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June 8, 1943

WASHINGTON STATE TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION
6127 Arcade Building - Seneca 2042
Seattle, Washington

Washington Taxpayers:

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ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF JAPANESE EVACUATION Now that many Japanese-Americans who formerly farmed in Washington are being relocated on agricultural lands in other states (Interior Secy. Ickes has several working on his farm), it is interesting to note actual effect of their evacuation on carlot shipment of fresh produce, their principal production, in this state. Herewith we give production and shipment, by carlots or equivalent tonnage, shipped out of this state by years, for the past several years, of those agricultural products which were the special activity of Japanese-American farmers:

	<u>Carlot Shipments to Eastern markets</u>					
	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>
Lettuce	395	583	483	368	660	289
Peas	845	653	845	551	558	141
Cauliflower	174	182	181	158	211	25
Celery	377	345	422	342	386	56

Efforts are being made to recoup these losses, particularly because of wartime and military needs for crops, as well as on account of civilian shortages and high prices. (Aver. U.S. vegetable and fruit prices increased 13.2% in March, according to Bu. of Lab. Statistics. U. S. vegetable production in 1943 to April was 11% below same period of 1942.) Many substitute farmers have been located on evacuated Japanese-American farms, and their measure of success, about which Federal Dept. of Agriculture officials are optimistic, will be watched with interest.

C O P Y

TAX NEWS AND COMMENT

WASHINGTON STATE TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION

June 11, 1943

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Japanese-American farmers, now evacuated to interior states where they are rapidly being placed in farm work, once grew most of this state's production of fresh vegetables for Eastern shipment. Efforts are under way to restore this production, and progress is being made. Meanwhile, here are actual statistical effects of Japanese-American farmer evacuation. Table gives production and shipment, by carlots or equivalent tonnage, from this state for the past several years of those agricultural products which were the specialty of Japanese-American farmers:

	<u>Carlot shipments to Eastern markets</u>					
	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>
Lettuce	395	583	483	368	660	289
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Cauliflower	174	182	181	158	211	25
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Washington citizens, through Washington State Taxpayers Association, participated in the campaign of the Byrd Committee of Congress which opposed nonessential, nonwar spending in the last Congress. Net result was a saving of over \$1300 millions, which was thereby restored to war purposes. Washington's share of the result was nearly \$8 millions. As surely as if they had contributed it from their own salaries and wages, by helping save that much from needless wastage, this state's citizens turned \$8 millions back into the war effort last year.

On March 9 the chairman of this committee received the following telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury:

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco is working out a program to deal with the property of evacuees from the Pacific coast military areas substantially as outlined below.

Scope of the problem: The evacuation on short notice of tens of thousands of persons from military areas on the Pacific coast raises serious problems in connection with the liquidation of their property holdings and the protection of the property of such persons against fraud, forced sales, and unscrupulous creditors. Obviously, the emergency will cause financial loss to the group involved. However, the following program is intended to accord to this group reasonable protection of their property interests consistent with the war effort.

Legal authority: Since the program is one basically to assist the evacuee in the liquidation of his property, it is expected that in most instances the evacuee will voluntarily avail himself of the facilities afforded by this program. Governmental sanctions will be necessary to deal with creditors and others who seek unfair advantage of the evacuees. There is ample legal authority now vested in the military authorities and in the Treasury Department which can be delegated to such west coast agency to deal with this problem without necessity of obtaining further legislation or new Executive orders.

Administration of program: The nature and urgency of the situation, coupled with the large volume of transactions that will require prompt handling necessitates the program's being administered by an agency on the west coast cloaked with full authority to act without reference to Washington. The over-all control of all aspects of the evacuation must obviously rest in the military authorities.

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Report

#1911

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the said military commanders in carrying out this Executive Order, the furnishing of medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, shelter, and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities, and services.

This order shall not be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the authority heretofore granted under Executive Order No. 8972, dated December 12, 1941, nor shall it be construed as limiting or modifying the duty and responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with respect to the investigation of alleged acts of sabotage or the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice under the proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, prescribing regulations for the conduct and control of alien enemies, except as such duty and responsibility is superseded by the designation of military areas hereunder.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 19, 1942.*

On February 23, following the San Francisco hearings, this committee had become convinced of the need for the establishment of a custodian for the property of evacuees, a recommendation made earlier by certain members of the California delegation. It thereupon dispatched the following telegram to Speaker Rayburn, with copies to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of War:

We urge the immediate establishment of a regional alien-property custodian office for the Pacific coast area. We have learned of numerous sacrifice sales by

Subject to this over-all control by the Army, the direct responsibility for the execution of the property aspects of the program should be placed in the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, which has branch offices in Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland. The Federal Reserve bank will be in a position to obtain the co-operation of other Government agencies, and all well-known and experienced individuals and institutions in the various communities throughout the west coast area. The cooperation, together with the established integrity and ability, of the Federal Reserve bank, will enlist the confidence of all of the affected groups and discourage gouging by creditors or other self-seeking interests.

The Federal Reserve bank will also work in close liaison with the Federal Security Agency, the United States Department of Agriculture, and other Federal, State, and local public agencies that can be of assistance in dealing with the property during the course of its liquidation. These agencies will undoubtedly be called upon by the military authorities to handle other aspects of the evacuation problem, such as the transportation and resettlement of the evacuees, and their reemployment in new areas.

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, which is the fiscal agent of the Treasury Department, will be clothed with ample authority to execute the program. The Treasury Department will lay down the broad principles and objectives of such program as well as the general procedure to be followed. The department will also furnish the San Francisco Bank by airplane with the requisite number of trained experts to assist in working out the details of the program in the field and to participate in its execution.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAM

A. Properly staffed offices under the direction of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank will be opened at once in the local communities from which evacuees will be moved.

B. Announcement will be made throughout the area by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that its representatives in these offices are prepared to assist evacuees with the problem of liquidating their property and protecting them against those seeking to take unfair advantage of their plight.

C. These representatives will assist in putting the evacuees in a position to obtain buyers, lessees, and other users of their property on fair terms. In cases where the evacuee is unable to select his own agent to dispose of his property, the Federal Reserve bank will be prepared to act as agent for the evacuee under a power of attorney or similar arrangement and take steps to liquidate the property on fair terms.

D. Evacuees threatened by creditors will be encouraged to come to the representatives of the Federal Reserve bank for advice and guidance. The Federal Reserve bank representatives will also discuss the matter with the creditor with the view to working out a fair settlement and limiting the remedies that may be pursued by the creditor who threatens unfair action. By and large the mere existence of this program of helping evacuees will eliminate or forestall most of the sharp practices that are now feared.

E. In some cases the property of the evacuee may be such that its real value can only be realized at a future time; e. g., Japanese novelties. In such cases the bank's representative will assist the evacuee in arranging for the storage of such property, if that is the wish of the evacuee.

F. On agricultural properties the bank's representative, with the assistance of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, will attempt to arrange for the leasing or sale of such property or if need be for the growing of the crops, with a view to preventing their loss through inattention.

G. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and its representative will be clothed with adequate authority to cope with problems arising on the basis of existing circumstances. The program will be flexible and at all times the bank will attempt to keep matters on voluntary basis, satisfactory to the evacuee. Where these efforts fail it may be necessary for the bank's representative to step in and take the property over for the purpose of obtaining a fair and reasonable liquidation.

It is expected that the setting up of this program and the accordance to the evacuees of facilities for the liquidation of their property should greatly expedite the departure on a voluntary basis of the evacuees from the military area.

This program is being put into effect at the request of the Secretary of War and will be carried out under the general direction of the local military authorities. Full authority has been delegated to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to carry out such a program.

I am asking John W. Pehle, assistant to the Secretary, who is in San Francisco for the purpose of helping the Federal Reserve bank to put this program into effect, to communicate with you and keep you advised as to the progress of the program.

By the time the committee had completed its hearings at San Francisco and Portland it had become apparent that whereas the great majority of the witnesses were in favor of immediate evacuation they had no definite proposals as to the relocation sites. There was a disposition to suggest that these people should be moved "beyond the Rockies." It seemed to this committee essential that the public representatives of those States west of the Mississippi and east of the Sierras and Cascades should be polled for an expression of opinion as to this resettlement of evacuees. Consequently, the telegram shown in appendix A, page 27, was sent to the Governors of 15 Western States. Replies to this telegram, received from 13 Governors, are published in the same appendix, pages 27 to 31, inclusive.

As the committee proceeded with its study of the evacuation problem it was strongly impressed with the need for a permanent, experienced, civilian coordinator. Sufficient testimony had also been received to indicate the desirability of local boards which could certify the loyalty of the great bulk of the Italian and German aliens, most of whom were over 60 years of age and parents of American citizens of good standing in the community. In many cases they had been delayed in securing citizenship by the excessive slowness of naturalization machinery in some west coast communities or by their inability to pass the literacy tests. Having these points in mind, the chairman of the committee dispatched the following telegram to President Roosevelt on February 28 and copies to Speaker Rayburn and other interested officials:

My understanding that evacuation order is imminent. Think it imperative that appointment of alien property custodian and also coordinator for enemy alien problems precede or at least coincide with announcement of order. Unnecessary to indicate to you that coordinator should be experienced administrator trained in handling community and family relationship problems, including welfare, health, resettlement. Coordinator's job will include reemployment and agricultural problems. Urge also that coordinator's office start at once making plans for creating boards similar to present enemy alien hearing boards or comparable local machinery for examining loyalty of Italian and German aliens and certification of status. Coordinator should keep local officials informed of developments and consult them as far as possible.

It is the committee's understanding that arrangements are being worked out for embodying these recommendations in a more permanent establishment now being developed for the coordinator's office.

On March 2, General De Witt, pursuant to the authority conferred on him by the President's Executive order of February 19, published public proclamation No. 1, which reads as follows:

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION No. 1

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY,
Presidio of San Francisco, California, March 2, 1942.

To: The people within the States of Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington, and the Public Generally:

WHEREAS, By virtue of orders issued by the War Department on December 11, 1941, that portion of the United States lying within the States of Washington,

TESTIMONY OF H. F. SLADE, ASSISTANT CASHIER, FEDERAL
RESERVE BANK, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. # 29

Mr. SPARKMAN. Will you give your name and official capacity in which you appear here, to the reporter for the record?

Mr. SLADE. My name is H. F. Slade. I am assistant cashier of the Federal Reserve bank. I am in charge of one division of foreign funds control. 1121x

Mr. SPARKMAN. Tell us just what activity that office embraces, the scope of your authority, and some little history of the activity of your office.

Mr. SLADE. As an officer of the Federal Reserve bank we act as fiscal agents of the Treasury Department, by request of the Treasury Department, in administering foreign funds control, which I need not take your time to describe. As you know, that authority is derived from Executive order of the President known as Executive Order 8389.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is the Executive order freezing the funds of aliens?

Mr. SLADE. Of "nationals", which is a slightly different term from "aliens." A national may be a citizen, a resident of a foreign country, or an American citizen who is domiciled in a foreign country.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Would you tell us something about the difference between a generally licensed national and a blocked national?

GENERALLY LICENSED AND BLOCKED NATIONALS

Mr. SLADE. I might go one step further. We speak of native-born. Naturally, a native-born citizen is an American citizen, regardless of his race or creed.

A generally licensed national is one who, under a definition of the regulation of the Treasury Department, is accorded certain privileges practically equal to an American citizen, with the exception of reporting requirements.

¹ Material referred to is held in committee files.

at Fort St. particular problem. Down there certain highways were made the boundary lines. It appeared to me that the first areas named were where certain important installations were, and then a line was drawn, or a highway was taken that would embrace all of the strategic installations. But between these installations there are great areas which are included in prohibited zones where there are no installations of any importance, and people have been evacuated from those areas. I think that certain discrimination should be shown as for example in the case of a Christian church or a community that is just over the line, over on the other side of the highway. In Watsonville you have a highway running right through the town and people are apt to move from one part of the town to the other, and, unfortunately, on the wrong side of the line. Now, I would hope that in cases like that that there could be an investigation and if there are no strategic installations on the other side of the highway that be taken into account.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, you have great information with regard to Japan, being there for years. Have you any knowledge as to how Americans are being treated in Japan?

TREATMENT OF AMERICANS IN JAPAN

Reverend CHAPMAN. Yes; our board of foreign missions has been able to secure information through the offices of the Swiss Government. They are acting on our behalf in Japan, as you know, and we have learned that approximately one-third of our group have been taken into custody. Two-thirds are still allowed considerable freedom and some, for instance, are continuing to teach in certain schools. The Swiss authorities have also assured us that all are being treated with kindness and that as far as they know there has been no bad treatment as far as Americans are concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. One third are interned?

Reverend CHAPMAN. Yes; one-third of our group are interned and two-thirds, apparently, are not interned at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you have about 100,000 Japanese in California. A third of them would be about 33,000. No such numbers like that have been taken into custody here.

As a rule a generally licensed national is one who has been in the United States continuously since June 17, 1940. It takes in many of the aliens who come here, but have not obtained citizenship papers as differentiated between the newcomers since June 17, 1940.

Those who have been out of the country, or who came here since June 17, 1940, or who represent foreign interests in some manner, are so-called blocked nationals.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Would you briefly outline for us the difference in the situation between those who are in a position to apply for a license and those who are not available to make such application—the situation of a bank, the situation of some of these steamship companies, and so forth?

PERMISSIVE LICENSES

Mr. SLADE. The licenses issued under the Treasury regulations with few exceptions, have been permissive licenses. They would permit a national to perform some act that he wished to perform. Naturally, if there is not a duly authorized representative available to apply for a license to do some act that he might want to do, under the present set-up that act is not performed. If, however, there is a representative, a relative with power of attorney, or an official who is available, or possibly, in case of the bank you mentioned, the State superintendent of banking, who is authorized to act for that institution, they may apply for a license and receive a license to perform that act.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Would you tell us briefly what disposition was made of any perishable cargoes that may have been left on the docks at the time of the freezing order?

Mr. SLADE. Well, there have been listings made for the benefit of the armed services in locating strategic materials. In some instances of a semiperishable nature, in order to do what seemed to be obvious, to conserve the properties of those who could not be contacted or communicated with, the Treasury Department has issued a directive license.

As a rule, where there were any representatives who could take such action on their own behalf, they have acted without directive licenses.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is our understanding that under certain Executive orders of the President, a Japanese national cannot diminish his assets. Would you explain to us just what that means?

GENERAL LICENSE 68-A

Mr. SLADE. We spoke of generally licensed nationals. Under a general license, 68-A, issued by the Treasury Department to Japanese who have been here continuously since June 17, 1940, could carry on business, withdraw money from banks, and do many of those commercial acts, with the provision that the license did not authorize them to substantially diminish their assets in the United States; meaning either take them out of the country, or give them to relatives or friends without consideration.

Mr. SPARKMAN. We are aware, of course, that your office is not in any way a custodian of the property of the enemy alien, but could you make a distinction for us between the activities of your office and

those activities which might conceivably be administered by an alien property custodian, or a similar officer?

Mr. SLADE. Well, as I said previously, the licenses issued in our capacity as fiscal agents of the Treasury Department have been permissive licenses. They have not been of a nature of management, or the carrying on of businesses.

There have been some instances in which properties were put under the seal of the Treasury Department and guards, or supervisors installed at the premises, but those were merely for the sake of preserving the properties in their present status, and not for operating them.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Could you tell us whether any data or statistics have been collected concerning the holdings of property or assets by enemy aliens?

FOREIGN PROPERTY REPORTS

Mr. SLADE. Yes. The regulations of the Treasury Department provide for the filing of foreign property reports. There have been many hundreds of thousands of property reports filed, both by aliens and by citizens, or domestic institutions holding credits or properties of aliens. That applies not only to enemy aliens, but to friendly aliens as well.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is your office aware of any trading or transferring of title without having obtained a license?

Mr. SLADE. There would, of course, be exceptions to any such sweeping regulation as the one we are discussing, possibly through ignorance of the regulations. If we were aware of any transfers of property without a license we would be required to turn it over to an investigative unit of the Treasury Department, who would look into it.

There have been some transfers without a license which are under investigation.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Slade, with the increase in the evacuation of these people from this area, don't you think that there should be established here some office of custodian of alien property?

Mr. SLADE. Well, that is a problem that is beyond the scope of my official position, or beyond my recommendation. It seems obvious that if people are moved away from their properties, unless some legal representative in the form of an attorney in fact, or a relative, can administer those properties they will be subject to depreciation and deterioration and be at the mercy of people who want to buy them at less than real value. But I don't feel that that comes under the foreign-funds control because most of those can be moved at will, or traded at the will of the present owners. They will sell or move out, as they like.

Mr. SPARKMAN. In short, the function of your office is to license transfers, whereas the custodian would be one of management and control?

Mr. SLADE. Yes. It is a different operation.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Slade. We appreciate your coming here.

Tatsu Ogawa.

TOLAN COMMITTEE; AR Interim Report p. 348

No. 31. FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Evacuee Property Department

MARCH 11, 1942.

MEMORANDUM OF FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS OF THE EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO AS FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR COOPERATION OF OTHER BANKS IN ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUATION PROGRAM

In its operations as fiscal agent of the United States, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has been delegated the duty of assisting Japanese, German, and Italian aliens and persons of Japanese ancestry evacuating from the military areas which have been designated by Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California, in Public Proclamation No. 1, issued under date of March 2, 1942, in arranging for the protection, preservation, and equitable disposition of the property holdings of such evacuees. In this operation, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco is subject to the general direction of the military authorities.

The following general outline of procedure has been established for the administration of this program.

1. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will not take possession of property of an evacuee as an alien property custodian, but will serve largely as an adviser to the evacuee in the matter of disposition of his property.

2. All dealings with the evacuee will be on a purely voluntary basis, and he will have complete freedom in disposing of this property.

3. The evacuee will be encouraged in his own interest to make private arrangements for the disposition of his property by sale, lease, or other appropriate means by either:

- (a) Independent action of the evacuee on his own account, or
- (b) Through an agent of the evacuee's own selection.

4. In the selection of an agent the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will recommend the appointment by the evacuee of some person or institution in

which the evacuee reposes confidence to represent his interest such as his bank, his attorney, or his real estate agent.

5. If an evacuee is unable to otherwise arrange for the equitable disposal of his property or for an agent acceptable to the evacuee to represent him, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will give consideration to accepting his power of attorney.

6. Each case will be considered on its individual merits and disposed of on that basis.

7. All advice and assistance possible will be provided the evacuee by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and it is expected that the banks and others within the areas involved who are approached by evacuees for assistance will likewise extend their full assistance and cooperation to the end that the purpose of the program will be completely served. It is recognized that the assistance of the banks in the field will make for greater speed in the execution of the program.

8. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will endeavor to advise and assist banks and others whom the evacuees select as their agents in the performance of their agencies. Obviously, if the banks and others within the military areas who are approached by evacuees to act as agents will accept such agencies, the entire program will benefit.

9. From time to time the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will disseminate such information and instructions as will assist in the administration of the plan.

10. Assistance will be provided by governmental agencies, both Federal and State, in the administration of the evacuation plan, including those agencies handling other aspects of the evacuee problem. The evacuees and their representatives, including their agents, should seek the help of such agencies for specific matters within their fields such as those arising out of the treatment of growing crops and other specialized problems.

11. While emphasis is placed on the liquidation of the property holdings of the evacuee, he will be informed by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that he may retain ownership of property left behind if appropriate arrangements can be made for its protection and preservation.

12. The program will be administered by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco through its head office and through its branches in Seattle, Wash., Portland, Oreg., and Los Angeles, Calif., as well as such other offices as may be established in the areas for the efficient furtherance of its aims. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has established its Evacuee Property Department in San Francisco, Calif., at 500 California Street in that city.

13. It is intended to undertake to forestall action by unscrupulous creditors which would be detrimental to the interest of the evacuee and in all respects to minimize his losses to the greatest possible extent in connection with the disposition of his property. It is anticipated that this will be accomplished to a large extent through appeal to the creditor's sense of fair play and the obvious necessity of complete cooperation in the administration of the evacuation program. Any cases in which an equitable settlement is not agreed upon should be promptly brought to the attention of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

14. No compulsion will be placed upon evacuees to utilize the facilities provided by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, but they are invited to make use of them.

The foregoing are intended to set forth certain basic principles which the Federal Reserve Bank, acting in its capacity as fiscal agent of the United States, feels to be important in the efficient, speedy, and proper execution of its duties. In the conduct of the evacuation plan it is particularly desired that the banks throughout the areas will extend their full cooperation in the knowledge that by widespread assistance to the evacuees the problems incident to their removal from the areas can be most readily and expeditiously solved. In their fulfillment of their places in this program, banks are requested to give consideration to the procedure and principles enumerated above. As the program goes forward the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco proposes to communicate to the banks additional suggestions and outlines of procedure or changes in procedure calculated to improve its administration of the program and to provide public circulation of data directed toward its speedy accomplishment.

No. 32.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 18, 1942

EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT—CIRCULAR NO. 1

To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned, in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

DEAR SIRs: There has been issued the following regulation of March 18, 1942:

Code of Federal Regulations,
Title 31 Money and Finance: Treasury,
Chapter 1—Monetary Offices,
Department of the Treasury,
Part 130.

Special Regulation No. 1, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Section 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Transactions in Special Blocked Property¹

By virtue of the authority vested in the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Fiscal Agent of the United States, pursuant to Section 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act as amended by the First War Powers Act, by virtue of the authority vested in such bank by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and by virtue of all other authority vested in such bank, the following special regulations are hereby prescribed:

(1) The acquisition, disposition, or transfer of, or other dealing in, or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to any property hereafter designated as Special Blocked Property is prohibited except as authorized by license expressly referring to this regulation.

(2) Applications for any such license may be filed on Form TFE-1 by any person with the nearest office of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Such applications should set forth (a) the interest, if any, of the applicant in the property; (b) the details of the transaction for which a license is requested, including the terms of any proposed settlement; (c) the manner in which the interest of the evacuee national in the property is being protected; and (d) whether or not the evacuee national is in agreement with the proposed settlement.

(3) As used in this special regulation and in any ruling, license, instruction, etc.:

(a) The term "evacuee national" shall mean any Japanese, German, or Italian alien, or any person of Japanese ancestry, resident on or since December 7, 1941, in Military Area No. 1 or in specified zones in other Military Areas prescribed in or pursuant to public proclamations issued by Lieutenant General J. L. De Witt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. For the purpose of this regulation all evacuee nationals are nationals of a foreign country.

(b) The term "Special Blocked Property" shall mean property in which an evacuee national has an interest and which has been designated as Special Blocked Property by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in one or more of the following ways:

(i) There is posted on or reasonably near such property an official Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco notice that such property is Special Blocked Property.

(ii) The person holding such property or having possession or custody thereof has been notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that such property is Special Blocked Property.

(iii) One or more persons having an interest in such property have been notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that such property is Special Blocked Property.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Fiscal Agent of the United States
By WM. A. DAY, *President*.

¹ Part 130—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Public, No. 354, 77th Congress, Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Executive Order 8963, December 9, 1941, Executive Order 8998, December 26, 1941, Executive Order 9066, February 19, 1942, Executive Order 9095, March 11, 1942.

For your information the following statement to the press was released March 17, 1942.

"In order to protect Japanese and other evacuees, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, today issued regulations designed to bring about equitable settlements between creditors and West Coast evacuees.

"The new regulations are intended to forestall unfair action by unscrupulous creditors which would be detrimental to the interests of the evacuee and to minimize his losses in connection with the disposition of his property.

"It is anticipated that this will be accomplished to a large extent by direct appeal to the creditors' sense of fair play and the obvious necessity for complete cooperation in the administration of the evacuation program.

"We want any Japanese or other evacuee who finds that he has difficulty in reaching an equitable settlement with his creditors to come to the nearest office of the Evacuee Property Department of the Federal Reserve Bank. At the bank we can discuss his case and take the necessary steps to protect the evacuee from unjust losses," William A. Day, President of the Federal Reserve Bank, stated.

"Bank officials warned that the initiative under the new regulations will rest with the evacuee. After the evacuee has attempted to make an equitable settlement with his creditors and has failed, he should go to the nearest office of the Evacuee Property Department of the Federal Reserve Bank and lay all the facts before one of its representatives.

"The bank will call in the creditor and hear his side of the case and make every effort to bring about an amicable settlement of the matter. If the creditor is unreasonable and insists on taking unfair advantage of the evacuee, the Federal Reserve Bank may freeze the evacuee's property by designating it as Special Blocked Property.

"Following this step the bank will either post a notice on or near the property of the evacuee, stating that the property described in the notice is Special Blocked Property, or will notify the person holding or having possession of the property, or persons having an interest in it, that such property is Special Blocked Property. Federal Reserve Bank officials stated that persons dealing with evacuees may assume that their property is not Special Blocked Property unless they are affirmatively on notice to the contrary.

"After the property has been declared Special Blocked Property, any acquisition, disposition, or transfer of that property is subject to a license issued by the Federal Reserve Bank. Applications for such licenses may be filed with the nearest office of the bank.

"Because the bank wishes to protect the evacuee not only in transactions involving real property but also in those involving all kinds of personal property, the regulations make it possible for any kind of property to be designated as Special Blocked Property.

"By these broad provisions the regulations enable the bank to protect the evacuee in such typical transactions as conditional sales, instalment purchases, or any other type of dealing in any kind of property, if the evacuee will first undertake the simple step of petitioning the bank to declare his property Special Blocked Property.

"The bank made clear that it will be on guard for any attempt on the part of evacuees to avoid the payment of reasonable creditors' claims through today's regulations."

Yours very truly,

WM. A. DAY, *President.*

S.F. 3/30/42
Manager WCCA

ARMY OFFICIALS NOW MAKING PLANS EVACUATION PERSONS JAPANESE ANCESTRY
FROM COASTAL STRIP STOP CONFIDENTIAL NOTICE WILL BE SENT YOU WHEN
EVACUATION YOUR AREA IN IMMEDIATE PROSPECT STOP PLEASE ARRANGE NOW
SO CONFIDENTIAL NATURE SUCH ADVANCE NOTICE WILL BE PROTECTED STOP
COMPULSORY REGISTRATION FOR ENFORCED EVACUATION WILL BE UNDERTAKEN
BY CONTROL CENTERS MANNED BY PRESENT WCCA OFFICIALS PLUS REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE STOP PERSONS JAPANESE ANCESTRY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED
MEANWHILE TO PLACE THEIR AFFAIRS IN ORDER PREPARATORY EVACUATION STOP
PLEASE MAKE SURE THEY UNDERSTAND THEY NEED NOT SELL PERSONAL PROPERTY
UNLESS DESIRED BUT CAN STORE IT UNDER PROTECTION FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
WITHOUT CHARGE STOP TODAYS INTERPRETATIONS INCLUDE FOLLOWING STOP
QUESTION CAN WE AUTHORIZE TRAVEL BETWEEN FIVE MILES LIMIT FOR JAPANESE
OR ENEMY ALIENS MEETING PROSPECTIVE BUYERS OF LAND MACHINERY ETC ANSWER
YES QUESTION IF SO WHO WILL ISSUE AUTHORIZATION AND ON WHAT FORMS
ANSWER EMPLOYMENT SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE ISSUE USING FORM PM2 REVISED
INDICATING ROUND TRIP QUESTION ALSO EXPLAIN AUTHORIZATION PLANS AND
FORM S FOR NECESSARY TRAVEL IN CONNECTION WITH CHANGES RESIDENCE
WITHIN OR WITHOUT FIVE MILE LIMITS OF PRESENT ADDRESS AND WITHIN
MILITARY AREA ONE ANSWER USE FORMS PM1 PM2 JUST AS BEFORE STOP BOUNDARY
MILITARY AREA ONE CANNOT BE CROSSED WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMISSION MILITARY
AUTHORITIES, QUESTION IS FORM WDCPM FIVE TO BE USED NOW FOR ALL
EXEMPTIONS FROM EVACUATION AND CURFEW ANSWER ONLY FOR CLASSIFICATIONS
OUTLINED IN PROCLAMATION FIVE SENT YOU YESTERDAY QUESTION MAY ONE FARMER WITH
TWO OR MORE RANCHES MORE THAN FIVE MILES APART TRAVEL FROM RANCH TO
RANCH ANSWER YES QUESTION CAN WCCA OFFICE ISSUE PERMIT FOR JAPANESE
WOMAN ATTEND FUNERAL HER HUSBAND DISTANCE MORE THAN FIVE MILES FROM
HER HOME BUT ALL WITHIN MILITARY AREA ONE STOP NO CURFEW ANGLE ANSWER
YES PARENTHESIS THIS IS MODIFICATION OF EARLIER RULING PARENTHESIS
QUESTION CAN GERMAN OR ITALIAN ENEMY ALIEN OBTAIN PERMIT TO CHANGE
RESIDENCE PLACE IN COMMUNITY OR WITHIN MILITARY AREA ONE ANSWER YES

March 30, 1942

Page 2

USING FORMS PM1 PM2 ISSUED BY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE QUESTION
DOES DEFINITION CAMERAS AS CONTRABAND INCLUDE HEAVY NONPORTABLE STUDIO
PORTRAIT MACHINES WHICH PREVIOUSLY EXEMPTED ON INDIVIDUAL APPLICATION
BY UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS ANSWER PROVOST MARSHAL WILL ISSUE INDIVIDUAL
EXEMPTIONS STUDIO CAMERAS IF JUSTIFIED BUT APPLICATIONS MUST COME
ACTUALLY FROM COMMERCIAL PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS AND BE SUBMITTED
IMMEDIATELY STOP ADDRESS PROVOST MARSHAL WAR TIME CIVIL CONTROL
ADMINISTRATION 1231 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO

PSARCE DAVIES FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY LIASON

WCCA

800A 3/31/42

Akiya Sadataro
1430 Geary St.
San Francisco

Alien
Date of last entry: 1920
7 in family

Ichiro Akaya interviewed

4/6/42:

~~Mrs~~ Ichiro stated that his father operated hotel (ad. above) rental \$60 mo. Not paid rent since Feb. 16 1942, arrears \$100 . Landlord willing to accept furniture for rent.due. But Sadataro would have no funds to support family of six and he wants to know if there could be some moratorium declared on his debt so that he could have some money for his family. A.: Advised Ichiro to have this father make more diligent effort to sub-let his hotel or get a good price for the furniture so that the landlord could be satisfied. Also there was not enough equity for the bank to freeze the property.

4/21/42: Mrs. Hata a lodger acted as interpreter and advised us that the landlord had agreed to waive the \$150 rent due and in addition pay Akiya \$75 for the furniture and the business. This has been agreed ~~to~~ by Akiya. According to Mrs. Hata this is a fine deal for the tenant as the property is terribly run down.

4/24/42: Inquiry letter . No answer.

Attached

April 23, 1942.

Property Holdings of Internees

Following is the substance of a memorandum to Colonel Bendetsen dated April 6, 1942 requesting instructions as to the treatment of requests of internees that we pick up and store their personal property, and of Colonel Bendetsen's reply of April 9, 1942:

Mr. Hale's Memorandum:

1. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco is beginning to receive communications from internees in various of the internment camps regarding the disposition of their properties which were left behind at the time of detention.

2. We are requested to pick up and store personal property of such persons, particularly in cases where their possessions are in rented premises.

3. As internees are in a somewhat different position from evacuees, we would appreciate receiving an expression of the attitude of the military authorities regarding the handling of requests of this character so far as the matter of disposition of property is concerned. The enclosed copy of a letter from Senkichi Shimada dated March 18, 1942 is typical. It may be borne in mind, however, that requests may be expected from Italian and German internees as well as internees of Japanese ancestry.

Colonel Bendetsen's Memorandum:

Your memorandum of April 6th, 1942, which raised the question as to what arrangements could be made to store internees' property, particularly that left on rented premises, has been received.

As you mention in your memorandum the internees are in a somewhat different position than the evacuees. As this office was established for evacuation purposes it is doubtful if we have the authority to come to the assistance of the internees.

Conversations were held with Mr. W. Howland of the Department of Justice, and Mr. A. L. Stoner of the office of the Alien Property Custodian. The consensus appears to be that questions concerning the storage of internees' property should be referred to the Alien Property Custodian.

(SIGNED) R. E. EVERSON

Assistant Cashier.

Material from FRB

Rae Vader to Pehle; special report ext of the investigation unit

Seattle Branch Report,

Bendetsen to Hale April 5 1942, re-Federal responsibility for Property protection.

Hale to Bendetsen April 9

Hale to Bendetsen November 24 1942

Hale to Morgenthau " "

Morgenthau to Myers Nov. 21 1942 : letter and memo

Hale to Bendetsen July 27 42

Hale to ~~Rahst~~ Pehle July 21 42

Fryer to Bendetsen July 16 42

Hale to Foley March 23 Wire

Foley to Lawler March 20 Wire

Hale to Pehle April 9 1942

Hale to A Szymezak June 15 1942

Nash to FRB Los Angeles June 17

Bold to Hale June 19 1942

Hale to Nash June 19 42

AKiya Sadatano case (Hotel)

*Re Abiko matter - J.A.C.L. meeting S.F.
March 1942*

Portland Branch

Subject: Evac. Property Dept - Report of Activities in Connection with Japanese Evacuation. 5/29/42

III. FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO IN CARRYING OUT PROGRAM

A Those functions incidental to property and business problems

(exclusive of farming) were handled by the Evacuee Property Department up to March 29, 1942. Many problems, of course, such as farming, travel permits, curfew regulations, public assistance information, etc., came to the attention of the Evacuee Property Department in the first instance but were referred to the appropriate agency for handling, as all agencies maintained a staff in the W.C.C.A. office at 317 S. W. 6th Avenue, Portland, Oregon, in which office the Evacuee Property Department is located.

B 1. After voluntary evacuation was prohibited the Evacuee Property Department continued to advise and assist evacuees with their property and business problems with the thought in mind that, when controlled evacuation took place, the evacuees would have been given an opportunity to make an orderly and equitable disposition of their property.

2. Prior to evacuation, evacuees were informed that household furniture and effects could be disposed of on any reasonable basis that they saw fit. Evacuees were informed that should they desire not to dispose of their household furniture and effects, they could arrange for private storage and, if they did not care to pursue this course, storage would be provided for them at governmental expense at the owner's risk as controlled evacuation occurred. A large number of evacuees stored their effects with American friends or left them in locked rooms on the premises or in the basement. Most of the Japanese churches, both Christian and Buddhist, also offered their premises for storage purposes and it is our understanding that these facilities were quite generally used. This procedure cut down, to a large extent,

storage

May 29, 1942

the volume stored by the Government.

3. (a) In view of the fact that the first exclusion orders, evacuating areas in the Portland zone, were not issued until some time after this office was established, evacuees had ample time to make arrangements for the disposition of their motor vehicles. Consequently, evacuees, in most instances, disposed of their motor vehicles by selling them and a very limited number was placed in private storage. Five motor vehicles are held in storage by the Government for evacuees. Victor W. Thomsen of Rt. #1, Hood River, Oregon informed the W.C.C.A. office at Portland, Oregon by letter, that he had approximately 50 evacuee automobiles listed with him for the purpose of sale, such automobiles being stored with him and other dealers.

(b) Six motor vehicles have been tendered for sale to the Army.

4. Representatives of the Evacuee Property Department were helpful in the negotiation and settlement of problems falling within this category and coming to their attention.

5. A representative of the Evacuee Property Department was stationed at the Wartime Civil Control Administration Assembly Center, North Portland, Oregon for the purpose of impounding automobiles which were delivered for that purpose. He also delivered personal property inventory forms to the evacuees covering household furniture stored by us and was able to reconcile any discrepancies that appeared on such forms. Likewise, he was very helpful in acting as liaison to aid in the completion of unfinished problems. Representatives were, of course, also maintained at each Civil Control Station, as controlled evacuation occurred, for the purpose of performing such duties as came within the scope of problems being handled by the Evacuee Property Department.

6. Shasta Hotel, 320 N. W. Glisan St. Portland, Oregon. K. Nitta, owner of the furnishings of this hotel had a prospective buyer in mind

May 29, 1942

but was unable to negotiate the transaction due to the fact that the owner of the building was demanding a substantial increase in rent from the prospective buyer. However, as the result of a conference attended by evacuee K. Nitta, the owner of the building, and a representative of the Evacuee Property Department, the building owner agreed to rent to the prospective buyer on a reasonable basis and the sale was consummated to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Mikado Baths, 310 N. W. Everett Street, Portland Oregon. In a round table discussion with Somaji Hara, owner of the Mikado Baths, his attorney, Pau Harrowitx, landlord, and Evacuee Property Department representatives, a reasonable and agreeable settlement was reached regarding some fixtures which had been removed and sold by Hara against the wishes and without the permission of the landlord.

Fuji Grocery, 2087 N. Williams Ave., Portland, Oregon. George Azumano, owner had considerable difficulty in finding a purchaser for his store. He finally started negotiations with two Chinese purchasers, partners, whom he brought to the Evacuee Property Department office to discuss terms. At the suggestion of the Department's representative, the purchasers borrowed sufficient funds to pay cash for the inventory. The fixtures and a delivery truck were handled on a sales contract deposited in the seller's bank for collection. Later a tax problem arose which was successfully adjusted with the new purchaser.

Hotels and Apartment Houses - Out of a total of 96 hotels and apartment houses, 73 changed ownerships and 23 were left in the hands of managers who, in most cases, function under a signed agreement with the owner. Of

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the 23 remaining under Japanese ownership two are for sale in the hope of obtaining better prices than could have been received earlier.

Grocery and Produce Stores - Under this classification there were 63 such places of business in existence in the City of Portland prior to the evacuation order. Although some of the transactions did not clear through this office, our records show that 34 were sold and 22 liquidated, the fixtures being disposed of or stored. In one instance, the Lombard Center Market, the Japanese owner, Tom Okazaki purchased the property for \$6,200 cash and leased it to an American for three years at \$30 per month thereby assuring him of a definite income during his absence. Much satisfaction was expressed by evacuees. As far as we know there are no cases in this classification which will require further attention.

Restaurants - Of 18 restaurants in operation prior to the evacuation, only about 4 were sold outright, the balance vacating the property and either storing or selling the fixtures. One large one, the Burnside Restaurant is still unsold due to the inability of the owner, Frank Toyota, and the prospective purchaser, to get together on a price. Representatives of the Evacuee Property Department are still attempting to assist Toyota to make disposition of his business.

Tailors, Laundries and Cleaning Establishments - There were 39 businesses of this classification in existence prior to the evacuation. Our reports indicate 15 were sold intact and the balance of 24 liquidated either by selling their equipment or making some provision for storage.

Greenhouses - Disposition of about 6 greenhouses was not entirely satisfactory from a monetary standpoint. In each instance ownership was retained and the residence of the owner rented or leased for the duration, the new occupant agreeing to act as an informal custodian of the

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greenhouses. In one case, that of a large establishment, the greenhouses were rented outright.

Residences - Due to housing conditions in this community no difficulty was experienced in renting, leasing or disposing of residences by evacuees. In many instances, the American occupant permitted the storage of the Japanese owner's personal effects in a room or basement of the home.

The balance of the 325 Japanese owned businesses not included in the above and consisting of barber shops, beauty parlors, jewelry stores, general merchandise stores, newspapers, garages, bath, etc. were, with a very few exceptions, closed after making some disposition of their fixtures either by sale or storage. One large drug store was disposed of through a professional liquidator and the fixtures and inventory of another was packed and shipped to Spokane, Washington, where the owner will reopen the business, having first obtained an exemption and travel permit.

IV. PUBLIC AND EVACUEE REACTIONS TO WORK PERFORMED

A No unfavorable criticism regarding the work performed by the Evacuee

Property Department has come to our attention. Many oral expressions of approval were offered by those who took the trouble to learn how the problems were being handled.

B In view of the fact that the bulk of the business and property problems were in Portland and its immediate vicinity and because most of our negotiations were in the form of personal interviews by our representatives, very few letters of appreciation were received.

Evacuees, however, were generous with oral praise of and thankfulness for the many services rendered and advice given by our representatives.

VII. CONCLUSION

May 29, 1942

A Because of our satisfactory relations with both evacuees and Americans alike and also because of the good will engendered, it appears obvious that should questions arise in the future concerning business properties, those concerned will undoubtedly turn to the Evacuee Property Department for assistance and advice. Business properties being sold under contract may fail to return the income expected due to inability of the American owners to operate as cheaply as did the Japanese. Default in payment may then occur and necessitate a change of ownership. The weakness in some of the hotel management arrangements will, in some cases, develop a need for a replacement of personnel or even force a sale of the hotel itself.

Creditors are calling on the Department for information from time to time as to the means of collecting overdue accounts undisclosed by the evacuee at the time of his departure. It will be difficult to cut off abruptly the "clearing house" and advisory functions of the bank developed during the past three months.

Automobiles in storage or for sale to the government will, until the final disposition is determined, be the cause of some responsibility on the part of this institution.

B Care was used in handling all business cases not to involve the Department in any detail that would require supervision after the evacuation is completed. No escrow agreements were made, no powers of attorney taken and no collection arrangements entered into. We were often urged to perform these functions but satisfactory disposition was made of them in each case through banks, attorneys, and others who solved the problems for all parties concerned. In a few instances the evacuees attempted to

May 29, 1942

drae earnest money receipts, bills of sale, or other legal papers but we suggested that they consult their attorney and in each case this was done. The firm of Collier, Collier and Bernard of this city, according to problems coming to our attention, handled more individual evacuee cases than any other local firm of attorneys and were always most cooperative.

Cases as of May 22

	Handled	Closed	Pending
Grocery stores	18	18	0
Markets	12	12	0
Hotels	46	45	1
Restaurants	13	11	2
Greenhouses	6	6	0
Residences	14	13	1
Jewelry stores	1	1	0
Dry cleaners, laundry	15	15	0
Baths	1	1	0
Newspapers	1	1	0
Manufacturing concerns	1	1	0
Drug stores	2	2	0
Cure stores	2	2	0
Miscellaneous	53	53	0
Total	185	181	4

Instead of leasing a warehouse we have entered into an agreement with the Oregon Transfer Co. for the warehousing, at their warehouse N. 5 733 N.W. Everett St, Portland, of such articles as may be offered for storage.

Los Angeles Branch

Subject: Evacuee Property Department 5/30/42

III. FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO IN CARRYING OUT PROGRAM.

- A At the establishment of the Evacuee Property Department on March 13, 1942, no other agency was represented and until such times as the Bureau of Public Assistance, Farm Security Administration, U. S. Public Health Service and US Employment Service were established, it was necessary that we confer with evacuees on all questions. As the various representatives were assigned in our quarters, such matters were of course handled by them and our work was more or less confined to property problems.

During the initial two weeks of the evacuation program, we had occasion to contact numerous public officials and others in connection with various phases dealing with disposition of property of Japanese. We were also contacted by representatives of various Insurance Companies, Escrow Companies, Management Companies, Banks and others seeking information as to the extent of the program and also offering assistance in whatever phase fell within the respective fields of endeavor.

We also encountered such problems as originated with the Division of Motor Vehicles in which statements had been required from the Japanese registered or legal owners, which had the effect of impeding the transfer of property. After numerous conferences both here and between San Francisco and Sacramento, we succeeded in removing this difficulty.

Attitude of local agencies
{ The Telephone Company, through a misunderstanding of Foreign Funds Control, refused to refund deposits to Japanese individuals. This matter required considerable attention. We also had occasion to contact the Department of Water and Power, City of Los Angeles, in connection with advance additional deposits which that division was requiring of Japanese. The County Tax Assessor levied immediate seizure notices upon Japanese in connection with taxes on personal property for fiscal year 1942-1943, and this required considerable discussion with the assessor.

{ Various insurance carriers declined to write insurance on Japanese risks and through the Association we determined those companies who would be willing to carry a risk of this kind.

Repossession
Many financing companies holding conditional sales contracts on household equipment and automobiles showed a tendency to mature the obligations in spite of the fact that no default existed in the payments scheduled. Household equipment, such as refrigerators and washing machines, had been taken by the finance company; in some instances without first having obtained a release from the Japanese owner. This also occurred in several cases involving automobiles where the finance company deemed itself insecure and on that basis matured the obligation and recovered the automobile.

In all these instances coming to our attention, we prevailed upon the financing agency to either return the merchandise and permit orderly payment of the obligation or negotiate a settlement which was agreeable to the Japanese.

We further succeeded in obtaining a forbearance of one large finance company to any further activity of this kind without first consulting this office.

May 30, 1942

We found in most of these contacts a sincere desire to be of assistance, and where the individual or company realized that their action was impeding the orderly movement of property, corrective steps were taken in most instances. We also found that many of the practices being followed in connection with Japanese individuals were basically a misunderstanding of Foreign Funds Control orders, which we succeeded in removing after proper explanation of the restrictions and general licenses pertaining to these controls.

- B
1. Interviews with evacuees covered a wide scope of problems, confined principally to real and personal property matters.
 2. The evacuees were given individual advice and attention concerning disposition of household furniture and effects and were informed storage would be provided by the government. In addition, we also made available the storage of practically any professional or business-man's equipment provided it was properly boxed.
 3. In the case of handling automobiles, evacuees were informed that storage would be provided for automobiles, or if evacuees so elected, that sale could be made to the Army. The number of automobiles stored at the close of business May 22, totaled 1106 and the number in custody for sale to the army totaled 498. The number sold to the Army totaled 64.
 4. Adjustment of Leaseholds and Possessory Rights, including Ownership: The adjustment of leasehold interests and right of possession presented one of the most difficult problems this department was called upon to handle, and this was particularly true where the terms of the lease had required advance rental deposits.

Many of the leases, particularly on hotel and apartment properties, had unexpired terms as long as two and three years and the advance deposits incident to these amounted to an appreciable sum. Many of the leases, particularly on business properties, were in default owing to the general decline in the Japanese business world since December 7, 1941. In other cases, leases had actually expired and the landlord was permitting continued occupancy in anticipation of the impending evacuation, very often without rental. As a general thing, the landlords cooperated with this department in a very splendid manner in order to expedite disposition of property interests of the Japanese tenants. Instances came to our attention where the landlord suffered considerable loss by cancelling the past due rentals and in other cases purchased furniture and equipment in hotel or apartment properties and farm equipment in agricultural properties at prices which were considerably in excess of the current market.

May 30, 1942

There was, however, some tendency evident on the part of landlords to be arbitrary in the matter of allowing an equitable settlement for advance rental deposits, some considering that all funds on deposit were properly forfeited as damage or loss which would be incident to the lapse of time before a new tenant could be obtained. In one or two instances coming to our attention, settlement in excess of the advance rent deposit was demanded. As a general thing, however, we succeeded in arbitrating cases of this kind, and settlements satisfactory both to tenant and landlord were usually obtained. As a point of legal procedure, it seemed questionable that penalty clauses in leases could be invoked because of the contingency which gave rise to cancellation on the part of the Japanese tenant. This legal point, however, would have necessitated adjudication through the means of a test case in the courts and there was not sufficient time to permit this procedure. Our course of action was to prevail upon the landlord to cooperate in the general effort which was being made to assist the Japanese to make an equitable disposition of property.

important

5. Work at Assembly Centers covered a variety of subjects including property problems but was principally confined to checking in automobiles, contacting evacuees regarding discrepancies in ownership certificates, etc., and interviewing those whose automobiles were left for storage in an effort to arrange for voluntary sale to the Army. Numerous cases concerning the storage of household furniture have been discussed with evacuees in Assembly Centers, particularly where there were discrepancies between the property listed on the inventory and that actually picked up and stored. It has also been necessary to do some following up work at the Assembly Centers in connection with property problems which were not fully consummated at the time of evacuation. Work at the Civil Control Stations involved comparatively few property problems as these problems generally speaking, were taken care of prior to the issuance of the Exclusion Order. The work was confined principally to arranging for the storage of household furniture and automobiles.

6. Memoranda concerning special illustrative cases are enclosed.

IV. PUBLIC AND EVACUEE REACTIONS TO WORK PERFORMED

- A Reaction of the evacuees to the work performed has been, without a single exception, one of sincere gratitude and appreciation. The reactions of the alien Japanese appears to be one of grateful appreciation for the consideration shown them and, as a result, it was apparent that they sincerely endeavored to show their appreciation by cooperating in every possible manner. Among the American born Japanese, the spirit of gratitude and cooperation was most evident. They were particularly grateful for the treatment being accorded their fathers and mothers who are aliens and unquestionably they have evidenced a sincere desire to cooperate and fully meet the wishes of the government. Our experience has been that they have scrupulously endeavored to observe the curfew and travel regulations. It was particularly noticeable that there was practically no quibbling over prices obtained in disposing of their properties and

May 30, 1942

they were content to consummate their transactions on any reasonably fair basis and, although naturally losses were, in the majority of cases, sustained, no outward evidence of dissatisfaction was displayed.

B There are attached sample letters from evacuees.

C Public reaction to our work was somewhat different than that of the evacuees' reaction in that in the beginning there was a noticeable feeling of animosity on the part of the general public toward the Japanese in general and also there was considerable lack of knowledge on the part of the public as to whether they could lawfully deal with the Japanese in connection with the various property matters. As time went on, however, the feeling of animosity very radically changed and our dealings with the public showed a remarkable change in their feelings toward the Japanese. There was a noticeable indication of their desire to cooperate with us in endeavoring to arrange for equitable settlement of the various problems.

D The attitude of the banks and other corporate entities contacted was both gratifying and satisfactory and we found a progressive spirit of cooperation. Without exception, they were heartily in favor of the evacuation program from every standpoint but at the same time they were very sympathetically inclined toward the plight of the local Japanese and felt that the kind attitude taken by our government was very commendable and proper and they apparently did everything they could to be of assistance to us and also to the Japanese.

VI. EXPENSES INCURRED:

These figures will be wired Monday, June first.

VII. CONCLUSION

A We anticipate the future functions to be confined principally to arranging for the sale and disposing of the automobiles in our custody and turning over to the War Relocation Authorities the property of the evacuees which we have in storage. It probably will be necessary to devote considerable time to checking up on various matters in connection with the program which requires additional attention and particularly those where the arrangements, hurriedly made in some cases by the Japanese, possibly are not being handled in the manner anticipated, or where an unfair advantage is being taken of the evacuees on account of their absence or inefficient handling of property matters by those to whom they have delegated authority.

B It is practically the universal opinion of the management of the Evacuee Property Department in Los Angeles and of the entire staff both in Los Angeles and in the field, that, generally speaking, the attitude of the Japanese in all our contacts has been most gratifying and that considerable credit should be given these people for the excellent spirit of cooperation they have displayed at all times. We have found no evidence on their part to appeal for sympathy, or public relief; they have taken the whole program in a very philosophical manner with a very evident desire on their part to show their appreciation by cooperating.

Statistical Data L.A.

May 30, 1942

A. Autos stored 1604

	<u>stored</u>	<u>for sale</u>	<u>Total</u>
Santa Anita Park	953	323	1276
Pomona	123	46	169
San Diego	20	14	34
Phoenix	1	-	1
Riverside	3	-	3
Mazatlan	6	115	121
	<u>1106</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>1604</u>

B. Autos sold

64 for \$ 27,964⁵⁰

C. Warehouse located at

- 1) 358 E 1st St. L.A.
- 2) 5800 So. Hoover St L.A.
- 3) 324 E. 4th St Long Beach
- 4) 387 Arroyo Parkway Pasadena (3 month's lease)
- 5) 1025 Chapala St Santa Barbara

In addit: furniture is stored in following
regular warehouse

- 1) Ace Van & Storage Co. 3720 El Cajon Ave San Diego
- 2) Lightning Moving & Warehouse Co.
425 E. Jackson Phoenix

and in the lots rented for 1 month only

- 1) Clover Field and Lico Boulevard, Santa Monica
 - 2) 1821 So. Hill St L.A.
- autos previously stored there are now in Santa Anita

Total volume stored: 175,000 cub feet
+ 1069 lots.

WDC & FA
WCCA

7/17/42

Memo for: Mr. Wm M. Hale FRB
Sub: Evac Prop Protection Services.

1. In pursuance of our conversation of last week in which you inquired as to the intention of WRA regarding the assumption of responsibilities relative to evacuee property protection, I enclose a copy of a mem rec'd from that Authority which I believe is self-explanatory.
2. Of course, following transfer of responsibility arrangements will be mutually accomplished to provide appropriate access to pertinent records necessary to the discharge by WRA of such responsibilities with provisions for copying such extracts as may be necessary.

K R Bendetsen

Interview of Mr. Everson Federal Reserve Bank
Portland City Dec 4 1944.

Main points of interview:

- 1) The F.R.B. profan never took one power of attorney from the evacuee instead the evacuees were referred to the proper ~~agencies~~ authorities (i.e. private Firms or Companies)
- 2) When Dr. Thomas asked Mr. Everson whether he knew anything about the decision to evacuate Area #2, Mr. Everson refrained from giving any information: "I know about it, but this is a matter of military secrecy".
- 3) The I.A.C.L. acted as an ^{intermediary} ~~go-between~~ between the Agencies and the evacuee. Mike Masuoka came to his office and at first protested but then was willing to cooperate; ^{copy of all} all schedules and circulars were sent in advance to Mike Masuoka. Only in one occasion was a change made in the wording of the circulars, at the suggestion of Mike Masuoka.
- 4) All the time during evacuation there was ^{as a substitute} plan to evacuate all Japanese ^{within 24 hours} if the coast was attacked
- 5) Everson said: "We were all virtually excluded from the Pacific Coast and we were all given virtually a permit to return". !

- 6) at the end of the interview M. Everson expressed the opinion that many evacuees made very good deals, by private arrangements, "much better than could have been done by us", and the evacuees ~~made~~ thus gained rather than lost.

However at first there were many cases of exploitation, peddlers & others going from door to door saying, "you will be evacuated" and then buying cheaply ~~many~~ furniture etc..

- 7) The freezing power is like the blocking power - very extraordinary power, it was effectively used as menace, hence it never had to be used.
- 8) The main purpose of the F.R.B. was to bring Japanese + creditors & prospective purchasers together. The whole program was put on a voluntary basis, "we would interfere only if the evacuee asked us to do so".
- 9) The whole tone of M. Everson was apologetic for the F.R.B. "we did our best and did it well", and the evacuees were satisfied. Essentially it is the same tone that prevails in the final report of the F.R.B.

Conference with Merrill Shermann Foreign Funds Control
6/28/45

The blocking power of the Treasury Dept., the freezing power of F.I.R.B., F.S.A. & WRA, the vesting power of the Alien Property Custodian (A.P.C.) all derive from the extraordinary powers given to the President by the War Powers Act.

~~The~~ Most of the alien holdings in this country did not have their property vested in the A.P.C. A.P.C. takes over:

- 1) property owned outright by enemy ^{abroad}
- 2) " owned by enemy alien ~~in~~ ^{abroad}
- 3) " by repatriated alien

The Sumitomo & Yokohama Specie BK, were owned outright by the Japanese Government.

The A.P.C. takes title to the real property, business or farming interest (& since June 9, 45 securities etc...) & liquidates the interest;

~~the~~ unit of liquidation is used

- 1) to pay creditors of the particular interest liquidated
- 2) to pay creditors of other interests liquidated, which did not furnish enough funds for that purpose
- 3) In some cases balance is left for the enemy alien, in most cases it is taken by Treasury Dept.

A.P.C. always investigates before vesting a property

Treasury Dept. blocks property, then owner can get a license to operate or liquidate for his own acct - restriction however on the use

[June 28, 1945]

to be drawn. Now F.F.C. (Kriegs Rats
Intnl) is unblocking the money of men aliens
released by WRA + passed by army -

Property of repatriate (if they have any) is
vested by APC ~~aff~~ after their departure.
Repatriate aren't allowed to take more than
\$300 out.

12 The Freezing Power of the Federal Reserve Bank.

The Freezing Power which the Federal Reserve Bank had during evacuation, is the Power According to Section (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act (and ~~As Amended~~ as amended by Title III of the First Powers Act 1941) "During the time of war... the President may, through any agency that he may designate..., and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, investigate, regulate, direct and compel, nullify, void, prevent or prohibit, any acquisition, holding, withholding, use, transfer, withdrawal... or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to, or transaction involving, any property in which any ~~country~~ foreign country or a national thereof has any interest, by any person, or with respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States" (1) ~~on December 7, 1941~~

(1) Section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act (As amended by Title III of the First War Powers Act, 1941).

This ~~drastic~~ ^{hybrid} This special and drastic power conferred upon the President ~~the~~ during war-time or national emergency has been called "freezing control power". Any property that is affected by this power is ^{is} called a "Special blocked property". These ^{the} powers were ~~vested~~ ^{was} by the delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury and ^{the freezing control power was} vested in and around himself by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank. On March 11, 1942 the Office of Alien Property Custodian was created and the freezing control power was delegated to the Alien Property Custodian (#).

(1) Executive Order No. 9095. Reported in 78 Congress. 1st Session. House Report Sub Committee Report on Japanese War Relocation Center. But Executive order No. 9066 and subsequent Public Proclamation No. 1. But De Witt Recommendations of Feb 14, 1942, Executive order No. 9066 ~~is~~, and finally Public Proclamation No. 1 placed Japanese-Americans ~~in~~ in the same position as Japanese-Aliens. ~~And~~ The "freezing control power" that apply only to alien-owned property were extended to include Japanese American property. A hybrid nationality was created for that purpose and termed "evacuee". The hybrid ~~term~~ and a term "evacuee national" was coined, to

Alien Property custodians ~~and later on~~
and a number of them were liquidated.
~~The extraordinary powers~~ The Freezing powers
were exercised quickly and decisively in
the case of the property of Japanese aliens.

Executive order No. 9066 and
Public Proclamation placed Japanese-
Americans in the same position as Japanese
aliens. The freezing power ~~that~~ of the
President ~~that~~ were delegated to.

Freezing power

Bendetsen to Hale April 5

Hale to Bendetsen April 9

Hale to Pehle April 9

Foley to Lawler March 20 wire

Hale to Foley March 23 wire

Hale to Bendetsen Nov. 24

~~Morgenthau Morgenthau~~xxxxxxx

Hale to Morgenthau "

Morgenthau to Myers: Nov. 21
with Memo .

Morgenthau to Hale Nov. 21

Case of Akiya Sadatow

INSURANCE PROBLEMS - in the light of the emergency.

PREMIUM PAYMENTS (Life Insurance)

The insurance companies are not allowed to accept any premium payments from Japanese aliens under the prevailing rulings of the Treasury Department. The companies will accept payment of premiums on citizen policy-holders, as usual.

IN CASE OF NON-PAYMENT

For Policies over three years old. Depending on the company and the type of policy, one of the following status is attained:

ONE. (For Sun Life of Canada, especially) If the policy has the "extended term" provision, the policy will remain in force for the full face value for a number of years, depending upon the age of the policy. The premiums can be repaid within two years without a medical examination.

TWO. If the policy does not have an "extended term" provision, the policy may have an "automatic premium loan" provision, under which your current premium will be paid by a loan against your cash value of the policy. The effect of this transaction is to diminish the face value of the policy by the amount of the existing loan.

THREE. If the above two alternatives do not apply, the policy may have a "paid-up" feature, which relieves the policyholder of all future premium payments, and convert the policy to a lower amount, depending upon the number of years paid.

FOR POLICIES LESS THAN THREE YEARS OLD:

The non-payment of a premium for recently acquired policies usually cancels the policy, temporarily, until premium payments is resumed. Re-instatement usually requires another medical examination.

2. INSURANCE PROBLEMS.

FOR INDUSTRIAL POLICIES (Weekly-pay premiums, like the American National Insurance Company, Prudential, Metropolitan, etc.)

Premium payments of this type of policies must be maintained and any default of payment usually cancels the policy, especially if the policy is either three, five, or ten years or less - depending on the policy contract. The usual situation is that the policy changes into a "paid-up" policy, as described under THREE above.

IS THE POLICY STILL GOOD?

In answer to this question, all policy contracts are still effective. In the event of a death of the policy holder, if the beneficiary is an alien, the company may withhold payment of the proceeds, just as the bank accounts are blocked. There is no danger of confiscation of life insurance contract.

HOW ABOUT A LOAN?

Under the latest ruling (Dec. 12th), it is possible for policy-holders to draw up to \$100 per month against their policies in the form of policy loans, for such policies that have loan values and are more than three years old (not good for industrial policies.) The government ruling allows only a total of \$100 to be drawn, and if bank accounts are to be drawn against, this limit must be maintained.

NEW INSURANCE

It must be borne in mind that all alien agents are not allowed to transact any business until new rulings are issued. Nisei agents are able to write business only on Nisei citizens.

Insurance Problems 3.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

As of the present date (December 13th) the usual situation regarding automobile insurance affecting Japanese nationals is as follows:

- ONE. Most companies are cancelling policies covering Japanese-owned vehicles (Employers Casualty for instance)
- TWO. Other companies will retain policies of cars owned by citizens but such policies will not cover cars driven by an alien.
- THREE. It is possible that the company will retain a policy covering an alien, but restrict their coverage only while driven by a citizen.
- FOUR. In other words, all aliens are generally not covered by any automobile insurance, and they must be aware of this circumstance.
- FIVE. Conversely, citizens are generally covered. It must be anticipated that the company may require a slightly higher premium while the emergency is in effect.

However, for general peace of mind, it is suggested that all Japanese drivers be extra careful, and drive as little as possible. Satisfactory settlement of accidents depends greatly on public opinion, and hence, as little trouble as possible should be indulged in.

--Information from V.T. Motschenbacher, Mgr.
with reference to Sun Life of Canada

Except:

Page one. TWO AND THREE...general information of the trade.
Page two. FOR INDUSTRIAL POLICIES " " " "
Page three. Automobile. H. Tani

Memorandum

Subject: Cancellation or refusal of insurance on Japanese real & personal property.

Companies contacted:

Hartford Fire Insurance Co (Mr. Schaeffer)
U.S. Fire Insurance Co. (Church)
Travelers Fire Insurance Co (Darling)
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. (Gaggero)

Summary of Interviews

1. Overall Attitude:

Although somewhat evasive with reference to their overall attitude toward Japanese, the general impression given is that Japanese property, real or personal, is not being accepted for insurance.

The Hartford and Travelers Cos. admitted that outside of certain Chinese they had always considered Orientals a poor risk and that now, with the "moral hazard" exceptionally high, & the possibility of sabotage to Japanese property, an additional new factor, they were not accepting any Japanese business.

U.S. Fire Insurance was particularly evasive. However, the conversation revealed that they had no taste for Japanese business & it might be assumed that they aren't accepting it.

New Hampshire Fire Insurance is leaving it up to its agents who are generally refusing the business. However, the company might consider real property under "certain conditions."

2. General Cancellation:

No co. indicated they were considering the cancellation of policies already in force, although US Fire & the N.H.Co. intimated that in some instances the conditions pertaining to insured Japanese property had changed so materially as to necessitate a review & some cancellations.

3. Personal Property:

Under no conditions is Japanese personal property being accepted for insurance by these cos.

4. Real Property:

Asked specifically if real property, owned by a Japanese but managed by a bank, real estate co. or white person of reputable background, was acceptable. Every co. indicated it would depend obviously, first, on the nature of the risk aside from the Japanese factor and, secondly, on how much of an additional influence the Japanese factor would have in altering the normal hazard ratio. For ex, an apt house in a good neighborhood, occupied, & managed by a well-known real estate co. owned by a Japanese but not generally known to be Japanese property, might be a good risk.

5. Summary of Japanese Risk Factors:

a. Japanese are considered a poor moral risk at this time. The moral hazard is particularly high on depreciated stocks, unusable personal property, or semiabandoned real property.

b. The possibility of damage of Japanese property in case of more intensive hostilities is also a factor of increasing importance.

Seattle 11/13/42

Evac. Prop. Dept (Delivery to Military authorities of vehicle of Jap. Evac. remaining in your custody)

The Army

c. Certain psychological factors have always made Japanese difficult to satisfy in a period of insurance adjustment or settlement. This is considered even more applicable at this time.

d. Japanese property, generally in racially segregated communities, congested areas, and poorly maintained, has never been a good risk. Today, packed with unprotected personal property, or semiabandoned, it presents additional hazards.

The above factors were cited as reasons why Japanese property is not considered desirable as an insurance risk. Generally speaking, conditions pertaining to evacuation have raised the risk factor on property that was already none too welcome by the more substantial fire insurance companies.

L E Dake 4/10/42

B-1

40

supplement to other cases, but which
 were counted separately. We shall count
 them separately too. There were as 10
 cases which ~~on the same~~ ^{very obvious} forced a case;
 thus the Church Council of Sacto furnished
 9 names of Japanese families from whom
 they had power of attorney. ~~The~~ The
 Church Coun was counted as a case and
 in addition each name appeared as
 a case. And a report from Dun and
 Bradstreet on so Japanese business
 in Sacto was also counted as a case.
 We are left then with 621 (653 with
 the frozen) cases up to July 11. Of these,
 however, 158 were cases involving ~~an~~
 a non-Japanese inquiring about interests
 in buying or leasing Japanese property ^{and 43 involved} giving
^{non-Japanese} or taking information about ~~concentration~~ (1)

(1) This case 157 ~~case~~ gives a bit of
 the power of attorney given to the Gardiner Co.
 of Detroit by Enomoto, case 187 involves
 the Alf Brown and E 3 of ^{walnut grove} ~~case 211~~
~~includes a~~ ^{in general} ~~connected~~ with the Sacramento
 Board. The Sacramento Board of Trade gave
 list of credit the L. H. Appleton Co.'s
 Japanese debtor of the L. H. Appleton Co.,
 as forms case 211. Thus while
 these cases are interesting they do not
 strictly ~~involve~~ ^{involve} any
~~problem~~ ^{problem} direct ~~concentration~~ ^{problem}

~~Cases handled by the~~
~~Cases for the Los Angeles, Portland and~~
~~Seattle office were not available at~~
These data were obtained by ~~a~~ ~~ex~~ from
the original source material, in the
Federal Reserve Bank archives. Cases
handled by the Los Angeles, Portland and
Seattle office were not available in the
Head office. ~~The file~~ ~~was~~ ~~usually kept~~
~~in each of the branch offices~~ This, however,
would not substantially ~~and~~ affect ~~the~~
our conclusions ^{here} ~~in this~~ and ⁱⁿ the following
sections section

~~The first problem, and problem~~
~~that had to be faced in taking the~~
~~four percent sample of the general file.~~
~~In this sample we~~ ~~to~~ ~~in fact~~ ~~it was~~
~~necessary to define a case, since cases~~
~~were not numbered explicitly~~ The first
problem ~~is first~~ how did the Federal
Reserve Bank define a case, this problem
had to be faced and solved if only to
get a fairly good sample

~~In the sample of four parent sample~~
~~we defined a case~~ In view of the
~~fact that~~ ^{Most of} cases in the Sacramento area,
 which had by far the best file, involved
 some interviews direct or indirect with GIs
 evacuee and interviewers with non-japanese
 interested in acquiring evacuee property or
~~getting~~ ^{or} getting or giving some information
 about evacuations. We defined cases

The Sacramento had by far the best file
 and each case was numbered so that
 there could be no ~~for~~

4A²

~~the Sacramento~~
branch explicitly defined a case by
assigning a number to it handled by
numbering each one of them; thus 670 gross
cases were handled by this office (~~10 outside~~
~~3~~ not counting the free zone and 697
with the free zone, Of these, however, 13
were explicitly noted as being duplicate or
supplemental reports, thus being cancelled. So
~~that up to and including July 11. The figures~~
~~tabulated up to~~

that the net number of cases handled by ^{in the} ~~the~~ Sacramento area amounts to 657, and 684
(including the free zone) ~~1942~~. We found that

(1) The 670 case was handled starting July 11

(2) 1942 ~~net~~ tabulated figure for the

Sacramento branch giving 636 net cases
handled by that office up to May 22 1942.
~~The district~~

there were 7 cases ~~missing, whether~~
~~they represented an error in~~
calculation, or duplicate case ~~the~~
~~cases are there in~~ 7 numbers for which
there were no cases, these cases may have
been lost, or else this defect may be due
to miscalculation or duplication. ~~so~~
~~that~~ We were ~~left~~ ^{then} left with 650 net
cases. Of these 19 ^{(21 with the} ~~were out of the~~
^{free white zone)} ~~area cases~~ were concerned with

property situated outside of the
Sacramento office area, ~~mainly~~ and belonging
^{mainly} to persons who had moved to the
Sacramento area. ~~This~~ ~~There would~~ a
~~number~~ and number of these appeared
in the files of other branch offices or cases.
The correction would then have to be made
when cases for the whole of Northern Calif or
Calif are considered.

~~the~~ ^{known} Cases ~~representing~~
property in the Sacramento amounted the
really only to 631 (and 663 with the free
zone). Finally ~~there are a few~~

~~duplication which are not specifically~~
Finally there ^{were} ~~are~~ a few cases which formed

Leads of family 11,106

1) The Scope of the activity of the Federal Reserve
~~Interview data~~ Bank in unusual

According to the W.D.C. final report
the Federal Reserve bank handled
10,600 cases in the evacuation area, and
conducted 26,754 interviews, many of
which "involved the concerns of several
members of a family or of association or
organization, and that figure should be
considered in the light of such augmentation" (1)

(1) p. 132 figures as of May 22 1942

The number of persons represented by these
cases as "only available" for the Head Office
Zone as of 1942. It is in the numbers ~~is~~ implying
41,483 (2) ~~and~~ This is almost equal to that

~~number of person evacuated from the~~
Head office zone: 42,576 (2) ~~The figure~~
~~is not a direct comparison between the~~

(2) ~~ibid.~~ figures as of May 22 1942

(3) Tabulated from WDC Final Report p. 363-366

~~percentage of cases in that zone and the~~
~~number of family heads: 3~~ These figures

are eloquent and could be made to
convey the impression that the

Federal Reserve Bank program ~~is~~ affected
directly or indirectly all evacuees in the
head zone, and doubtless the same thing
could be shown to apply for the
other zones. ~~This, however, is at variance~~

explicit

~~with the facts and indeed no~~ ^{But}
~~contradicting statements are made~~ ^{But} No
statement, however, is made ~~either in the~~
to this effect either in the WDC final
report or the FRB report. ^{They} Let the figures
speak for themselves. ~~But the figures~~ ^{But the figures}
~~however seem to be at variance with the figures.~~
~~An examination~~ In this section we shall
try to evaluate the scant data
given by in the final reports and,
~~then get some idea of the coverage~~
~~of the Federal Reserve Bank~~ the
~~number of cases really~~ We may get then
some idea of the ~~number~~ number of cases
really covered by the F.R.B., before turning
to the more important problem of what
~~kind of help~~ the nature ~~and of~~ of
~~the activities~~ these cases and the
policy ~~adopted~~ ^{later kind type} type of help furnished
and its effectiveness.

In addition to published or tabulated material,

The data to be used are as follows

- (1) A four-percent sample of Head office cases handled by the Head office zone, covering the whole of Northern and Central California, ~~and Eastern California~~ ^{and Eastern California} ~~as far as the 16~~ ^{general}
- (2) A twenty percent sample of cases handled by the Sacramento ^{head branch of the Head} office and ^{office zone} covering Sacramento, Solano, Yolo and the ~~near~~ ^{near} Placer Counties.
- (3) A tally of all the cases handled by the Sacramento offices, noting the area, type ^{and number} of persons and type of property affected.

With a few exceptions then 101 cases
 involve almost no evicement problem and
 call for no particular action. ~~1/2~~
 We are then left with 520 cases
 involving evicements. These however
 are very unequal in "weight". They range
 all the way from ^{cases where a} ~~evicement~~ asking
 information about evacuation, or stating
 that he has rented or sold the property to
~~cor~~ where the evicement is asking for freezing
 of his property or preventing a pending
 foreclosure. The property ~~involved~~ ^{involved} may be
 anything from a ~~condo~~ ^{condo} (case 401)
 to a \$20,000 market (case 124) or a
 350 acre farm (Case 85). Furthermore
 What complicates matters is that one case
 may involve various types of property