

C1.07:2

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Statement of Conditions under which Persons of Japanese Ancestry
May be Recruited from Relocation Centers in Groups for Outside
Private Employment
July, 1942

The following is a statement of the conditions under which groups of persons of Japanese ancestry may be recruited for agriculture and other employment from Relocation Centers of the War Relocation Authority. A somewhat different set of conditions was established by Military authorities and the War Relocation Authority for the recruitment of such persons in Assembly Centers under the jurisdiction of the Military; those conditions still apply to recruitment in Assembly Centers.

1. Assurances of law and order. Assurance from the Governor of the State and from the principal law enforcement officials (sheriff, county attorney, Chairmen of County Board of Commissioners) in the county that law and order will be maintained in the event that evacuees of Japanese ancestry move into a specified area. Such assurances will be released to the newspapers by the War Relocation Authority.
2. Assurances of education. Assurance by the competent school authorities in the locality that if families with children of school age are recruited that the schools of the community will be open to such children without discrimination or additional charges.
3. Free transportation. Assurance from the employer or the authorized agent of the employer that transportation by bus or by rail will be provided without charge from the Relocation Center to the place of employment and return or, if the War Relocation Authority should so request, that the employer will pay transportation charges equivalent to returning the evacuees to the Center from which recruited if the evacuees are directed to proceed to another Relocation Center. Transportation shall include meals enroute. In connection with transportation, it is understood that the employer will provide for such return whenever the Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority finds it necessary. In recruiting the employer and the War Relocation Authority will agree on a specified minimum period of employment. If the evacuee works to the best of his ability for this minimum period of employment and at the end of it wishes to return, the employer shall pay the return fare. If the evacuee does not wish to work for the minimum period, he may only return at his own expense. If an evacuee is certified by proper medical authority to be so ill as to make it advisable that he return, he may be directed to return to the Relocation Center by the Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority, at the expense of the employer. If the evacuee is so ill as to require an attendant for return, such attendant shall be paid by the employer. When as escort for a group of evacuees travelling to or returning from the place of employment is deemed necessary by the Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority, the employer shall provide such escort.
4. Wages. Assurance by the employer that the wages prevailing in the locality will at all times be paid the evacuees, and that any legal minimum wage requirements will be observed. No evacuee while engaged in such employment shall be charged any rent, fee, or other exaction for housing, fuel, and water for himself or his

family. The employer will agree to deduct from the wages of the evacuee workers, if such deduction is legal under State law at the place of employment, the charge for the maintenance of dependents of the evacuee who remain in Relocation Centers and to remit such sums to the Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority. The employer shall also agree that if required by the Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority he will submit at specified intervals a record of the wages paid to each evacuee workers. Wages may take the form of a share of the crop or other business proceeds; but wages in such form must be approved by the local office of the U. S. Employment Service as being equivalent to the prevailing daily, weekly, or monthly wages for such employment in the locality.

5. Housing, sanitary facilities and cooking facilities. Assurance by the employer that adequate provision has been made as to housing and sanitary facilities for evacuee workers without cost to them; and that evacuees will be supplied with necessary cooking utensils without cost to them or that board will be furnished at cost by the employer. The exact type of housing accommodations available shall be explained to evacuees at the time of recruitment and the employer will be bound to provide the housing accommodations specified.

6. Medical care. The arrangements for medical care of evacuee workers shall be specified in each case by the employer, and explained to the evacuees at the time of recruitment. The following types of arrangements may be made for medical care:

a. The employer may agree to pay for medical care up to \$50.00 for any individual.

b. If the employer does not agree to pay medical expenses up to \$50.00 for each individual, the War Relocation Authority will refuse to permit the recruitment of any evacuee who does not have \$50.00 in cash resources.

c. Whether the employer or the evacuee has agreed to pay the first \$50.00 of medical expense, the War Relocation Authority will pay for all medical care over and above \$50.00 for any individual provided that the fees charged are fair and equitable.

7. Continuity of employment. Assurance by the employer that provision has been made to assure reasonably full employment for the period for which evacuees are recruited. Except where weekly or monthly wages are paid regardless of the number of days worked, or where wages take the form of a share of the crop or other business proceeds, the employer shall be required to provide the worker with at least four days of work per week over the period of employment and to pay the cost of food for the evacuee workers and their families for the days on which no work is available. The employee may modify or waive this requirement at the Relocation Center with the consent of the War Relocation Authority before accepting employment or at any time during the period of employment on filing a written application with the local office of the U. S. Employment Service and approval of the application by the manager of that office.

8. Period of employment. The employer must specify the period of employment. No period of employment will be considered by the War Relocation Authority which is less than one month if the place of employment is more than twelve hours' travelling time from the Relocation Center in which recruitment is carried out.

9. Recruitment. All recruiting shall be on a purely voluntary basis and shall be done through the facilities of the U. S. Employment Service or the War Relocation Authority. The War Relocation Authority will reserve the right in any or all cases to refuse to permit the recruitment of workers who are not American citizens or who have been educated or lived for some years in Japan, or families in which the head or at least one child over twenty if not an American citizen, or any person whose health and physical conditions is not equal to the employment proposed. At the time of recruitment prospective workers shall be clearly informed as to the places of employment, the conditions of employment and housing, the wages to be paid, and all other conditions in the contract of employment and the assurances given by the employer and local authorities to the War Relocation Authority.

10. Optional contract or bond. In addition to the written assurances required by this statement, the employer may be required at the discretion of the Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority to execute an employment contract and to furnish good and sufficient bond that the employer or his agent will comply with the conditions agreed to on housing, transportation, continuity of employment, wages, and medical care.

11. Transfer of workers. Evacuees may be transferred from one employer to another provided that all conditions are met, but only with their consent and through the facilities of the U. S. Employment Service. The original employer shall not be relieved of any of the obligations assumed concerning return transportation but may make any arrangements he wishes with the new employer to assist in paying return costs.

12. Duties of United States Employment Service. The U. S. Employment Service shall perform the following functions:

- a. Certify to the War Relocation Authority that a genuine labor shortage exists in the community, and that labor in the locality will not be displaced by evacuees.
- b. Certify to the War Relocation Authority that the wages to be paid are the prevailing wages in the locality.
- c. Certify to the War Relocation Authority that the provision made for housing, sanitary facilities, cooking facilities or board, and medical service are satisfactory.
- d. Assist in the recruitment of workers in Relocation Centers when so requested by the War Relocation Authority, placement of workers at the ~~the~~ place of employment, transfer of workers from one employer or one housing accommodation to another, and notification of the name and family number of any evacuee transferred from one county to another.
- e. Receive and investigate all complaints from evacuee workers and forward a report on them to a designated official of the War Relocation Authority.
- f. Receive and make a recommendation to the War Relocation Authority on all requests for return of workers, whether such requests are made by evacuees, employers, local officials, or other persons.
- g. Notify the War Relocation Authority when there is not sufficient employment for the evacuee workers brought into the community.
- h. Notify the War Relocation Authority on the disappearance, accident, or serious illness of an evacuee, or his departure from the counties designated for his employment at the time of recruitment.

Recruiting from Relocation Centers for Outside Private Employment

-4-

i. Make a special report at the end of the first week and a monthly report thereafter to the Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority on general conditions of employment among evacuees in each area in which they are employed.

j. Receive and approve applications for waiver of conditions on continuity of employment.

13. Release from contract. The Regional Director on application from a worker or from any other person, or upon finding that good cause exists shall be authorized to release any or all workers from their contracts of employment and require them to return to a Relocation Center. Any employer or agent notified of such release shall thereupon be liable for the return of such workers and families to the place of original recruitment, or for transportation costs for an equivalent distance in cases where return to another Relocation Center is directed.

Aut. Employ

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

"Subject"

Conditions and procedure by which Japanese in assembly centers might be recruited for private employment
July, 1942

CONDITIONS

1. The War Relocation Authority must have in writing from the Governor of the State, the County Sheriff, and the City Police Chief (if Japanese are to be housed within a city limits), assurance that they can and will maintain law and order if Japanese move into a specified area. (These assurances are to be published in newspapers.)
2. The employer must give written assurance to the War Relocation Authority that he will arrange and pay for bus or train transportation from the Assembly Center to the place of work and also give written assurance that he will transport evacuees back to the Assembly Center upon the request of the War Relocation Authority. If the Assembly Center has been evacuated in the meantime, the employer must agree to pay the Army, which is responsible for transporting evacuees from Assembly Centers to Relocation Centers, an amount equivalent to the cost of returning evacuees to the Assembly Centers.
3. The employer must agree to pay prevailing wages and not less than the wages required by law. Each pay period the employer will submit to the War Relocation Authority a list of those to whom wages were paid and the amount paid. (Employer must send a portion of employee's wages to WRA for care of his dependents.)
4. Employer must provide adequate housing at no charge to the laborer. Board should be provided at cost, and adequate facilities provided for laborers to do their own cooking if they prefer. Medical care must be available at reasonable cost.
5. If an employer cannot provide steady employment after Japanese have arrived at the place of work, the employer must pay for the board of the laborers for the first seven days of unemployment and board plus \$1 per day thereafter. The employer may, however, return the Japanese to the Assembly Center at any time.
6. The employer receives Japanese laborers with the understanding that the War Relocation Authority may recall laborers at any time. If recall is made because of the failure of employer to live up to any of the above-stated conditions, the employer must pay return transportation.
7. No Japanese laborers will be permitted to leave Assembly Centers to go to areas where they will displace other labor.
8. Japanese laborers will not be permitted to leave the employer's farm or place of business unless accompanied by the employer or his responsible agent. It will be the duty of the employer to report any infractions of this rule to the War Relocation Authority, which in turn will take immediate steps for the recall of the offender.

PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW TO OBTAIN JAPANESE LABOR

1. Obtain written assurances of the Governor and local authorities that they can maintain order if Japanese laborers move into their area.

2. Obtain a written statement from local United States Employment Service official that he has investigated living accommodations, medical care, and health facilities and has found them adequate. Also that Japanese laborers will not replace other laborers in the community.

3. Describe type of employment laborers are desired for, number wanted, whether family groups or single workers are preferred, type of housing available, and any other pertinent facts about employment which might help in the choice of laborers.

4. Prepare and sign a statement that all of the other conditions listed above will be met and agreed to.

5. Forward above statements to Employment Division, War Relocation Authority, Whitecomb Hotel, San Francisco, California.

6. If upon receipt of the application, the War Relocation Authority is convinced that all of the necessary conditions have been met and that the case is a worthy one, the Authority will recommend to the Wartime Civil Control Administration (the agency now in charge of the Assembly Centers) that the U. S. Employment Service be allowed to recruit the necessary laborers.

MISSOULA COUNTY
FARM LABOR COMMITTEE

Missoula, Montana
March 16, 1942

WPA
Ext Encl.
C1.07

The Honorable Sam C. Ford
Governor of the State of Montana
Helena, Montana

Dear Mr. Ford:

Because the County of Missoula contains extensive and valuable beet sugar acreage, which, if placed in production to the fullest extent, will contribute materially to the available sugar supplies of this state and of our nation, the Missoula County Farm Labor Committee wishes to take all steps possible to insure maximum beet sugar production for the duration of the national emergency. For this purpose, it is vital to assure an adequate labor supply for the planting, care and harvesting of the maximum crop which growers are contemplating.

Because current labor supplies in this county and state are being steadily depleted, and because a serious labor shortage now exists and a more serious shortage is foreseen, the Missoula County Farm Labor Committee has given its attention to studying the question of utilizing the reservoir or labor represented by Japanese and Italian aliens interned at Fort Missoula and/or evacuees from West Coast defense areas.

The Committee concurs strongly with the resolution of the Western Montana Beet Growers Association, as per the enclosed copy, that this source of labor should and must be guaranteed to the beet growers of Montana, as a certain supply to which to turn after the current labor supply is exhausted.

The Missoula County Farm Labor Committee hereby endorses that resolution and urges that you, in the furtherance of the best interests of the people of this State and this nation, reconsider your stand on the question and give your support and assistance to efforts to make available this labor supply.

Missoula County Farm Labor Committee

By George Shepard
Chairman

By C. E. June
Secretary

County Extension Service

By M. M. Oliphant

County Agricultural Adjustment Administration

By Charles Stahl

Farm Security Administration

By Gerald Sullivan

Lolo National Forest

By C. R. Byers

National Youth Administration

By Chris Johanson

Public Welfare

By Joseph Roe

Works Progress Administration

By I. A. Haswell

Western Montana Producers Credit Association

By Grover Lewis

Vocational Agricultural Department

By C. M. Homer

County Farm Bureau

By C. E. Woodgerd

American Crystal Sugar Co.

By Earl Farnsworth

N. P. RAILWAY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

By L. S. MacDonald

Beet Growers Association

By Ed Deschamps

County Commissioners

By John Flynn

Agricultural Planning Board

By Homer Rock

MISSOULA COUNTY
FARM LABOR COMMITTEE

Missoula, Montana
March 16, 1942

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March 16, 1948

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Telegram from Imperial County Citizens Welfare Committee

C1.07
April 1

Directors of Water District No 9
Mercedes Texas

Due to national emergency for the defense of our country we the Japanese people of about 150 families comprising about 700 people would like to find a haven in your county with your permission. We have lived in this county for over 30 years our children were all born in this county. Our records show that we have had no charity no theft charges against us in fact we have caused no trouble to any of our authorities. Any verifications to this could be had at any of the Federal state or local offices situated in this country. We have helped develop this desert county from waste land to be the largest winter garden of America. We must leave the place of our birth and residence and we do so with no malice with a firm conviction that within the great state of Texas there might be room for us. We are not asking for sympathy or charity we are only asking for fair play and an opportunity to serve this country the only way we can that is farming. If deceptive we will send representatives with the sanction of the army to negotiate."

General Dewitt from Imperial Coun. Cit. Wel. Co.

April 5, 1942

Telegram

Reference is made to telegram to you from us regarding evacuation of Imperial Valley Japanese to Northern Cameron County Texas. We desire further to advise that the Imperial County Citizens Welfare Co. has been cooperating closely with the FBI and other government authorities in Imperial Valley during this emergency and should you desire information concerning this committee it is suggested that you communicate with the FBI in El Centro Calif.

TELEGRAM

Maynews Lumber Co.
Uvald Texas
April 7, 1942

Understand 150 Japanese families, total membership 700, desire to locate on land in your district. Representatives this group have requested we wire y u. From experience we know that these Japanese are entirely dependable have been fully cooperative with all U. S. evacuation orders. Are entirely self supporting, not one member has ever been a public charge or relief recipient. Know agricultural work, particularly vegetables, thoroughly. If further information desired wire.

T. N. Finney Local Manager, US Employ Service
C. H. Small, Field Rep., FRB
A. V. Schenck Field Rep. FSA

May 2, 1942

To Special Agent in Charge H. Nathan
Federal Bureau of Investigation
San Diego, Calif.

" This is in regard to inquiries made by Special Agent John Bryant, regarding physical mistreatments by law-enforcing officers to Japanese residents of Imperial Valley.

"We made inquiries of the people here, and have come to no instances where any of them had been mistreated in such manner by any of the Federal, State, or local law-enforcing authorities.

"We submit above statement as a representative of all the Japanese in Imperial County, and trust that this will help to clarify the inquiry made by your Department."

Kay Nishimura to Governor of Colorado
May 3, 1942

"We the loyal citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry, seek your advise and guidance in these critical times. For the sake of national safety, we must vacate our homes in the State of California where we were born, and lived practically all our lives, but we do so as our patriotic duty, without malice or grievance. We, the residents of Imperial County, wish to relocate in your great State of Colorado with the permission of the Federal Relocation Authorities in the hope of rehabilitating ourselves, without causing any further expenditure on the part of the Government.

"As a group, our people of Imperial Valley are proud of our achievements and records upon which we stand. We have had no relief receipts in this County. We have had only a negligible number of law violations; these of only a mild nature. Of these, you are free to refer to our County officials for verification. We are proud of such records, and will do our utmost to maintain it as a group wherever we are permitted to go. Our group will consist of only those that have passed the most stringent scrutiny and investigation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"We, herewith, enclose a copy of the pledge being signed by our constituents. We will submit the original signed pledge at a later date, when and if we relocate."

May 5, 1942

To Imperial County Citizens Welfare Committee
From R. B. Cozzens, Assistant Regional Director WRA

"In reply to your telegram of May 4, the area in Colorado will not meet specifications desired for a relocation center. Broadacre Farms is not suitable due to many other factors considered."

May 5, 1942

To Kay Nishimura
From H. Rex Lee, Executive Assistant WRA

"Your letter to Mr. Laurence I. Hewes of the Farm Security Admin. has been referred to this agency for reply."

"It is noted in your letter that you are interested in moving from your present location near Brawley to Colorado. I assume that at present you are within the restricted zone. If this is the case, I regret that we will be unable to grant you permission to voluntarily evacuate to Colorado. "

"As you probably know, the "freezing" order of General DeWitt prohibits all such moves without special permission. Due to the disturbances created by voluntary evacuation, it is our policy to move all evacuees to large Federally controlled relocation centers. At these centers all evacuees will be adequately cared for and we hope in the near future to provide desirable work for all."

Kay Nishimura to Mr. Ned Campbell, U. S. Indian Service
May 8, 1942

Our Committee, organized for the interest of our people, have worked consistently to unify the people of different sections of the Valley in order to facilitate cooperation, not only among ourselves, but in regard to Federal authorities. This, we confidently believe, we have accomplished.

"We understand you are in charge of the Parker Reception Center. Our young men and women, being raised in the isolated rural sections such as this Valley, are not very much acquainted with the ways of the young people of metropolitan cities. Ours are, we believe, better-behaved, and we would like to keep them as such, if at all possible. Our people here, living as they have been, are all industrious and conscientious. They can be depended upon to do their part as far as works are concerned.

"May we suggest that in order to keep up the morale and behavior of our people, that they be allowed to work reasonable hours so that their minds will not be polluted by the undesirable elements such as those that we may have in the cities. If it is within your power to segregate the people in your camp, will you try to have our people housed in certain sections as a group. We believe that in the best interest of the young Japanese-American in order to prepare themselves mentally and physically for the time to come after the duration, that there should be no let-up in the way of their works, principally as farmers. Of necessity a large % of them will have to go back to agricultural enterprises. Will you see to it that they will be given work with that objective in mind.

Ralph L. Carr, Govenor of Colorado to Kay Nishimura
May 12, 1942

"I cannot definitely present the picture, but my understanding is that a plan to establish reception centers where Japanese people may cultivate the soil, have the benefit of schools and social contact, and otherwise live normal lives. Under these circumstances, it would be folly for me to suggest some place in Colorado for you to attempt to go when the Army is planning to take care of the whole problem."

"I would suggest that you address a letter to General DeWitt, ..., in this connection. I am sure that he will receive your request sympathetically and will answer you frankly and fairly. If the plan works out as it was outlined to me, I think it will be splendid."

Nishimura to Col. Karl Bendetsen
May 12, 1942

"We have been endeavoring to relocate the Japanese people of Imperial County near Pueblo, Colorado; the description of the place is also being enclosed. As you will gather from these enclosed matters, we would like to lead our people to an area outside of the defense zone to rehabilitate and settle permanently, and engage in farming, raising the necessary produce as our share in the defense of our country.

"We are making arrangements to purchase the Broadacre Farms from the United States Bankruptcy Court in the State of Colorado. We have a man, Mr. F. L. Tucker, in Dallas, Texas, at present, making arrangements for financial loan to consummate the purchase.

"If the location of the Farms meets with your approval, may we be permitted to send a committee of six, comprised of men experienced in agriculture? This is very essential before we invest our money. We have a man been trying to obtain this permit by contacting Lt. Col. Severin and Mr. Cozens of the War Relocation Authority, but to date we have been unable to get such authorization. If you see fit to recognize our undertaking, will you please give us consideration in this matter.

E. R. Fryer to Kay Nishimura
May 15, 1942

The WRA has arranged to investigate the Ingersoll property in Colo.
with the thought that this might be used as a relocation area.

Hass, Lt. Colonel Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, WCCA to Kay Nishimura
May 15, 1942

Refer your letter May tenth to General DeWitt and letters May twelfth and thirteenth to Colonel Bendetsen regarding plans for resettlement your group at Broadacre Farms Colorado. Latter two letters are being referred to WRA for reply as the contents chiefly refer to resettlement requests. Authority will not be granted to move private cars trucks etc. to Reception Center on your evacuation. Facilities of Federal Reserve Bank will be available for storage personal belongings. Permit for six members your committee to visit Broadacre Farms cannot be granted at this time."

H. E. Brayton, Attorney for Trustee to Kay Nishimura
Sec. of Imperial County Citizens Welfare Committee

Thinks he can form a farming corporation since Colorado laws on corporation are quite liberal. "I have had a great deal of experience with farming conditions in this part of the state, as I now own and have owned for a long term of years one irrigation system and have been attorney for others; and it is my opinion that the best cash crop to be raised on this land at this late date is pinto beans. We plant as late as June 20. The yield is about 1200 lbs per acre on land such as the Broadacre tract, and the price at this time is around \$4 per bag, CRC, or \$3.85 for No 1 grade. I expect personally to put in 300 acres the end of this month and the fore part of June. Etc. . . . "If you are in position to make a substantial down payment on a firm offer, it should be done without delay."

May 16, 1942

Telegram to Honorable Ralph Carr, Govenorn of Colorado
from W. C. C. A. director, FRB director and FSA director

May 20

"Understand that local Japanese people wish to settle in your state.
Have cooperatied with this office in this emergency wonderfully. In-
tegrity and ability unquestionable. Will highly recomment them to you.

Finley
Small
Schenck

From the Denver Post (no date)

JAPS PLAN COLONY ON VAST PUEBLO FARM

A portion of the 13,600 acre Broadacre Farm near Pueblo may be sold to a colony of West Coast Japanese, it was disclosed in U.S. District Court yesterday (no date)

DESCRIPTION OF THE BROADACRES RANCH AND THATCHER PASTURES AND IRRIGATION WATER SYSTEM

Consists of 12,500 acres of fertile and level land, all under irrigation. There is at present 500 acres of alfalfa, 8000 acres in cultivation in corn, beets, melons and small grain. 4000 acres in virgin grass. Repairs needed will cost about \$3000.

Huge water reservoir has capacity of 85,790 acre feet.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

*Suppl.
outside*

TT from J. L. DeWitt to Col. Bendetsen
April 23, 1942

Subject -- Copy of letter

The Honorable Sam C. Ford
Governor of Montana
Helena, Montana

My Dear Governor Ford.

I have your letter of April 11, 1942, in which you comment at length upon certain phases of Japanese evacuation and refer to the need of additional labor in the production of sugar beets.

You have suggested that Montana is not only willing but anxious to receive evacuees for the purpose of fulfilling labor supply requirements in agricultural production, provided Federal troops are furnished in order to guarantee the security not only of the communities concerned, but also of the evacuees.

I am well aware of the need for the widest distribution of available manpower in the maintenance of production. However, present military resources are not such as to permit the use of Federal troops for the purpose indicated by you. The evacuation program contemplates accomplishment in an orderly fashion under Federal supervision. Evacuees will be transported under appropriate military escort from their homes to Assembly Centers and thence to reception centers on approved sites having resettlement and relocation opportunities. These sites will be under some military police patrol. They will be in all instances designated as prohibited zones, the right of ingress and egress being subjected to absolute military control. However, the supply of military police will not be sufficient to permit private employment under the supervision of Federal troops on scattered farms or throughout an extensive agricultural community. It is, therefore, impossible favorable to regard the suggestion contained in your letter.

The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order is primarily that of local and state officials, and it is only where there is a complete breakdown in the ability to discharge this responsibility that the Federal Government may enter the scene. While it is doubtful whether many Japanese would volunteer for such work, by reason of the wide-spread fear of direct action, if any Japanese are willing to volunteer for labor in Montana sugar beet fields, permission will be readily granted, provided official assurances are forthcoming from the chief executive of the state concerned and from local county officials, that full responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of direct action is incumbent upon them. It must further appear that such labor will be paid prevailing wages, that it will not be imported to compete with any other available labor, and where the work is of a seasonal nature, that the cost of transportation from the assembly or reception center and return is absorbed by the employer. Of course, the responsibility for providing shelter and the minimum standard of living conditions is also to be discharged by the employer.

If the conditions named above are fulfilled, I will readily consent to the recruitment of Japanese labor on a voluntary basis. At present there are no reception center sites under consideration in Montana for the reason that no site has been

TT from J. L. DeWitt to Col. Bendetsen

-2-

discovered capable of providing resettlement and relocation opportunities for not less than 5,000 people. Reception centers must meet this minimum in order that the number of military police required for patrolling is kept at the minimum. Should a suitable reception center site be developed in Montana, the conditions imposed upon the recruitment of labor to work in private employment would remain unchanged.

I trust this fully answers the inquiries made in your letter.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Tel from N. E. Dodd, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Wash-
ington, D. C. to M. S. Eisenhower
May 1, 1942

Labor situation in sugar beet areas becoming more acute each
day. I have information that either state civil authorities
or sugar beet processors would be willing to assume responsibility
for housing and guards. Is there any possibility of Japanese
labor being made available in immediate future? I have said did
not believe any labor could be available but pressure is getting
severe here.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Tel from T. L. Westfall, Chairman, Agricultural Com., Aberdeen
Chamber of Commerce to CO, Presidio of San Francisco
May 22, 1942

Aberdeen community requests use of CCC Camp at Rockland, Idaho
to house Japanese agricultural workers. Sugar beet and potato
labor situation serious. Beet thinning must be completed next
three weeks. If outside help not made available thousands of
acres sugar beets will be plowed under. Your immediate attention
requested.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Tel from M. S. Eisenhower to Hon. Claude R. Wickard
May 23, 1942

Governors of Oregon and Idaho and law enforcement officials and employees of these two states have met all conditions of Army and War Relocation Authority with respect to employing Japanese evacuees in seasonal farm work. Hence, voluntary recruitment by U. S. Employment service is getting under way. Meeker and Smith will be interested.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Memo from John A. Bird, Director of Information to E. M. Rowalt
May 28, 1942

In thinking over the problem that you posed to me last night--meeting attacks that we are likely to incur because the Japanese are not made available for private employment--I have arrived at no pat solution. However, it does seem clear that we can only get ourselves in trouble by trying to chase down and argue each accusation that will be hurled.

Perhaps the best long-range course is to adopt one theme and pull it for all it's worth in an aggressive, affirmative way. In this case, I think our theme should revolve around these three points: (1) That the evacuation and relocation is a military necessity, and in many respects, a military operation; that the military establishment cannot afford confusion and turmoil in any quarter and therefore, the WRA is making all decisions regarding private employment in the light of military necessity. (2) The development of western resources. We should pull this angle for all it's worth. I think much of our material--press releases, radio programs, pictures, speeches, bulletins, etc.--should play up the fact that this labor force is being used immediately to develop valuable, wealth-producing western resources that will continue to be an asset to the west long after the Japs have dispersed. We should constantly keep in front of the western public the fact that many of these resources would not be developed for a long time to come if it were not for the cooperation of the evacuees in this program. We should also point out that the development of resources, per se, is helping the war effort. (If we pull this string loud and hard, it makes it difficult for the western governors to charge the Japanese with being slackers without running into the cross-fire of the people who are interested in reclamation development.) (3) The manufacturing work that evacuees are doing contributes to the war effort. This can be used as a peg for the explanation that more than half of these people have no agricultural experience, and the best use of their skills and abilities is in manufacturing lines of work.

We will, of course, be tempted from time to time to make direct answers to charges made by politicians, which usually just provides them with ammunition to shoot at us. Where the situation justifies it, we should, of course, try to get the facts to the people and get in there first. But, I think our main offense and defense lies in selling as completely as possible the three points listed above.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Tel from M. S. Eisenhower to Hon. Claude R. Wickard
May 23, 1942

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Outside Employment

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C1.07

- A. Assurance from the Governor of the state and from the principal law enforcement officials in the locality that law and order will be maintained in the event that Japanese evacuees move into a specified area. (Such assurances will be released to the newspapers by War Relocation Authority.)
- B. Assurance from the employer that transportation by bus or rail will be provided by the employer from the assembly center to the place of work and return, or, if the assembly center has been evacuated in the meantime, assurance that the employer will compensate the Military authority in an amount equivalent to the cost of returning the evacuees to the assembly centers. In connection with transportation it is to be understood that, in the event the return of the evacuees is deemed necessary by the Director of the War Relocation Authority at any time, the employer will provide for such return as agreed to in this paragraph.
- C. Assurance by the employer that not less than the wages prevailing in the locality will be paid the evacuees, and that any legal minimum wage requirement will be observed. The employer will agree that, in the event the family of the evacuee should be moved from an assembly to a relocation center during the period of private employment, a portion of the evacuee's wages as determined by the War Relocation Authority to be necessary for the support of the family will be paid to the Authority by the employer. The employer will also agree that at each pay period a record of the wages paid to each evacuee is to be submitted to the War Relocation Authority.
- D. Assurance by the employer that adequate provision has been made as to housing and sanitary facilities for the evacuees without cost to them.
- E. Assurance by the employer that adequate provision has been made as to cooking facilities for the evacuees, or assurance that board will be furnished by the employer at cost.
- F. Assurance by the employer that adequate provision has been made as to medical attention for the evacuees or assurance that medical attention is readily available to them at rates commensurate with wages.
- G. Assurance by the United States Employment Service, or assurance received by the Employment Service from responsible public officials, that the provisions made by the employer for housing, sanitary conditions, and medical service, are satisfactory.
- H. Assurance by the United States Employment Service that labor in the locality will not be displaced by the evacuees, that a genuine labor shortage exists in the locality, and that the wages offered by the employer are not less than prevailing wages in the locality and not less than the minimum wages required by law.

- I. Assurance by the United States Employment Service that it will make a weekly telegraphic report to the War Relocation Authority on general conditions in the area of employment.

When the War Relocation Authority has received the assurances outlined above, it recommends to the Military authority that the recruiting of the desired labor in the assembly centers be permitted. All recruiting is done by the United States Employment Service and all recruiting is done on a strictly voluntary basis.

There is no set form which must be followed in making requests or in giving the assurances necessary before the employment of evacuees in agricultural work outside the assembly centers will be permitted.

Further information may be secured at the Regional Office of the War Relocation Authority, Whitcomb Hotel Building, Room 344. Telephone KLondike 2-2300, Extension 210.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Out. Employ

Night letter from E. R. Fryer to M. S. Eisenhower
May 31, 1942

Recruitment of Japanese for work in beetfields has moved slowly to date. Five centers have been opened for recruitment and only 225 workers volunteered. One reason Japanese give for slow response has been unfavorable newspaper stories such as Governor Clarks. There is some indication a few Japanese leaders are opposed to outside employment but have no definite proof. Most of those expressing reluctance about going have mentioned doubts as to treatment outside. It is possible if WRA took a more active part in recruitment the reluctance of Japanese might be broken. Will send one of our men to help open a center tomorrow. We will then be able to give a more complete report on chances for Voluntary recruitment.

*"Lithman 16 20 17 20"
Mr. 1100
FR 10.18*

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Transcript of telephone conversation between General DeWitt,
Commanding Western Defense Command Fourth Army, and Governor Langlie,
Governor of Washington, Olympia, Washington.
May 27, 1942

Governor Langlie: We're facing something of a problem here this summer in the shortage of labor, as they are everywhere, in connection with the harvesting of crops. Before we went too far in contacting local officials in Zone B in the State of Washington here relative to the possible use of some Japanese, I wondered what chances there would be of changing that Zone B and moving the boundary westward to the crest of the mountain...

General DeWitt: No, Governor, instead of doing that the tendency would be to move it further eastward. I'm afraid we couldn't do that.

L. That's all right, I don't care one way or the other, except that I wanted to know what the possibilities are because...

D. I want to keep them out of the forests.

L. Out of the forests, I see. This Yakima Valley, down in there-- we're expecting a shortage of about 20,000 laborers there by...

D. Governor, I'm going to suggest, not that you do it, but anybody you designate--of course, you do it if you want--to communicate with Mr. Eisenhower, in charge of the War Relocation Authority, who handles all those questions now, but deals directly with me, on the matter. If you could get what you want done, I mean with reference to Japs for working in the fields--if you could make that request on him, then he would bring the question up to me from the military standpoint and we could determine on it, whether we could do it or not.

L. That's fine; I'll contact him then, because in order to comply with the rules set down by Colonel Bendetsen...

D. Yes. Well, see, Bendetsen heads my section.

L. It would mean quite a little contact with local officials, and I didn't want to go through that in this particular area unless there was a possibility of being able to use Japanese, and if it is maintained as Military Zone B, then we can't use them apparently in there, in any event.

D. Governor, it would be just out of the question to move that boundary. But I wish, just the same, if you could put the proposition up to Eisenhower and he would then consult with Bendetsen and then they would both come up and consult with me. You see, Bendetsen is part of my headquarters.

L. All right, sir, thank you very much.

D. I'm glad to have had a chance to talk with you.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

TT from E. R. Fryer to Milton S. Eisenhower
May 29, 1942

In Portland Oregonian of May 22 Governor Sprague of Oregon, commenting on number of Japanese volunteering for Malheur County work, is quoted directly as follows: "If, on the basis of this assurance, they do not want to take this work, with good living conditions and at the going rate of pay they should not object to being placed in concentration camps. The time running out. We cannot delay longer."

Bates mailed complete copy of Oregonian story to Bird. Ernest Leonetti, whom newspaper describes as WCCA manager in Portland, is actually representative of U. S. Employment Service.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Night letter from E. R. Fryer to M. S. Eisenhower
May 31, 1942

Recruitment of Japanese for work in beetfields has moved slowly to date. Five centers have been opened for recruitment and only 225 workers volunteered. One reason Japanese give for slow response has been unfavorable newspaper stories such as Governor Clarks. There is some indication a few Japanese leaders are opposed to outside employment but have no definite proof. Most of those expressing reluctance about going have mentioned doubts as to treatment outside. It is possible if WRA took a more active part in recruitment the reluctance of Japanese might be broken. Will send one of our men to help open a center tomorrow. We will then be able to give a more complete report on chances for coluntary recruitment.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Let from E. R. Fryer to Milton Eisenhower
June 14, 1942

Dear Mr. Eisenhower:

The amazing document which is attached, came this morning. It represents a complete reversal on Colonel Bendetsen's part.

As I remember the substance of our conversation enroute to the Presidio, Colonel Bendetsen assured you that it would be agreeable for the United States Employment Service to handle employment so that there would not be a displacement of agricultural labor. He also recited the substance of a wire which he had received from the Army Engineers in which it was pointed out that the contract would be given to Del Webb who would complete similar contracts about June 1, at which time approximately 4000 workers could be released for Beardsley.

In his memorandum of June 12, attached, Colonel Bendetsen recites a new approach to military necessity. He now would have us determine the military necessity. He also places the Army on record as disapproving the project because "there is an old-time scandal in connection with some of the land to be included in the Beardsley project." Obviously, he knows little of the background. As I recall it, I explained to him that this project was initially developed by a California concern which sold lands, planted to figs and citrus, to colonists for as much as fourteen-forty per acre, which included care of the citrus for the first few years. This development company was caught in the crash of 1929-1933. There is no scandal connected with Beardsley, to my knowledge. It is in the same category as many other projects developed during the period of very high costs. Lands were sold during a period of inflation and returned to the mortgage holders when the Country slid into the trough of the depression.

The question in paragraph 4(b) should not have been asked by the Military since it has disapproved so many of our projects.

In paragraph 4(c) he questions the position taken by the War Department.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Let from Milton S. Eisenhower to Governor Chase A. Clark, Idaho
June 16, 1942

Dear Governor Clark:

During the past few days, as you know, the United States Employment Service has been carrying on voluntary recruitment of a number of persons of Japanese ancestry who are permitted, under prescribed conditions, to leave an assembly center within Military Area Number One to engage in private employment in Idaho. This recruitment and this movement of evacuees to various counties in Idaho were approved by the War Relocation Authority and the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command because:

- (a) You, as Governor of the State, and appropriate officials of the counties have accepted full responsibility for the maintenance of law and order;
- (b) You, and other officials and the employers involved, have earnestly represented that additional workers were needed to save the sugar beet crop in Idaho;
- (c) Employers and appropriate officials have given assurance that evacuees would not displace other labor, that evacuees would receive not less than prevailing wages or not less than wages prescribed by law, that suitable health, housing, and food would be provided for such evacuees in Idaho, and that transportation both ways would be provided at no cost to the Federal Government.

Thus the public responsibility which is borne under most circumstances by the military establishment and by the War Relocation Authority for protecting communities and evacuees and for providing evacuees an opportunity to earn a livelihood under war-time conditions, is in this instance borne by the State of Idaho and by several of its counties.

The permit to persons of Japanese descent to leave Military Area Number One is a conditional one. By Civilian Restrictive Orders, the Military Commander of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army has declared that evacuees may move only to specified counties and that they shall return to a designated Assembly Center or Relocation Center as may be required by the Director of the War Relocation Authority.

It is clear, of course, that the action of the Commanding General in limiting the movement of evacuees to specified places, in requiring them to return, and in invoking penalties for infringement of the order, in no way reduces the responsibility of the State of Idaho, of local law enforcement officials, and of the employers, as previously stated in this letter.

The Director of the War Relocation Authority, will require the evacuees affected by the Civilian Restrictive Orders to return at any time to an Assembly Center or Relocation Center under any of the following conditions:

- (a) if the agreement basic to the movement of evacuees to Idaho counties is in any respect infringed;
- (b) If at the close of the farming season, or sooner, employment conditions are such that the evacuees can no longer

Let to Gov. Chase A. Clark

-2-

- be provided full-time work opportunities;
- (c) If for any reason it appears to be in the best interest of the Nation, the community, or the evacuees to require their return.

I am sure that all persons in Idaho directly concerned with this matter understand that some of the evacuees now going to Idaho are aliens; many are American citizens. It is the policy of the War Relocation Authority, and I am sure it will be yours, to demonstrate to the world -- to our enemies and our friends alike -- that this wartime human problem can be handled by a great democratic nation with kindness, tolerance, and deep understanding of all that is involved.

I hope you and officials responsible to you will notify me of any incident or situation which you feel requires the attention of the War Relocation Authority. If there is any way whatever in which we can be of assistance to you, do not hesitate to call on us.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Act. Empl.

C1.07

Let from Joseph G. Beeson, Farm Placement Supervisor, U.S.E.S., Idaho,
to WRA, San Francisco
June 26, 1942

Dear Sirs:

In reporting on the working conditions, housing, etc., regarding the Japanese evacuees, there seems to be one or two instances that should be expressly called to your attention at this time. In so doing I am quoting in full letter received from our local manager at Rexburg.

"A. J. Tillman, Director
United States Employment Service
for Idaho

Rexburg, Idaho
June 25, 1942

Rexburg Office Manager
Japanese Labor

I would like to recommend that all evacuee Japanese workers be housed in the F.S.A. Camp in Madison County.

It is difficult to try and keep track of these people when they are scattered all over the county in small groups of two, three and even one to a place.

One Sadamu Suzuki, Japanese, 21 years old living out on one of these farms went to Salt Lake last Saturday night and hasn't returned. The farmer was away the first of the week. When the farmer returned he notified the Sugar Company. Wednesday Mr. Humphreys told me that he was afraid that they had lost one of their Japanese but that he would check further and let me know this morning, which he did.

In contacting the sheriff's office this morning, the sheriff informed that this Japanese had a clearance from District Attorney Carver to go to Salt Lake to work in a restaurant and our local sheriff's office had issued him a letter of identification. We have four more Japanese up here that don't want to work, but want to go back to California. They further state that they only came up here for the beet thinning and now that the beet thinning is completed they want to go back. The Sugar Company understood that these people came up here for the sugar beet season. However, the company will pay these people's fare back now if there is some way worked out so that we can return these fellows.

We have plenty of work here for these people if they would stay. The fifteen fellows who are working have earned approximately \$225.00 during the past week.

The public does not object to the Japanese labor, however they do think that there should be a little closer supervision of these people.

/s/ Ervin Widdison, Manager
Rexburg Office"

It has also been called to our attention that there are a few Japanese throughout the area who are desirous of returning to their former centers. There are also one or two instances where workers have proven to be undesirable, and it is intended to return them as soon as possible. To date we have received in Boise no list or request for return of Japanese workers. However, complete in-

Let from Joseph G. Beeson, Farm Placement Supervisor, U.S.E.S.,
Idaho to WRA, San Francisco

-2-

structions, a copy of which is attached, have been forwarded to the offices serving the areas in which evacuee labor is working.

In handling the number of workers involved in the movement of evacuees, we feel that the program has been fairly successful. The percentage of dissatisfactions and unsatisfactory workers has not been high. Probably lower than would have happened in any normal movement of the same number of workers. In most instances the reports are favorable, and there has been no derogatory public reaction expressed that has reached our attention. In all circumstances the evacuees are receiving the prevailing wage rate in the community with very little dissatisfaction being reported, and there is no instance in which a Japanese evacuee has displaced local labor.

We feel that should the number of evacuees that are now in Idaho remain here, they can be employed without displacing local labor throughout the season, and it is a fact that we are well aware of, that when the fall harvest arrives, it would be beneficial to the cropping program if we could have an additional number of Japanese workers.

The one paragraph in Mr. Widdison's letter concerning one Sadamu Suzuki should be given your immediate attention. Please inform us just what the proper procedure in this respect would be from your standpoint. We think it would be advisable for you to immediately cover in memorandum form all procedure you have now perfected for handling these unusual cases. We will immediately distribute the same to our local offices for their guidance in dealing with evacuees labor.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.

Miyamoto

Tel from Culbert L. Olson, Governor of Calif. to E. R. Fryer
July 7, 1942

Following conference today with representative farmers and growers of San Joaquin Valley, I have sent following telegram to General Dewitt, "I endeavored communicate with you by telephone today but was unable to do so and therefore send you this telegram, asking that you please give me opportunity to confer with you on Wednesday in San Francisco, at such hour as you may fix, regarding the necessity for a change of Federal policy in handling of Japanese not yet removed from agricultural areas of California in view of necessity for their employment on California farms to save this year's crops. At this conference with you I would like present Mr. Fryer of War Relocation Authority, our State Director of Agriculture, and Herman Buckner of U. S. Employment Service. I will be in San Francisco Wednesday morning, anticipating an opportunity for this conference on that day. Please advise." I am endeavoring to reach you by telephone to arrange conference with you and General Dewitt. Hope that further removals of Japanese from agricultural areas will be halted until we shall be given opportunity to have the federal military and war relocation authorities consider a reversal of policy regarding removal and arrange for their use in saving crops in California. Please advise me whether I may see you in San Francisco on Wednesday.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

TT from D. M. Crawford, Tulelake Growers to E. R. Fryer

Walgr80wii242 Gen. Dewitt for a meeting with our Growers Committee to discuss the possibility of changing the ruling governing the use of Japanese labor in Calif. We face a shortage of some 3000 men for our fall harvest and due to the shortness and severity of the fall season this may mean the loss of several thousand cars of potatoes and beets. Mr. Sherrill and the Japanese of Newell have assured us of their fullest cooperation we would appreciate your attending this meeting as it seems nothing can be done without consent of all concerned. Please wire us if such conference is possible.

September 3, 1942

Pierce W. Bradley, Esquire
Special Assistant to the Attorney General
Antitrust Division
422 U. S. Post Office Building
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Bradley:

Could you get up a list of prospective BEW men for us from the California area? We do not want to pay more than \$4,000, if possible, and it should be possible to get men for less than that, since so much of the work will be "leg" work. We are terribly short-handed for men and will be interested in lawyers, economists, brokers, or any other type of person you think might be able to do the work. Possibly older men whose law business should have gone to seed will now be available.

I have been in touch with Lewis Sigler of the War Relocation Authority. Some time ago I spoke to Phillip Glick and Phillip said that we would be able to interview the Japanese held in relocation centers after these Japanese had been classified, so that we could tell which ones might have had useful experience in Japan and could give us information about Japan. We would have proceeded with this before now except that we did not have the money.

Lewis Sigler suggested that you have someone call on the Regional Office of the War Relocation Authority at the Whitcomb Hotel. It is believed that the classification cards are in that office. If they are in that office, it should be possible to determine which of the Japanese ought to be interviewed, or at least what steps will have to be taken in order to find this out, then it may be possible through that office to get the necessary permission to visit the projects in order to do the questioning. This latter step, however-that is-the actual visiting should not be taken without consultation with us because there will be a lack of manpower for this and possibly Garry Neville or McFadden should be used for this if we can pry them loose. In addition, we ought to obtain for you certain directions as to what specific questions we would like answered.

By talking to the Regional Office you will be able to form a judgment as to how big a job this will be. The Director of the Regional Office is E. R. Fryer and the person in charge of occupational questionnaires is Rex Lee.

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Levi
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

September 12, 1942

Mr. Arthur Fleming
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In accordance with our recent telephone conversation, I should like to present for the consideration of the Commission a suggested policy governing employment in the Federal Service of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The approximately 127,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in United States are divided into two groups; those who are now residing in Assembly Centers of the Western Defense Command or Relocation Centers of the War Relocation Authority, and those who were outside the evacuated area on March 27 and who have freedom of movement. Among both groups are many American citizens qualified for the Federal Service.

Circular Letter No. 3615 issued on March 7 prohibits the certification of any persons of Japanese origin to any position until the case has been entirely investigated by the Commission. It seems probable that such an instruction effectively bars citizens of Japanese origin from Federal service since very few appointment officers are willing to hold vacant a position pending completion of the investigation. Furthermore, the letter would seem to constitute discriminatory action against one group of citizens since so far as I am aware, no such procedure is necessary in the case of persons of German and Italian ancestry.

I suggest that whenever persons of Japanese ancestry be reached for certification on a register maintained by the Commission, his name should be verified and his appointment made subject to the usual character investigation. Such a policy will insure uniform treatment to all citizens and at the same time protect the Government from employing persons with subversive sympathies or tendencies.

With regard to the second group which includes roughly about 110,000 persons all of whom will be moved to Relocation Centers eventually, I should like to call the attention of the Commission to the presence among the group of a great many citizens possessing a variety of skills and high qualifications for work in Federal service in the Field. As outlined in our Administrative Instruction No. 22, a copy of which I previously sent you, it is the policy of the Authority to permit citizens who have never at any time resided or had been educated in Japan to leave the

Center for employment outside the Center and outside the Western Defense Command, embracing the States of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, California, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. Such leaves are subject to the conditions imposed in Administrative Instruction No. 22, none of which should constitute a barrier to the employment of many of these people in Federal activities. I should like to suggest that the Commission direct the attention of Federal agencies to the existence of this large and well-qualified group and should any agency be interested in exploring the possibility of filling certain positions from among the evacuees, the Authority will be glad to place at their disposal the names of any persons who meet the minimum qualification requirements. No evacuee, of course, will be allowed to leave the Center under these circumstances without such prior investigation which the Authority deems necessary.

We shall be glad to furnish the Commission with any further information which may be of help in determining its policy.

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. Myer
Director

Regional Riles 712, Wash. DC
Miyamoto

The President
Washington, D. C.

September 15, 1942

Dear Mr. President:

Current news accounts feature the critical shortage of temporary labor necessary to harvest maturing crops. Other articles refer to the now idle 10,000 interned Japanese, many experienced farm laborers.

Why not release the best qualified Japs on probation to meet this emergency. They should welcome the temporary freedom and opportunity of increased income. The risk would be small, for they would be widely separated, would be checked on periodically by probation officers, would be subject to certain regulations restricting correspondence, movement, etc., and would be under constant supervision of their employers to whom they are farmed out, and who would have to report on each one regularly.

If the parole conditions are violated, they would be subject to fines, and not allowed this freedom again. If some should escape, they could do little harm, for their nationality would make them conspicuous, and they could be quickly rounded up.

Respectfully yours,

WAYLES R. HARRISON
President
American National Bank and Trust Co.
Danville, Va.

Early
leave
CI-07

September 24, 1942

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director, War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

I have your letter of September 24, 1942, enclosing a copy of your proposed leave regulations. Your letter requests this Department to check the names of Japanese who are released against the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Army and Navy Intelligence, and to make any further investigation this Department thinks desirable. Your letter also requests advice as to whether the proposed leave policy is sound from the internal security standpoint.

P.P.S. Relocation

Sincerely,

Attorney General

Sept. 25, 1942

C1.07

Mr. William Haber
Chief, Planning Division
War Manpower Commission
Social Security Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Haber:

You suggested at the time of our recent conference that I give you a brief summary of the occupational characteristics of the Japanese evacuees and the places where our relocation centers are located.

The best over-all picture of the Japanese-evacuee labor supply now available is the special report made by the Bureau of the Census.

The census reported 112,353 Japanese in the three states, California, Oregon and Washington, ⁱⁿ 1940. In general this is the group that has been evacuated from the West Coast and is now under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

48,691 or 43.3 per cent of the above total were listed as employed. Approximately three-fourths of the employed were men and one-fourth were women.

Farming accounts for the largest group. ~~Approx~~ Approximately 13,000 were employed as farm laborers and 7,000 were farmers and farm managers. The total number of people employed in connection with farming was approximately 20,000.

The next largest industry grouping was wholesale and retail trade with a total of approximately 11,500 persons. About three-fourths of these people operated or worked in retail establishments or eating places and one-fourth engaged in wholesale trade.

The third substantial grouping was in personal service with 8,336 so employed. Domestic service accounted for about one-half of this total and the remainder were employed principally in hotel, laundry and cleaning businesses.

These three groupings account for almost 40,000 of the 48,691 total of employed persons. The remainder, amounting to about 9,000 people,

were employed in a variety of industries but there were no substantial concentrations of persons in any one industry group. Approximately 2,000 were in manufacturing enterprises. Of these 769 were engaged in food manufacturing, 365 in saw mills, and 327 in printing. 706 were listed in transportation, of which 431 worked in railroads. In forestry and fishing there were 786. In professional work and related services 1,326 were listed and 126 had positions with governmental bodies.

Most of the evacuated people have already been moved into relocation centers operated by the War Relocation Authority, and within the next month it is anticipated that the movement will have been completed by the military authorities. The relocation centers are located in the following places: Manzanar Relocation Center, Manzanar, California; Tule Lake Relocation Center, Newell, California; Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona; Gila River Relocation Center, Scottsdale, Arizona; Central Utah Relocation Center, Delta, Utah; Minidoka Relocation Center, Eden, Idaho; Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Cody, Wyoming; Granada Relocation Center, Granada, Colorado; Rohwer Relocation Center, Rohwer, Arkansas; and Jerome Relocation Center, Jerome, Arkansas.

Already this year there has been a considerable migration out of the centers to help in the agricultural work in the western States.

In May and June approximately 1,700 people were out and, of these, only 450 returned to the centers over the summer. At the present time recruiting is going on in the centers for workers to go out to help with the harvesting of crops. It is anticipated that around 6,000 of the evacuees and perhaps more will work on the sugar-beet harvest and some on other crops, such as long-staple cotton.

While the harvest labor program is encouraged by the War Relocation Authority, it is recognized that this program does not permit of any extensive permanent relocation and that it does not offer a wide

enough scope to utilize all of the varied skills which are represented in the Japanese-evacuee population.

In addition to our program of agricultural employment outside the projects, we are attempting to develop a permanent type of relocation program. If the evacuee is able to find employment and if he is cleared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and our own investigation, and provided a clearance is made on the question of community sentiment, we are issuing permits to evacuees to leave the relocation centers in order to accept employment outside. I want to emphasize the importance of this program, as it has developed out of our experience over the past few months. It permits a competent working person to be utilized in a job for which he is fitted, and it thus contributes, to some extent, to relieving the current labor shortage. This program also contributes to the solution of the problem of the eventual settlement of the Japanese people in America.

It is important that steps be taken now to effect a resettlement.

If this is not done, the United States Government will have on its hands a large, indigestible minority group. Our relocation centers are refuges for the evacuees and, no matter how successful a program of relocation outside for the evacuees may be, there will continue to be many thousands of the evacuees in our centers. However, by a vigorous program of outside relocation for those people who are judged to be safe, we can cut down on the job of maintaining refuges and, at the same time, can make a real contribution to the labor supply of the country.

I would like to have the Manpower Commission review our procedures and plans for utilizing the evacuee labor supply and would appreciate it if you would bring this matter to the attention of the Commission. No doubt further information will be required by you and the Commission,

~~enough scope to utilize all of the varied skills which are pre~~

and I can assure you that we will be very glad to give you any information that you may desire and to confer further with you.

Sincerely,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director

Out. Employ. B

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

Tel from T. L. Westfall, Chairman, Agricultural Com., Aberdeen
Chamber of Commerce to CO, Presidio of San Francisco
May 22, 1942

Aberdeen community requests use of CCC Camp at Rockland, Idaho
to house Japanese agricultural workers. Sugar beet and potato
labor situation serious. Beet thinning must be completed next
three weeks. If outside help not made available thousands of
acres sugar beets will be plowed under. Your immediate attention
requested.

Mar. 11, 1943

To: All Project Directors

In our thinking up to date concerning relocation of evacuees outside the centers, many of us have been inclined to think in terms of meeting demands for labor. Our early presentations to the public, to those interested in aiding in relocation, and to prospective employers have been pitched on that note. In many instances, the reaction has been unfavorable. Labor unions and others with vested interests in jobs have reacted unfavorably to the suggestion of 40,000 employable men and women being put on the labor market.

So, it seems, we need to take a new approach to the subject. The most effective one seems to be about like this: There are about a hundred thousand men, women and children living in temporary wartime communities, awaiting an opportunity to return to normal lives in normal communities. They represent less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total population of the nation; and they will relocate over wide areas, so only a few will be present in any community, and only where their abilities and labor are needed in the war effort or to meet civilian needs.

Further, in any public discussion of the relocation program, emphasize that never was it intended to remove the evacuees from the opportunity of engaging in productive work or of earning a living in private enterprise. The necessities of the moment required that the relocation centers be established as places for the evacuees to live until they could be relocated in an orderly manner, and the process of relocation is now going on.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ D. S. Myer
Director

Memo to Rowalt from Cozzens
October 8, 1942

Subject: Suggestion for Controlling Japanese Labor

Lack of incentive on the part of evacuees to work in relocation areas is of great concern to WRA. It ~~was~~ my privilege to give this problem considerable thought after making observations at Gila and Parker. Also, I have had many discussions with the Agricultural Division concerning the problem existing at Tule Lake. The following are some of my thoughts and opinions and have been put together rather hurriedly, but I feel they are vital to the success of WRA:

1. Wra must immediately make up its mind whether the project are going to be run by WRA or the evacuees. We cannot proceed in the present manner having projects partly run by evacuees and partly run by WRA, and have the project succeed.
2. The evacuees' nature is such that we must either administer the project or run the project or the evacuees will run us. This appears to be what is happening at present.
3. WRA will be more respected by the evacuees if we take a firm hand and dictate the policy which is to be put in force on the projects and enforce it than if we proceed as at present.
4. Each project has a group of issei varying in number from 15 to 50 who at present are controlling the amount of work and labor performed by the evacuees. They are recommending to their own people and getting support in a definite slow-down of work on all projects. Cost of work with the present number of workers is prohibitive.
5. I believe WRA should determine the number of workers that are to be employed in each position--that is, kitchens, recreation, construction, agriculture, etc.-- and immediately take steps to lay off all unnecessary evacuee employees.
6. Before doing this we should announce on the project exactly what we have in mind and exactly the way it is going to run, seeing to it that it does run on that basis.
7. In addition to these items, it will be necessary and advisable, I believe, to create on the projects definite incentives, such as cash remuneration, that would cause the evacuees to work and also cause them to more or less police the workers and see that all that were on jobs would work by putting into effect the following procedures:
 - A. Net Projects.-- We can negotiate with the Quartermaster for a price on the manufacture of nets from 1 cent to 1½ cents per square foot. It is my belief that this fund should be kept separate, that all evacuees who work on the project should
 - a. Pay to the Government their \$20 for subsistence and \$16 for subsistence of their dependents;
 - b. Receive \$16 per month from the fund which they have created as their wages, and
 - c. The balance to be deposited in a fund which would be distributed among all workers on the project;
 - d. This would equal from \$8 to \$10 per month for all workers on the project in addition to their regular salaries;
 - e. Attached is a report which has been prepared by Mr. Stancliff of this

Memo from Cozzens to Rowalt, cont'd.

Division which we both believe is somewhat optimistic. It points out the maximum that could possibly be made by the evacuees and probably the figure of \$4 to \$6 per month would be more accurate. However, in preparing this for you I felt we should use the maximum figures rather than the minimum.

B. Agriculture.- The agricultural program at Tule Lake is at present being definitely sabotaged, and I fear the same thing is beginning to happen at Gila, Parker, and to some degree at Manzanar. It would appear to me that we could do one of two things. First, take a very definite stand that we are going to operate the farm with a certain number of people and lay everyone else off who does not work and see to it that they receive no remuneration unless they will work. Or we could form a producer enterprise of the whole farm project, manage it as to plantings, acreage, and crops to be planted, and then charge the producer enterprise with all expenses connected with farm operation --that is, rent ~~al~~ on the land, o. & s.(?) charges on water, gas, oil, and maintenance of equipment, rental on equipment, packing sheds, and root cellars; and costs of seeds and other incidentals connected with the operation.

All evacuees working on the farm would pay subsistence for themselves and family, they would receive \$16 per month, and after deducting all expenses enumerated or those that are necessary to the operation of the project would have the fund available for distribution among all workers on the project.

C. The same procedure suggested for the next factory would, I believe, be applicable for the tent factories or other war works projects which we may undertake. With these types of operations, being the major types of income operations on the projects, it is believe that, if WRA took a definite stand as to the number of workers that could work in nonproductive programs and that all workers would participate in profits from productive programs, the evacuees immediately would see to it that those who worked would produce, or I am sure they would not let them work. I believe such a procedure would create the necessary incentive, and I believe WRA would be in control of the situation. Unless some such a procedure is inaugurated at an early date, it is my belief that the entire WRA program will suffer.

Saboteurs on the Projects

I further recommend that immediate study be made to locate those who are saboteurs on the projects and that they immediately be separated by groups, and only one or two shipped to projects where they have no friends or immediate relatives with whom they can operate. We may find in this investigation that a number of them will be eligible for concentration camps; and all those that are eligible, I believe, should be sent to such camps.

I believe the above suggestions have some merit and trust that you and Mr. Myer will give them serious consideration.

Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.
Miyamoto

PUBLIC RELATIONS *Outside Employ*

Memo from John A. Bird, Director of Information to E. M. Rowalt
May 28, 1942

C1.07

In thinking over the problem that you posed to me last night--meeting attacks that we are likely to incur because the Japanese are not made available for private employment--I have arrived at no pat solution. However, it does seem clear that we can only get ourselves in trouble by trying to chase down and argue each accusation that will be hurled.

Perhaps the best long-range course is to adopt one theme and pull it for all it's worth in an aggressive, affirmative way. In this case, I think our theme should revolve around these three points: (1) That the evacuation and relocation is a military necessity, and in many respects, a military operation; that the military establishment cannot afford confusion and turmoil in any quarter and therefore, the WRA is making all decisions regarding private employment in the light of military necessity. (2) The development of western resources. We should pull this angle for all it's worth. I think much of our material--press releases, radio programs, pictures, speeches, bulletins, etc.--should play up the fact that this labor force is being used immediately to develop valuable, wealth-producing western resources that will continue to be an asset to the west long after the Japs have dispersed. We should constantly keep in front of the western public the fact that many of these resources would not be developed for a long time to come if it were not for the cooperation of the evacuees in this program. We should also point out that the development of resources, per se, is helping the war effort. (If we pull this string loud and hard, it makes it difficult for the western governors to charge the Japanese with being slackers without running into the cross-fire of the people who are interested in reclamation development.) (3) The manufacturing work that evacuees are doing contributes to the war effort. This can be used as a peg for the explanation that more than half of these people have no agricultural experience, and the best use of their skills and abilities is in manufacturing lines of work.

We will, of course, be tempted from time to time to make direct answers to charges made by politicians, which usually just provides them with ammunition to shoot at us. Where the situation justifies it, we should, of course, try to get the facts to the people and get in there first. But, I think our main offense and defense lies in selling as completely as possible the three points listed above.

Memo to Cozzens, Asst. Reg. Dir., from Paul G. Robertson, Acting
Chief Agricultural Development.
October 12, 1942

For the purpose of providing an incentive for more efficient work on the part of evacuee labor, and consequently a more harmonious operation of the project, the following agendum is proposed:

All income producing units within a project should be organized and operated on a profit sharing basis. Each unit should operate independently of all other project enterprises up to the point of distribution of profits.

Each unit should elect from among its workers a committee to advise and consult with the project administration officers in charge of the operation of that particular unit. The actual operation of the unit, including recommendations regarding evacuee personnel, should be left to the evacuee committee. Decisions of the committee should at all times be subject to the approval of the project administration.

Each worker should be given a cash advance in the amount of \$16.00 plus food and housing for himself and family. In addition, each worker should be supplied with work clothing suitable for the type of work in which he is engaged. All commodities produced within the project should be sold by the project or regional administration for the highest price obtainable. The sale of all commodities to be used for subsistence should be sold at the prevailing prices in area where used. This should create an incentive toward maximum yield on maximum acreage in agriculture and the maximum production in industry, for larger profits. From the proceeds of sale of services or commodities produced on the project should be deducted the following items:

All cash advances to workers in income producing units;

Subsistence for unit workers and their dependents.

All actual operating costs including rental on farm equipment, packing shed and shock, ice, tec.

All costs for maintenance of roads, irrigation canals and drainage ditches, effecting each unit.

After the above deductions have been made, the remaining moneys should be deposited in a special fund together with like moneys from other units. Periodically, the moneys in this special fund should be distributed to the evacuee workers, in proportion to the number of hours of labor performed by each worker. There should be some system of bonus arranged to evacuee workers who are engaged in disagreeable work on the project before any general distribution is made. The type of position paying a bonus and the amount of the bonus should be decided

by the evacuee committee.

Attached you will find a schedule of the 1943 production program for Tule Lake with approximate values placed thereon. This schedule shows a total income of \$822,295.85. You will also find attached a schedule of approximate expenses to the evacuee workers on the agriculture program at Tule Lake totaling \$475,623.05. This would show a net profit for the entire operation of around \$346,672. It is my understanding that at the present time there are 7000 workers employed on the Tule Lake Project. An equal distribution of the funds as outlined above would mean approximately \$4.10 per month for each worker the period of twelve months on the Tule Lake Project. As the number of workers increased, the proportionate share of course would decrease. This same program would apply on all of the projects in proportion to the number of acres planted, although the other projects will have a much smaller acreage involved, the number of workers and the amount of expense will be proportionately less. The average monthly payment to each worker from the special fund will be approximately \$5.00.

Summary

1. Election of evacuee council.
2. Advances to workers - \$16.00 cash per month, subsistence and work clothing.
3. Sales to other projects at cost.
4. Deductions from gross income. Cash advances, operating costs, road and canal maintenance, and subsistence costs for workers and dependents.
5. Bonus for disagreeable jobs.
6. Distribution of balance in proportion to labor hours performed.

<u>Acres</u>	<u>Crops</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
250	Alfalfa	6 tons	1,500 tons	\$16.00 ton	\$24,000.00
1,250	Barley	50 bu.	62,500 bu.	1.50 cwt.	45,000.000
33	Beans	1,200 lbs.	39,600 lbs.	6.60 cwt.	2,613.00
165	Beets	17,280 lbs.	2,851,200 lbs.	1.00-40# cr.	71,280.00
166	Cabbage	16 000 lbs.	1,056,000 lbs.	16.00 ton	8,176.00
210	Carrots	19,000 lbs.	570,000 lbs.	1.10-60#	10,450.00
33	Cauliflower	300 cr.	9,900 cr.	.50 cr.	4,950.00
83	Celery	500 cr.	41,500 cr.	1225 cr.	51,875.00
33	Swt. Corn	700 dz.	23,100 dz.	1.00 dz.	4,620.00
133	Lettuce	170 cr.	22,610 cr.	1.30	29,393.00
330	Onions	21,000 lbs.	6,930,000 lbs.	1.00	69,300.00
66	Parsnips	12,000 lbs.	792,000 lbs.	.60-26#	18,276.60
266	Peas	8,000 lbs.	532,000 lbs.	1.70-30#	30,146.10
1,250	Potatoes	15,000 lbs.	18,750,000 lbs.	1.00-100#	187,500.00
133	Rutabagas	14,000 lbs.	1,862,000 lbs.	.80-100#	14,896.00
133	Spinach	200 cr.	26,600 cr.	.45	11,970.00
33	Green Beans	6,450 lbs.	212,850 lbs.	1.00-30#	7,095.00
133	Turnips	12,000 lbs.	1,596,000 lbs.	.55-30#	29,260.00
250	Wheat	40 bu.	10,000 bu.	.90 bu.	9,000.00
17	Egg Plant	15,000 lbs.	255,000 lbs.	1.75-60#	7,437.50
35	Nappa	2,000 lbs.	70,000 lbs.	1.50-65#	1,615.00
16	Daikon	136 cr.	2,176 cr.	1.25	2,720.00
42	Cucumber	16,000 lbs	672,000 lbs.	.60-30#	13,560.00
125	Others				62,500.00

\$717,633.20

Less 10% profit on subsistence produce

-27,237.35

\$690,395.85

Income from hogs for subsistence

81,500.00

Income from eggs for subsistence

36,000.00

Income from poultry meat for subsistence

14,400.00

\$822,295.85

EXPENSES OF JAPANESE

Rentals

land, including 2½ acre feet water:	
4000 acres @ \$8.00 per acre - - - - -	\$32,000.00
1000 acres @ \$2.00 per acfe - v - - - - -	2,000.00
Packing Shed: 4 months @ \$30.00 per month - - - - -	4,000.00
Tractor, Farmall H:	
24 Tractors, 4 months @ \$30.00 per month - - - - -	2,880.00
Tractor, Crawler:	
16 Tractors, 4 months @ \$75.00 per month - - - - -	4,800.00
Farm Equipment: 8 months @ \$300 per month - - - - -	2,400.00
Harvesters (2), Wailer (1) - - - - -	1,300.00
Small Tools - - - - -	600.00
Trucks, 1½ ton: (8)	
8 hrs. per day, 25 days per month, 8 months	
@ 35¢ per hour - - - - -	4,480.00
Trucks, 3 ton: (5)	
8 hrs. per day, 25 days per month, 6 months	
@ 50¢ per hr. - - - - -	3,000.00
Pickups (12)	
10 hrs. per day, 12 months @ 25¢ per hour - - - - -	9,000.00
Hog Plant - - - - - 12 months @ \$100 - - - - -	2,400.00
Chicken Plant - - - - - 12 months @ \$250 - - - - -	3,000.00
Potato Cellar: - - - 12 months @ \$300 per month - - - - -	3,600.00
Cash Advances for 500 workers - - - - -	64,000.00
(\$16 a month for 8 months)	
Subsistence for 500 workers - - - - -	80,000.00
(\$20.00 a month for 8 months)	
Subsistence for 1 dependent for each worker - - - - -	64,000.00
(16 a month for 8 months)	
35,000 crates at 20¢ each - - - - -	70,000.00
288,000 sacks at 17¢ each - - - - -	48,960.00
Insecticides - - - - -	9,500.00
Phosphoric Acid - - - - -	350.00
Seeds - - - - -	49,081.00
Cost of operating tractors	
24 Farmall Tractors 800 hours @ 41¢ - - - - -	7,872.00
16 Crawler Tractors 800 hours @ 50¢ - - - - -	6,400.00

\$475,623.05

To the United States Department of Agriculture War Boards- -Ravalli, Missoula, Lake, Powell, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison and Sanders Counties, State of Montana.

Gentlemen:

Whereas, our country is faced with a possible serious Sugar Shortage; Sugar is one of the vital needs in our defense operations and is placed high on Federal Priority list, and

Whereas-Western United States Beet Farmers are called on to produce larger crops with less machinery and labor available which it is hoped will approximate the largest quantity of Beet Sugar in the history of the industry, and

Whereas, the Sugar Beet growers in 1941 complied with the Federal requirement to control their beet acreage with a 20% reduction and as late as last September, Beet Growers who were nearing completion of their harvest in California were prohibited by Federal Authorities from harvesting their surplus beet acreage for sugar production purposesk now therefore, the Nation faces this serious sugar shortage, and,

Whereas Sugar Beet Growers in this area are extremely anxious to plant all possible acreage in this emergency; have sufficient farm equipment to prepare and handle the maximum number of acres; have sufficient irrigation water available and have processing factories available in near respective areas, it is contemplated that Western Montana can devote as least 13,000 of its fertile acres to the production of Sugar Beets in 1942.

Now, therefore, the problem confronting this industry is a possible serious shortage of hand labor to properly care for the harvest the desired crop; the necessary cash investment to prepare and plant these acres will be an impossibility without assurance of sufficient hand labor to bring the crop to a successful harvest.

The farmers of Western Montana are standing ready to assist to their fullest in the Agricultural War program of our government, but will be able to carry on only if all sources of labor in Western Montana are made available to its farmers. The advent of War has created an already serious shortage of farm labor which is growing even more serious thru constant drainage of our agricultural man-power, many having neen called to the Colors. The defense industries and "Boom" conditions on the Pacific Coast have taken a heavy toll of our Farm workers.

Facing this situation soberly and honestly, farmers are willing to employ teen-age boys, older and less efficient men, and even women and girls from among our local people. However, Farmers must and do fully realize that regardless of the sincerity and patritotism of these workers there are not enough available to assure former Sugar Beet production, much less make possible any great increase.

It is our understanding that Fort Missoula, Montana, is at present housing 842 Japanese and over 1000 Italian interned aliens. The Japanese personnel is composed of Truck Gardeners, Farmers, Fishermen and Produce men who would constitute ideal Sugar Beet field workers and farm laborers.

Western Montana Farmers would be glad to use these people if needed to supplement local labor, if they could be made available by the proper

governmental authorities. Local Farmers see no reason why these men could not be used in this emergency. They could be kept under guard and transported back and forth from established camps.

It is our understanding that these men are being held under the "Genoa Conference Agreement" making it possible for the Government to utilize them for work in this war emergency.

We, therefore request your full and immediate assistance in promoting necessary arrangements to make this "Alien" aid available providing sufficient local labor is not available, and suggest this early contêmplation of the necessary steps to complete arrangements at the earliest possible date. We desire assurance that labor will be available prior to our preparing of ground and planting of crops.

We propose to contact our Montana representatives in Congress to urge the making available of all sources possible for farm labor including the interned men at Fort Missoula.

We do not believe the possibility of sabotage or other subversive action a potential danger that we cannot properly control.

Sestern Montana Beet Growers Assn.

By Clarence Popham
President

Ravalli County Improvement Association

By C. m. Buxton
Sec. Treas.

cc. to

U. S. Secretary of War
U. S. Secretary of the Navy
The Department of Justice
Hon. Re. John H. Tolan
Hon. Gov. Sam. C. Ford, Helena, Mont.
Commanding Officer, Fort Missoula, Mont.
C. E. June, U. S. Employment Service, Missoula, Mont.

Hamilton*Chamber of commerce

By C. M. Buxton
Sec.

SEGREGATION FILES

Memorandum to: The Director

Subject: Proposals and Procedures for Effectuating Plan "C"

The purpose of Plan "C" is to remove from as many evacuees as possible as many of the restrictions against them as it is possible to life, while at the same time maintaining precautions against disloyal activity on the part of those evacuees whose sympathies in this war lie with Japan. In order to effectuate this program the following procedures and policies are deemed to be necessary:

- A. Establish criteria for classifying all evacuees 17 years of age and over into these groups:
 1. Eligibles for relocation anywhere in the United States, including their homes on the West Coast, a group generally of citizens and law-abiding aliens against whom no unfavorable record exists or who, because of special conduct or status, merit removal of all restrictions.
 2. Eligibles, who, because of their records, shall not be free to return to the West Coast Military Area, but who are eligible to accept indefinite leave from a relocation area to any part of the United States outside evacuated or restricted areas.
 3. Eligibles for continued retention in some type of war relocation center, whose records or activities disqualify them for return to the evacuated area or release without further scrutiny to other areas of the country.
 - B. Develop procedures for separating the evacuees into the three groups outlined in A above.
 - C. Arrange for the transfer of people between centers, to their original homes, or to new homes outside the evacuated area.
 - D. Develop policies for the operation of "open" centers for those cleared under procedures outlined in B above and for restricted centers for the group deemed not loyal to the United States.
 - E. Develop a program to acquaint the evacuees with the new policies.
 - F. Develop a program to gain public acceptance of new policies.
1. There shall be established a joint board composed of representatives of G-a, ONI, FBI, and Enemy Alien Control Unit of Justice, and War Relocation Authority. The functions of this joint board should be as follows:
 - a. To devise and approve a list of criteria, such as is suggested in A above, to determine those evacuees who should be put in group I.
 - b. To approve a list of criteria to determine those evacuees who should be given a hearing to determine whether they should be

Memo to Director on Proposals for Plan "C"

- detained. Those persons designated for detention would constitute Group II.
- c. to modify criteria as experience is gained, or as the military situation may permit further relaxation.
2. There should be established a board of Washington WRA personnel whose function should be as follows:
 - a. Advise with the WRA representative on the joint board established in B 1 above.
 - b. Prepare instructions and supervise training of WRA personnel who will carry out program on the project.
 - c. Provide for review of doubtful cases.
 3. There shall be established a board at each of the projects to conduct hearings for each of those persons who fall into Group II on the basis of the separation by criteria. The hearing shall be for the purpose of determining whether the person shall remain in Group III or be graduated to the more privileged position of Group II. It is recommended that project boards be composed largely of project appointed personnel with perhaps one representative from the Department of Justice or from among those private persons who have assisted the Department in hearing board work. It may be advantageous to use project personnel from projects other than that where the hearing is held.
 4. Evacuees placed in Group II should be given a hearing only upon request and only if WRA believed the basis for the request justified a hearing. The purpose of the hearing would be to determine whether the evacuee should continue in Group II or be placed in Group I.
 5. The division of the evacuees into three groups would be handled on an individual basis for all persons over 17 years of age. The classification of children under 17 years of age would be determined by that of their parents. In the event adult members of a family are placed in different groups, those placed in a less restricted group should be allowed to remain with those placed in a more restricted group if they wish. The hearing board should refer such cases to the Welfare Division.
 6. When the process of dividing the evacuees into the three groups indicated above has been completed, it will be necessary to operate two types of centers. One type (Restricted) will be for those who have been placed in Group III. The other type will be for those who have been placed in Group I or Group II but who are not able for one reason or another to leave the relocation center immediately and resume their normal method of living.
 7. All male evacuees, regardless of grouping, should be made subject to the Selective Service System on the same basis as all other segments of the population.

C. TRANSFER OF PEOPLE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

1. Reassignment Control Office

A reassignment Control Office shall be established in Washington to

Memorandum on Proposals for Plan "C"

devote full time to the problems of directing the reassignment of evacuees. It will be staffed by representatives of the Community Services Division, the Administrative Management Division, the Relocation Planning Office, the Employment Division, and the Solicitor's Office. The person assigned to head the office should be relieved of his regular responsibilities for the period of the assignment, and may request such personnel from other divisions as may be necessary to carry out the program.

An estimate shall be made of the number of centers required for purposes of segregation, the number to be maintained as free centers, and the number to be closed. The actual centers in each of these categories shall be designated, and numerical order of establishment decided upon within each class of centers.

It shall be the responsibility of the Reassignment Control Office to set up schedules for the movement of all persons from centers scheduled to be closed, all persons in groups 1 and 2 from segregation centers, and all persons in group 3 from free centers. He will receive from the centers as a basis for his work weekly reports on space and on the requests of persons in groups 1 and 2 who ask for movement to other centers rather than for relocation. He will prepare from the information developed in the classification of evacuees, schedules for the interview and movement of persons in group 3. He will arrange for special trains or busses to make necessary movements of evacuees. He will prepare instructions to projects authorizing the movement of evacuees in groups 1 and 2 who must be moved from segregation centers or closed centers to free centers.

2. Movement from Centers Schedules to be Closed

As rapidly as the classification procedure permits, the evacuees in the center will be called in individually for interviews in which they will be told the purpose of the classification and the category to which they have been assigned. These interviews will be conducted under the direction of the social welfare staff. Interviews shall be held first with the evacuees in group 1. Before interviews are initiated a date shall be set to allow an elapse of three months after the completion of the interview of persons in group 1.

- a. All persons in group 1 shall be told that they are free to return to their homes or to go elsewhere in the United States to establish themselves. They will be told that they have until a date two weeks prior to the scheduled closing date of the center to determine where they wish to go, but they will be encouraged to make up their minds sooner. Family heads will be offered a grant of cash equal to the railway fare to their homes for each member of the family, plus \$3.00 per person per day for meals while enroute, plus not more than \$50.00 for the head of the family and not more than \$25.00 each for a maximum of two dependents to pay subsistence expense after relocation. These funds will be given evacuees as a grant prior to their leaving the center. Their personal effects will also be transported to their new destinations in accordance with the terms of Administrative Instruction No. 78. The Authority will make a check of the sentiment in the community to which the evacuee proposes to return or resettle, but evacuees shall not be required to defer relocation pending completion of such a check.

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It will be explained to the evacuees in this category (group 1) that the Authority wishes them to relocate outside the centers but does not require it. It will be pointed out, however, that since the government must close the center, it will be necessary for them to return to their homes, relocate under the normal leave procedure, or accept a transfer to an open center which it is planned to continue. Those who choose not to relocate or to return home will be asked to indicate the order of their preference among the open centers as places to which to be transferred. It will be explained that transfers to other centers will be made on a group basis under procedures directed by the Authority, and that we cannot assure them they will be sent to the center they indicate as first preference, since we will make such assignments on the basis of priority of requests from all the centers.

- b. Evacuees in group 2 will be told in a personal interview that they are free to go to any non-restricted area in the United States, or to move to an open center, but it will be pointed out that since the Authority must close the center they will have to move somewhere before the designated day of closing. If they choose to relocate outside the center, they will be given financial assistance in accordance with the policy of the Authority as outlined under (a) above. If they choose to go to another center they will be moved in carload or trainload groups by the Authority.
- c. Persons classified in group 3 will be interviewed last. They will be called in individually. The Reassignment Control Officer will receive from each project a report of the number of persons to be sent to the Segregation Center, and the family composition. As space is released in the centers designated for segregation, the Reassignment Control Officer shall receive a report of space available by family units. From this information, movements will be controlled. Military Police escorts will be provided for those moving to a segregation center.

As in the case of evacuees in groups 1 and 2, personal effects in amounts not to exceed 500 pounds per family, plus ticket allowance, will be moved by the Authority to the new ~~location~~ location.

4. Movement from Centers Scheduled to be Transformed into Segregation Centers

Persons in groups 1 and 2 in these centers will be given the same treatment as persons in centers scheduled to be closed. Persons in group 3 will be interviewed last and will be told that they are to remain in the centers.

As apartments are vacated in each segregation center by the removal of persons in groups 1 and 2, the project shall redistribute the population scheduled to remain in such a way as to release entire blocks as rapidly as possible. When a block has been released, it will be reported to Washington to the Reassignment Control Office.

5. Movements from Open Centers

Persons in group 1 will be told their status and encouraged to return to their homes, or to relocate in outside locations. Persons in group 2 will be encouraged to relocate in locations outside the

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evacuated area. Group 3 will be given the same treatment as is outlined for persons in the same group in centers scheduled to be closed.

6. Special Legislation

In order to insure that funds will be available to pay for these movements, the following special legislative authorization will be required:

"Provided, That any limitation placed on the amount available for travel expenses for the War Relocation Authority shall not apply to travel of evacuees and their escorts incident to transfers and relocation."

This is the language which is included in the estimates of the Authority for 1944. If Plan "C" is not initiated until after July 1, 1943, the language proposed in the estimates will be sufficient. If the Plan is to use funds at present available to the Authority, language such as that outlined above must be presented to Congress in the shortest possible time.

Contraband seized from individuals permitted to return to the coast will be held in storage at the centers so long as they are operated. If they are closed the contraband will be shipped to a warehouse maintained by the War Relocation Authority at the point most convenient to the residence of the relocated individual.

D. OPERATING POLICIES FOR OPEN AND RESTRICTED CENTERS

1. Operation of Open Relocation Centers

These centers should be selected with a view to the State and public relations obtaining for centers in those regions and the ease of relocation in adjacent areas. Priority should be given Heart Mountain, Granada, Topaz, and Minidoka in preference for open centers. Administration should be guided by modified policies set by WRA along the following lines:

- a. Present restrictions on movements outside the center should be eased. As soon as feasible, and after consultation among the project directors, evacuee leaders, and neighboring community leaders, the requirement of passes should be eliminated.
- b. Following an analysis of the security problem, withdrawal of the military police guard, if feasible.
- c. If military police guard is withdrawn, transfer of perimeter, watchtower, and searchlight patrol from the military to internal security police.
- d. The number of appointed staff of the projects shall be reduced to a minimum as rapidly as possible. Replacements shall be made from among the evacuees at regular evacuee wage rates.
- e. Schools, hospitals, fire protection, plant maintenance, mess, and other essential services should be provided on essentially the same standards as now obtain under WRA policies.
- f. Police and internal security shall also be governed by existing WRA standards and procedures.
- g. Liquidation of the OPEN centers should be advanced as rapidly as possible by providing every encouragement and assistance in relocation outside the center.
- h. During the first three months of the open center operation, no change shall be made in the present WRA policy prohibiting private enterprise. If at the end of that time, it appears that centers

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cannot be liquidated, serious consideration should be given to the reinstatement of private enterprise, ~~It/it/the~~ including full operation of the agricultural, industrial and administrative plants by the evacuees on a community basis.

- i. Also, if liquidation does not occur, local government will be encouraged and efforts should be made to establish the open centers as acceptable communities in the States in which they are located.

2. Operation of RESTRICTED centers

Restricted centers should probably be located at (1) Gila, and/or (2) Tule Lake. They shall operate with little change from the administration now provided by WRA at all centers except in the following respects:

- a. Local government shall not be permitted at the RESTRICTED relocation center.
- b. Law enforcement shall be solely the responsibility of the project director who, in cooperation with local authorities, shall be responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the punishment of crimes and offenses.
- c. Indefinite leaves shall not be granted to evacuees in the restricted centers.
- d. Seasonal leave shall be considered for farm work nearby after careful scrutiny of the applicants.

Procedures shall be established for the transfer of worthy persons from restricted centers to open centers to rectify mistakes which may have been made in the segregation program.

3. Selections of Management Personnel

When OPEN and RESTRICTED CENTERS are established, present WRA personnel at project should be carefully evaluated from the standpoint of their qualifications for one or the other kind of center administration.

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Regional Files #71, Wash. DC
Miyamoto

Memo from H. Rex Lee, Asst. Chief, Employment Div., to Employment
investigators,
November 20, 1942

Last spring, when evacuees were first released for private employment, the employers were required to guarantee that medical services would be available at reasonable rates, but were not required to guarantee payment of them. However, WRA did not have the funds to pay for emergency bills that evacuees could not pay and as those bills arose, WRA asked employers to pay them, which they did.

This fall, in a meeting between Sugar Companies and WRA officials, the companies asked to be relieved of this expense. WRA agreed that inasmuch as evacuees were receiving prevailing wages, that they should be placed in the same status in regard to medical care as any other laborer (that they pay their own expense unless the employer or someone else was liable through agreement or by law).

It was realized at the time that numerous cases would arise ~~when~~ when the evacuee would not have sufficient money to pay his medical bills. In such event the WRA decided to pay the bill--if careful investigation showed that no other persons were liable and that the evacuee could not pay. This decision was not publicly announced in that such an announcement would have a tendency to cause all bills to revert to WRA ~~WRA~~ for payment.

While this plan is not very satisfactory, we will have to continue on it until a better one is adopted. There are a number of outstanding bills for medical service to evacuees and unless these are paid rather promptly, it is likely that future evacuees cases will be turned down.

As soon as possible will you investigate the cases in your territory? You probably know of all of them or if not, the Sugar Company probably has some record of them. In each instance check to see if the employer or some other persons might be liable. If they are not, check whether the evacuee is financially able to pay. If either of the above should pay, ask the doctor ^{or} ~~and~~ hospital to bill them direct. If you think the evacuee is liable for his own bill and is unable to pay part or all of it, send us a complete report on the case with your recommendation and a copy of the bill.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 3

Rehman
Mar. 15, 1943

To: All Project Directors

The approach of the first anniversary of the establishment of the WAR Relocation Authority provides an occasion for taking stock of what has passed and the direction we should take in the future. A day or two ago I addressed a confidential letter to the Secretary of War making some proposals based on the past year's experience. I hope we can send you a copy soon but in the meantime we are summarizing the contents for your information. The early part of the letter is historical in character, bringing us more or less up to date. Then, I outlined in some detail three alternative procedures which we can pursue in the handling of the evacuees in the future.

Plan A involves a continuation of the present program of relocation in private employment, a combat team in the army, zones of exclusion, etc. This has the advantages of being in operation and moderately well accepted by the public; if successful it would result in fairly wide dispersal of the population now in the centers, and their assimilation into the normal life of the nation. Its disadvantages, obvious to you, are continuation of an unnatural, un-American way of life, continued fostering of discrimination; property losses, public expense, etc.

Plan B calls for elimination of all restrictions on the evacuees which do not apply to the rest of the population; in other words, eliminating the evacuated zone as such, re-instituting Selective Service for all Nisei, permitting all evacuees, except those designated by a joint board representing the federal investigative agencies, to return to their former homes or go anywhere else; certain persons might be designated for internment, and others might be excluded from military zones. The principal disadvantage of this plan would be the public resistance which might be aroused. The advantages are numerous, including better use of manpower, increased production of goods and other materials, and restoration of rights, a move which should have an effect not only in this country but elsewhere in the world.

Plan C is a modification of Plan B, and is the one which I strongly recommended in my letter to Secretary Stimson. Under this plan, all American citizen evacuees cleared by the joint board would be permitted to return to the evacuated area, and would be recommended for work in war plants throughout the country. Parents of men in the armed forces and other members of their immediate families would be released from the centers and allowed to return to the evacuated area provided their records were otherwise good. Veterans of the last war and others with good records also would be accorded this privilege. The joint board might designate some of the evacuees for special restrictions, perhaps internment; the remainder would be handled much as we are now handling the entire group.

I anticipate that Plan C would be criticized, particularly in the evacuated area, because of racial prejudice; it might be criticized in the intermountain area because it would remove a supply of labor that is being counted on heavily for work in the beet fields; and it has the further disadvantage of permitting a return to the concentration of this particular racial group in a relatively small area.

But on the favorable side, it would provide for more effective use of manpower, would alleviate property losses; it would restore most of the evacuees to normal life; it would reduce government expense; it would eliminate charges of discrimination on grounds of race; it would provide some reward to the loyal evacuees.

That is the essence of the recommendations I have made to Secretary Stimson; copies also have been sent to the Attorney General, to the Director of the Office of War Information, and to the Director of the Budget. For the time being, it is essential that this recommendation be kept strictly confidential. It is my plan to keep pushing the matter with the Secretary of War until we get his approval. It may take a long time. It took six months to get the Army to accept the Nisei, and this move, much more sweeping in its ultimate effect, may take as long or even longer. But Plan C is the goal toward which we are working now; after that, perhaps, Plan B.

Probably you know that Senator Chandler visited Manzanar and Gila, one of his representatives visited Poston, and they visited the Arkansas centers this past week-end. The Senator has made some statements to the press, to the effect that 60 per cent of the evacuees in one center (he meant Manzanar although he did not say so) were disloyal, and that segregation of the good from the bad was the thing that was needed. We believe that a program of segregation must have as its objective the elimination of discrimination for large groups of citizens and law abiding, cooperative aliens in so far as this can be accomplished by the federal government. We strongly favor a segregation program as outlined in Plan C above.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ D. S. Myer
Director