliams,
Chief, Dept of Immigration & Housing Industrial
Relations, Div. of Immigration & Housing.

also memo -
War Rel. Authority
British Admin.,
Western Defense
Command & Fourth
Army
1231 Mission St
S.F.

Confidential
orders of Day,
Hale, & Everingham
are useful

Most interesting recent data is concerned
with potential supply of agri. labor in
L.A. County - there now 6500 unemployed
Mexican farmers in area but there
will be insufficient to meet needs of
whole state.

Gus Hawkins (Negro Assemblyman from
L.A.) is going to favor the import of
Negroes from deep south. Mills & McKinnis
believe this a good idea. Under Hawkins
Negroes are organizing a committee to select
families to take over evicted farms.

Plight of Japs in Little Tokyo is bad.
At selling out at ridiculously low
prices. Auction sales etc are being
conducted by Jewish dealers & as a
result is much anti-semitic feeling
developing in L.A. - J. J. Sugarman is most
important among auctioneers.

M.R. agriculture

Jap farms in L.A. are in the main
very small & large operators
have been moved in much W.S.
Rosecranz (a large landowner) is agricultural
coordinator in this area. There
are offices, many land transfers
occur but maintenance of records is poor.

9/15 Bill Brownell - L.A. - 707 S Spring L.A.
Field units of F.S.A. supposedly keep
records of transfers of farm property. They
are passive tho & need evict & obtain
advice from them - Refer deals etc - No
central office has complete data.

Now, under compulsory evacuation property can be frozen - Central office, 707 South Spring, only can do this.

Clark Evans (Fed Res, L.A.)

Not too helpful - Says that no comprehensive policy or program has been developed. Decisions are "spot" decisions by representatives of Fed Res.

Fed Res claims to deal in urban real and personal and rural personal property. Chief tool of Fed Res is "the big stick" Only with regard to personal property can Fed Res freeze and does so only when definitely asked to by execs. Usually threatens to do so and to store the property are sufficient. Most problems yet developing of difficulty are those arising out of conditional sales contracts etc. Policy has thus far been to store the property in question when the evac has not been delinquent in payments. Admission was made by Evans that the F.R. tries to avoid custodian ship because of the added responsibilities & duties.

Fed Res is passive in that it does not attempt to find out how the evacs are faring. They pay no attention to the "forced" sales and activities of auctioneering co's in Little Tokyo relying wholly on the newspaper publicity to bring the evacs in. Conditions with respect to urban real property are much worse. Fed Res

won't take over such property and if asked will merely suggest some real estate or property management concern in case the sale or the lease of properties can not be handled by the evacs. Evacs are encouraged to turn their property to some Caucasian either by power of attorney or management contract. The Fed Res keeps no records and feels no responsibility toward the evacs who are disposing of real property -

asked whether if an evac was "fleece" by a property management org. or person the G.R. would attempt an adjustment, ~~the~~ Eving said "probably yes, but it would refrain to begin"

Eving feels that Fed Res is more active and efficient than the other agencies involved -

He feels that the inefficient handling of the whole problem is due to.

1. Lack of Coordination bet agencies
2. Animosity & jealousy between Fed Res & Lt J. Crowley - As yet Crowley hasn't exposed his hand but probably will in a few weeks.

Suggested calling on Father Caffrey of Maryknoll 222 South Hewitt St. Maryknoll claims to be directly in touch with 27,000 Japs out of a total of 37,000 in this area.

4/15 Walked thru "Little Tokyo" - Practically abandoned - Very few Japanese in sight - Stocks are being disposed of either by Jap owners or Jewish auctioneers & seem to be very few buyers - Auctioned goods are evidently going at exceedingly low prices, & Caucasian dealers in similar goods (i.e. copper were selling at prices below price of copper junk. Mills & I agreed that the sales of goods not at auction by Jewish liquidators are not real attempts to get rid of entire stocks regardless of price. Sale prices are too high entirely for this to be the intent. Jap owners still attempting to liquidate own inventories seem to have succeeded with objects of utilitarian significance but seem to have trouble with knick-knacks (?) such as dolls, fans, so-called art objects, etc.

4/16

Father Caffrey, Father Evans, & Found
Fujimoto. Maryknoll School, 222 South
Kewitt St., L.A.

Tremendous info, especially about urban
Japs - We writing a complete report a
copy of which will be sent to the Bureau.
Report to be on "human interest" & principally the
Urban Japs (in Little Tokyo) have been and
are being badly fleeced. They are not
aware of the benefits to be derived from
gov't agencies. Publicity of their agencies
is very poor now. Before the Japanese
papers were closed it was better. However
in this period those Japs going to
these agencies for help did not receive
it. There were two reasons. One
that the Japs, not admitting that
they poorly understood English, did
not ask for interpreters & consequently
didn't understand advice given. Those
who did understand say that
the agencies didn't at that time
know their rights & power &
hence offered no help. As a
result of this the Japs quit
going to them for help. The
Maryknoll school is now
performing a duty of the Fed Res, that
of storing personal property, while
the Buddhist Temples have
provided food & shelter.

In Little Tokyo as in rural
areas, the Japs have suffered
greatly from robbing & theft.
Of more danger however are the
various finance companies &
property management companies.

These orgs are definitely preying on the Japanese, offering ridiculous prices for both real & personal property. The Jews seem to be most offensive with the Chinese also pushing in. An example of this was the sale of \$1,000 worth of restaurant equipment for less than \$200. One real estate company, Nasmy Bros., evidently are succeeding in cornering all real estate in Little Tokyo that is owned by Japanese. The Japs claim that the Jews are buying up their good inventories, knocking out the valuable merchandise to their own shops, and selling at auction only the poorest Japanese goods & their own stocks which they move into the Jap stores during the night.

Many Japs, whether owners or lessees, have given up trying to dispose of property either by sale, ~~the~~ sub-tenancy or the hire of a manager. They are merely locking up & leaving. Caffrey claims that this is going to lead to much litigation when taxes, rent etc are due. - A large Jap hotel did just this.

Mary Knoll is connected directly with 7000 Jap families totaling 23000 persons. These represent all occupations, and hence the material obtainable at this source is unvaluable. Father Caffrey seems to be afraid to talk much and contradict self.

continually. it deplors lack of ~~any~~ cooperation between the fed agencies & both them & the military, but then praises all for doing the best job possible. Father Evans is better but is below Caffrey & won't say much when "is around."

Fujimoto is a mining engineer, a graduate of Maryknoll & Univ of Arizona & is definitely up on the whole matter. All however have the church to worry about & don't want to talk freely without authority from Archbishop of L.A.

This organization wanted to effect a voluntary evac of Japs from Little Tokyo but the ~~final~~ order came too soon. They claim that there are only 1000 Christians in the area, 500 of which are Catholic. Nevertheless they are continuing their welfare work without regard to religion & are trying to get permission to continue their educational activities at the reception centers. This permission has not yet been obtained.

4/16 Richards, Stuart, F.S.A., I.A.

Holdings of this office. The gaps in I.A. Area are very small, one 1500 acre truck farm held under lease by 290 gaps. Makes for much difficulty in obtaining new operators. Local agency representatives he overstates the degree to which new operators are found (at least Father Caffrey denies this holding that new tenants are few & far bet)

Among the most prominent of the new operators are the Chinese - Are few whites, Filipinos, & Negroes.

All district offices report weekly the no of farms evacuated, the no of tenants put in by F.S.A., & the no of loans approved for new tenants. They district offices. This info is tabulated by Bill Helway in the S.F. Office & is obtainable from Oliver Mills.

4/16 Fred Farr, F.S.A. field agent, Burbank Calif.

Work done by interviewers working out of these offices claimed to be excellent. Effort said to be made by these men to acquaint evacs with rights & welfare & services offered. They try to put ~~prospective~~ tenants ~~with~~ in touch with evacs & claim to have been quite successful in this activity in San Pedro area. Less successful in Inwoodale however. New tenants in San Pedro are largely Mexican. Mex & Americans

seem to be willing to harvest growing
trucks but intend to switch to
beets as soon as possible. This
means that next year vegetables
will be very scarce & high. Present
crops in better stage are almost
100% saved.

4/16 Santa Anita

Mulcrey of WPA. is in charge.
Apparently admission to these centers
is easily obtained from civilian authorities.

Is large excess capacity even now
in this center with 6500 inhabitants.
Eventual capacity to be 16,000.

Family units are maintained -
Dining facilities even permit the
maintenance of distinct family unit
during meals. Nearly all work,
cooking, gardening, cleaning, etc. is
done by evacs. Have good hospital,
laundry, and bathing facilities.

The only thing which might
be complained of is the lack of
any kind of heat in the barracks
or separate units. (These have cement
floors & should be very cold in
winter)

The evacs at this center seem
to be very high class, clean &
fairly well educated. The younger
ones take it all as a grand adventure
and really enjoy selves. Especially
those of "teen age". Mulcrey says
that there is quite an element
of dissatisfaction among the older
ones, due not to their loyalty &

Japan or to their property losses, but to their enforced idleness. There is no work to go around and the people, especially women, are suffering from boredom.

The entertainment program is just getting underway and is very comprehensive. Supervised athletic dances, shows, etc.

Despite the uniformity of this group, a certain strain is due to the omnipresence of soldiers, sub-machine guns, ~~the~~ watch towers & enclosed in barbed wire, etc.

The Japs are going ahead with plans to organize selves out & sort of a city administration with mayor etc. altho what the functions of these hierarchies will be no one seems to know.

Two current rumors prove to be unfounded by the conditions existing here. First this community could never be self supporting. Firstly, most of the Evacs are farmers with no land here available to farm. We totally unfit to do anything else. Secondly, it appears doubtful if any substantial amount of manufacture can occur at these centers as now constituted, for there's no room for factories & the military cannot permit too much dissipation because of added patrol difficulties. Also the Japs are not allowed to sell anything of any kind, even to eat with. This policy of keeping them

7.
from obtaining such objects as these
containing, manna. Is out, unless
guard tremendously increased.

It is obvious that whites are suspected
for one feels himself the object of
many inquiring glances. It is not
due to dislike, but merely to a fear
of something worse to come. Some
are very friendly tho. The activities of
the J.B.D. in these centers is undoubted.
These Japs in schools are I'm sure
quite loyal to U.S. During a recent
blackout Mulcrey says the
general statement was "they come
the damned japs again" or something
of this nature.

Money does mean something here for
cigarettes, candy, toothpaste & other
accidentals must be purchased
from commissary.

Romance is extremely evident. One
Jap admitted that despite the fact
that he would suffer financially
from immediate removal to
Santa Anita, he wanted to go as
soon as possible to get at all the
girls before the competition got
too great. It may be that this
enforced semi-communal life will
have its effects on morale.

See Kenneth Smoyer - 524 N. Spring
" Mrs Ryan, Co Agri Comm. 808 N Spring

4/17 Mr. H. H. Wilcomb, Assist. Agri
Coordinator I.A. Co. (soon to be
moved to Office of Agri. Commissioners,
808 N Spring.

Seems to be very optimistic.
Data collected but confidential
show that 500 farmers have
taken over 17,000 acres of land.
Av. amt formerly occupied by
Japs is abt 25,000.

The earlier voluntary evac.
suffered most heavily but the
land is now more orderly.
Fild men from this office
call on Japs & appraise holdings.
Some are sold at too low & some
too high but on the average
it is probable that ~~not~~ fair
prices are paid. The Chinese
are most numerous among the
new tenants.

There will probably be no
loss on crops now in, but
a shortage of truck crops,
flowers etc. will become
evident next year.

A shortage of agricultural labor
is sure to develop in the
summer here although is
much unemployment now.

This office recommends the
transfer of ^{farm} property under a trustee
ship, with Japs as trustees
or if new operator ~~is~~ is trustee
by Japs. This . . . A large amt
of the transfer in this manner
with the remainder by sales. Or

few leases. This office will close in about a week & data gathered will be turned over to Helvey of F.S.A. When it closes figures concerning kinds of crops transferred will be available. This office expects trouble to develop later when the distrib of earnings under trusts - ships are made. Much litigation will develop. This office is also critical of the F.S.A. particularly with regard to personnel for employees are not acquainted with Calif crops - are Utah & Colorado men.

4/17. Homer Nanny, 432 Wall St., L.A.
President of Nanny Bros., Real Estate Operators -
Extremely fast & hard & set-claims. That japs are getting off well, & those who don't are obviously saboteurs. Is extremely well acquainted with the proposed plans for the sale & buying of the former properties of build streets & pub. bldgs. Claims to own almost no property in this area.
Is not a Jew probably an Armenian, but is very good friends with J & Nat Sugarman. These persons, he says, are of high & noble nature. In

fact they are philanthropists who
are losing money by helping the
Japs in this way. Evidently
this greatest enemy ~~are~~ the
Chinamen, who seem to have
invested funds & who bedeck
prices of property in Little Tokyo.

Very thoroughly this firm
is taking advantage of the position
of the Japs & is trying much
business of Federal prosecution.
All of this material is supposed
to be of very confidential nature.

This firm specializes in the
management of restaurants, hotels
motels & liquor. They undoubtedly
all that the Maryknoll fathers
claim & more. Warming admits
that he makes all his
money, evidently quite a bit, by
dealing only in the poorest
parts of L.A. Runs so-called
"flop houses" & very cheap &
dirty restaurants patronized primarily
by asians & negroes.

4/17. J.A. Watkins, R.A. Rowan & Co.,
478 S Spring St., L.A.

This is one of the property
management firms referred
to above. This firm has
leased a great deal of property
to Warming for management
& owns or manages much
of the property in Little Tokyo.
Watkins claims specifically
that the Japs have been

4
forced to sell out at any prices
they can get but usually the
price is not so low that
great losses are suffered. Gov't
agencies have not done anything
for the urban Japs at all, and
the freezing process of the
Federal Reserve has not been
enforced. The Jap managers
of property owned by their
firms have been forced to
close down. Mortgages have
not to forfeit their equities,
& leaseholders have moved
out without making any
arrangement for sub tenants.
The firm has not put
pressure on Japs (so W. claims)
to fulfill the terms of lease
or management contracts, but
it has of course claimed default
& has foreclosed on mortgaged
property.

Watkins flat-footedly criticized
the federal agencies for their
inefficiency. He claims that
the Jews (Sugarmann included) have
dealt severely with Japs in the
last few days weeks. Although
Watkins is a manager of some
properties of this Co. Watkins
says he is O.K. in his own
way. Now the less he feels
that the Co is going to lose
money on it the more property
for no new tenants
are forthcoming. Some property
on the fringe is being taken

up by Mexicans, but a large portion
of the total burned will never
be rented till the war is over.
Watkins claims that this
property won't be used by
the city & won't be purchased
by the city for future use.
He says that all property owned
there will be a liability for
the duration.

One interesting thing he
said was that personal
property taxes, normally
payable next June, were
collected from the Japs in
December. This would
indicate that some city
officials foresaw the vacuities
of the problems, & wanted
make sure that the city
got its last cent.

Watkins says most Jap
losses are in personal
property. This is the definite
program of the Fed Res. Why
this is so, he doesn't
know.

Copied

4/25 Sakurai, Takashi - Volunteer Civil Control
Station worker, Graduate of U.C.L.A., 961 South
Mariposa St., L.A.

Most of Japs in this area are tradesmen
& not farmers. Hence no F.S.A. rep.
is at this station. Sakurai believes
that in no cases processed at this
station has there been any belligerency
or hard feelings on the part of the
evacs. They all feel they are serving
this country by going to the centers.
Most of the Japs in this district
have disposed of their property
privately, and Sakurai doesn't know
what kind of deals were made. He
believes that the losses were not
great.

4/27 Roy A. Miller (Fed Res) & Franklin Kline
(U.S. Empl. Service) Civil Control Stat., 2314 South
Vermont St., L.A.

Kline is office manager here. He
feels that the registration and
evacuation of aliens is going rather
smoothly now but great difficulties
will develop when & if Germans &
Italians are evacuated. Only 4 registrants
out of 1200 were farmers in this
district. Only two cases where there
was obviously hard feeling by Japs.
Remainder are stoic. Doesn't know
anything about property losses.

Miller is an ex-banker from Santa
Monica. He is in charge of the Fed Res
operations with respect to automobiles,
refrigerators, radios, etc. of evacs. He is
well qualified for this position since

he was in charge of the loaning operation at the bank & is well acquainted with values, means of disposal, etc. If all Fed Res men are as qualified, their personnel is excellent. It holds that most cars and durable personal property of Japs are being sold by them or privately stored before requisition. Those cars not previously sold are usually offered to the US for sale, very few being stored. The depreciation in the case of open lot storage at Santa Anita is too great.

Both Miller & Kline believe that Civil Control Stats. operate most effectively when not in a church or other donated bldg. & when not assisted with volunteer workers. The reason is that they "try to do too much for the evacs & the ecclesiastical atmosphere doesn't give rise to a business like relation bet Japs & officials."

J.C. Bold - In chg. of Fed. Res. operations.

J.C. Bold spent 90% of time telling me what "value" means & on his definition, the evacs got a fair price for their property principally because it had little or no value. - A typical rationing by a banker for inefficiency. Bold not well informed about alien property custodianship during last war or about freeing of foreign funds this time. A good customers name tho who can get around anything. Says Japs are being well cared for but already Germans & Italians

are making trouble
Bold is nominally at head of Fed
Jes here but Matten's really runs
things. Hal at SF is coordinator
of all the FR agencies involved
by alien exec in Seattle, SF, &
LA.

Bold says on average Japs are getting
on average \$10 in dollar for personal
property (incl. inventories) but this
represents its instable value. Remainder
is represented by goodwill & is non-
instable.

4/28 M. Hill - 2706 S. Orange Drive -

Hill has owned property on Little Tokyo for 25 years. Has always rented to Japs & found them good & reliable tenants. He owns property from 1st St Garage to corner incl. The Tokyo Co at 215 E 1st St.

Long term leases were made with Japs. Garage has been leased for last 16 years to same man for 350⁰⁰ per month. Hill is now running it himself & barely keeps makes expenses. He has rented The Tokyo Co store next to the garage on a monthly basis to the H & H Outfitting Co (702 S for Angles) for 75⁰⁰ per month. He received 125⁰⁰ per month on yearly lease from Japs.

Hill's belief is that the Japs are losing terribly as are white owners of property leased to Japs. Only gainers are the Japs.

4/28. Sukiyaki Cafe, Fujiwara (owner) 109 N. San Pedro

Spoke English very poorly - An American citizen, but born in Japan. Came here 62 years ago. - Calls U.S. his country but claims his heart aches to have Japan attack us. Claims the Japanese knew would never have done so.

He hates Japs, & refused to sell his Cafe to a Jew, but sold to a Mexican at a great loss. Says he lost \$500,000, but I don't see how the whole Cafe & all its equipment could be worth half this figure.

4/28 Y. Fujisaki (Manager + Shareholder in Olympic Hotel, 119 N. San Pedro.)

All Japs own whole stock. Hotel is owned by Western Loan & Bldg Co. (1005 2nd St) - Stockholders are losing entire equity (see Western Loan & Bldg Co for details)

4/28 V. R. Hally, Asst Manager, 1st + San Pedro Office, California Bank. 321 East 3rd St, L.A.

This bank has had great good fortune in dealing with Japs. The bank has not foreclosed on a single Jap (this seems to be exaggerated) - Most of loans made by bank on Cars, Residences, Businesses & other personal property, & personal loans have been paid off prior to evacuation. Ex. Bank had an 18000⁰⁰ nty on "The Flower Market" on Wall St. Balance due was 9000⁰⁰. Just week Japs paid remainder of (9000⁰⁰) in cash. Property now being run by their ^(Japs) Wtly, J. Marion Wright.

4/28 R. Nishimoto, Stanford 29, manages Jap Novelty Store at 344 E 1st. Says Japs has marked down prices 50%. Markup above wholesale is 33%. 17% loss on av. on inventory. However goods aren't moving out well & loss may be even greater when all is disposed of. He is contemplating the storage of all goods not sold at this price to avoid a greater loss.

4/28 T. Kitabayashi, Call KC. 1925 Commercial, Beta Gamma Sigma. Manager of ^{the} Club

Co. (348-350 E 1st St).

Asia Co. is engaged in the sale of groceries & dry goods in separate stores. Gross sales of this co. run from 250,000 to 500,000 per year. Average inventory for two stores is \$60,000. Lost 70,000 in the liquidation of both inventories, mainly in dry goods. Groceries moved out well. Liquidation was done by Kitabayashi himself. Both stores even rented. Owner of dry goods store cancelled lease calling for 550 per month as soon as Kit gave notice the lease had to end & run. Owner of Grocery tried to force payment & termination at req. rate of \$350 per mo. Kit appealed to Fed Res who rattled sword & owner backed down. Threatening to sue later.

Kit says Jews are tough nuts. Sato Book store at 329 E 1st agreed to sell inventory to a Jew for \$1000 - inventory at cost at least 3500⁰⁰. Jew pd. 150⁰⁰ down & then paid no more holding that Japs misrepresented the value of inventory. Japs gave up.

S. Hirohara, lessee on Carson Ranch, Bonanza Hill (Bet Avalon & Compton Blvds + ~~1st~~ near 190th St. paid \$1000 for a secondhand Caterpillar tractor in Sept 1941 - By April he had paid \$475. Was Condit Sales Contract. Lost entire equity. Cost of Crop of celery in (incl labor) was \$800. Had to sell out at \$225.

4/29. James G. Hedges, member of board of directors,
Kali Fruit Shavers Etc.

Japs in West Covina do not anticipate
early evac + aren't attempting to make
arrangement for operation or disposal of
property. Most of Jap holdings are
small truck farms but are some
large citrus growers. Citrus industry
won't be directly hurt by Jap evac
tho for Japs aren't employed by
citrus growers.

Shortage of labor (agri) is likely to
become acute in July. It is probable
that the shortage will be so great
that many truck crops will
not be harvested.

4/29 W.R. Newport, Property Management Director, W.
Ross Campbell Co. (712 S. Spring St., L.A.)

This org. is strictly a management org., managing both
rural and urban properties. The situation down here is very
tough for these management firms as well as the japs. They are
forced to try to find new tenants for the properties which
they care for. There too few Chinese and Filipinos to take over
the farms vacated, while the Mexicans are worse than no
tenants at all. Newport feels that as supervised labor the Mex
are all right, But as independent operators they would fail
miserably. He also feels that the import of Negroes from the deep
south would be a great mistake, for they are not acquainted
with the problems which have to be met in California agricul-
ture. The urban property of the Japs is not suited to white
habitation. In fact, even if it were, whites would not move in
just because it had been Jap town. Little Tokyo will probably
remain a white elephant on the hands of the present owners

There are not enough Chinese and Filipinos to take up this property even if they moved in en masse.

The government agencies charged with the protection of Jap properties are not doing a good job. The principal reason is to be found in their personnel. Neither the F.S.A. nor the Fed. Res. men are experienced in property management in Southern Calif. This same criticism was made of gov't agencies yesterday afternoon by Chas. J. Ritt, V.P. of Properties Inc. a sub-

sidiary of the Citizens Nat'l Bank, 736 S. Hill St. L.A. *Newsposts*
that the evac program has broken the control of Japs
in L.A. produce sub. Japs previously discriminated against
white, Filipinos & other non Jap growers. Japs Jap monopoly has been
\$ 4/29 *active in stimulating Jap truck farming.*

This was a meeting of property owners in Little Tokyo at the Union Bank and Trust Co. at Eighth and Hill, L.A. Chairman was L. F. Hammel of the above bank. Nineteen owners or their agents were present, along with several other interested parties such as the president of the Los Angeles Realty Board, a Mr. Glass.

The first problem taken up was concerned with the taxation of property in this district. A committee consisting of Mr. Cameron, Trust Officer of the above mentioned bank, Mr Dockweiler, whom I believe to be their lobbyist, and a Mr. Discroll, Trust Officer of the Security First Natl, made their report. They suggested preparing statements of the reduction in rentals received from evac property which they would present to the assessor in asking for reduced ass. next year. Some of those owners present felt that they should pay no property tax since their properties would very probably yield no rents for at least a year. The consensus

was however that rents would probably fall from fifty to seventy-five percent, and that therefore some tax would have to be paid. Dockweiler talked for hours without saying anything, his wildest suggestion being to lobby in congress for payments out of the federal Treasury for property owners suffering from the evacuation program. It seems that the auto dealers are doing this already.

Mr. Glass of the L. A. Realty board reported that his org was already studying this problem and had thought of Chinese, Mex., and Filipinos as possible solutions to the situation. Negros he excluded as too undesirable. He said that no one could expect these owners to improve this property till rental was imminent. He explained that these men were not the only ones suffering from the evac. There are several thousand residences in other parts of L. A. which have become vacant. Owners and Mortgagors of these are also in trouble. The Realty Board has not yet decided what it can do to help these owners.

Mr. Cameron is going to send a questionnaire to owners concerning rentals before and after evac. This should be interesting to us.

An interesting thing is that these men all refuse to rent to negroes. In fact they agreed not to do so until their group as a whole shall vote on it again. They believe that doing so would permanently reduce the incomes from properties in this district. They would prefer to leave it vacant till after the war.

They feel that only way to get this district back on it's feet is to keep the hotels open and to engage in widespread advertising campaign. Mr. De Hale, a large owner, has already

hired someone to manage a hotel he owns there, even tho at a loss, in an effort to keep his stores and other property valuable. Mr. Babcock, another owner suggests percentage leases or graduated leases to attract business.

We can expect a large scale advertis. Campaign to be started by these men. They plan, or at least talk about, advertising in San Francisco papers and papers in Mexico. They plan to hire an advertising agency to do this.

Lots of data can be gathered here. The minutes of their meetings are at my disposal and I will look them over when they are typed up. Notices of future meetings will be mailed to me so that I can be present at all the meetings. I will also contact the members individually.

Some of the owners, Mr. De Hall for one, is buying up the pictures of the gaps in Miss Hall's so that they will be more easily rented.

Also Babcock suggested that advertising receipts be accepted as rental payment from new tenants

4/30

Harry Berco, manager, H&H Outfitting Co., 702 S. Los Angeles St. H &H pays on the average 50 to 90 cents on the dollar for bankrupt stocks, depending on the nature of the goods bought. If it is the kind which moves fast they pay the higher amount. At the present time they are paying slightly more than in the past because of rising prices. They payed high prices for the inventory of some Jap stores because of competition of other dealers. Highest prices are payed for standard goods such as liquor, drugs, etc. (Yuki Imai, 205 E 2 st., sold his whole stock at cost, this stock consisting of liquor, cigars etc.0)

The H&H Co. paid 1000 for a 1300 dollar inventory of the Osaka Co. And large Jap Co. is sending his stock to some friend in the middle west where goods made in Japan sell better. The New York M'dse Co. is doing this to, accding to Berco.

He also said that the Asia Co. Sold at cost too, tho the manager says not. (see 4/28) Asia and the Tomio Co were both bought by Sugarman. Tomio has been reducing its stock for the 1 last year, tho Berco says its business has increased in this period.

Berco says the reason that the Japs have been getting such good prices for their goods is because it is all of a rather poor quality, just the kind that the second hand dealers and ^{cheap} new goods misers can dispose of rapidly.

\$ 4/30

S. M. Thatcher , ass't manager, L. A. office of the New York Mising Co.

This Co. is one of the largest (or was) importers of Jap goods. Before war

(12)

Inter Office Correspondence of
N. Y. Merchandising Co. Inc. Address
to Mr. A. M. Thattler

April 27, 1942
Portland, Oregon

Dear Ben:

This is to advise you that we have today returned to you all the Mazda and Imported Globes that we had here. You can be sure that I was sorry to see them go back.

In this same shipment we are returning to you some imported merchandise that was returned to us here by the Payless Drug Store of
Seattle, Washington. gave them permission to do so.

About two weeks ago some fanatic came into his store, purchased a 10¢ nail brush which was marked "made in Japan", went out and had an oil cloth sign made reading, "This store selling Japanese merchandise, unfair to General McArthur". He put this sign on himself and picketed the store, which caused a lot of trouble. The Manager is now afraid to handle any merchandise made in Japan and it is for that reason that I gave him permission to return the merchandise.

I looked over the merchandise that the manager wanted to return to us and feel sure that you can sell this merchandise very readily, however, if there is any part of it that you cannot use, advise me and I shall make arrangements to see that it either goes back or no credit is given.

Yours very truly,

started its inventory of Jap goods
was constantly over 4 million
dollars. It's much lower now.
It is trying to get rid of all Jap
goods. This is depicted as
evidenced by the letter attached,
a copy of one sent to Thatcher.
This Co. began a year ago to
try to switch into the marketing
of American goods. It was fairly
successful so that the stopping
of Jap exports hasn't hurt
much (except in re: Jap goods
still on hand).

This Co. did not buy up
anything in the Tokyo
days only from manufacturers

5/1 Phone Number of the Santa Anita Reception Center, Ryan 16701
Paul Franks, U. S. Employment Service, Headquarters, 707 S. Spring

Mr. Chapman at Santa Anita has charge of passes to visitors. Franks is as an individual interested mainly in the education and religion of the Japanese. He is well acquainted with the church groups who are endeavoring to continue their programs at the reception centers. He says that these persons are being greatly set back by the activities of some churches who want exclusive control at these centers so that they can obtain converts. Also certain trading Co's. are attempting to obtain trading concessions at these places. The activities of these pressure groups have forced the authorities to clamp down to the extent that very few are allowed even to enter the grounds.

According to Franks the greatest shortcoming of these centers is the lack of recreational facilities. These evacuees are used to an active life and can not get along well when they have absolutely nothing to do. One Rev. Fertig of the Jap Christian Church at 822 E. 20th. St. is chairman of a committee to provide these facilities but has been unable to do enough yet.

The State Board of Education has now a list of some 300 white teachers who have volunteered their services as teachers at these centers. the two universities, U. S. C. and U. C. L. A. have also made lists of their Japanese graduates who are capable of teaching at these centers. The numbers of teachers and other data can be obtained from the Dep't of Sociology at U. S. C.

Persons at Santa Anita which might have info valuable to

us are Chapman, religion and education, Wilkinson and Brewster in recreation.

5/ 1 Miss Winifred Ryder, Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Assistance in Southern Calif.

Very valuable data can be obtained from the Japanese-American Citizens League. They made a study of property losses of Japs in southern Calif. They would have data which the gov't agencies don't have since they attempted to consider not only cases appealed to the Gov't agencies but also cases settled by the Japs themselves.

The people who would now have this info are now in the centers and must be reached there. They are:

Fred Tayama, So. Calif. Chairman of league. He is now at Manzanar.

Mr. Aratani, Chair of L. A. Chapter, now at Santa Anita.

Kioshi Higashi, Chair of San Pedro and Terminal Island Chapt., now at Manzanar

5/ 1 Julius A. Goldwater, Rev. A white Buddhist Priest at the Temple 119 North Central Ave., L.A.

Goldwater is a typical crackpot who has taken up something because its different. He continually impressed me , or tried to do so with stories of the raid of the temple and the arrest of certain of the Jap Priests. He holds that conditions are much worse than even I believed. His pet story is of the

persons who he says came to Little Tokyo , posed as gov't agents, and bought up Jap property, especially radios, Refrigerators , and washing machines at-~~hep~~- junk prices. These he says were the worst , but no Jap got a really good deal in the disposal of ~~their~~ ^{large} goods. Their panic added to their problem. One Jap sold a dresser for 2.50 which had 1500 dollars in the drawer. The Japs will have to begin all over again after the war is over for their position as wealth holders is completely ruined.

He also told of a Jap farmer at Huntington Beach who had to sell an 8 acre farm, His home and a store that cost him a thousand dollars a year ago for 1000 dollars. Acc'ding to Goldwater this farm had a crop in that was worth at least 500.

Goldwater says that contrary to popular belief the old Japs who came from Japan are better Americans than are many of the Nesei. The reason for this is that the old ones came over by choice while the younger tend to romanticize about their "real homeland". Goldwater says that many of the Japs are not loyal to the U. S. He says that a very large group of the Nesei are favoring Japan in the present conflict.

3/4. Report of Howard Wilcomb to Ryans Rosecrance
 Final Report of Agricultural Coord Office (summary
 of work done by Mr. Hurst's Office (Co Livestock
 Inspectors) 8/8 N Spring

Personnel of Office

1 Coordinator

1 Asst Coord.

21 Field Supervisors

2 Secretaries

Applications were taken of prospective new
 tenants & landowners wishing new tenants
 from Feb 18 to Apr 18.

Vegetable Farms No. Acres.

Former Japs Farmers 1202 25,149

Appl by new tenants or neg's 968 35,754

Appl by landowners 146 6,397

Farms transferred from Japs
 to non Japs - ~~Japs~~ formerly
 operated by 860 Japs 584 18,880

Vegetable Greenhouses No Sq. Ft

" " formerly run by Japs 95 1,228,978

" " transferred to neg 46 760,178

Field supervisors contacted Japs prior to
 registration at Civ Control Stat & furnished them list
 of new tenant applicants & land owner applicants.

5/4. Roy Mason - Office of Agri Commissioner of L.A.
 Co. - 8/8 N Spring St.

Vegetable greenhouses were transferred with
 some loss to Japs. Most greenhouses were
 owned by Japs outright - not leased. They were

in the main transferred to white operators for the decoration only - almost no sales & very few definite time period leases. Mason believes that this will be very bad for new operators took over on a shoestring & only because of the small amount of a cash crop. Duration lease won't foster good care, planning etc. He believes that most of these new operators will go broke before next summer.

$\frac{3}{4}$ of greenhouses used to grow celery. This is an expensive crop to grow & new operators, inexperienced, will shift to tomatoes.

Labor for greenhouses will probably be very short. Jap women formerly did it. With knowing that greenhouses were leased because of the cash crop in, are demanding higher wages. With higher wages they work less. They don't want to raise living plane at all.

White operators must get about twice as much for greenhouse crops as Japs, and white wives, daughters, etc. won't work & wages must be paid. Celery bound to be high.

In only one case (Mr Goode of Monticello) has much female labor been utilized & is it trained. He is fortunate.

Celery is very tricky to grow - Japs had a corner on growing it - Now no one down here knows how to do it. Bad.

Mason doesn't believe that estates can grow either strawberries or celery & make money. It's too much hard labor involved.

5/4 Kenneth Smoger, Asst Farm Advisor
Farm Advisory Office, U.S. D.A. & Univ of Calif.

Farm labor won't be ^{too} short this year, but next year it will be terrible. The reason is that industrial labor will double in the next year.

Right now the major difficulty is in getting cooperation from the U.S. Encl. Service. They are so bound up with red tape that they cannot release men for farm work. They have at present 2,000 farm laborers registered, but all of these insist on waiting for jobs for industry. High school boys will help, but laborers apt to be short at peak of veg season.

Prices of veg. are apt to fluctuate severely now that Japs are gone. Japs regulate the market, regulating the supply & stabilizing prices. Whites don't know enough to do this. Whites dump crops on market without regard to price. Their return therefore is low, too low in many cases to pay the rising labor costs.

5/4 Dewey Harper, Temporary Office Head, F.A.A.,
707 S. Spring St. L.A.

Much more approachable than

Richardson.

Says that G.S.A. has done a fine job considering. G.S.A. sent men out & contacted every Jap farmer long before registration in an area took place. Forms were filled out giving data on size of farm, owner, manager, crops grown, stage of crop, expenses, etc.

Japs who needed help were put in touch with prospective new tenants. Negotiations between them were looked over by G.S.A. men to see that everyone was treated fairly.

Almost all lands were transferred to new operator by lease. Gov. lease calls for \$22 per acre or thereabouts. This is somewhat lower than Japs paid. Wages are rising however & this lower rentals are justified.

Harper says that the large farms, Carson & Dominguez formerly operated by many Japs are now run by many Mex. & Chinese under same arrangement. White overseer dictates crops etc. to the 50 or more tenants on these ranches of from 1000 to 2000 acres.

Whites have taken over small separate units & operate them. Acreage of these as opposed to by. is about equal. No. of whites = & no. of Mex & Chinese & acreage also equal.

Complete tabulations will be made by Harry

Orderly concerning no of FSA loans
made, no of farms & acreage
transferred. Shift of new operator, etc
will be made by May 12.

5/4 Addl to Singer above -

Fed Agencies are very ineffective in
aiding Daps.

F.A.A. admits that it knows
nothing about agri. in So Cal
but won't ask for help from
U.S.B.A.

Yes Res has not accepted its
responsibility either. Giving
powers & custodianship bonds
well but mean nothing.

4th St East / Dr Hart (2)
I car to Lewis Blvd.

Transfer to V car
marked "Lewis Blvd
and Downey Rd."

get off at end of
line cross railroad
tracks turn to left.

$\frac{1}{4}$ mi from end
of car line.

Live Stock Dept
203 Administration Bldg.

5/5 Leslie M. Hart Co. Live Stock Inspector,
203 Admin. Bldg. Union Stockyards, L.A.

Japs operated 38 chicken ranches in
L.A. Co. - 212,000 Chickens, 151,292
producing hens - 90% of these are
still producing.

Most of ranches were leased by Japs,
but a few were owned. Leases &
sales have occurred - in all cases
& usually at a figure advantageous
to the Japs.

Most of new operators are white - Only
one is not (Mex. Chinese). The big ranches
have been taken over by the big
organizations such as The Globe
Milling Co. Gardena Milling Co., & Taylor
Milling Co.

Usually whole plant & stock is dis-
posed of in one transaction. Rarely is
plant & stock disposed of separately.

Leases are made on a definite time
basis, only one being made for
"duration".

In only one of total cases was a manager
hired or put in charge of ranch.

23 out of total had less than 1000
producers - Remains was very few.

Were 4,450,000 chickens of all kinds in L.A.
Co. in 1940 - \therefore Japs held around 3%

Your 14 hog ranches were some operated by Japs - All had over 1000 head. - Others were leased - one owned outright.

These are now operated by J. Marion Wright, Atty in fact, 453 S Spring St L.A.

Ranches had total of 6700 hogs or over 10% of total in L.A. - All Japanese on garbage fed & represent 13% of all garbage fed hog in Co.

5/5 J. Marion Wright, Atty., 453 S Spring St. L.A.

Wright is Atty in fact for all Jap hog ranches.

There is plenty of chance to dispose of hogs alone at around \$15 per head on average. Because of garbage contracts, this cannot be done & hogs must go with ranches & contracts.

Wright & Army both want to keep ranches operating. Disposal will not occur until the price is right. Japs will not suffer.

At present time, white managers are operating them under Wright's direction.

5/5 Rev. Fred Ferty, Acting Young Peoples Worker, Jap. Christian Church, 822 E - 20th St. L.A. (Ferty 5919)
Ferty is making a collection of Jap

publications & data gathered by Japs
orgs. concerning Jap evac. It will be
available to us after 5/15/42.

Dr. Constantino Panunzio of U.C.L.A.
sociology Dept. has a class which
is studying alien evac. Term reports
will be made.

Fertig says that Japs suffered
most early during the program. He
agreed with Goldwater that many
persons posing as govt agents got
much personal property at ridiculously
low prices. Practically stole it.

The Fed Res was too late to protect
most Japs. The mere announce-
ment that evac would occur caused
panic & foolish disposal of property.
Fed Res fairly efficient now tho.

The San Pedro & Terminal Island
Japs, the first evacs, suffered most.
Their property losses were terrific.
Japs have been very tough in
these things.

Recreation is poor at accept centers.
Gov't furnishes personnel (poor) but
no equipment.

Homes are being sold & rented, mostly to
negroes. - some white defense workers tho.

L.A. Federation of Christian Churches
has set up a Corp to manage Jap
property. Has control now over

46 properties. Jap Christian Church staff
has power of atty over several properties.

Army regulations permit a student in
the center to go east (middle west)
to school if several conditions are
met. These are so strict that few
if any will go.

Raymond Booth, Exec Sec of Am
Friends Service Comm (Aycamore
68159 Pasadena) is well acquainted
with evac from San Pedro &
Crimeal Island.

5/6 W. W. Gray, The city Mk't Producers Merchants Association,
Secretary-Treasurer, 943 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. San Pedro, L.A.

Out of 250 doors in the produce mk't 120 were owned by Japs. At the present time there are only two vacancies due to the evacuation of Japs. The absorption has been due almost solely to the expansion of old firms in the mk't. Nevertheless the evacuation has greatly affected the produce mk't. There is a shortage of experienced produce handlers, but inexperienced help has been substituted for the Japs who have left and therefore conditions aren't as bad as they might be.

In leaving and liquidating their holdings the Japs had very serious losses. A large part of the losses is in goodwill however. The Federal Reserve has attempted to help the Japs in this business and has been of great assistance to some. Many of the Japs fail to appeal to the Fed. Res. because of ignorance and fear of any dealings with the federal authorities.

It is thought that the Japs control in the lettuce and celery was able to sustain the prices of these two commodities. Although Gray wouldn't admit that the Japs acted as a group in marketing these commodities he hinted that this was the case. This substantiates the belief of Smoyer (5/4).

5/6 Report of L. F. Hammel to Don Cameron, both of the Union Bank and trust Co. 8th and Hill St. L. A. Report was made on Feb. 6, 1942.

At 331 E. 1st St. are three stores and a hotel above which are managed by the trust dept of this bank. Hammel believed that by Feb. 6, the business of the Japs had fallen off by 75%.

The cafe run by Nunekayu Kimura could pay only 60 dollars per mos. when it had previously had payed 120. These are the estimates of a banker who stood to lose by lowering the rentals. The confectionery store run by S. andro had to request a reduction in rent of 60 per month, 110 to \$50. Registration at the Hotel which had averaged from 50 to 60 transients per month dropped to only 10 in Jan. 1942.

5/ 6 Minutes of the Little Tokyo Properties Owners. Union Bank and Trust Co. See 4/ 29

Large owners in little Tokyo are:

Elmo Dehail

Alice Mackel

Louis Most(agent for Anna Silverman*)

Katherine Hanley (agent is Isador Dockweiller)

5/6 Leon Brown, atty, 621 S. Hope St. L.A.

Brown is now filing suit on a lease to a Jap who refuses to pay 500 out of 1500 still due on the lease. Case is Brown etc. vs. Oshiro. Case will be appealed by the loser in the trial court.

The Japs took a terrible beating on the disposal of their fixtures. The Iwaki Drig Store sold a practically new cash register which cost \$700 for \$50. They almost never ~~sold-the-~~ Stored them with the Fed. Res. because they didn't know when they will be able to use them again, if ever. They didn't want to run the the risks of their depreciation to no value during the war.

5/6 Miss Nason, Office of Howard Hanson, Legal Dept
Bank of America, 8th & Spring, L.A.
Trinity 4353 Local 524

Boys, although holding mortgages on many Jap properties has had difficulty with only one since Jan, 1942. Trouble is expected soon, however, as Japs evacuated will in many cases default in payments.

One Glover farm in Gardena was foreclosed on on March 20, 1942. It belonged to one Sigi Tornita - appraised value was \$2000, Original note was 1500⁰⁰, 858 was still due when payments ceased in Oct 1941.

5/6 Jim Short, Publicity Dept, Teamsters Union,
846 S. Union St. L.A.

Teamsters Local No 630 (730 S. Stanford St. L.A. had about 1200 members, 500 of which are Japs. The evac of Japs was thought to mean the end of this union but Jap teamsters have been replaced by whites without difficulty. Is no delay of teamsters (in produce indust.

Japs make good union men - are very active & cooperative, not so than whites.

5/7. Dr. Constantino Panunzio, Prof. of
Sociology, U.C. L.A.

Has data covering whole evac program
to date, especially good on evac of
San Pedro & Terminal Island. Data
has a sociological orientation. Specific
cases making up a good statistical
sample were collected. Deals especially
with the Japs as a racial minority,
the constitutionality of moving the
res. the feeling of the Japs & the
whites about the evac, etc.
Refuses to cooperate to the extent
of letting me see his notes.
Expects to publish conclusions
in few or sep months.

5/8 Harry Tobias, Auctioneer, J. J. Sugarman Co.

Japanese losses were mainly in Japanese goods. They were able to liquidate their stocks of American goods at cost or better. The Jap goods sold at 1/3 below cost or more.

Sugarman bot the entire stock and fixtures for a lump sum. They have no way of knowing what the cost of goods they bot was. They didn't take cost into consideration in any case.

Tobias says the Japs who sold their entire stocks to Sugarman came out better than those who tried to carry on their own liquidation sales. *Bank*

5/8 R. Nishimoto, owner of Jap novelty store at 344E. 1 st St. This man is a college graduate and quite well educated. He estimates that Jap losses in Calif am't to at least 20 million dollars. Most of the losses were in the panic period immediately following the evacuation of Terminal Island.

The Japanese who own their own homes are renting them to anyone who willing for nominal rents of from \$5 to \$20 dollars per month. They only wish to cover taxes and upkeep on them. Many takers are to be found among the Mexicans and Negroes. It would appear that the effort of the property owners to exclude ~~little-~~ negroes from Little Tokyo will be abortive. These homes that are being so rented are in the Boyle Heights district which ~~s~~ is adjacent to Little Tokyo.

Nishimoto says that all the Japs knew that there would be a war when Kurusu came over but not before. The idea that the Japs intentionally reduced their inventories is there n.sense. The tomio Co. which was the next largest firm in little Tokyo (next to the Asia Co.) which I had had in mind has reduced

it's inventory in the last year, but only because Tomio was in bad financial straits and lacked either money or credit.

The reason why the Japs are not storing their goods with the Federal Reserve Bank is because they fear that they will never be allowed to return to Calif. or at least to Los Angeles. They could therefore never use their fixtures or their heavy equipment on which their losses are heaviest. What they are storing they prefer to store in the Temples or in other private storehouses because they feel that the Temples are theirs and that they still have control of their goods. Some also feel that the lack of insurance over goods stored with the F. R. is too much to overlook.

A restaurant at 313 E. 1st St. is completely boarded up. The brother of the owner says that the reason for this is that too poor a price was offered for the equipment therein and that consequently they were going to keep it vacant for the duration. The building in which this restaurant is quite modern and were it not for this policy with the restaurant would probably be one of the first to rent in this area. The Sumitomo Bank was also in this building. If this policy is followed by many other Japs it is liable to mean that this area is completely vacant for the duration for no businesses dependent in any of foot traffic would rent here. Property is Managed by F.W. Kadletz Co. 1058 S. Grand St.

5/8 Melvin Hoffman att'y, 2326 E. Anaheim, Long Beach, Calif.

Hoffman has power of Att'y for the owner of a Jap bookstore at 303 E. 1st St. Hoffman says that he believes that the average losses in this area run about 70%. Most of these losses

could have been avoided if the Japs had not tried to liquidate so rapidly. After the Terminal Is. affair they tried to get rid of their entire stocks and fixtures within a week. As a result the Jewish dealers had a field day, at that the same time that they won the gratitude of the Japs whom they so philanthropically bought out. The Japs realized too late that there wasn't the hurry that they supposed/

5/8 Secretary at the F. S. A.

Helvey has weekly summaries of the no of famems, their acreage, no of new tenants, no of farms taken up, acreage of farms taken up, percentages, W. F. A. loans approved and the no of farms covered by these loans.

Weekly data should be gathered because their have been turn backs by the new operators which won't show on the total figures. In the Los Angles Area-~~3~~-- five farms were turned back to the F. S. A. last week by the new operators. Reasons for this are not kept by the F. S. A.

5/10 Mr Robinson, Liquidator, the Yokahama Specie Bank and the Sumitomo Bank, L.A. State Banking Dep't.

The Yokahama Specie Bank made only one real estate or Line of credit loan, or it had only one on the books when the liquidator took over. This was on the Buddhist Temple at E. 1st and Los Angeles Ave. On this loan the liquidator expects to take a large loss. The other loans consisted of loans against Certificates of Deposit with the head office in Japan. The Japs who held these C. D.s have been very good about paying up their loans even tho they can't collect their C. D's. Robinson expects to collect most of these. The Sumitomo Bank also made this kind of loan. Robinson says that this bank is one of the easiest banks that he has ever liquidated because of the good faith of the Japs. They are singularly honest people.

5/10 E. H. Sink, Loan Dep't, The California Bank, 625 S. Spring St. L. A.

The Calif Bank holds many mortgages on the residences of Japs in L. A. , but none on Jap business property. This bank sent letters to all Jap debtors as soon as war was declared asking them to come in and discuss their loans. Arrangements were made at this time for property managers to take over as soon as evacuation occurred. As a result the bank has not yet been forced to foreclose on any of the evacs., although it may have to wait some time before collections are made. Several of the Japs came in voluntarily and paid off the balance of their loans. This bank does not expect to lose a cent on its Japanese loans. In most cases it recommended L. E. Robb Co., a real estate management co.

to the Japs. About 100 of the properties on which it

holds a mortgage have been put in the hands of this company.

5/11 Mrs. Rietz , Y. W. C. A., 715 S. Hope st. L. A.

All of the information which she has should be available to Dr. Thomas, since they both serve on the same committee. She, along with allied workers have sent questionnaires to about 50% of the Jap college college students in Southern Calif. and to many of the Jap High school students. Samples are attached. Her list of Jap students are available to us if we should want to circularize them ourselves. Her interest is solely with the education of the Japs.

Fay Allen
yweabdy.

Raymond North
Friends Service Committee

(30)

QUESTIONNAIRE
JAPANESE-AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION

504 E Orange Grove, Pasadena Date _____

NAME OF COLLEGE _____

LOCATION _____

SPECIAL TRAINING OFFERED (engineering, music) _____

APPROXIMATE ENROLLMENT 1941-42 Men _____ Women _____

NAME OF PERSON TO WHOM OFFICIAL INQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED _____

NAME OF KEY ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL WILLING TO AID STUDENT IN RELOCATION _____

YOUR OPINION OF COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO JAPANESE-AMERICAN STUDENTS _____

YOUR OPINION OF CAMPUS RESPONSE TO JAPANESE-AMERICAN STUDENTS (Students, Faculty) _____

HAS THE ATTITUDE OF SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONS BEEN DETERMINED? (American Legion, Rotary, Church Groups) Describe _____

1942-43 YEAR

WHAT IS THE OPENING DATE OF THE FALL TERM? _____

HOW LATE MAY APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION BE ENTERED? _____

COULD EVACUATED STUDENTS BE ADMITTED? (If not, give reasons) _____

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF EVACUATED STUDENTS WHO MIGHT BE ACCEPTED Men _____

Women _____ Total _____

NORMAL COST OF ATTENDANCE, 1942-43? Tuition _____ Non-Resident Fees _____

Board & Room _____ Incidental Fees _____ Other Expenses _____

ARE ANY SCHOLARSHIPS OR SPECIAL FUNDS AVAILABLE? _____

IS THERE A POSSIBILITY OF OUT-OF-STATE FEE EXEMPTION? _____

WHAT KIND OF WORK PROSPECTS ARE THERE FOR JAPANESE-AMERICAN STUDENTS? (work for cash, board & room, cash) Men _____

Women _____

HOW MANY EVACUATED STUDENTS COULD BE HOUSED ON THE CAMPUS? Men _____ Women _____

ARE THERE HOUSING FACILITIES IN THE COMMUNITY AVAILABLE TO JAPANESE-AMERICAN STUDENTS? _____

IS THERE RACIAL SEGREGATION IN HOUSING ON THE CAMPUS? _____

(over - IMPORTANT)

SUMMER SESSION 1942

WILL YOU HAVE SUMMER SESSION IN 1942? Opening Date _____ Closing Date _____
HOW LATE MAY APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION BE ENTERED? _____
COULD EVACUATED STUDENTS BE ADMITTED? (If not, give reasons) _____

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF EVACUATED STUDENTS WHO MIGHT BE ACCEPTED Men _____
Women _____ Total _____

NORMAL COST OF ATTENDANCE, SUMMER TERM Tuition _____ Non-Resident Fees _____
Board & Room _____ Incidental Fees _____
Other Expenses _____

ARE ANY SCHOLARSHIPS OR SPECIAL FUNDS AVAILABLE? _____

IS THERE A POSSIBILITY OF OUT-OF-STATE FEE EXEMPTION? _____

WHAT KIND OF WORK PROSPECTS ARE THERE FOR JAPANESE-AMERICAN STUDENTS FOR THE SUMMER
TERM? (work for cash, board & room, other) Men _____

Women _____

HOW MANY EVACUATED STUDENTS COULD BE HOUSED ON THE CAMPUS? Men _____ Women _____
ARE THERE HOUSING FACILITIES IN THE COMMUNITY AVAILABLE TO JAPANESE-AMERICAN STUDENTS?

IS THERE RACIAL SEGREGATION IN HOUSING ON THE CAMPUS? _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE HAS BEEN FILLED OUT BY

Signature _____

Position _____

Address _____

INFORMATION CONCERNING COLLEGE STUDENTS FACING EVACUATION

COLLEGE _____ DATE _____

NAME _____ SEX _____ AGE _____

last first middle

COLLEGE ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

street city state

HOME ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

street city state

MAJOR _____ MINOR _____ CLASS _____ GRADE POINT AV. _____

NATIONALITY: () JAPANESE AMERICAN () JAPANESE () GERMAN () ITALIAN

DRAFT STATUS _____

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS _____

Will you be free to continue your college education? _____ Do you have adequate funds to continue your college training? _____ Approximate funds available\$ _____

Would you be in a position to continue if supplementary funds were available? _____

What do you estimate your financial needs will be for college year 1942-43\$ _____

College you would like to attend _____ Where _____

Do you need additional information concerning choice of college? _____

WHAT TYPE OF WORK EXPERIENCE HAVE YOU HAD?

Type of Work	For Whom	How Long
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

OTHER SPECIAL TRAINING _____

REFERENCES:

	Name	Address
ACADEMIC	_____	_____
CHARACTER	_____	_____
WORK EXPERIENCE	_____	_____

Please indicate below in detail the kind of problems you are facing in reference to continuing your college education as a result of the evacuation:

5/12 Mr. F. A. Kadletz, F. W. Kadletz Co., 1035 S. Grande Ave.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Kadletz is a manager of property and an attorney. He has for some years been manager for Japs and is extremely well informed about Jap properties and the evacuation. He is also well acquainted with many of the Jap business men in Little Tokyo.

Teh flower market has been divided before the evac. into two parts, one controled by the Japs and the other by whites. The Jap market was the largest of these. Total rentals in the Jap market which is between 7th and 8th on WallSt. amounted to \$40,000 last year and will amount to only \$2,0000 this year. the Japs lost not only their businesses but also lost out in the disposal of the equipment which is necessary to this business. One large company sold equipment that cost \$40,000 for \$28,000. This sale was of ribbons shears and other things which are always in use around any nursery co. The whites are now in complete control of the flower market and it is extremely doubtful if the Japs will ever get back in. Previous to the evac. their was much rivalry between these two groupes.

Kadletz believes that the Japs lost most heavily in the Little Tokyo district. He doesn't know what will become of this district. The Jews bought out all the worthwhile stocks at rediculoulsly low prices, and the property owners are left holding the sack. Leases are being canceled right and left and their is little if any hope that anything can be collected on the unexpired portions. Buildings that previously brought good rents

now go begging. Not so much difficulty is being experienced by the owners of residential property, for the Mex. are ready and anxious to move. The few residential properties managed by Kadletz are already rented, and at fairly good rentals. It seems obvious that rentals of business properties will fall more than 50%. He is offering properties over which he has control as follows:

Store bld'g across from the Tomio Co.	\$75, was \$250
Store at 1st and Central	\$150, Was \$250
Yokahama Specie Bnk.(to liquidator)	\$300, was \$650
Sumitomo Bank	Was \$500 now he'll rent for anything he can get.

Kadletz suggests that we divide the study in at least one way, The period before the freezing of Japs and the period after the freezing. These two periods are quite different. A good bet in obtaining information about the early period would be to go to Calif. Hot Springs near Fresno where a great many of the voluntary evacs went. Here we could get the first hand info. about their movement and their losses.

5/12 Cap't Cunningham, U. S. Employment Service, L. A.

In order to secure passes to go into the reception centers we have to get in touch with the civil authorities at these centers. these are:

Santa Anita, Mr. Wilkinson

Pomona, Mr. Spencer

Manzanar, Mr. Clayton W. Trigg

If these persons should refuse to let us in, after using Cap't

Cunningham's name we should get in touch with the Provo Marshall
in Pasadena.

5/12 - S.V. Beach, 6516 Selma Ave., Hollywood.

Beach's co. The Real Estate Management Co controls 40 business properties in the Little Tokyo District. The four hotels in the center of this district are almost empty & it is expected to be a long time before their business picks up.

Real property in this district is assessed at 10 million with ground floors of 100,000 dollars. Rents are down & almost zero at present.

Anti-semitism is strong among property owners & realtors. The Jews are to blame for the condition of the Japs. Now the district atty is going to try to claim land held in violation of the Alien Land Act so that it will escheat to state. Check Shumacher of Ins office told Beach conf-identially that a large amount of property would be claimed.

The fate of Little Tokyo is very problematic. Beach has already been approached twice to rent bldgs to prostitutes. Altho they pay 4 & 5 times as much rent as legitimate businesses. The danger of closure & complete loss of rent is too great. He believes that Nagami will do something along this line. - It may become a cold road.

Property managers such as this have

have used the threat of paying by the Fed Res very successful. Beach has completely stymied a mortgagee on one of the properties by threatening to go to the Fed Res. — Learned, rather than Bold or Even, is the person I see at the Fed Res.

Japs have neglected to go to the Fed Res or have not received the same treatment as have such men as Beach. They don't know their rights. Re: the Olympic Hotel was taken over by the Western Loan & Bldg Co. Beach offered to manage it & prevent foreclosure but the Japs refused because they thought he couldn't & would cause immediate foreclosure. Richardson, at the Western Loan & Bldg Co is son of ex gov of Calif & couldn't hold this job but for pull. Whole business was very shady. Explains why Richardson threw me out. Probably he threatened Japs & thus prevented appeal to Fed Res. (see 4/28)

Beach agrees with Radley that residential property won't go begging. — He has some & all but one is rented.

Beach also says that all fire ins was cancelled on Jap owned or operated establishments as soon as it became known that war would occur. Even so it was. & led to & proved some incendiarism. This probably explains why Radley is carrying only 12,000 insurance on Buddist

Temple where goods stored are worth
over 40,000 (he says) He probably
can't get anywhere.

(see article in The Apartment Journal -
This was written in effect by Beach.

5/13 Brent Schumacher, F.S.A., Civil Control
Station, 38 E. Calif St., Pasadena

Schumacher was very frank & went over
all cases handled by the F.S.A. at this
station.

Originally there were some 120 farm
properties operated by Japs in this area,
but only 50 registered as farmers. The
remainder evacuated voluntarily some time
ago. Sch. believes from his last visit
heard that they went mainly to
Utah.

The efficiency with which the
F.S.A. operates depends on the manager
of the regional office. At Burbank
where Sch. works, Tarsen of F.S.A.
regional office there did an excellent
job of running up Jap operators &
supervising transfers before Civil Control
Station opened. As a result of his
excellent work the transfers of
property by Japs was exceedingly
satisfactory. F.S.A. has no record
of particularly raw deals. The reverse
as the case in Pasadena. Schumacher
has been unable to even get past the
secretary of the manager of the regional
F.S.A. office. This man has made
no effort to advise & guide Japs & as
a result, are many painful cases
on record.

Sch. says that contracts made
by Japs prior to regis. at Civil Control
Station are not interfered with. (frozen)
would involve too much litigation.
Protection of F.S.A. rests solely on

The efficiency of the regional offices on what little pressure the F.I.D. at the Civ. Cont. Stat. can put on the parties involved.

On the average the Japs lost some as would anyone else being forced to liquidate - Also whites can't pay the value that Japs would because labor costs are so low to Japs. Nonetheless some very raw deals are recorded at this office.

① Hogo Umiso operated a farm under lease at 1818 Raquel Rd., El Monte. It was a 25 acre tomato farm. Last year gross γ was 12,000 - with net bet 5 + 6000 -. The crop now in due to be harvested in August was sold back to land owner for 525⁰⁰. F.I.D. did nothing for Jap as contract made prior to registration.

② E. D. Taylor of Pasadena is buying a nursery at 4820 Oak Grove Drive from a Jap. Jap claims that the carnation crop & equipment is worth 1000⁰⁰. Taylor argued that he didn't have use for carnations for he planned to raise Bella Donna. He paid the Jap only 50⁰⁰ for the nursery. Now the Jap M. Kubo wants to go in & sell off the carnation slips there, but Taylor won't let him, even tho he doesn't plan to sell them him self. Schum is trying to get Taylor, a rich man, to let Kubo do it, but "is just naturally mean & won't."

③ E. Manchester Boddy of the L. A.

Nurs is leasing a great many large nurseries in this area. He leased one in Burbank for \$100 per month for a 3 year period. This nursery grossed 5000 - in April this year. Nobody is always one jump ahead of I.A. closes deal before Japs are guided by I.A.

D. M. Hunsaker is atty for many of the Japs in this district. I would make much data - 449 E. Alhambra Rd., Alhambra, Calif.

5/13 Clyde C. Shoemaker, Asst District Atty, L.A.

A very large quantity of land & ^{other real} property will be claimed by the state under escheat under Alien Land Act. Much evidence has been gathered but no info is available yet. When suit is filed (first one) a copy of the complaint will be made available to me. Call about 6/1 re value of land claimed etc.

A large scale map of I.A. Co is in the assessors office, John Turner which shows all the property owned by Japs or operated by them. It was prepared by Ryan, Shoemaker Co. surveyors & Turner. Was used by 'war Dept' & is one reason why Japs evic. It is a copy in hands of Earl Warren.

5/14 Civil Control Station , Fifth and Los Angeles, L. A.

I went to this Station to see exactly what constituted the medical examination. Here I found that Schumacher (see 5/13) was right and the evacs are put thru their medical at a fast dog trot. It is exceedingly superficial. Before being thrown out by the manager I talked to a negro woman social service worker to see exactly what she did. It has been said that these particular workers did little more than find out whether the Japs loved Jesus or not. I think that this is largely true for she was very efficient at giving the evacs the brush off. In fact all she did was send the Japs somewhere else. A few well placed signs could have done as good a Job. In one case the social service worker, when informed that a certain Jap was in the hospital unable to be moved, suggested that the sick man go to see the Provo Marshall about being allowed to remain in the hospital. This makes absolutely no sense at all but it was exactly what the worker said. (Schumacher told me this in Pasadena)

The manager threw me out in a polite way because we don't have yet written permission from the head office to carry on this study. He said that my presence upset the Japs considerably, since I was not a regular employee of the W. C. C. A. This is the first time this has happened and I believe it is due to the desire of this man Harris to show authority. (continued on next page)

5/14 Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific
548 S. Spring St., L. A.

The statement made by Beech that fire policies were on Japs properties were cancelled seems to be false. The board has know knowledge of a general policy of cancellation, tho certain companies are

doing so while others are writing new policies'. No charges of insubordination have come to the attention of the board.

5/14 Chief Underwriter, Glens Falls
Ins Co. 548 S Spring

Yms Co has not heard of cancellations. None of the auto (land marine) will write new insurance on Jap owned cars tho. while there seem to have been a great many request for it. Japs have attempted to get fire coverage on cars stored at Santa Anita, but have been refused.

5/14 (Cont from above)

The Federal Reserve counselor at the station holds that as the war goes on, more and more Japs are voluntarily arranging for the storage of property & the management of property, or its disposal. Very few requests are now being made for federal reserve assistance. This tends to corroborate others who say that the Japs have lost faith, if they ever had it in the willingness or ability of the Fed Res to help. The Fed Res Counselor here is an ex real estate salesman. All in all, Fed Res men don't seem to have the humanitarian manner that Felt or Empl were people do. They just have an unpleasant job to do & make effort to dispatch it as quickly as possible. They don't have the interest of the Japs at heart & don't go out of their way to help.

5/15 Mr. Rickerson and Mr. Richardson of the Western Loan and Building Co. Mortgagors of the Olympic Hotel. (see 4/28 and 5/12)

This company is obviously engaged in some kind of shady transaction regarding this property. It will be very interesting to follow this transaction thru because Richardson says that this company has appealed to to the Federal Reserve about somet*-thing which he refuses to tell me about. He refuses to give any info because he says that the whole deal is in the hands of the F. R. I hardly see why this org would appeal to the F. R. since it is the creditor. If anyone appealed it would normally be the debtor. Although Richardson is the head of this Co. here on the Pacific coast he doesn't know the name of the man in the F. R. who has charge of this deal. He says that it is someone in San Francisco. I called the names of the Heads of the S. F. office but he said it was none of these. According to Bold, Chief of the F. R. activities in the evacuation program down here, no cases in Southern Calif., would go thru the S. F. office.

5/15 F. C/ Bold, Federal Reserve, 707 S. Spring St., L. A.

The Federal reserve in L. A. has no record of the Olympic Hotel nor of the Western Loan and Bld'g Co. Bold says that the Western Co. must have agreed with the Jap Owners or visa versa and taken it over. The property must have been owned by an enemy alien, so a license had to be obtained in order that the transfer take place. This ~~tran~~ License would have to be obtained from Everson in the S. F. office. The conclusion which must be drawn is that the Japs failed to ask that the creditor be prevented from taking over the property. Thus the Federal Reserve was not interested

except in so far as it granted the license to transfer. In

this case the Fed. Res. did not enquire into the consideration for the transfer. This is another example of the passive attitude and position which the Fed. Res. takes. Bold admitted this afternoon that the Fed. Res. would do anything in its power to avoid managing property. It does not now have any real property which it manages. Its sole activity consists in putting pressure on creditors when requested to do so by the debtor.

Bold said again that in his opinion the Japs were coming out fairly well. He admitted that he was acquainted with only the cases which had been brought to the attention of the Fed. Res.

Bold said that the Japs were taking this transfer of their persons and property very well, even better than some of the whites who were losing by the evac. were. He said that "Washington" had been informed of the activities of a group of property owners who were attempting to have their Tax assessments reduced and planned to try to raid the public purse to recompense them for their losses in rentals due to the evac.

5/15 Harry Oakley, F. S. A., L. A.

Oakley says that he thinks that the mere existence of the F. S. A. has been sufficient to scare most of the whites into dealing fairly with the Japs. Very few farms have been taken over by other than whites. He doesn't believe that the efficiency of the F. S. A. has been due to the existence of regional offices as did Shumacher(see 5/13) but due to its powers to review and freeze transactions, tho it hasn't done this. The consensus is

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
30 Van Ness, San Francisco, California

ADDRESSES OF FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION FIELD AGENTS, IN U. S.
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES, IN CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON

STATE	CITY	FIELD AGENT	STREET ADDRESS
California	Alhambra	Ralph Randall	27 E. Valley Blvd.
<i>open</i> →	Bakersfield	Jack L. McKenzie	1300 18th Street
✓	Burbank	Tharol Larsen	131 E. Magnolia Blvd.
	Chico	Walter N. Anderson	345 W. 5th Street
→	El Centro	Arthur V. Schenck	540 State Street
	Fresno	Frank E. Nagel	2146 Inyo Street
	Hayward	George W. Buckley	Post Office Building
✓	Indio	Paul R. Frink	720 State Highway
✓	Inglewood	Joe W. Atkin	319 E. Hillcrest
✓	Long Beach	Lamar D. Engstrom	416 Pine Avenue
→	Los Angeles	Stuart H. Richards	707 South Spring Street
	Marysville	Louis R. Brewer	321 C Street
	Merced	Gerald MacKersie	622 19th Street
→	Pasadena	Perry B. Miller	745 E. Green Street
	Pittsburg	Bryan L. Booth	480 Black Diamond Street
→	Pomona	Ray H. Finch	145 W. Fifth Street
✓	Redlands	Albert E. Ruoff	14 E. Vine Street
→	Riverside	R. F. Schlickeison	3469 Main Street
	Sacramento	Wayne L. Phelps	1330 J. Street
	Salinas	L. Robert Hamilton	7 Natividad Street
→	San Diego	Elwood Trask	1165 Front Street
✓	San Fernando	Louis Jensen	132 N. Maclay Street
	San Jose	Chas. A. Hearn	393 S. 2nd Street
✓	San Pedro	John L. Stewart	362 E. Seventh Street
→	Santa Ana	Lee Seidell	501 W. Fifth Street
→	Torrance		

over

*1927 Carson St (south)
sub for other address*

STATE	CITY	FIELD AGENT	STREET ADDRESS
California (continued)	Santa Maria	Warren T. Stannard	310 W. Main Street
	San Mateo	Richard D. Wadley	15 B. Street
	✓ Santa Monica	Wm. Whitaker	1558 5th Street
	Santa Rosa	Gustav E. Frevert	501 Third Street
	Stockton	David J. Gilhoolley	201 N. San Joaquin
	✓ Torrance	Doyle Y. Landon	2300 Carson Street
	✓ Ventura	Chas. E. Hazelton	53 S. California Street
	Visalia	Wm. J. Hurley	500 N. Garden
	Watsonville	Myron C. Frane	21 W. Lake Avenue
	✓ Whittier	Silas M. Young	214 W. Philadelphia
Arizona	Phoenix	George Dashiell, Jr.	220 W. Jefferson Street
Oregon	Astoria	Carroll Rycraft	14th and Duane Streets
	Hood River	Walter Klumdt	Hood River Hotel Bldg.
	Portland	Wiekko Lund, Hayes Bealle	317 S. W. 6th Avenue
	Salem	Frank Bartos	710 Ferry Street
Washington	Bremerton	Arthur Bonn	650 Fourth Street
	Raymond	John Kassebaum	222 Third Street
	Seattle	Charles Agers	808 2nd Street
	Tacoma	Sherman Blackwell	112 S. 12 Street
	Yakima	Keith Jones	101 S. 1st Street

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

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

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

* - Data Incomplete

(Compiled 3-27-42)

THE Buddhist Brotherhood

IN AMERICA

is greatly honored by the privilege of offering to the Fifth Annual Convention of Young Men and Women's Buddhist Association this first edition of their booklet.

With it goes the thought that Buddhism here in our country may become the stronger because of the young men and women who are and will always strive to be real Buddhists.

HARMONY IN SANGHA

The English-Speaking Department of the
Los Angeles Hongwanji Bestuin
119 North Central Avenue MADison 5657

Dedication

This booklet has been made possible by and through many occidental members of the Sangha and several visitors to the Buddhist Study Class held each Wednesday evening at the Temple from eight of clock.

The purpose of this booklet's publication is merely to supply a long felt need; to offer in present day terminology the truths known as Buddhist in order to create a better understanding between all those without such a knowledge together with those preferring to live consciously in it, and are as part of humanity, one with the other.

This first material form of activity on the part of Buddhists here in our country is in Memoriam of a beloved member: Gerard Arts, who believed and lived a life of gentle friendliness for all. And in appreciation for the Buddhist spirit, the enormous generosity of the Hompa Hongwanji Buddhist Temple, and especially the members in Southern California, we offer our efforts as a slight token of gratitude in understanding.

THE BUDDHIST BROTHERHOOD
IN AMERICA

Foreword

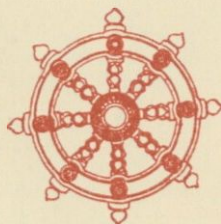
The study of Buddhism is as vast an exploration as that of life itself, and we few in our attempts to render some sort of an exposition do so not as an Outline, but rather as a mere scratch upon the surface, as we are now living. Thus it is, we ask of you not to expect herein anything beyond a few personal expressions of how we understand and use this understanding of those parts of our Temple that are most observable by the Visitor.

In addition to having the Temple available to any and all, there are various Gatherings and activities none of which are private and for Buddhists alone, but all open ever for any who can partake. There is a regular Gathering—much as a Church sabbath—held each Sunday evening from seven onwards, and there are many personal memorials, funerals, births, weddings, etc., conducted. There is a Women's Auxiliary, a Young Men and Women Buddhist Association, a Sunday School, Research in our religion Department, several Branch Schools and Temples and many other social, athletic and religious functions.

A Study Class meets each Wednesday evening to study and follow the teachings of our Lord Buddha. Each month the Class takes on a new aspect, beginning the first Wednesday in the month with a foundation and continuing until completing a form with the last Wednesday of the month. This Class is in the English language and is open to any who may desire to attend, but especially welcomes beginners on the first Wednesday in any month. The atmos-

phere is informal, much as in a roundtable discussion. There are no efforts made towards conversions whatsoever; the interest is in the making available those truths that are fundamental in assisting one live his own life most wisely.

This little offering is the work of this Class, under the guidance of the American Bhikshu, Julius A. Goldwater.



Introduction

Only with freedom of thought concentrated in the right direction can progress continue. Just as freedom is the essence of Americanism, so is it the prime character in Buddhism.

Well secure in their political freedom, Americans now look for a higher, spiritual liberty. Their search, however, is greatly impeded by the tyranny of antiquated ideas, dictated by convention.

Living in a world dominated by a quest for comfort, one finds it difficult to see clearly what path he is to follow in order that his ideals may not be confused with or displaced by others. One finds that even though his ideals and outward daily life are at variance, yet must he partake of and be a part of both.

The peace of mind and contentment which are the aims of the truthseeker are found only in the ability to harmonize the two. The Buddhist in striving to do this puts into practice his ideals. In this way he not only makes his philosophy active, alive and part of himself, but he also raises the standards of human relationships and refines the coarseness of everyday living. Realizing that in order to practice one's philosophy, one must keep its principles foremost in his mind, the Buddhist makes use of reminders, or symbols, to prevent his losing sight of the fundamental precepts.

Meditation before the shrine is an old Buddhist method of becoming prepared, through self-purification, for the problems of life. The symbols of the shrine are regarded by the Buddhist in the same manner that we all regard our flag.

When we salute our flag, we are not performing a meaningless ritual, but are renewing our pledge to the principles that guarantee our civil liberties. In just the same way does the Buddhist use the symbols of the shrine towards his spiritual emancipation when taking his Three Refuges.



The Three Characteristics

Everything connected with Buddhism is in one form or another symbolical; hence students and members are instructed and encouraged to understand the meanings behind the symbols.

A symbol may stand for an idea, object, quality or condition, not by an exact resemblance, but by suggestion or association in thought. Therefore, as we stand before the shrine, we are reminded not to overemphasize the importance of the objects themselves, but to understand the meanings behind them.

Almost everything about the shrine, with the exception of the Buddha and the four pillars that support the architecture of the shrine, is illustrative of the Three Characteristics:

1. Annica, impermanence of both body and mind; never the same from instant to instant.
2. Dukkha, suffering or dissatisfaction, which is but sorrow.
3. Anatta, egolessness, the awareness that all life is one in its universal essence, and knowing that since all forms are transient, there can be no permanent self-entity.

If one has attuned himself with the depth of symbolism, he does not become enslaved to the rituals, the ceremony, or the shrine, but becomes freed from the self-inhibited ideas, that have long since held him bound by cords of ignorance.

Buddha

Amitabha Buddha means Boundless Love, Limitless Light.

We humans are prone to think in a conceptual form. Boundless Love, Limitless Light is, of course, no thing, no form, but is made into a figure to serve as a focal point for the concentrative and meditative activity.

The flag is saluted for the ideal of the country for which it stands, not for the colored cloth.

The Buddha represents the highest ideal or form of consciousness of which the human mind is capable. The statue, picture or name may be a work of art and, if so, is considered for itself only to that extent.

The Pillars

The four large pillars in front of the shrine, which support the architecture of the Temple as a whole, represent the more specific forms of truth, namely, the Four Noble Truths of being. It is said that the Buddha and these supporting pillars represent the only permanent conditions that are in the shrine. They are as follows:

First, There is sorrow;

Second, There is a cause for sorrow; namely, ignorance;

Third, There is a cessation of sorrow;

Fourth, There is a path which leads to the cessation of sorrow and this is the Noble Eight-fold Path.

1. Highest Understanding
2. Highest Mindedness
3. Highest Speech
4. Highest Action
5. Highest Livelihood
6. Highest Endeavor
7. Highest Recollectedness
8. Highest Meditation.

The whole structure of the Temple rests on these pillars and the whole of Buddhism rests upon these Four Noble Truths they thus symbolize. It is through their use that one may find emancipation.

Elephant Heads

Surmounting the Four Pillars are the capitals in the form of elephant heads. As the elephant is king of the jungle, so the elephant becomes the symbol of the Buddha and the power of the

Four Noble Truths to save all those who can use these Truths from the jungle of ignorance. The appropriateness of the symbology used is understandable, for as the elephant in its wild state is fierce, so man is in his uncontrolled and ignorant living; but as the elephant with proper direction becomes docile and easily lead, so the passions of mankind may be brought to control and thus wisely utilized.

Grill Work

Above the pillars is a guarding screen of golden grillwork. On this are figures or what are called Devas. Deva is a Sanskrit word for angel, spirit. Buddhism uses devas merely to show forth some aspect of the human, but does not regard them as separate entities. These devas are shown in various poses, symbolically combining different phases and meanings to be found in Buddhism. One pose shows a deva taking the Three Refuges, while another holds the Buddhist flower: lotus. The lotus, while rooted in mire, grows forth clean and clear to open purely towards the heavens. Buddhism as truth is comparable to the lotus as having inherent in it the power to rise above ignorance and a chaotic world.

Gold

The gold used in the shrine has a very deep significance. Gold is a metal that does not tarnish and was so chosen as a natural comparison to reflect the undimmed brightness of the dharma. Dharma is a Sanskrit word that means truth, teachings or path. The symbolism is carried further in that all dross is burned away in the refining of pure gold. In a similar way, the student of the teachings finds the self-realization of wisdom through self-purification.

Gong

Used during all Buddhist Gatherings is the large gong. Placed at one side of the shrine, within easy reach of one of the seated bhikshus, it is struck at frequent intervals to punctuate portions of the chanting of the sutras. Bhikshu is a Sanskrit word meaning mendicant, and we in this country while perhaps not so homeless, yet prefer to use Buddhist terminology to the more usual Reverend. Sutra is also a Sanskrit word and is used to make known our scripture.

"And the deep gong sounding
bids us leave the self,
and in Buddha's teaching
find the truest wealth."

—Holy Day of Wesak.

Flowers

The flowers upon the shrine exhibit one of the most beautiful and yet most transient of the forms of nature. They bloom to full maturity, only to disintegrate. Flowers show in their odors, petal textures, shapes and variety of scents a vast diversity of form and natural beauty. Yet in their life there is death, in their growth is decay and even in their beauty are the ashes to be. This is again a symbol illustrating dukkha: the transiency and sorrow of form. As a flower forms seeds for rebirth, we are reminded that by our own thoughts and acts we too form the karma for future rebirths.

Candles

After the flowers, the flickering lights of the burning candles demand attention. Like the flowers, they are placed on each side of the shrine. Like man, they are assembled, a compounded object. Until they are lighted, the candles represent the illusion of self and self-

interest. In passing away through the medium of the flame, they give off heat and become light, and in so doing, perform or fulfill the purpose for which they were assembled.

Also, they show light brought through darkness, not light outside of darkness and ignorance. As the candles burn, they not only show the instability of physical matter, by changing from a solid to a gaseous state, but also exhibit the illusion of having but one meaning when in reality there are many. The candles diffuse light on a dark world, bringing understanding through ignorance.

Symbolically, the candles burn away impurities; there remains but the pure element. We too should burn away the dross accumulating through the years of wrong thinking, so that we may have only thoughts of purest essence.

As the last bit of tallow or wax burns, the candle as such ceases to be; so does the illusion of identity dissolve, whether it be of candles, personalities or the illusion of self and self-importance.

When this veil of delusion is lifted, compassionate understanding of life in its myriad phases is exhibited. Again, the candles bring light through darkness, just as Buddhism brings enlightenment through ignorance.

All subjective knowledge has in Buddhism its complete objective understanding. As in the study of physics, we learn that without an object to reflect light, light would not be cognized. So this failure to recognize light we call darkness, and ignorance. In our Buddhist studies we find that this ignorance or darkness is not a reality, but a negative condition that creates a seeming lack of light.

Given the proper object, the light of understanding is reflected in our lives. Its reflection will then shine forth through the Eightfold path, on the rays of Highest Understanding, Highest, etc.

O-Jizu

As part of the bhikshus' robes, we see he carries a long circle of beads. This is the o-jizu and plays an important role. The full strand consists of 108 beads and is symbolical of the fifty-four progressive and fifty-four retrogressive original human instincts. We are admonished to consider all 108 and so transcend the limitation of all. Smaller strings of beads or o-jizus are carried by members of the sangha and are used during the gatherings and in concentration. They encircle the fingers of the two hands when placed together as in prayer position, to unite our forces, keep the mind from wandering and to center our attention on the subject under consideration. The o-jizu, unlike other strings of beads in general religious worship, is not for the counting of prayers, but only to serve to remind us of the above mentioned as a means for meditation.

Incense

Incense denotes transiency and dissolution, for while burning it loses its form, diffuses its scent and fulfills its destiny, or reason for being. Unburnt, in any form, the incense is worthless except for its potential usefulness. Just so, man as a component form is valueless except for his potentialities, and like incense can become useful in the scheme of things and fulfill his reason for being.

Buddhists use such symbols as incense, either in stick or powder form, to clarify a mental image or impression. As we each clothe ourselves in tranquility, offering our Three Refuges quietly, sanely, happily and honestly, we see the disintegration of a so-called entity into the whole and thereby prove of value. At the same time, we may imagine the burning away of our own pettinesses, our self, so that we too no longer exist as self, but as a whole.

The Wheel of Life

Another symbol much used in Buddhism is that of the Wheel. We encounter it as the Wheel of Life, or the Wheel of the Law. The artist, writer, philosopher and decorator of Buddhist themes use the Wheel frequently in expositions on the doctrine of the Buddha. Turning the Wheel means to preach or set in motion the Law.

The spokes are the rules of Right Conduct
Their equi-length is Justice
The tire is all-encompassing Wisdom
The hub is Modesty and Thoughtfulness
The axle is the bar of Truth on which
The Wheel of Life inexorably turns.

The Wheel of Life is built upon the Twelve-linked Chain of Causation:

1. Upon ignorance depends karma
2. Upon karma depends consciousness
3. Upon consciousness depends name and form
4. Upon name and form depends the six organs of sense
5. Upon the six organs of sense depends contact
6. Upon contact depends sensation
7. Upon sensation depends desire
8. Upon desire depends attachment
9. Upon attachment depends existence
10. Upon existence depends birth
11. Upon birth depends old age, sorrow, lamentation, death
12. Upon old age, sorrow, lamentation, death depends ignorance.

As Buddhists, we seek through understanding to transcend this Wheel of Life, this Chain of Causation, this seeming endless round of deaths and rebirths. The Buddha has made clear to us the way of Truth, namely, the Noble Path.

Directory

HONGWANJI BUDDHIST MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA

HEADQUARTERS: 1881 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
Tel. G-Raystone 9547

Superintendent.....Bishop R. Matsukage
Executive Sec'y of Headquarters....Rev. Z. Okayama
Executive Sec'y of the Y.B.A.....Rev. S. Tsunoda

ALAMEDA Buddhist Temple, 2325 Pacific Ave., Alameda, Calif. Tel. 5684. Rev. J. Motoyoshi.

ARIZONA Buddhist Temple, Rt. 1, Box 326, Glendale, Arizona. Tel. G-Lendale 95328. Rev. G. Yamamoto.

BAKERSFIELD Buddhist Church, 2207 N St., Bakersfield, Calif. Tel. 2072-W. Rev. K. Tamaaha.

BERKELEY Buddhist Temple, 2121 Channing Way, Berkeley, Calif. Tel. Berkeley 6293-M. Rev. D. Tana.

BRAWLEY Buddhist Church, P. O. Box 158, Brawley, Calif. Tel. 877. Rev. R. Masuoka.

DELANO Branch, P. O. Box 88, Delano, Calif. Tel. 18.

DENVER Buddhist Church, 1942 Market St., Denver, Colo. Tel. V-7911-J.

DINUBA Buddhist Church, 143 S. N St., Dinuba, Calif. Tel. 236. Rev. S. Sako.

EL CENTRO Buddhist Church, 455 Commercial Ave., El Centro, Cal. Tel. 763. Rev. K. Fujinaga.

ENMANJI Buddhist Church, Rt. 3, Box 24, Sebastopol, Calif. Tel. Sebastopol, 27-Y-6. Rev. M. Yonemura.

FLORIN Buddhist Church, P. O. Box 22, Florin, Calif. Tel. Sac'to, Main 4-F-22. Rev. S. Naito.

FRESNO Betsuin, 1340 Kern St., Fresno, Calif. Tel. 2-0734. Rev. E. Shigefuji, Rev. G. Maeda, Rev. S. Kosaka, Rev. Kai.

GARDENA Buddhist Church, 16531 Main St., Gardena, Calif. Tel. Gardena 4171. Rev. S. Akahoshi, Rev. R. Fujii.

GUADALUPE Buddhist Church, P. O. Box 93, Guadalupe, Calif. Tel. 2511. Rev. I. Matsura.

KAWASHIMO Buddhist Church, P. O. Box 338, Walnut Grove, Calif. Tel. 2581. Rev. T. Tsumura.

ISLETON Branch, P. O. Box 317, Isleton, Calif. Tel. 2491.

KINGS COUNTY Buddhist Church, 230 N. Green St., Hanford, Calif. Tel. 314-M. Rev. G. Kono.

LODI Buddhist Church, P. O. Box 243, Lodi, Calif. Tel. 968. Rev. S. Mizutani.

LUPTON Buddhist Church, P. O. Box 365, Fort Lupton, Colo. Tel. 51. Rev. K. Itahara.

MARYSVILLE Buddhist Church, P. O. Box 688, Marysville, Calif. Tel. 762. Rev. K. Sasaki.

NEW YORK Buddhist Church, 171 W. 94th St., New York City, N. Y. Tel. Academy 2-2261. Rev. H. Seki.

OAKLAND Buddhist Church, 181 Sixth St., Oakland, Calif. Tel. HI-1167. Rev. T. Kashima.

OXNARD Buddhist Church, 234 E. Sixth St., Oxnard, Calif. Tel. 523-X-1. Rev. T. Masunaga.

PALO ALTO Buddhist Church, 727 Ramona St., Palo Alto, Calif. Tel. 2548-J.

PLACER Buddhist Church, P. O. Box 535, Penryn, Calif. Tel. Main 1. Rev. K. Iwao.

AUBURN Branch, P. O. Box 57, Auburn, Calif. Tel. 203-W.

PORTLAND Buddhist Church, 312 N. W. 10th Ave., Portland, Ore. Tel. BE-4996. Rev. T. Terakawa, Rev. H. Sugimoto.

REEDLEY Buddhist Church, 1304 K St., Reedley, Calif. Rev. R. Katsueda.

SACRAMENTO Buddhist Church, 418 O St. Sacramento, Calif. Tel. Main 864. Rev. S. Sasaki, Rev. G. Hirabayashi.

SALINAS Buddhist Church, 14 California St., Salinas, Calif. Tel. 6915. Rev. B. Fujimura, Rev. H. Fujikado.

SALT LAKE Buddhist Church, 247 W. First S. St., Salt Lake City Utah. Tel. Was. 7939-J, Rev. C. Terakawa.

OGDEN Branch, 225 Electric Alley, Ogden, Utah.

SAN DIEGO Buddhist Church, 2929 Market St., San Diego, Calif. Tel. Main 6381. Rev. G. Nishii.

SAN FRANCISCO Buddhist Church, 1881 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif. Tel. GR-9547. Rev. S. Nagatomi, Rev. S. Sanada, Rev. J. Ono.

SAN JOSE Buddhist Church, 640 N. 5th St., San Jose, Calif. Tel. Ballard 2344. Rev. C. Aso, Rev. T. Tsuruyama.

SAN LUIS OBISPO Buddhist Church, P. O. Box 642, San Luis Obispo, Cal. Tel. 1413. Rev. S. Onoyama.

SANTA BARBARA Buddhist Church, 131 E. C. P. St., Santa Barbara, Calif. Tel. 26-507. Rev. R. Mori.

SEATTLE Buddhist Church, 1020 Main St., Seattle, Wash. Tel. Main 2487. Rev. T. Ichikawa.

STOCKTON Buddhist Church, 148 W. Washington St., Stockton, Calif. Tel. 8-8797. Rev. E. Unno, Rev. E. Hojo.

TACOMA Buddhist Church, 1717 Fawcett Ave., Tacoma, Wash. Tel. M-1602. Rev. G. Nishinaga.

VACAVILLE Buddhist Church, P. O. Box 718, Vacaville, Calif. Tel. Main 4. Rev. M. Todoroki.

VISALIA Buddhist Church, 514 E. Center St., Visalia, Cal. Tel. 76. Rev. Z. Kawasaki.
 WATSONVILLE Buddhist Church, 107 Bridge St., Watsonville, Calif. Tel. 90. Rev. Y. Iwanaga.
 WHITE RIVER Buddhist Church, R. F. D. 2, Box 175, Auburn, Wash. Tel. 13-F-21, Kent. Rev. T. Shibata.
 YAKIMA Buddhist Church, P. O. Box 367, Wapato, Wash. Tel. 1735. Rev. T. Matsumoto.

Rev. Julius A. Goldwater, Los Angeles.
 Rev. Sunya N. Pratt, Tacoma.
 Rev. Richard Prosser, San Francisco.
 Rev. Frank Baden Udale, San Francisco.
 Rev. S. Alex White, San Francisco.
 Rev. Violet I. White, San Francisco.
 Rev. I. Kyogoku, 213 North J St., Lompoc, Calif.

LIST OF BUDDHIST TEMPLES IN LOS ANGELES

HIGASHI HONGWANJI BETSUIN, 118 No. Mott St. AN-7723. Chief Priest, Rev. K. Izuhara, Rev. H. Ogasawara, Rev. Matsumoto.
 JODO SHU Buddhist Temple, 614 E. First S. MA-2877. Chief Priest, Rev. R. Nozaki; Rev. Z. Mukushina.
 NICHIREN MINOBUZAN BETSUIN, 2800 E. Third St. AN-16335. Chief Priest Rev. R. Okihara; Rev. C. Kurahashi.
 NICHIREN Independent, 130 Rose St. MU-3870. Rev. N. Murakita.
 SHINGON (Daishi) KOYASAN BETSUIN, 342 E. First St. MA-3217. Chief Priest, Rev. S. Takahashi; Rev. S. Yasui, Rev. R. Sogabe.
 ZEN SHU JI BEIKOKU BETSUIN, 123 So. Hewitt. VA-1693. Chief Priest, Rev. D. Suzuki; Rev. Osada.
 ZEN KAIJI, 727 1/2 E. First St. Rev. T. Uyeshima.
 ZEN SHU, 441 Turner St. Rev. Nyogen Senzaki.

HOMPA HONGWANJI BETSUIN, 119 N. Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Tel. MA-5657. Rev. J. Kow, Rev. M. Okita, Rev. G. Abiko, Rev. B. Kuwatsuki, Rev. D. Hayashima, Rev. T. Shirakawa, Rev. J. Okabe, Rev. K. Kumada, Rev. K. Maghara.

that the F. S. A. has done a better job than has the Fed. Res..
It is not their powers that do the good then but the fact that
they already had an organization in the field which was fairly
well acquainted with agricultural problems in this area. The f
failure of the Fed. Res. to do as good a job has been due to its
inexperience and the fact that it had to start from scratch. The
farm security advertised its presence and made a positive effort
to contact the evacs before registration at the Civil Control
Station.

by the FBI at Civ Control Station
The records kept ^{by the FBI at Civ Control Station} which show
details of transfers will be found
at the office of the Farm Sec
Field agent attached. We should
call on them after evacuation has
occurred & go thru their files

The second attached sheet shows
the diff in size of farms in
unimproved valleys as opposed to
I.A. Co. Special attention should
be paid to these transfers

5/18 Esther Rhodes, Americans Friends Service Committ ee, 544 E. Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

This organization has had much contact with the evacuation program but its information consists of mere rumors in most cases. No one seems to know the source of much of their data. One such rumor is very interesting to me since it involves an attitude taken by certain state officials which is extremely detrimental to the Japs. The story has developed that the state is cracking down on many Jap merchants on the grounds that they are not paying as much sales tax as they should. In the case of the urban merchants such as those in Little Tokyo this did not occur, but it has been frequent in the case of certain nurseryman and others whose business is partly retail and partly wholesale. According to Miss Rhodes the claims of the state are exorbitant and in no way related to the usual retail business done by the Japs involved. A lawyer, Tom Bewley, in Whittier is representing some Japs that are being charged with non Payment of sales tax proceeds. *out*

This organization has the same criticism to make of the Federal Reserve that I have made many times before. They don't make any positive effort *to help the Japs. Also*

they say that the Fed Res personnel is nowhere near as good as that of the I & A or the Fed Sec Agency. It's a question they say, of not personnel & lack of ready-made organization.

This org is interested primarily in persons & not things. Consequently they have practically no info on property or property losses.

One case that did come to the attention of Miss Rhodes concerned a \$65000 ranch near El Centro. The mortgage was only \$9000 with a \$3000 loan from an L.A. Produce Marketing Org. When the Japs were arrested (sent to Internment Camp) the Produce Mkt Org. immediately started an attachment suit. This claim should have been paid off by the ~~delivery~~ ^{delivery} of this Japs tobacco to the marketing org. However, the marketing org. was transferred from Japs to white management & it was badly upset so when the trustees arrived, many were allowed to spoil, so that the proceeds wouldn't cover the \$3000 loan. The case was finally settled, but the Japs lost this years inter crop which should have netted them bet 2 & 3 thousand dollars.

Condition in Camps, especially Santa Anita is quite bad. Far too crowded & food is bad. Are now 18000 at S.A. & the rumor is that 3000 more will go there. Army has had a great deal of trouble with Japs cooking in their own quarters. All hot plates, coffee makers, etc. have now been confiscated. Their use has in fact badly upset the electrical system, blowing out fuses & the like.

Another rumor of interest is that the Japs will be paroled out by day & neighboring ranchers. Minimum wages will be enforced, and Japs will have to return to camp at

right.

This org. has had very satisfactory results in the transferring of uneducated students from centers to inland schools. It is impossible to obtain the release of Japs for jobs inland. Glaser Org. offered a position to a Jap the wife in their org. kept were even then unable to obtain their release.

Many of the volunteers (early) evacs went to the environs of Porterville, Exeter, & Strathmore.

A Cooperator of 200 Japs is now functioning at Strathmore.

5/18 Jim Gifford (Santa Anita gate officer)

Your job at the gate is different because of the masses of people who come out to visit Jap friends unable to obtain passes to enter, they write to the Japs & arrange to visit them at the gate at a particular time. All trucks entering & leaving Santa Anita are carefully searched.

(Cont)

The only case where evacs were uncooperative with the authorities was at Corona where a large group of persons & Japs were evacuated. These persons were all married to whites, some of fairly good standing in the community. They lived among

I N F O R M A T I O N B U L L E T I N

JAPANESE AMERICAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Pacific Coast Branch, American Friends Service Committee
544 East Orange Grove Avenue
Pasadena, California

Number 5

May 18, 1942

TWENTIETH CENTURY EXODUS

As this Twentieth Century Exodus of our Japanese neighbors proceeds and homes are broken up by the thousands; as businesses often of many years standing close down; as school and church and community ties are disrupted; as busy, useful citizens and their Japanese-born parents are lifted out of a normal life -- Friends on the West Coast have said, by deed as well as by word: "I am my neighbor's keeper."

On May 12, 13, and 14 the people of Pasadena and adjoining areas lost, through the evacuation, some 1300 of their Japanese neighbors, who went by train to the fair grounds camp at Tulare.

Friends, cooperating with other church workers, were up at an early hour each morning, driving Japanese families from their homes to the assembly center and helping to serve breakfast of hot rolls, coffee, orange juice and milk. A committee composed of representatives of local churches supporting the Japanese Union Church handled the transportation to the station and the preparation and serving of the food.

At noon on May 15, some 300 assembled to go by bus to Santa Anita, and food was again served and transportation provided.

The sincere gratitude of the evacuees knew no bounds as trains and buses pulled away and few eyes were dry, either among the departing Japanese or the Caucasians left behind.

COVINA

On May 14 and 15 several Friends drove the 23 miles out to Covina, very early in the morning, where they assisted with the serving of food. The American Legion loaned them coffee pots!

FROM THE BAY AREA

Friends have continued to help furnish automobiles, food and storage space in San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, and San Mateo in aiding evacuees.

In San Francisco they cooperated with the Baptists and the FOR in operating a canteen for three days, giving food, cheer and Christian sympathy, while various religious groups gave aid in many other ways.

Josephine Duveneck has a permit for visiting Tanforan, another race track induction center near San Francisco, and reports fair conditions and a good personnel in charge. Her request for stoves where small babies were endangered by chill and dampness was granted.

A truck-load of recreational and reading equipment, including a piano, has been gratefully acknowledged by Director Kidwell of Manzanar. Another truck-load went to Tanforan.

Six convalescent cases were properly provided for by San Francisco Friends.

SANTA BARBARA

When some 300 souls were evacuated from Santa Barbara to Tulare, transportation and warm food were provided by local church groups.

Negroes and Japanese have lived side by side here for many years and the negro population let no opportunity slip by to help their departing neighbors, either with storage, transportation, or "last day meals" in their own homes.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Herbert Nicholson spent several days, as a visitor, in the internment camp in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and reports favorable conditions there.

G. Raymond Booth was requested by the Nisei to preach at the morning service on Sunday, May 17, at Santa Anita.

Another induction center has been set up on the Fair Grounds at Pomona and is receiving its quota of evacuees.

Japanese-American students and alumnae in the University of Washington turned over to the Service Committee the sum of \$585.00, which they had been saving toward the building of a club house, to use in any way they desired. No doubt this gift is due to the influence of Floyd Schmoe and their love and respect for him and appreciation of his interest in them and their problems.

Joe Conard, heading up the Student Relocation Committee, reports a very good response from Japanese-American students who desire to continue their education. Several have already been sent on to the areas where they will study, while others are now being "placed".

Rev. Kengo Tajima, for many years pastor of the Japanese Union Church in Pasadena, left for Tulare with the first group of evacuees on May 12. On Sunday afternoon, May 10, he and his wife kept open house for their Caucasian friends and fellow-workers.

At Santa Anita, some of Walt Disney's artists make learning to read a merry game for some 1500 children assembled in "recreation hour" -- no official school work has as yet been established.

All types of school books, from primers to university textbooks, are very much in demand in all the camps, as well as all types of recreational and reading material.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

Letter from President of Pasadena Chapter

To our Membership:

As a parting word to you loyal members and friends, I wish to express my gratitude for the fine spirit of cooperation you have displayed throughout the trying days of this emergency. I trust you will face the uncertainties of the future with the same courage and cooperative spirit.

Coming at a time when our parents are in the twilight of their lives and we nisei are eager to step out on the threshold of our careers, this world conflict will result in many heartaches and disappointments. While we can hardly look with enthusiasm at what lies ahead, we can at least picture the privation

of others far less fortunate than ourselves and swing ourselves uncomplainingly into this program of wartime civilian control with the assurance that our government will not tolerate anything short of humane and fair treatment.

(Signed) NOBU T. KAWAI

LETTER RECEIVED BY SEATTLE OFFICE

Extracts from a letter written in Japanese to the American Friends Service Committee, Seattle Office, from Tacoma:

To the American Friend:

You have been doing excellent work for the benefit of us Japanese, and the trouble it has caused you is most deeply appreciated. Even though we are placed in a camp in America we consider ourselves fortunate because we know for certain America is our home.

We shall never forget what our American Friends have done for us. Even though we shall go through terrible hardships in coming months, we desire to strive with you for world peace.

My son ... even as an American feels helpless and is engulfed in a cloak of insecurity.

We are without land and are at times surrounded with an "unwanted" atmosphere; yet we have faith in mankind and shall strive to maintain our self-respect. We pray that Americans continue their efforts for freedom, peace, and justice.

Soon we shall be sent to Puyallup. We sincerely hope you may visit us there.

(Signed) A Japanese woman forty years old

AND WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

A Japanese and a negro family in Santa Barbara had lived in the same area and been friends for many years.

A few days before they were to be evacuated, the Japanese man, with his two young sons, came to the negro home with the request that he be allowed to set out "a flower or two" for them, as a parting gift, in appreciation of their friendship of years standing. Deeply touched, the negro mother readily consented.

The "flower or two" turned out to be the complete flower garden of the Japanese family -- exceptionally beautiful -- which they simply dug up and carefully transplanted to their neighbor's yard, working early and late, until this labor of love was completed and the grounds about the shabby negro cottage a bower of fragrant beauty!

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Note: Send news material to Gracia Booth, 544 East Orange Grove Ave., Pasadena.

The whites & were regarded as white
by their neighbors. They didn't
think that they would be
evacuated at all & were: unprepared
when evac was ordered. As a result
the white member was forced
to stay behind to look after the
property. They also intend to
do everything possible to obtain the
release of their families.

5/19 Joseph Choate, Atty for Hori Bros.

Confidential Hori Bros. is a partnership, with one partner in Japan, one in Missouri Montana, & two at Manzanar. It was locked up by the Treasury in Dec + license to liquidate was granted only two weeks before the sale took place - the goods therefore very rapid. Choate, the atty. sold the content of both stores to J. B. Hartwick a liquidator (Jew) for "60¢ on the wholesale dollar", 60% of cost.

Choate believes that in light of the circumstances, this was a good price as could be obtained, especially since much of the inventory was of Japanese manufactured wares for Jap consumption only.

Choate has been to Manzanar several times. He says that many of the Japs there don't expect to live thru the summer heat. Conditions there give rise to constant complaint by the Japs.

5/19 J. Marion Wright.

Wright has had the business of many eminent Japanese since 1913 & is very well qualified to judge the legal status of Japs property.

He says that the probability is that very few cases will be over by the D.A.'s office. The reasons he gives are:

1. The statute of limitations has run on the criminal side.
2. On the estate or civil side.
 - a. Many of the principals or witnesses are dead
 - b. Japs cannot be forced to testify unless granted immunity from criminal prosecution; very few judges would grant this
 - c. Japs cannot be brought out of country to court
 - d. Liabilities (mortgages especially) attach to many Jap properties so their estate & state would give state a greater liability than it did asset
 - e. Conspiracy & circumvent act must have been continuous or statute of limitations would have run on civil too
 - f. Mortgage co's & banks will fight state too, for fear of losing
 - g. Preponderance of evidence has to be on state's conspiracy

Wright does not believe that the value of property which state will attempt to claim will be great, more with the no of suits instituted is great.

This whole idea is the baby of Shoemaker. It is likely that the whole thing will be dropped either by Shoemaker because he knows he can't win, or the Dockweiler will quash it.

Wright has heard that the word of Equalizing has attached many acres because sales tax payment hasn't been kept up but believes that the claims were justifiable.

Wright says that the alien land act was a dead letter for 10 years till Shoemaker got started. US Webb said that it was a dead law because Gaps could legally buy property as guardians of their children. These guardianship arrangements can't be questioned by Shoemaker.

All of this is Wright's opinion & must not be quoted without his permission. He is now active in one case against Shoemaker.

5/20 J. M. Williams, V.P., Boy A., Long Beach
Main Office

Williams was quite interested in the Evac from the start, since he is quite well acquainted with several Jap families. He says that the people of L.B. took a much more hard boiled view of the whole evac & favored rather ^{more} rough & summary treatment of Japs than did people of other cities in this area. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that one exceedingly prominent Japanese doctor, club member, etc of L.B. was shown to be the leader of a Jap organization very unfriendly to the U.S. at least, if not actually an espionage group. This brought to the attention of the people that any Japs were ~~might~~ be dangerous.

Strangely enough, of all the cases of property transfers that have come to attention of Williams, none have been very detrimental to the Japs. There has been only one Jap client who asked the bank to manage his property. The Jap has helped himself and paid for a neighboring Filipino while the bank pays the taxes out of the Japs acct. The rental is not lower nor higher than is paid for similar property.

Jap deposits at the bank have declined to almost nothing. This is contrary to the experience of the L.A. City banks. He doesn't know

where the Japs¹ was gone too.
but suspect hoarding.

Williams suggests that Vincent
Hackett in Long Beach would
probably have lot of dope on
personal property. Hackett worked
with the Fed Res. in the evac
of Long Beach. Hackett is -
Hackett not in his office anymore. Call
Residence for appointment

5/26 - Mr. Murphy, Portmanta, Wilmington,
Calif. (See 6/4 - mup)

Murphy has known of several
cases where Japs came out very
well, & several where Japs lost
out badly. In Wilmington, Japs
farmers & florists sold mainly to
Filipinos, tho Wilmington itself
has a rather small Phil. population.
One very rank case was bro't to
attention of Murphy by one Emil
Menweg, a real estate operator in this
town.

One Jap farmer in Wilmington
had 6000 crates of celery to
sell before evac. He could get no
bids from anyone except one Jew
from L.A. - Jew offered 10¢ per
crate (it costs at least 10¢ to pack
& crate it). Jap refused to sell at that
price hoping to find another buyer.
He failed to do so & finally sold
out to Jew, who now would buy
only 3000 crates. 3000 crates rotted.

I tried to check on this case &
get names etc from Menweg.

14

(623 Avalon St., Wadsworth, N.Y.) Newey
out of town. I looked for
record of it at San Pedro F.S.A.
They had none - see below.

5/20 Hustace, Cashier Fostermans & Merchants
Bank, San Pedro.

This bank had many deposits
but has almost none now.
Contrary to experience of LA City Bks.

Bk has had a full day making
loans to new operators. As far
as Hustace knows, fair deals were
made bet Japs & new operators.
The prevalence of loans made
privately by banks such as this
to new operators would indicate
that F.S.A. req. too stiff, or else
new farmers don't have any
way to obtain gov't loans because
of strings attached.

5/20 F.S.A. Field Office 362 W. 7th St.,
San Pedro. (now being consolidated
with Torrance Office at 1927 Carson
St., Torrance)

Final Report of J. J. Stewart, Field Agent
F.S.A. (in charge of New Cont. Stat.) Harry Cobby
& Stewart have copies, and we want
complete copy made.

Social Welfare workers failed to
ask Japs if were farmers. Only
those who so declared themselves
registered for help. Every got to the
F.S.A. at the New Cont. Stat.

As a result not over 10 reports were filled out regarding farms in L.B. Wilmington or San Pedro. When this terrible oversight was noticed by FSA on Saturday (day Civ. Cont. Stat. closed) it was too late to do anything. ∴ On Sunday 4 crew of FSA Employees went out & covered every farm in this area separately. Report forms were not completely filled by Japs with new operators already completed. Most were by this time of course, & ∴ data is very very poor.

The field agent discovered on their Sunday Survey that:

1. A Mr. Moore in Long Beach was going around to all the Japs and buying all the pipe that they had an hand. He was paying only from \$03 to .05 for this pipe. Evidently this is robbery, but I haven't had time to check the price of pipe nor to see Moore either. (see 6/3)

2. One Jap admitted that she favored Japan in the present war, saying that pretty soon we would be working for the Japs instead of them for us. She admitted that she deliberately ruined her crop. She didn't want us to get the benefit of her effort in any way.

3. These first evacuees evidently suffered more from the deprivation of whites than have the later ones. There was one case recorded in which a stove and refrigerator were just taken back by the seller without so much as saying anything to the Jap about it. No further info is available on this, for it was reported to the General Electric Co. who promised to

?
3-5¢
per what?

look into the matter. Here was a job which should have been attended to by the Fed. Res. but so far as I could find out they didn't touch the case. Repossessor was The Little Giant Electric Co. of L. A.

4. There were a few small thefts, but none of any consequence. The police put on extra patrol cars to watch over the Jap properties. (I know of one case in which little was taken. The employees of the Union Oil Co. in Wilmington helped themselves to the truck veg. of a neighboring Jap farmer.) Evidently the theft in the area were all of this petty nature.

5. The Fed. Res. refused to store the farming Equip't of the Japs. Many asked that this be done. Now the F. S. A. will do this, though strangely enough the Japs have quit asking them to do so. Evidently when they have time, they prefer either to sell or lease it.

I looked over the individual reports made at the Civil Control Station. They are in terrible shape, containing almost no info. In some cases this was undoubtedly due to the necessity of the Sunday summary mentioned above, but it is also clear that the F. S. A. interviewer was not experienced and did not care whether a good job was done or not. Many reports were marked complete when no record of transfer was made. In some cases a tenant had not yet been obtained, and the deal was forgotten and only discovered when Oakley and I went over the files. Of course it is almost too late now to do anything about it. Perhaps the Jap found a new tenant himself, but he didn't get help from the F. S. A. which he asked for.

Oakley says that most of the crops were cared for and no crop losses resulted. Only 10 farms were actually abandoned.

5/21, B.B. Jenks, Cashier, Corona Fat Natl
Bank, Corona (ref. J.G. Hodges)

One case known to Jenks is illustrative
of the Fed Res inefficiency. Two Japs
brothers owned a 8800 equity in a
13000 ranch. They gave power of atty
to holder of trust deed (\$1200). Fed Res
approved this. Jenks saw the
danger of giving such power to the
creditor (also creditors here not too
trustworthy) He talked to the Japs, &
then asked Fed Res to reconsider &
disallow it. Fed Res refused.

This bank had a few loans to
Japanese. These have all been
collected now (except for \$50 which
is due shortly). Deposits of Japs in
this bank have increased since
Dec 7. (similar to LA City bks, except
from Wilmington & San Pedro & L.B.)

Rutherford, pres. Fat Natl Bk of Uta, told
Jenks that he had 40,000 loans
to Japs, out of 300,000 total loans in
Dec 7. He began immediately to
liquidate these & now also has
only 30% outstanding (bad banking tho).
Some of these loans were new
loans too.

The people of Corvina do not like
Japs & do not want them around
any more at all. They favor shipping
them all, alien & citizen, back to
Japan. If this is done I don't think
they will at least refuse to rent or
sell to them again. This has

always been the policy of the
people of Corona. They have
never been any Japs there at
all.

There were a few cases of petty
thievery, but nothing of importance.
There is the usual set of stores
about the reservation (or trust of)
partly paid for household effects.

On whole Japs came out fairly
well in disposal of properties. They
are being taken over by whites, Mex,
& Chinese. The Chinese are a very
important group now. They come
from cities in many cases & are
not experienced farmers. They form
associations or companies. The bank
at Baldwin Park has many of
these new Chinese acct.

5/21 Ray Finch, F.S.A. agent, Corona

125 farms, all track in this area.
All have been transferred, & no
crop loss has resulted. Crops
are lettuce, cabbage, & strawberries.
New operators are $\frac{1}{2}$ white, $\frac{1}{2}$ Mex,
& $\frac{1}{2}$ Chinese. (Whites will quit strawberries)

Japs came out very well here.
60 days before Evac Finch began
to foster transfer & advertised F.S.
A aid in newspapers & the like. F.S.
A made 6 loans here. Each accts
every farm had been transferred
before registration. Finch has
completed data on every farm,

parties involved, & terms
Evidently Franks went beyond
the sale of real property, for he
advised by the sale or storage of
personal property as well.

No thefts were reported in this
area at all.

All transfers were for a fixed
time, & not for duration, thanks
to Finch

Farm labor situation is likely
to be fairly acute this year, but
the change over from bunch
to field crops should minimize
the strain.

Finch does not believe that the
people of Covina or anyone else will
expel Japs after the war. The
landowners like Japs because they
can pay such high rents. (They
have no labor costs)

5/21 Strobel & Ward, F.S.A. Civ Cont Stat,
3557 Main St., Riverside, Calif.

All real estate has been transferred.
Next activities of F.S.A. agent,
Knoff, before registration. Average
of bunches is about 20 acres but
dispersion is great. One very
large (500 acre) ranch taken over
by Jilky Growers Co. for \$12000.
Crop is growing now, but
might go bad. If crop is

good, Liberty Groves will net abt
\$11,000. (ough profit for 12,000 I).

main trouble experienced by Japs
was in disposal of produce. Export.
There doesn't seem to be anyone
willing to store it (Fed Res. pr. etc.)
Heavy losses sustained on it.

5/21 Ed Knoff, FSA agent, Riverside.
201 Lewis Bldg.

Knoff in charge of both Redlands
& Riverside area. He grew & destruction
between these two. Oranges
in Riverside & fairly small farms
with Citrus in Redlands, & large
ranches.

Every single Jap holding in
Redlands has been transferred to
one of the lg citrus growers (i.e.
Sukiest, Blue Goose, etc.) who
operate on commission. They
act merely as managers. This
is exceedingly favorable to Japs.

At Riverside holdings are smaller
Here, lg orgs are not prominent as
prev. operators, but every single
new operator is white. No
Meth or Chinese. What is intended
to raise tomatoes, hay, etc.
Oranges will disappear
completely.

5/25 Miss Ernd Schmidt, Civ. Cont Stat,
2923 E. 2nd St., L.A. - Permanent address,
2832 Sacramento St., S.F., Phone Fillmore 0899

Only 4 farms were registered at this station, all previously having been cured for & transactions completed. The no. of Japs involved are only 2 ~~as~~ ^{as} expected. Many must have been registered & moved out of other stations.

Miss Schmidt was at the El Centro Station & says that some very interesting things took place there. The Field agent of the F.B.I., one Schenck, seemed to take orders from Small, the Fed Res agent there & refused to cooperate with Miss Schmidt. Small has been a resident of Imperial Valley for some years & has some property there. Miss Schmidt says that as early as Mar! Small went around advising Japs to sell out immediately, saying they would probably be removed the next day. Jap. property had been disposed of before registration, & the L.A. records at Brawley should bear some evidence of the collusion of Schenck & Small of their dealings in Jap. property. Small must have profited in some way.

Ken Nishimura at Parker, is organizing Japs out of Imperial Valley & form a coop & buy up land in Colorado. They plan to buy 17,000 acres & farm it collectively. He was previously head of Nippon

Floral industry droops under hot blast of war

By EDDIE VERMEIREN

Southern California's \$12,000,000 a year floral industry today is drooping under the hot blast of war as an unveiled orchid forgotten in noonday sun.

Two reasons for a flower shortage and a rise in prices after Memorial day are the completed evacuation of the Japanese, and problems of priority.

The Issei or alien born Japanese contributed 60 per cent of the industry's labor and reaped 40 per cent of its profits.

Of 3296 acres of flower fields in Los Angeles county (which contains 90 per cent of the southland's flower acreage) last year, almost 2200 acres were cultivated by Issei growers.

Of 420 Southern California horticulturists 220 were Japanese; of Los Angeles' 905 retail florists 208 were Issei or Nisei.

Materializing shortage in the flower market here will be principally in field grown flowers, as chrysanthemum, anemones, stocks, larkspurs, ranunculus, asters, daisies.

American growers specialize in the bulbous and hothouse type of plant—lilies of the valley, amaryllis, roses, orchids, peonies, gardenias.

Cultivation of these more fragile plants demands less hard labor, brings in ampler gains.

The floral market here has been supplied up to date by field crops planted by the Issei and their Nisei children prior to their exodus.

Priority dilemmas now stump surviving growers. Essential implements of the flower grower's trade—expensive rubber hoses, pipes, elaborate spray nozzles—are unobtainable.

The price of fishmeal has quadrupled since the closing down of Japanese fish processing plants, and fishmeal is widely used as a fertilizer.

Retail florists have to consider tire deficiencies questions.

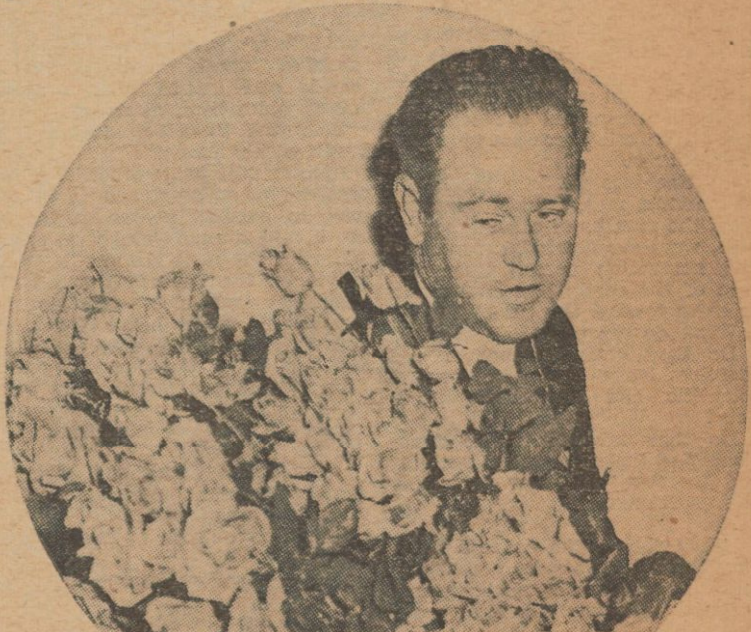
Special deliveries of corsages or wedding, hospital and funeral bouquets are out for the duration. There will be but one delivery a day to any one place; no callbacks.

All these problems of the southland's erstwhile profitable industry are now being explained to State Sen. Robert Kenny's interim committee on economic planning, which is holding a hearing in the State building.

Expounder of the problems for the affected industry is genial, stocky John Brown, who, as head of the Southern California Floral association, is little king of Los Angeles' flower town.

The Floral association (which has often been accused of monopoly) listed 1450 members before the Japanese decapment.

Few Japanese could answer muster now, but the association still covers all growers, retailers,



JOHN BROWN HOLDS THE FOUR FOOT STEMMERS
Each rosebud is worth the price of 10 bread loaves

dealers, buyers and peddlers of cut flowers, potted plants and greens.

Headquarters of the association are in Los Angeles' floral town, which is located on Wall st. between Seventh and Eighth sts., and is the outlet for the whole Southern California flower industry.

This block is one of the most interesting in the city.

Market hours are from 3:30 to 9 a. m.

Growers start coming in from San Fernando, Gardena, Bellflower, Redondo Beach and other communities around 3 a. m.

Market tables are heaped with gladioli, delphinium, statice, larkspur, stocks, daisies, roses and ranunculus. Color effects are subdued, as blossoms are compressed within readied bundles.

Association bylaws prohibit retailers from buying flowers until 7 a. m. (wartime) when—with the precision, decorum and subtlety of a long established ritual—the sound of a bell is heard, and the gates are thrown open.

There ensues a turbulent period of haggling, bickering, jostling. Lengths of stems are challenged; purity of blossoms is debated; tell-tale edges of orchid petals are sharply criticized.

Los Angeles is the only city

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 6)

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War hits floral industry

(Continued from Page 7)

which has a direct grower to retailer market.

Flower growers here normally ship 25 per cent of their products to New York city and to three southern states—Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. About 700 refrigerator carloads are annually dispatched eastward and southward.

The industry employs 8000 workers. The majority of them do "stoop" or field labor. This labor was available to Issei growers at \$3 a day; now field workers demand \$4.50 a day, Brown asserted.

Reason why American growers will find it hard to fill the utilitarian shoes of Issei horticulturists is that the latter had the advantage of being able to put to work in the fields all members of his family, including Nisei and even Sansei children.

The American grower consequently is obliged to employ four to five men, where the Japanese employed but his own family. "The American grower's payroll represents what was the Japanese grower's profit," Brown explained.

Occidental floriculturists purchased 70 per cent of the flower farms vacated by the Japanese, taking over short term leases (the Issei were barred from owning the land) merely to salvage crops planted before the exodus.

Brown said few white growers had planted field crops to make up for those which normally would have been put in by the Japanese.

The floral town's boss disclosed that only those of the Japanese who held on until the very last day to dispose of their assets (mostly irrigation items) lost heavily.

But then he admitted it was difficult to estimate values in the floral industry.

He brought out that, by fastidious management and by careful hoarding of seeds, experienced horticulturists develop their own varieties of flowers.

"Some of those Japanese growers had seeds which they wouldn't have sold for \$10,000 a pound," Brown declared, "but—."

Rise in floral prices will not be moderated by OPA ceiling, Brown stated, because flowers are "perishable merchandise."

He said it took one year of war and temporary neglect to convince England that floriculturists were the producers of an irreplaceable morale builder.

Coops in Imp. Valley

5/25 Saw Smith, Fed Res counselor
at the Gov Court Stat - Refused
to talk.

5/25 - See John Brown, head of Southern
Calif Floral Ass. Ret 7th & 8th You'll
see (Clipping) attached 7th News,
5/25

5/26

See Smokey, Tom Clark, & Stuart.
Wulsh kept week - also Com. Wright

5/26 Clarke Ewing, Fed Res, 707 S. Spring

During the last week, & not before the Fed Res has been notified, sometimes 2 or 3 times a day, of houses, autos, & other property of Japs which has been abandoned. The quantity is becoming large enough to be of real importance. Ewing says that the Fed. Res. does not have the authority or the obligation to do anything about this abandoned property. They do not intend to touch it.

5/26 Mary Sabusawa, ^{Fed. Sec. Agency} HSE, 707 S Spring

Mary is a Nisei who has been employed to act as information clerk & interpreter. She believes that the Nisei are 100% loyal, but that they are becoming embittered because of treatment during the evacuation. The Jap boys who were in the army & are being discharged are especially bitter. They feel that they, as American citizens, are being definitely discriminated against in such a way that their future economic position is impaired. They feel that the wave of anti-Jap was due not to a feeling that there was danger of sabotage, but by pressure groups who finally cultivated public opinion to the point that the army did it to show that they were alert to danger. (This idea was also expressed by Spencer, below) The pressure groups mentioned were the Associated Farmers & other lg. landowners. She claims that

The Nisei will never be able to come back, because the war will develop such antagonisms that they will never be recognized as Americans. They are really an anomaly, since they really have no country. They will not be accepted here ^{over again}, nor will they be able to go ^{to Japan}, even should they want to.

Many Japs, she says, have given their houses rent free to persons whom they know in order that they be well cared for. They hesitate to sell, since they might possibly come back & since they couldn't possibly get a fair price.

She believes that of all the gov't agencies, the only one which has the respect of the Japanese is the F.S.A. The others have done almost nothing but bother them. The principal reason for this is that F.S.A. personnel has a friendly & rather liberal attitude, while the others are careful to do or say absolutely nothing not related to the particular transaction involved. Their attitude is that they are giving charity & what they do should be appreciated. ^{It's worth noting that Geo. Res. because they fear that this language might be sent to them when they want them to stay permanent settlement.}
5/26. Fred Farr & Spencer, F.S.A. 707 S Spring

Spencer thinks that the war was due principally to the pressure put on by barons interests, chief among whom are the associated farmers. Spencer is something of a "wild man" & I don't believe that his opinion is based on any good information.

He thinks that the agencies other

than the FIA have done a good poor job, & blame it on personnel. He says that the WCCA (Eisenhower) is apt to also do a poor job, for it personnel is made up of lower employees of the other gov't agencies & not of the best at that.

Farr reports that something is wrong in Imperial Valley. Much pressure was put on the FIA agent there by the Jap-hating farmers. Some of this pressure undoubtedly came through small. The feeling down there has always been acute. He thinks that the FIA agent did not intentionally favor whites as against Japs, but that he had grown to take a position (unvoluntarily) similar to that of the white farmers.

Farr says that the Japs are in for a very bad time down there, for in Imperial Co. the atty plans to claim much violation of the alien lands act. Undoubtedly the courts & every one else is made of a Jap hater. He believes that the Japs will never get back to this valley again.

Farr & Spencer both feel that the evac has been unnecessary in the case of Jap citizens, & that the difficulties developing later will be enormous. Farr says that the legal aspect (Constitutional) of the evac of citizens will have to be wrangled over, as will property rights etc. The final disposition of the Japs is also tough. Calif Asso of Farmers will want to keep them as a form of slave

labor. Already Clark (Gov of Idaho) telegraphed the WCCA in S.F. & asked for at ~~the~~ trainload of Japs to do stoop labor under proper military guard. People of Corona, Corona, & Imperial Valley have already indicated that Japs won't be welcomed. Evacuation, the movement itself, was easy but the legal & sociological problems to be met & the complications of their solutions will undoubtedly be enormous.

Farr criticizes the medical examination of Japs. - Immediately upon arrival at Manzanar of our group of Japs, many were found to have measles. This should have been discovered at the Control Stat. He actually saw 400 Japs take medical Sp. in 2 hrs at our Control Stat.

Removal of Japs Staggering Task

Greatest Migration in History of Country
Handled in Typically American Fashion

[Editor's note: This is the first of a series of three articles which summarize what has happened to the Japanese in the United States since the war began, where they are now and what they are doing, and plans for their future. Until now, this story has never been told in detail, and many things in it have not been heretofore published. The story has been checked for accuracy by Army authorities.]

Before the war, "Little Tokyo," U.S.A., was a loosely-knit community of 127,000 men, women and children of Japanese descent. Of this population—more than the population of Spokane, Wash.—seven-eighths, or 112,000, were in the Far Western States. Most of these were concentrated on the Pacific Coast. California alone was the home of 93,919.

When Japan attacked America, one of the first things the United States had to consider was the question:

"What shall we do with Japanese aliens to prevent possible espionage and sabotage?"

Growing out of this question was the even more difficult problem as to what attitude the people of the United States should take toward the two-thirds of all Japanese in America who were actually American citizens.

MANY COMPLICATIONS

For a time, while defense industries, refineries, bridges and other danger areas were guarded against surprise attack, the government grappled with the job of finding a permanent solution to the issue.

There were all sorts of complications. Many of the Japanese, especially those of American birth, were loyal to the United States. But their fathers and mothers were aliens. It was to be expected that a considerable number of these would be tied to Japan by bonds of race and nationality.

SECURITY FIRST

How was Uncle Sam to separate into groups all those gradations of loyalty and patriotic interest, and know that he was figuring correctly?

Also, with the emotions of the American people rising in understandable anger over Japan's conduct, wasn't there a danger that Japanese in America—even though many of them were loyal citizens—would find themselves not merely boycotted, but physically injured, as our war temperature went up?

There was thus the problem of security for the country; and the other problem of security for those of Japanese blood who were living within our borders.

Through the first two or three months after war was declared the Department of Justice, especially through the F.B.I., held the situation under control while plans for disposition of the problem were being formulated. Many suggestions were proposed—mostly based on the hope that Japanese aliens could be segregated from American-born Japanese for handling according to the circumstances.

But it came to be realized that this was not practicable. Many Japanese realized it, too, and during the period when the government encouraged a voluntary migration from vulnerable coast areas, 6000 Japanese moved inland.

ONLY WORKABLE PLAN

What was needed, however, was a plan that would take care of the entire 112,000 Japanese racials in the Western States. This, too, was recognized by many loyal Japanese and they, in turn, did what they could to convey that fact to their friends and relatives.

The only workable program, both in the interest of the country and its Japanese, was for a controlled migration into specifically assigned areas, that migration to be carried out under democratic principles and followed by a program that would enable the Japanese to work, to

live as nearly normal lives as conditions would permit, and to contribute their skills and time toward the common welfare.

PRESIDENT ACTS

The President of the United States has the power, on grounds of military necessity, to exclude anyone, whether alien or citizen, from any area which he considers may be in jeopardy. On Feb. 19 he conferred this power upon the Secretary of War with authority to carry out an evacuation program.

Under this authorization the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, headed by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, proceeded with a program which involves the most extensive human migration in the history of the country—greater by several thousand than the great Oklahoma land rush in 1889.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

This program not only had to deal with 112,000 human beings, but with thousands of homes, farms, places of business, jobs, important crops, automobiles, and all the other properties and personal problems that would be part of the lives of 112,000 industrious people.

It involved the protection, on the one hand, of 112,000 Japanese, including the elderly and the little children, and on the other hand it involved the security of 130,000,000 of Uncle Sam's own nephews and nieces throughout the United States.

DE WITT'S ORDER

Gen. DeWitt declared on March 19, that the evacuation process must be carried out with the "least inconvenience, property sacrifice, or family dislocation compatible with the national security."

But relocation necessarily meant dislocation. The job was to do it in the American way.

[Tomorrow's article will deal with the first phase of the evacuation program, under which Japanese are being moved into assembly centers in four Western States.]

Ban on All Japs in State Urged

Delegates to Meeting
Demand Extension
to Rest of Counties

SACRAMENTO, May 25. (AP)—Called to consider a plan to utilize voluntary Japanese labor from evacuation camps in the harvesting of crops in the State's unrestricted area, representatives of California counties today went on record as favoring extension of the Japanese restricted area to embrace the entire State.

This unexpected turn resulting from a conference of county officials and employers of orchard and farm labor convoked by Governor Olson came after county representatives had testified that agriculturists and residents are apprehensive because large numbers of Japanese are permitted to assemble without restraint in various communities.

The Governor said at the conclusion of the meeting that he would take up with Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, western defense commander, the matter of extending the restricted area.

Relocation of 20,000 Japanese Announced

By a Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Relocation of approximately 20,000 Japanese evacuees from Pacific coastal areas on Bureau of Reclamation projects in California and Idaho was announced today by the Department of the Interior.

Two reception centers—one in Northern California and the other in Southern Idaho—will be opened within the next two months to care for approximately 10,000 Japanese each.

Reclamation Commissioner Page stressed the fact that evacuees assigned to the projects will "obtain no rights in the lands they develop and utilize during the war period."

5/27 Shinn's Nursery, Avalon St.,
Wilmington

A three-acre nursery with excellent
crop of stock, carnations, & other flowers.
Mrs. Shinn usually sold 500 or more
in carnations alone on Mother's
Memorial day. - She made lease
pd up to Sept 1, on land owned by
Watson Realty Co of Wilmington. She
sold out the entire stock & began to
work much & a very black nurseryman
for \$250, 150 in cash, & 100 in monthly
installments. Sale made before Mother's
day. L.B. man is B. M. Green, of 3905
Atlantic Ave.

Evidently the nursery owning Japs
in this area suffered badly, for
at least three Jap nurseries ~~owned by~~
were abandoned (Info from A Drew, of New
Flower in Wilmington).

5/27 Messrs again out of town. Deal
on Jap farm where Kelley (3000 crates
lost) is known to a Mr. Walker of
the Calif. Bank in San Pedro. - Walker
out too

5/27 Jap pipe (water line pipe) was bought
by the Robert Moore Supply Co, 2662
St Louis Ave. L.A.

5/27 Messrs Landon, Daniels & Vincent,
agents.
744, 1929 Carson St., Torrance, Calif.

This office has all records from
Gardena, Torrance, Lander, Wilmington,
San Pedro, L. Beach, & Sawtelle.
The only new info that they
have other than that on the

control station record sheet is that in many cases the Japs in anticipation of surge, failed to properly take care of crops. Especially is this true in the case of celery, since this requires extensive fertilization at exactly the times that such took place. In many cases the Japs claimed that this had been done. Whites got a fair price & then suffered heavy losses because celery went to seed. This is also true in case of strawberries. Strawberries are poor now as a result. Labor delays also greatly hampering strawberry growers.

Dandon says that 3 or 4 loans made at the San Pedro Office are far in excess of the value of the property. One is at least twice the value. He says this is due to the inexperience of the J.P.A. personnel with truck farming.

Only one farm in area which is of any size was abundant. This was 2 acres of celery & cabbage. The owner was that the Japs (rich) demanded exorbitant rent. Whole crop was lost.

Total production will be down because of the failure of Japs to cultivate up to the last minute. Most of veg is poor too.

New operators are principally whites & Filipinos, & some Mex. Occasionally enough cunning negroes have begun to appear as laborers, but no negro entrepreneurs.

A very interesting case involves

June 5/27 (60)

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Army Could Have Rushed Japs Out

Train Schedules Held Ready for Any Crisis, but Evacuation Was Done in Perfect Order

[This is the second in a series of three articles describing the evacuation of Japanese in the United States as a result of the war.]

While the government was wrestling with the highly complicated problem of what to do with 112,000 people of Japanese blood for the duration of the war the rest of the people on the Pacific Coast were clamoring for immediate action.

Obviously, for perfectly good military reasons, the Army could not disclose the fact that it had the situation in hand, from the moment the problem was dumped into its lap. Had it been necessary—and this can now be disclosed—the entire 112,000 Japanese could have been moved into places of security almost overnight.

READY FOR CRISIS

That is, had there been an invasion attempt or danger of widespread sabotage, or the threat of extensive anti-Japanese violence, the Army had train schedules and other facilities set to remove the entire western colony of Japanese into already established Army cantonments.

Fortunately, it never became necessary to invoke this emergency program. So the regular program for evacuation was begun and at this date has been almost completely carried out in orderly fashion.

On March 10, the 4th Army created what is known as its Civil Affairs Division, and on the following day the Wartime Civil Control Administration was created as the operating agency to carry out the staff planning by the Civil Affairs Division.

Both of these new setups were put under the command of Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant chief of Gen. DeWitt's staff. At the Army's request, Attorney General Biddle loaned one of his administrative men, Tom C. Clark of Los Angeles, to be Col. Bendetsen's chief civilian assistant.

THOROUGH JOB

As told in the opening article of this series, the first migration, a voluntary movement of Japanese inland from the Coast, was accepted by the Japanese in relatively limited numbers. In addition it raised perplexing resettlement problems.

Col. Bendetsen realized that the only way the job could be done properly was by doing it completely. Thus emerged a carefully thought-out program, the first phase of which called for removal of all Japanese in the western States to some 18 temporary assembly centers located at the following points:

Arizona: Cave Creek, Camp Mayer.

California: Fresno, Marysville, Merced, Pinedale, Pomona, Sacramento, Salinas, Arcadia, Stockton, Tanforan, Tulare, Turlock, Tulalake, Manzanar.

Oregon: Portland.

Washington: Puyallup.

CAPACITY OF CAMPS

The largest is at the Santa Anita race track in Arcadia, with a capacity of 17,000. Next come Manzanar and Tulalake with capacity of 10,000 each and Puyallup and Tanforan, each with 8000.

Fresno, Merced, Pinedale, Pomona, Sacramento, Stockton and Tulare have capacities of 5000 each; Salinas and Turlock, 4000 each; Marysville and Portland 3000 each and the more or less isolated Cave Creek and Camp Mayer 250 each.

There were three primary con-

siderations in the removal of the Japanese to these assembly centers. They were:

1.—Speed, which could be accomplished only by utilizing fairgrounds, race tracks and other public properties which already had water, electricity and convenient location;

2.—The need to protect the evacuees' welfare and property; and

3.—The military importance of using as few soldiers as possible for this essentially nonmilitary operation.

To illustrate how successfully the Army achieved this third objective, it may be of interest to note that the planning and supervising of the construction of all buildings in the centers, the equipping and supplying of the centers and the entire evacuation procedure were all done by the diversion from other duties of only 35 Army officers. Substantially all of the operating personnel at the centers was enlisted from civilian agencies.

From the standpoint of timing the complete job of preparation and evacuation will have taken just about two months from the day the wheels started rolling. In that period all necessary buildings were erected on the 18 sites.

ONLY ONE INCIDENT

Under the heading of individual security the entire removal of more than 100,000 people was accomplished without serious accident and was accompanied by only one untoward incident — this involving an emotionally unstrung Japanese youth who swallowed iodine when told he could not enlist in the Army. He recovered.

The handling of the operation, however, called for careful coordination of many government agencies. The physical setup in the assembly centers required living quarters for family units, adequate dining rooms (mess halls in Army parlance,) showers, bath accommodations, toilets, laundries, recreational facilities and even a post exchange at each center where the Japanese could spend of their small monthly allowance for newspapers, magazines, candy bars, cigarettes and other little perquisites of a normal life.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Some idea of how much was involved may be seen in a brief resume of what had to be done before the Japanese could break up their housekeeping and move into their new temporary quarters.

The Office of Emergency Management provided important help in getting the buildings erected at the centers.

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco helped dispose of store leases, transfer stocks of merchandise to new proprietors and handle problems relating to the disposition of such automobiles and household furnishings as the evacuees weren't taking with them.

The Department of Agriculture, through the Farm Security Administration, carried out a tremendous assignment in the

resettlement of evacuated lands by getting neighboring farmers and others to take over, with the result that the Japanese will not sustain avoidable losses and the American people will not suffer through the loss of Japanese crops.

The Federal Security Agency handled personal welfare problems and the United States Public Health Service assumed responsibility for safeguarding health and supervising sanitary provisions.

KNOTTY PROBLEMS

The Department of Justice handled knotty legal problems, and the Works Progress Administration provided competent civilian personnel to manage the centers and do all the work within the centers that is not done by the Japanese themselves.

The Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce through the Bureau of the Census, the Alien Property Custodian and other executives and departments contributed their share wherever their services and advice were needed.

CONTROL STATIONS

The machinery for all this work was set up in the form of 64 civil control stations located within convenient distances from the various colonies of Japanese and of the assembly centers to which they were assigned.

The representatives of the various government agencies participating were stationed at these civil control points, so that practically all problems attendant upon the removal of the Japanese could be handled at one time and at one central clearinghouse.

Funds due the Japanese as the

result of sale or other disposal of property are put in escrow until after the war. During their occupancy of the centers, however, the Japanese are being issued nominal allowances and compensations with all evacuees being supplied with food, housing, hospitalization, medical and dental care and clothing when needed.

Also, upon application by the evacuees, the government will issue coupon books having cash value good for purchases of merchandise at the center stores. These books will entitle a single adult to \$2.50 worth of merchandise per month, a couple to \$4, an individual under 16 \$1. Maximum allowance to any one family is \$7.50. In addition, those Japanese evacuees who work in the assembly centers will receive extra compensation on the following basis: unskilled workers, \$8 a month; skilled workers, \$12 a month; professional and technical workers, \$16 a month. As yet no wage scale has been fixed for those assigned to administrative and maintenance work. Wage schedules are based on a 44-hour week.

All the above, of course, is for work done in the assembly centers and in direct connection with the operation of those centers.

In connection with the handling of Japanese property, probably the most interest on the part of the public—next to the effect upon agricultural production—has had to do with what would happen to all the automobiles. In going to the assembly centers, the Japanese were given their choice of transportation provided by the Army or going in their own cars. They were also given their choice as between keeping their cars and selling them. If they chose to keep them the cars would be parked in

an inclosure connected with the center. If they chose to sell them the government would buy them.

[The third and final article on the evacuation of American Japanese will deal with the subject, "Where Do They Go From Here?" This will describe the plans of the War Relocation Authority to settle the Japanese for the duration in colonies where they may be able to develop agricultural lands, do certain kinds of work for defense industries, and generally contribute something to America's big job on the home front.]

Toppling Bulkhead

KILL

WAR WORKERS

The operation of a 75 acre farm by
3 L.B. High School Teachers, one the
football coach. They have the best
land for farm in the district
now. Football Team is being
trained as labor.

These men invited me to
come down & spend the day traveling
with them & inspecting farms.
I shall do this first week at the
same time I examine their Co.
Court Stat Reports.

Haskell Gleichman - 4248 Arch Dr. North
Hollywood - going to work for Eisenhower
org. Will cooperate with us.

5/28 Haskell Gleichman, F. S. A. Los Angeles, Calif.

Gleich. believes that the pressure groups had a lot to do with evac. (see Tolan Rep't.) He believes that the real problem has not yet been touched yet. this is the problem of relocation, and the ultimate problem of the position of the Jap in American Society. He's not too optimistic, nor are the Japs with whom he's talked.

The agricultural problem is not as smooth as it looked at first. Several farms have been turned back and several which were taken over by new operators have been neglected. Especially is this true when the Japs reported that everything had been taken over and that the deal had been closed before registration. In this case the F. S. A. did nothing about it. Today a case came in concerning 7 acres of Young Berries, Lima Beans, and Cabbage. This had purportedly been taken over some time ago. The Jap, however had not received anything for his crop yet, and asked the F. S. A. to look into the case. We went down to the farm and found that the berries were the only crop that could be salvaged. The others had been allowed to rot. The owner had sold the berries to the Frozen Fruit Co. of L. A. The owner had failed to have the Japs who leased from him reimbursed. He intended to pocket the proceeds. It was too late to do anything about it except appeal for money on the basis of charity. This required contact with the Jap, not the Operator who kicked, in whose name the lease stood. Rather than make this contact the operator decided to drop the whole thing. The most important thing for us is not that the Jap lost his crop, but that food was allowed to rot. If this has happened

very often, it indicates that the F. S. A. should have gone into every case, whether the Jap asked it to or not.

5/28

Fred Farr, District Supervisor, F. S. A. L. A. -

*894 Union St.
Ordway 0678*

There is much more to the transfer of property than meets the eye, especially when Japs, who have very close family and other kinds of ties are concerned. To add to the difficulties faced by the F. S. A., in many cases the Japs gave away much of their chattels before moving. Misunderstandings have begun to crop up when buyers of Jap property have found some of the equipment missing. Today we went to a nursery where some trays had been reported as stolen. These trays were sold to the Morningside Nursery in L. A. but the manager of this org. reported that when he went for the trays, they had almost all been taken away. He refused to pay for more than a small portion of the total number which he originally agreed to take from the Jap. He seemed to be an honest man, and was quite incensed to think that he was being accused of stealing the remainder of the trays. The Jap is now at Manzanar, but it seems that he may have given the trays to someone else. The Mexican next door says that he saw the Morningside truck take the trays one night. This thing is now in such a mess, with all kinds of contradictory stories that it would take more time and money than it is worth to straighten it out. Farr decided to let the thing alone provided the Morningside paid for the trays that they admit they took. This is just one example of the confusion which is beginning to develop because of misunderstandings between Japs, New operators, buyers of chattels and the F. S. A.

5/28 Gleichman cont

Gleichman says that many of the Japs have refused to cooperate in the sense that they put the F. S. A. to work on a deal and then suddenly call the whole thing off offering no explanation for their change of heart. This happened in Palmdale and involved a large ranch. The Japs were losing 60 acres of alfalfa (they threw this in to the buyer of a tractor) The F. S. A. was all set to go to bat for the Jap and collect something for him when the Jap decided that the deal was all right and asked the F. S. A. to lay off. This has happened in several cases, A whole day was spent on the small farm of berries and rotten cabbage mentioned above. This sort of thing makes the F. S. A. rather wary of trying to open up old cases or even taking new ones.

new page
5/29

Gleichman Cont - Enclan # 2674
Monterey Park - S Ebihara

Gleich believes that this is a typical case is representative of the numerous cases where nobody is to blame.

Ebihara leased a small farm, 7 acres from the city of Monterey Park & an adjacent piece of land of 7 acres from a private party. On the Monterey Park land was a city water reservoir (tank) and a pump. Early in February the citizens & city fathers got nervous about having a Jap so near to the water supply. They therefore cancelled the lease & forced Ebihara out March 1. Ebihara had his house on the city owned land & was forced to move into Boyle Heights in L.A. He was given the right to harvest the crops on these lands, abt 5 acres

5/29 continued - no new page

of berries + broccoli. Soon after morning
betwixt his family & Hoyle Knight, he
slipped + broke 3 ribs + couldn't work.
In the meantime the city of
Monterey leased Park leased them 7
acres to 2 defense workers who wanted
to farm it. The other 7 acres, on which
the berries grew were separated from
their land by an irrigation canal, so
they didn't realize the berries were
Ebi's. The broccoli ~~was~~ had already
gone to seed, & the berries were stolen
when the 2 defense workers got there.
Ebi, in bed, couldn't guard his
berries or harvest broccoli. Ebi. appealed
to G.S.A. He really had no right at
all. His misfortune was due to a
combination of forces over which he had
no control. The defense workers got
nothing out of Ebi's crops, his house
was condemned. Monterey Park wouldn't
do anything & Ebi's net worth at
time of evac was 15⁰⁰ (price of an old
truck).

The next case is illustration of the
complication due to Jap solidarity + custom.
The I.W. Kellman Estate owned a 325
acre ranch leased to abt. 20 Japs. The
difficulty of collecting rentals etc led them
to ask N. Baba, one of larger lessees to form
a company to pay entire rental, sub-lease
to Japs. This was done abt 2 years ago. Association
was called "Associated Veg & Flower Growers Ass."
Baba paid 15 per acre to Kellman + charged Japs 20, 25, &
30 per acre. All Baba did was keep Japs in good
shape. When evac ordered, Japs + Frank Seminars,
feed dealers of Montebello made a deal with Baba to
take over all veg., but flower merchant growers

left out of the negotiations. The seminario's allowed the Jap flower merchants to stay on till evac to try to harvest their crops. Finally I. Kariya, one of the larger flower growers blew the lid off and appealed to the F. S. A. He had managed to sell some of his flowers, but very valuable flowers and roots etc. remained, 9 acres of rare flowers included. The Jap had sent several new or prospective tenants out to look at his holdings but Seminario had scared them off. Gleichman finally beat \$350 out of Seminario for the Jap, but Seminario tried to stop the check. Gleich had cashed it already tho. Undoubtedly Baba had some private deal with Seminario, but he wouldn't admit it. One of the flower growers got \$85 for a \$1500 crop of flowers. The Japs who got gipped refused to talk about it and wouldn't tell anything on Baba, although there seemed to be some feeling. The only one they blamed was Seminario. The Japs will probably deal with Baba in their own way later.

5/29 Fred Farr, F. S. A,

The Ace Collection Agency is filing a great number of suits against Japs. This should be investigated and followed up.

The situation in Imperial Valley is one in which there is likely to be some interesting information and considerable scandal. See attached sheet for Farr's report to Fryer. See also the Westmorland Mail for a copy of Order # 154 It will be in between Feb. 19 and Mar. 15, 1942.

See also the Minutes of the Board of Supervisors meeting for Feb. 16, 1942 for discussion of # 154. See the District Att'y of Imperial Co. For File on Alien Lands Act.

C. C. Small of the Farmer's and Merchants Nat 'l bank was the Fed. Res. man who is undoubtedly at the bottom of some of the trouble. The whole situation in Imperial Valley is bad. Every one hates Japs. A Jap was shot in cold blood by two filipinos and have not yet been prosecuted. The story about this can be obtained from Ben Yoshioki at Santa Anita. He was a personal friend of the deceased.

A very interesting story of the O. T. Johnson ranch and it's relations with the Jap tenants can be had from Mr. Wm. Denon, 2106 Wilmot St., L.A. Was a 1500 acre farm all leased to Japs.

The Army has had some very interesting problems to face and solved them very well, tho the solution seems obvious to the layman. They do use some common sense. In Arizona a Jap man married a Mex woman. They had a child, and shortly after the father died. The Mex woman married a Chinaman. Should the baby, the baby and mother, or the baby mother and father(foster) go to camp. The army, after some deliberation exempted the baby.

The social service workers don't do much. Another example of their inefficiency is a case in Pasadena. They forced a family to leave on the first day of evac. instead of allowing them to wait for the second day so that they could attend the funeral of the father.

WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

707 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

May 25th
1942

Mr. Leland N. Fryer
Chief Evacuation Unit
30 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Fryer:

At the request of Anthony Tarlock, District Evacuation Officer for Imperial Valley, I reported to El Centro on Tuesday, May 18th, and learned from Tarlock that many evacuees believed to have been farm operators had classified themselves as farm laborers, and, consequently had not registered with Farm Security Agents on the regular registration days.

On the day appointed for medical examination, a local Japanese leader pointed out all the operators and brought them to our representative for registration.

The reluctance of the Japanese operators to admit their status can best be understood by reference to a typical case, which for the sake of brevity, will be called the Homano case.

On July 23rd, 1941, one Boxley, landowner, of Holtville, executed a written one year lease to George Hoshizaki of approximately 75 acres of farm land. There is some doubt as to whether George Hoshizaki or his brother Frank Hoshizaki actually signed the name of George Hoshizaki to the lease.

A Japanese alien by the name of Homano actually took possession of, worked and planted the land approximately as follows:

1. 30 to 35 acres of carrots which were plowed under in December, 1941, and planted to late cantaloups (not yet harvested).
2. 30 acres of early lettuce (harvested).
3. 5 acres of tomatoes (harvested).
4. 10 acres of late lettuce (harvested).

WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

707 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Leland N. Fryer

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On December 17th, 1941, Homano gave a Crop Mortgage to one Honda who is at present in the U. S. Army. The money was to secure the payment of \$2,250. borrowed either from Honda or one Takanaki. Takanaki, an alien Japanese, was given Honda's Power of Attorney to collect the money. The Mortgage was recorded on February 17th, 1942.

On February 16th, 1942, the Board of Supervisors of Imperial County enacted County Ordinance #154, which I am enclosing for your inspection. The purported purpose of the Ordinance was to "Put Teeth in the Alien Land Law", and safeguard the Military and Civil Property in the County. You will notice that Section 14 of this Ordinance prohibits the transportation by enemy aliens of food or farm products or crops upon the public highways of the County. This indicated that the Ordinance was aimed at Japanese farmers.

Subsequent to the passage of the Ordinance, the District Attorney called all Japanese alien farmers into his office and took statements from the Japanese as to the positions they occupied on the farm lands. We are informed that farm operators in many cases signed statements that they were farm laborers. Leases were surrendered by Japanese farmers to the District Attorney. We were informed by one reliable Japanese leader that the District Attorney's Office advised a Caucasian farmer that no Japanese alien or citizen could work on a farm.

In the Homano case, both Hoshizakis gave signed statements to the District Attorney that they had no interest in the crops and desired to be released from the lease.

Hoshizaki refused to admit his signature on the lease, perhaps for fear of violation of Alien Land Law, and that there was some talk of prosecuting Frank Hoshizaki for forgery of his brother's name.

Whitelaw, Attorney for Boxley, stated that the District Attorney has obtained a signed statement from Homano that he had no interest in the crops and was working for only 40¢ per hour. The District Attorney told me that he had obtained such a statement, but that such was not signed.

The District Attorney then advised Boxley that Homano had no interest in the crop and that he, Boxley, should sell the crop. Homano had a prospective purchaser who tendered the not yet due

WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

707 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Leland N. Fryer

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rent to Boxley, who refused to accept it. The crop was sold by Boxley to one K. K. Sharpe, for \$1,700. Sharpe also purchased the land. Homano, Honda or Takanaki have received nothing, as yet, from the crop. Sharpe harvested the lettuce, and he will harvest the cantaloups.

We talked to Boxley and learned from him that Homano had worked the land, planted the crops, was an excellent farmer and, without doubt, the tenant in possession.

Sharpe's Attorney, Roberts, informed us that Sharpe purchased from Boxley with the understanding that the crops and land were free and clear of all encumbrances, but subsequently learned of the Crop Mortgage.

The Japanese interests are represented by an Attorney Horton, who feels that the Japanese were "pushed around" and intimidated by the District Attorney's office.

We called on the District Attorney who was away in San Francisco, but his Deputy advised us that the office had been "very fair" with the Japanese farmers. He refused, however, to get out his file and go into the Homano case and the County Clerk refused to show us the minutes of the Board of Supervisors (Public Records) for the meeting at which Ordinance \$154 was enacted.

After much discussion both Sharpe's Attorney and Boxley indicated a willingness to settle the matter and the Attorney for the Japanese appreciated our efforts. The facilities of the local Field Agent will be used to close the case, however, it should be followed up.

The matter has been reported in detail so that you might see the reluctance of Japanese operators to admit their status to our agents.

Had it not been for the intervention of the W.C.C.A. Program in Imperial County, no doubt wholesale prosecutions for conspiracy to violate the Alien Law would have taken place, with resulting loss of many crops and much equipment. The innocent as well as guilty would have suffered great hardships.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK S. FARR
District Evacuation Officer

FF:VC

6/1 Gerald Desmond, Att'y, Dep't of Justice, L. A.

Desmond has been Clark's assistant since he became coordinator. Clark is now out of the evac program and Desmond is trying to finish up all pending business so that he too can get out. Desmond says that Clark is very happy to quit the evac job, since for all the work which he did, the army took all the credit. Casual mention in press releases were not enough for Clark. Further it is evident that the cooperation between the gov't agencies directly connected and the Dep't of Justice was quite poor. Desmond said that no cases were reported for prosecution by the Fed. Res. or the F. S. A. even tho the Dep't of Justice asked them to do so in order that an example be made of at least one offender. Only in the last week has any shady case been brought to the attention of this office, and only then was this done in a casual conversation between Farr and Desmond who are friends. Desmond's attitude is that he will step in if the Fed. Res. or F. S. A. asks him to, but he is not going to take the initiative anymore himself.

6/1 Kenneth Smoyer

Contrary to earlier reports, there will not be any serious labor shortage in the county of Los Angeles in July and perhaps none in August either. The use of High school boys has worked out very well in some parts, notably in San Fernando Valley where the shortage was expected to be the most acute. Farmers there say that the high school boys do more work in an afternoon than ordinary farm labor did in a whole day. If cooperation can be obtained from school authorities there should be little [?] what

in the farm labor front. Of course next year the picture may change considerably since younger men will very likely be taken into the army and since the number of men in defense industries is bound to increase considerably.

Smoyer believes that under the circumstances the transfer of Jap citrus ranches in Redlands to the citrus houses was as good an arrangement as could be expected. If the power of att'y was not granted to the manager of these orgs. but to the directors then it is a fairly good arrangement. If on ly a management agreement was made, then it will be even better. Smoyer says that one can expect some dirty work regardless of the exact agreement made since these firms have the ethics of all businesses.

new page
6/2 Mr Millikan , Navy Intelligence, L. A.

Commander Wringle has left for parts unknown and will not be able to give us any info on the evac of Terminal Island and San Pedro. Millikan will refer me to an other officer who can help us when we get the proper credentials.

6/2 Harry Oakley, F. S. A. L. A.

Oakely is weell acquainted with the situation in Imperial Valley and blames the entire thing on the activities of the Associated Farmers and on the racial discrimination which they promote. The situation has become so bad in this area that Negroes and Mex., as well as Japs are put into separate schools. Undoubtedly the situation with regard to the evac of Japs was agravated by the rather inferior agent of the F. S. A. in this area and to the domination by Small of the Fed. Res.

One of the big difficulties of new operators has been in obtaining the farm oppor't Japs sold it off early + now it's desperat
6/2 Desmond (cont)

The evac of German and Italian aliens will start very soon. All of Zone A will be evac. refugees, persons unable to become cits because *of alien or relatives of foreign men of any of United nations will be excluded. Pedrick estimated 80,000.*

can't d - no new page

6/2 Carey McWilliams

His entire file on the evacuation can be copied by us. This data is invaluable for it contains reports of the Japs now in the camps concerning the attitude of the Japs and their orgs. and other data on the conduct of the camps.

The greatest hardship has been worded on people only partly Jap. There is a family of people in Los Angeles who are all from 1/8 to 1/16 Jap. These people have always passed for white and are all married to whites. they are all in Pomona now.

The disruption of the produce market is almost as serious as the disruption of agricultural production due to the evac. Two weeks ago the produce merchants sent representatives out to the Cochealla Valley. These reps. told the new operators that there was a serious shortage of tomatoes in the L. A. market. They advised them to pick as much as possible, and as a result the farmers picked green and overripe tomatoes and sent them to town. The wholesale market thus found that they could sell this large quantity at a very low price. They forced the tomatoes on the retailers. The public found that it was buying poor food and the growers found that they were getting a very low price for their crops. The only ones to profit from this was the merchants who handled a large volume of goods when the market would otherwise have been quiet. - *McC. says that Commander Whipple, Navy Intelligence, always said war unnecessary.*

6/2 Stuart Walsh, Research administrator of the Kenny Committee, 2408 West Seventh St., L. A.

Walsh says that in the first place the Ass. Farmers were against the evac of Japs. Over a two week period they turned to favor it. There doesn't seem to be any explanation for this

change. Walsh believes that the evac of the Japs has left a great gap in the labor situation in Calif. He says that the Mex the filipinns and the Negroes are making a determined effort to get out of the Agri . Labor group and seem to be having some success at this sincethey are now being hired by defense plants in the L. A. area. The Mex are no longer willing to come in from Mexico, since there has been a quickening of industrialization in their own country. Also the reforms of Cardenas has done a lot for the Mex farmer and he is not so willing to leave home as he was.

Walsh doesn't believe that hthat the Japs will ever be allowed to return to California and live there as the have proir to the war! *New operators of Jap truck gardens in very many cases brought up ~~the~~ Japs for the cash to be derived from the crops. They won't be allowed to*
6/2 Mc Williams (con't.)

Mc has heard unofficially that the Southern Pacific and the Bank of America asked the Tolson Com not to allow the evac of japs holding that it wasn't necessary at all. They refused to make this report to the Committee officially because of the danger of arousing public opinion against themselves. *Mc favors the Japs & guarantees ~~that~~ 60% of interned are released after such hearings*
- 6/2 Examination of suits filed in the Municipal Court against The Japs in the last month by the Ace Credit Exchange and the Affiliated Merchants Corporations, collection agencies.

I examined about twenty of the suits filed by these agencies in the last month against Japanese. They don't show much except that in not one of these suits was the Jap represented by an att'y. In many of these suits default judgement was taken exactly 10 days after service. This is the minimum time allowed. Evidently the Japanese are ignorant of their rights in the use of the public defender. They probably can't even understand the

SUMMARY

71

*Summary Handy
by Alice
mailed by
Kelly
Whickman*

To: John H. Provinse, Acting Head, Div. of Farm Population and Rural Welfare

From: Davis McEntire, Regional Leader, Berkeley, Calif.

Subject: Importation of Agricultural Laborers from Mexico

Date: April 13, 1942

The report states that the supply of labor is adequate, but that the pool of labor of cheap, casual variety is now depleted. There has been an influx into the state of families that greatly exceeds any other such migration except in the 1920's. While many do go into defense work, statistics compiled by the State Dept. of employment show that a very small percentage of farmers go into such work - only about 4%. Only 10% of defense workers show previous farm employment.

At the same time as crying about the shortage of labor, there has actually been an increase of 11% of hired hands from that supposed labor shortage.

California agricultural has long been used to the cheap, casual labor supply which guarantees a ready supply, low wages, and inadequate housing facilities. The sugar beet industry in Calif has especially been used to the labor as supplied by Japanese, Phillippino, and Mexican labor. The industry has put forward the idea that this type of labor - "stoop labor" - can only be done by these racial groups. In reality, however, this idea is only perpetuated to insure the low wages, notably poor housing (inasmuch as single men from this group are used) and a surplus of labor. The cry from importation of Mexican labor comes largely from this group. One argument used is that the housing is suitable only for single men, and priorities do not allow building. However, when they first began to cry about a labor shortage, there was no building material priority rule.

One interesting angle the report sets forward is that the Importation of labor from Mexico, and the subsequent exploitation of them does not very well fit into our "Good Neighbor" policy, and would be poor international politics. It sets forth the facts concerning the previous importation from Mexico, the promise of high wages, good living conditions, steady work and the Repatriation of the Mexican. Instead there were low wages - or none - unspeakable living conditions, no civil rights, vigilantism, unstable employment, discrimination and neither Repatriation nor Naturalization. This entire condition is one of great embarrassment to our state dept. and also one that the Mexican consulate greatly regrets.

If there is to be importation from Mexico, the report makes the following recommendations - which they feel will lessen the cry for the importation, feeling the need is not the provoker of the cry, but the desire for cheap labor. (Incidentally, Calif. pays less than any other state for the work on sugar beets - this despite the fact that the companies acknowledge that the yield in Calif. fields is much greater than other places.)

Recomendations by the committee making the report:

1. The importation, if found to be necessary, be undertaken by the Federal govt. No private recruitment to be allowed.
2. The Federal govt. guarantees the following:
 - a. Prevailing wages
 - b. A certain minimum amount of employment
 - c. Adequate housing
 - d. Civil protection
 - e. Repatriation at option of the Mexican. If Mexican does not elect repatriation, he should further have the option of naturalization. No third option.
3. The conditions and guarantees should be set forth in an International agreement between U. S. and Mexico.
4. Pool of labor be organized in Mexico to be called upon.
(In my estimation this is a poor recommendations) (A. Hendy)
5. Growers, etc. who will use the labor be required to file formal order for workers with the Federal agency established and required to observe conditions which the Govt. guaranteed. Also, the employer be required to contribute a certain percentage (a specified amount) for transportation and repatriation.
6. To avoid flooding labor market, the Mexicans should be brought in only in small numbers - about 100. They should be brought in only in response to actual need.

The report further states that the conditions and the guarantees set forth will lessen the supposed needs of the farmers for the importation of the Mexican labor.

meaning of a summons + probably
often can't read it.

6/2 Leon Brown Atty. Case not tried
yet. Judge refuses to hear case till
the get Biddles OK. It's been 2½
weeks.

6/3/42

Col. Taylor, Project Marshall's
office, 931 N. Colorado Ave, Pasadena.

Taylor suggests that we contact
Gen. A. W. H. & Eisenhower both. He says
that if this is presented properly,
we will probably be given a
blanket permit to enter the
centers.

6/3/42.

Mr. Chas. O. Pierpont, Town Officer,
Bo of A. Whittier, Calif.

Pierpont was 14 years manager of
the Bo of A at Redondo Beach.
Contrary to the belief of most bankers,
Jap loans are bad. For only those
in distress & working on a shoe-
string need loans. Redondo branch
made many personal & crop loans
to Japs & found that they
were difficult to collect & gently
moved too slowly. Result is that
Pierpont, like other Bo of A managers, he
says, doesn't like to make loans to
Japs. Whittier Bo of A had none.

6/3 Tom Beverly Atty of Whittier (referred
to by Esther Rhodes)
Mrs. Rhodes was incorrect. Beverly
did not have anything to do with
sales tax claims & heard nothing
about it. Evidently, Marion Wright
was correct. Legitimate claims
were made by the state board
of equalization & cleared up long
before evac & are not in any
way connected with the sales

Bewley says that ~~the~~ enemy
Whittier Japs moved out early & that
those who did lost heavily. Japs
moving under evac. orders but
not nearly so badly. Bewley says
that many people of Whittier
already think their friends made
up that Japs are dangerous etc.
& shd never be allowed back. The
war (its length etc) may intensify
this feeling so that an active
effort will be made to keep Japs
out forever.

6/3. G.D. Holloway, Real Estate Agent &
Formerly Fed Res Commissioner at Whittier.

Losses were heavy for all evacs &
almost no Jap property was stored
by the Fed Res. They sold almost
all their chattels prior to registra-
tion. They disposed of cars in many
ways. Very few were landowners.
Farm labor situation is going
to be plenty tough in this area
very soon. Attempt is being
made to recruit high school
boys but not much success
yet. Shortage of labor is due not
solely to Jap evac (Japs aren't ~~truly~~
laborers but entrepreneurs) but also to
the migration of workers into
defense plants. At one large ranch,
the Murphy Ranch, women
pickers (orange) are being used. They
are brought in every day from
Belvedere Gardens by truck.
Fed Res commissioners had almost
nothing to do at evc control

station. Japs very seldom asked
for any advice, and in only one
case did the Jap complain that
he had been gyped out of his
property. Jewish merchants from
L.A. were very active in this area
before evac & undoubtedly bought
up much property.

6/4 L.C. Muller, Calif. Thunk, San Pedro.
In re Ohashi Farm (Murray deal)
In Wallana 500ft along P.C. Highway (east
side) at intersection of MacArthur Blvd.

10 acres of celery - all ready to pick
at time of evac. Ohashi asked 4000⁰⁰
He refused a 2500 offer & was evac at
deadline. Left farm in charge of Emil
Murray who had full power of atty.
" was offered 2750⁰⁰ asked 2250
& was no deal. In Apr 28, Murray
asked Muller for help. Muller
(who had already got 10 acres &
had work crew) took it over with
no agreement as to distrib of profits.
By this time 1/2 or 3/4 of the had
grown to seed. Remains yielded
5700 crates. Last cut on May 20.
Net profit after labor, water, crates
etc. was 3569⁵². Price Procs. Produce
of L.A. had offered 1750⁰⁰. Muller
gave 1750⁰⁰ to Jap. plus half the
diff. net 3569⁵² or 906²⁴ (906³⁴ - 121²⁶
ships against farm before evac) But gave
Murray even 2600⁰⁰. Murray kept 100
& sent 2500 to Jap.

Prior to evac. refused to let
Muller take over on consignment basis.
If he had loss would have been
been so heavy (5 acres wouldn't
have been lost).

Muller had no labor difficulties
He already had Filipino crew
to work over place.

Celery price dropped immediately
after evac from 90 & 1.10¢ to 40 & 50¢.

due to dumping by new operators
3 were later hit cost to 2.60 per crate.

Mellie's thinking Japs farmed to
last day but losses due to
inexperience of new operators.
These even won't put in new
crops. Truck gardening here
will go to pot.

As whole Japs lost terribly.
Further data can be obtained
from H & F Produce Co (Mr Kelly)
in L.A.

6/4 Claude M. Abing, formerly of Terminal
Is. Br of Calif. Japs.

Nursery men lost badly too.
Keystone Nursery (integrated by a lot
for 14000 ^{sq} ft is rented for
\$50 per month.

Yamaguchi Nursery suffered from
looting. Most looting petty but
new valuable exp't lost.

A Rio Grande Truck drove past
as officer & took refriger etc away
from Japs.

Terminal Is. Japs lost too for
storage which had value ^{value}
when Japs ^{were} there now
worth nothing. Navy
won't come up.

6/4 Robert J Moore (R. J Moore Supply Co)
2662 St Louis Ave., Long Beach.

Moore is man referred to by Stewart (F.A. San Pedro).
Moore bought up all Jap water line pipe he could at an average price of 7¢ per foot. In one large purchase, Japs agreed to pull pipe out of grounds & didn't do this. Moore paid \$1.00 per foot. Price of this pipe (2nd hand) is 9¢ per foot. Pipe used by Japs for irrigation will have to be taken apart & re-threaded before it can be used again. Some of it is out of round & is nearly worthless. Moore isn't getting rich off this pipe. None the less this purchase of it at any price is bad because farmers are now without irrigation facilities. Japs can't be blamed for selling, nor Moore for buying, but it's unfortunate nevertheless.

6/4. John I Rodgers, Torrance Calif.

Japs have for many years monopolized the produce market. Whites had no chance in the raising of either cut flowers or truck. Japs always set prices till whites driven out. Truck market is so perfectly controlled that whites & Japs got different prices in the same market at the same time for their produce. Sometimes Jap merchants even refused to buy white produce.

imp. 6/4. Frank Daniels, F.A., Torrance.
Daniels has personally seen some

shut wave radio's & today found a
" " sending & receiving set hidden
in a barn - Evidently there was
some danger of sabotage in this
area.

6/4 FSA Civ Cont Stat Report from
Gardena, Lawndale, & Inglewood.

Not over 25 abandonments in
about 200 cases examined. Surprising
enough these were of fairly
large farms 5-25 acres.

Many new operators at Chino
also many of the lands taken
over on share basis. For harvesting
crops up to 8/42 new operators
are taking 50%.

Most of equipment was sold but a
rather large quantity was
privately stored. Gardener (FSA
agent at Torrance) says that
storages has meant a great
shrink of farm equipment. Equip
sold was sold separately and
it is very difficult for new operators
to get all equipment needed on a particular
farm.

Casa Nozuka Katayama, Gardena - 2170 W
El Segundo (near Hawthorne)
3 acres young trees, 1 cabbage, & 1 brocoli abandon.
app lost - Tools sold for junk -
Had only 24 hrs to get out.

Haruno Ito Gardena - 22 acres on O.T.

1 mi

Johnson Estate -

Entire crops approx lost. Much
looting. Loss declared several thousand
dollars.

6/4 Doyle J Jandori, Field Agent, F.S.A.,
Torrance

Entire character of farms will
soon change. Truck farms will
turn into alfalfa & other field
crops. Many new operators
are at best temporary. F.S.A.
should maintain field offices to
give advice & encourage truck farmers.
If this isn't done, much land
will go entirely out of production.

Jandori has told Cateley about
this real necessity but so far
nothing doing. New operators
will quit & F.S.A. should be on
hand to grant new loans,
obtain new operators, etc.

Nearest F.S.A. office (permanent) is
South Pasadena & is too far away
to help Torrance, Gardena, & Inglewood
situation.

612444

Jim Hayfer DVA doing law as Ace
Credit Pick.

V. H. C. Ishigawa

Filed suit, Feb 24, 1942 for 187⁹⁵
bal due on open acct to Superco.
Produce Co. due & unpaid since
Jan 6, 1942

To Mobile Motor Service 39⁵²
due Jan 29, 1940

Produce incl. Rancho incl. attached
stands, fruit & veg, & cash register.

Feb 24. Total Release of attach. on Feb
24

613829

Japs

Hayfer vs Amos.

owed 767 bal. - Car attached. Japs
had no atty.

613949

Ace vs Mizuguchi

suit filed Mar 6, '42 for 226⁴⁶ goods
w/ret & under view to Mkt Garage
Attachment on same day March Truck
seized Mar 6.

Mar 9. Collecting releases Truck.

65 Wm. Denon, 2106 Melrose St., L.A.

Denon is a friend of many Japanese & one Mitsui Mitsuoka he practically raised.

Denon met Henry Mitsuoka some 20 years ago, & helped him get started in business as a gardener & nurseryman. After Henry's first wife ~~had~~ died, Henry sent their son, Mitsui to Japan to school. Henry & Mitsui remarried (a picture ~~see~~ bride) & had 3 more children. At the age of 12, Mitsui was brought back (at Denon's expense) & his education was continued there. Denon was partner of Henry in a fairly large nursery on O.T. Johnson Estate. Half of Denon's property he deposited in Mitsui's acct, so Mitsui at age of 12 had \$6000.

When " " was 20 Henry wanted to go back to Japan & ordered all property sold without arranging for Denon's half. Henry wanted to go back & join army (this would have compromised Henry's status in Japan) Mitsui refused (as he had refused to continue his registration to maintain Jap citizenship since he was born here). Henry threatened to kill him. Mitsui appealed to Denon who told Henry to get out of country or Denon would tell police of threat. Henry left. Mitsui married & stays here & is now in Burbank.

Clash of Essie & Miesie is very great. From other sources Denon has found that Essie fights the Americanization & assimilation of Miesie. is very tough situation, for

children are brought up & obey parents implicitly. They are often threatened as traitors. Many Japs of dual citizenship are really Japs gov't employees. seemingly harmless groups (buyers cooperatives etc) are agencies for control of Nisei. Nisei are really Americans.

Carson Estate now to be subdivided -
Farm era.

Not Copied yet Page 80
(3 copies)

6/15 Theodore Lane, State Dept of Employment
Indio Calif.

In the Coachella valley an acute labor shortage is developing, but is due principally to industrial drain rather than evacuation. Evac has had its effect tho for evac of 50 Jap families means loss of prob. 2 to 400 laborers. Govt projects at Desert Center & Blythe (32 million) are the greatest source of trouble ~~tho~~

Influx of soldiers wives has greatly increased population of Indio but hasn't helped labor situation though. Reason is that they are office workers, not field hands.

6/15 J. M. Montgomery, Real Estate Broker,
Niland. - (Also a farmer)

Jap. evacuation was definitely disastrous but will result in a decline in output of Imperial valley. Much land around Niland formerly operated by Japs is now vacant. Immediate crop loss was small tho for Japs harvested before evac - Next years crop bound to decrease.

6/15 O. L. Powell, Editor, Westminster
Daily Mail
See Andy Pevle, El Centro (Supervisor)
Baptist Overland, Pres of Farm Bureau, El
Centro

6/ C.R. H. Small - Fed Res Counselor,
El Centro.

Collusion by Schenck & Small is undoubtedly proven. It was reported by Exp Control Station F.I.U. employees & was investigated by F.B.I. & the Antitrust Fed Res. Was completely exonerated by both W.C.C.A. (incl Gen. De Witt) & by F.B.I. Small was a boarder here & is now in the insurance business. He is intending to leave the valley permanently next year & has invested money in an Arizona ranch.

Small believes that the acre will lead to the growing of much more field crops than previously, principally alfalfa & barley.

The low price of tomatoes has completely ruined new operators for new op. Took over land at price presupposing a fairly good mkt. Bottom fell out (for unknown reasons, possibly mkt. org) & new operators are in bad shape. Almost all F.I.U. loans will be uncollectable. 50,000.

Small says he personally prevented prosecution under # 154 by telling D.A. & Sheriff & other officials that Japs had to leave in a hurry & that they could easily be prevented from returning. Small agreed that all leases be cancelled on July 1 of this year but in most cases Japs agreed to small amount of cash or equiv. Reason was that almost all of crops planted had been harvested & they had

Maggio Bros El Centro ^(stock buying) Jap properties
State Dept of Empl - 540 State St.
Arthur Schenck " " "
C C Small

? Evac of Japs had little or no effect on crops produced in El Centro. All crops harvested & all before evac & all lands still under cultivation. Most new operators took a beating for lost Jap properties on basis of prop. claimed by Japs. Japs profits go mostly to labor tho.

6/15. Judge C. G. Kellingsworth, Polici
Judge J. P. of Westland, also
farmer.

The different methods of cultivation of Jap & Whites from Japs means that new white operators won't find labor so short. Japs prepared to brush plants (tomatoes) & get crop to mature early & thus make profit. Whites don't do this & thus can't need so much labor. - Same true of cantaloupes.

Nevertheless a labor shortage will occur this year. Not over however things will be well under control. No labor shortage for farmers are switching to field crops, especially flax.

New operators are in a bad way because they only took cognizance of Jap profits. Didn't see import of utilizing family for labor. But they did & a lot of money loans will probably go bad.

nothing to lose.

Small believes that return of Japs to valley will be spouged by all farmers who were outcompeted by Japs. All natives of Jap descent feel that they outproduced Whites & prospered. Also cooperation of Japs was phenomenal (a group of ploughing under crops) while whites won't get together (El Centro whites agreed not to pack #16 tomatoes, but Midland whites sold this size of great profit, despite oral admissions that they would follow El Centro policies).

Small, like all Fed Res employees, advised all Japs to get rid of everything & ~~sell~~ nothing. As a result all personal property of Japs has been dissipated.

6/16. Arthur Schenck, FIA agent, El Centro

Schenck's chief pick is that FIA civ. control employees wouldn't cooperate. They actually asked Schenck's assistant, Van Doren, to leave Brawley office. Refused to accept advice from Schenck. openly accused Schenck of collusion. Schenck's conference with Garlock & Littlejohn was useless because latter were drunk.

Schenck says that he advised Japs that cooperation was their only salvation & that he fostered the scheme of Ray K. Nashumura to buy Colorado land for a large coop.

Schenck has heard report & seen Japs on the
Desert between Niland & Blythe (he says). Some
to were picked up by F.B.I. at 29 Palms. None of any
work, or seen to have any visible means of support,
& must be Jap agents on Jap gov't pay. (seems to be an
multiplication of Schenck).

Schenck is a "Japophobe" & doesn't trust
anyone. Nishimura is a L.A. Jap
who came down here to get Blythe
Japs & El Centro Japs to ~~act~~ act as
a unit. He succeeded, but with
the aid of Jap gov't money. Nishi-
mura was not a farmer or an
socially conscious philanthropic
individual but one who is
moved by desire to maintain the
unity of feeling of Japs.

Nishimura admitted that
his was not a desire to help farmers
but a desire to help Japanese
maintain selves as an independent
group. His activities reported to
Sherman of F.B.I. ~~but~~ by Schenck
& Van Doren, but nothing done.

6/16 Minutes of Board of Supervisors, Feb
16, 1942 (Ed Clarke's office).

Robert Ware Sheriff; B.A. Harrigan Agri
Commissioner; Rudolph Muller, Sec of
Agri. Conserv. Ass; and Frank Benschlag
Imperial Co. Farm Advisor gave oral,
unrecorded testimony in favor of 154.

Said purpose was to protect public
health & safety. (small labor) said
he heard admissions at Japs to rid
valley of tough competition. These
minutes not stalling.

6/16 Rudolph Muller Sec of Agri. Conserv.
Ass. Muller admits that he hates Japs
& said he advised Supervisors to
run Japs out. Japs stopped paying

outstanding obligations last September. They didn't plant as much as usual & then only quick maturing crops. They didn't fertilize & yield per acre much below that of previous years. Was subtle sabotage.

Like other Imperial Valley men, he expects a change in crops. He says that official present occurrence of serious labor shortage. Switch to Flax & barley. Beets, truck, etc will decline tremendously.

Says Valley people might find worse than Japs. But 154 was aimed to take advantage of general feeling against Japs. Kenda's will be taken care of later.

6/16 B. G. Harrigan (Red). (Agri Commissioner)
A typical politician, & altogether too willing to show me what happened to Jap farms. Offers car & guide to take me out to interview certain new operators.

Harrigan is one of "Court House Gang" who are a large landowner & a farmer. Says he'll fight Japs return for every crop. Japs only tried to beat the fruit & never contributed an appreciable amount to the essential agri output of Imperial Valley. New operator will ~~plant~~ switch to field crops & won't produce truck. This price run & are stabilized. He told supervisors to

Jap labor. was successful only in obtaining a crop seed
supply in advance of good supply. While would do this
(aren't greedy) + labor situation not bad because of
Japanese. Defense drain is serious tho. Hareigan
has 100 men willing to cross border & go to work,
but can't get immigration clearance
Red County of Japs at any
price

6/16. Mr. Van Doren, assistant to Schenck.
Van Doren is an old timer here &
is acquainted with Politics here.
At first Schenck failed to get
any help from Wiley Hareigan, &
Reyschlag, but later, thru influence
of Smith, they came around.
Evidently Schenck has been somewhat
misled by the "Court House Gang"
& therefore doesn't see all that's
on. Hareigan undoubtedly took
up much land (using dummies) &
will be a tremendous power
henceforth.

Van Doren says that Miller,
Hareigan, Ware, & Reyschlag work
hard in glove & are really dominating
the agricultural situation here.

He also says that evidence of the
work of these men behind new
operators is that the latter in
many cases are not farmers at
all & are not interested in making a
go of lands taken over. They are
merely window dressing for Japs.

On the other hand the
hatred of Whites by Japs is
intense. In one case (the Uyechi of
Miland, 20 acres of crops were sabotaged.
It isn't loyalty to Japan, but
hatred of Imperial Valley whites.

Murder of Japs by Filipinos
took place about Decem. 8th
at Manley. No one ever took
the trouble to investigate.
Sheriff Ware was contacted

but wasn't interested & didn't turn
vestigate. Evidently this was
used by Whitney "Court House Gang"
to scare Japs.

Hottel's Coop started as a
producers coop & was highly
successful. However Van Doren
doesn't believe that Nishimura's
efforts are out of economic beliefs.
Nishimura is an Urban Jap farmer
I.A. sent down here just to
help Hotwell outfit, but to
maintain solidarity of all Japs in
this Co. Evidently he is supported
by Jap Chyoshi (director) & by Jap
Boss.

Van Doren is on the fence between
Schenck & I & a civil control crew.
He says that Civ
refused to accept his help on the
evac & that in many cases
reports to them were lies (Uyechi
for ex., didn't report that 20 acres of
crops were lost) & that as a result
there will be contradictory reports.
He believes that Schenck is
absolutely honest but that he
fails to look at things in a
realistic light (I agree for was in
Mukohi for 6 hours tonight with
Schenck drinking beer & talking). Schenck
for example didn't believe that Japs
wouldn't lie about farm machinery.
However since evac. Several (3)
tractors have been found abandon-
ed & locked up in garages. These
were never reported.

Van Doren says that most
of I.A. loans were made

to dishonest & altogether unreliable parties. Almost entire FSA loan program will go bad. - These best operators are undoubtedly acting for Farreyas et al (either because of future secondary gains or because the speed with which Japs. persons taken up "prove" the fact that Japs not needed & should never be allowed to return.

Today I heard directly that a new operator (FSA mortgage) was selling off posts & were upon which FSA had been & had granted no release.

6/16 Chas Freedman - Large Jewish factor & shippers of El Centro. He would have something to lose from evac of Japs (truck crops). Even Freedman is in favor of keeping Japs out forever. Says that despite the fact that this business may largely decline due to evac & decline of truck crops he favors evac. Says however, that Jap willingness to organize & cooperate (Kottell) is dangerous. Evidently such a man as this, the sort of the "count bourgeoisie" has something to fear from Jap cooperation. He can't squeeze Japs but can squeeze whites. He'll be likely to handle a larger volume of goods with the Japs gone than before even though less truck is grown.

He is now paying 85 per hour for shed help. Higher than

ever before. Says that this
high labor price is not an
insurmountable obstacle, so long
as enough is grown (evidently
so long as crop is so large that
price is low & can be sold). The
growers (white) take the beating
whereas Japs didn't & curtailed
flow of produce thru packing
sheds.

6/17 Louis Hausmann, Mgr. Am. Fruit
growers asso. Brawley -
Handles only melons. - Evac of Japs
will have no effect on growing of
melons & no effect on other crops
in valley either. Whites can
grow anything at less money cost
than Japs because they will handle
larger amounts of land & because they
only grow the money crop. Don't
try to make substitute for.

6/17 Louis Russo - Brawley
Vegetable packer (especially tomatoes)
He directly contradicts Hausmann above
& says that Japs are by far the
best farmers & can grow anything
at less cost than whites & high
costs are due to fact that some Japs
cultivate intensively for early maturation.

Labor strike is much more
serious than is commonly
supposed & Evac of Japs had much
greater effect too. Evac of 1200 Japs
April workers (men, women, & children)
wouldn't be so bad except that
these 1200 worked as much as
18 hrs per day at peak. A white will
never work over 10, & a Mex even
less. The equivalent of about
2000 top hands have been lost.

Mex won't be satisfactory at
all for even now Russo is
forced to take poor & cheap Mex.
The more you pay, the less
they want to work (backward
thinking 5 cents) & supervisory
costs rise perceptibly.

Russo has always bot from Japs because their produce is far the best & is always ready for time. Now Russo forced to take over Jap farms to assure a crop to pack. Had so on commission bases but bot much Jap expent.

When agreement were made, he bot Japs on, & Japs never sabotaged anything. Kept up efforts to get early crop. In this process of expent. Russo bot much duplicating machinery & has an oversupply of 15,000 dollars worth. He can't make money this year but has kept farms intact. I think he wants Japs back but is only one of a lot of all interviewees.

He is age 40, & can't be the superpatriot that Heald (D.A.) Barrigan & the other legionaries can. He has gambled considerable money on proper that his growers can't well return. El Entro

6/17 L.W. Hawk, U.S.D.A. war Board. Another patriot. Hates Japs, doesn't ever want them back. Says that switch to flax will be tremendous next year. Other crops require too much labor - sugar beet can't run for much because of lack of extractor plants. Japs are no answer to labor situation. The situation of the wheat farmers in Imperial Valley is tough but is due to their own fault dishonesty. Says Japs crops

I held acreage down, but whites
tho they agreed to do so, break
their agreement.

They are financed often by
Chicago Merchants who parcel
large crops - Nonsense - Van Doren
says.

6/17 Reginald Knox Jr., Atty, Rehboff Bldg,
El Centro

Hornum case stinks. Small
incompetent but not dishonest.
Scherck too willing a cooperator.

" made mistake of telling Japs
to sell out too soon. Evac came
long after Scherck started advising
sales. Japs liquidated earliest but
large profits on early tomatoes &
white operators gained. Japs who
held on till last ditch sold out
& white operators who lost
heavily for the market broke.

D.A. used #154 as a club against
ignorant Japs. Japs who graduated
were looking for no atty in the
county recognized 154 as being valid.
This Ordinance used after to force
Japs to submit. Small admitted
that it was used in Hornum
Case.

6/18 - Ralph M. Gelvin, Ass't Director,
Poston -

Potential area is 80,000 acres - Indian
Service planned 25 year project. Now
well begun in 5 years -

Indian service has a social conscious
attitude which makes them pals
of the Japs. - Is wonderful cooperation.
Personnel is best available to do the
job. Greatest difficulties due to
lack of equipment & buildings. All
necessary skills available.

Only difficulties fall between
age groups. Isei often can't read
English. Norris James, mgr of
publicity in camp, trans has
news briefs & camp news
translated. Isei talk about living
conditions & are badly worried abt
Nisei morals. Often in one apt
are men & girls & promiscuity
is common. Dr John Powell (PhD in
Philosophy) head of education favors
birth control info to every sexually
mature person. Plans to do fear
of reprod. to get permission & equipment
to do so. - Causes can't be removed
so only thing is to cushion results.

6/18 Powell John

Greatest difficulties lie in convincing
Japs that this is not a temporary
thing. Many yet refuse to
unshackled. Japs prevent
successful coop. in education,
agri, industry etc.

6/18 H.A. Mathiasen & Harry Kumagai
as Exec. director &
plans with and both the agri &
the industry & stores of the community.
An excellent man for the job. He has
innumerable Japs well & has their
confidence. They bring products of
everything to him.

Genl plan is to get the
agri & the industries & the skills
available. All skills represented,
but unfortunately is an excess of
merchants (from I.A.)

Agri isn't going to be too
difficult to start for steam &
horses must be Imperial
valley, home of a large number.
Japs want to raise much
veg. for they miss these
thoroughly. Also will raise
alfalfa, but will attempt to
stay away from soybean
crops which they can't use
at least at first. Are going even
to raise pig & cat.

Factories more difficult for
plant (bldgs) not available. Also
no equipment there. Japs are willing
to bring in over (mainly previously
stored small almost required stuff) of cost
of shipping & depreciation are high. So
Dor W.K.A. hasn't done this.

Stores are all on community
basis, & is a fight to make
crops out of them.

Kumagai is an excellent source
of info. Will want us anything
we want on this subject.

6/18 Lyle Murasaki (prominent & wealthy
El Centro Jap, Head of Potwell Coop &
singer of Agri cult (under Matthews) at
Boston.

Schenck really did help the
Japs & forced several deals there
in their favor. Small man by
nature & sincere, but he has so
long been opposed to Imperial Valley
thinking & was no help.

Murasaki lays blame for
whole trouble in Imperial Valley
on Harrigan, Kald, Dreischlag, & Miller.
These Japs were instrumental in
getting #154 there & their money
could used to the blacken Japs down.
Harrigan admitted the case below.

Bud and Angelen (Browley & Santa Maria)
dealt with Denaye for a 10 acre
tomato farm for \$100 per acre.
Lyle asked Bud to go to Harrigan &
ask what he (Harrigan) thought of
the deal. Bud went and Harrigan
told him not to be foolish
but to wait & they'd drive the
prices down to nothing (Jim Moller
of Ivy Gentles are verifying this).

Most of Jap difficulties attributable
to the growers prior to evac.
Some undoubtedly fostered by
whites, & some by Japs. An example
of latter:

C. Swanta, gen'l mgr of South
Ivy growers' coop went to L.A.
& heard rumor that evac
starting next week in El
Centro. He phoned Nakanota

these Jap efforts just as Imperial
did. He says.

Evidently he has stopped talking
about this in camp. For Jim
Katayama (one of Mathiesens' chief
farmers) said the whole thing
was off - This isn't true because
I saw a letter just received today
from Gov of Colorado that
the gov. would do whatever
WKA said. He wouldn't oppose
Jap purchase.

6/18. All the men below offer to
help us in any way possible

Dr. John Powell, Director of Recreation

Mr. H. A. Mathiesen, Director of Agri & Industry

Mr. Norris James, " " Publicity

Mr. Kyle Kurusaki (Farms)

Mr. Harry Kunnagai (Industry)

Jim Katayama (Farms)

They will get info of all kinds but
may might discuss their special
fields. It might be better to
keep contact with Ray Mathiesens
too (He's just & me for divorce at Boston)

4/22 - Leon Brown Atty. ^{breeding}
It has been 7 weeks & still Judge
Rusmond refuses to set the date for
trial despite fact that under law
this case should take precedence on the
dock.

Judge says he has written several
times but has no reply from
Biddle yet - Brown is plaintiff, not
att. of record, but told, the other is.
Brown says they will get a writ
of mandamus forcing Rusmond to set
date.

4/22 J. F. Hammel, Union Bldg Trust
Co. - (Hill Negro Group)

1. Assessor, Hammel refuses to reassess
the property but suggests the
owners go to Bd of Equalty.

2. Agree to installment advertising
assessing owner .50 per front foot
on E. 1st st. property .25 " " "
for side streets. Only one of the
negro groups refused to pay up.
We owned property just on fringe
of Hill Negro & has already
rented it.

3. Hotel ^{rooms} are being rented but by the
lowest class of people. Some
prostitutes. Stores are absolutely
vacant still.

4. L. Blech rented one piece of property
to a negro. Why did it because
Jap owner in ~~that~~ very straitened
circumstances. Whole group
reaffirmed position that negroes
should be excluded.

4/22 Clyde Shomaker Asst DA.
Went giving info on prosecution,
under "Hearings Act" - Prosecution
will start before July 20
however.

4/22 Mr. C. J. Galt - Asst. Civ. Serv.
Union - 2575 Spring St.
Galt consist chiefly of newspaper
clippings & copies of letters sent
to Robert - Can all be obtained
from Bessie - 216 Pine St., S.F.