

SUBJECT: Japanese Resettlement In Utah -- Garland and Corrine Areas.

TO: Mr. Robert Cullum, Director of Resettlement Study, Department of the Interior, War Agency Liquidation Unit.

FROM: Elmer R. Smith, Consultant for State of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

DATE: February 15, 1947

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GARLAND

Location, Ecology:

The town of Garland is located 20 miles north of Brigham City, Utah and 19 miles south of the Utah-Idaho state line on Highway U.S.191. The altitude is 4,344 feet and the population of Garland is 914 (this does not include the people resident in the surrounding area).

The principal industry is farming. The main crops are grain, sugar beets, apples, celery and other garden vegetables. Garland has one of Utah's largest sugar beet factories.

Japanese Population:

The population of persons of Japanese ancestry at present numbers 18 families or 105 persons. The evacuee families are 3 in number and number 12 persons, and are included in the previous total figure. During the peak of "Japanese" population in the Garland area, there were a total of 11 evacuee families or 57 persons, and all but the above mentioned 3 families have returned to San Jose, California. Thus the greatest number of persons of Japanese ancestry in this area numbered 150 persons of 26 families.

Social, Economic Aspects:

There have been at no time in the Garland area any "Japanese" organizations for the purpose of gaining economic security. There are and were, however, small socials and religious get-to-gethers, but these were and are not held very often nor are they very well attended.

The attitudes of the Caucasians have not been seriously negative, and since the war ended even better relations have been established -- even "better than before the war started". This is undoubtedly due to the fact that every family in the area had a son in the service, and also the persons of Japanese ancestry who remained or who entered the region aided much in the harvesting and planting of the various crops of the region. There are at present no discrimination or segregation shown relative to shows, cafes, selling of produce, hospital service, etc. In the early days of the war some trouble was encountered at one or two stores and in the marketing of some farm produce, but the WRA assisted in ironing out these difficulties to the satisfaction -- evidently -- of all persons concerned.

A Japanese American doctor established a business in the town of Garland during the war and his business was good both with "Japanese" and non-Japanese. He returned to California soon after the lifting of the ban on the coast and reestablished himself in his old office.

All of the "Japanese" families were and are engaged in agriculture (except the doctor mentioned above). Most of the evacuees were at first laborers on farms and consisted of males, but as they developed other contacts they rented from

either Caucasians or other Japanese farmers and sent for their families who were in the centers (primarily Topaz). Most of the renters paid cash rent, but 3 families did rent on a percentage basis. Their principal agricultural products were sugar beets, celery, vegetables and peas. A few raised tomatoes. The long-time residents of Japanese ancestry in this area raise the same basic crops.

This last fall some trouble developed in the shipping of celery due to the fact that a slight frost in some areas blighted some of the celery. The Utah Celery Growers and Shippers Association did not want to ship large car-loads of celery that had been frozen and thus the "Japanese", whose celery, on the whole was not frozen, were penalized along with the others. As a result of this many "ditched" or buried their celery for later shipment in mid-November.

There were three basic reasons given for the evacuees leaving the Garland area. They may be summarized as follows:

1. Did not like the climate and the methods of farming in the area;
2. Most of the families had farms to return to in the San Jose valley area;
3. A few were not satisfied with the amount of money they could make in Utah for the amount of work involved.

The homes of the "Japanese" are above-average to average for the community, with the exception of one -- a Californian, and this one would be rated as "low average". All the families have at least one car, and in five instances a truck and passenger car are owned. Farming is carried out in most instances by the use of a tractor.

Most of the families at present are slightly in debt, but on the whole they are in good economic conditions, and many are getting out of debt through the sales of this last year's crop.

The reception of the Californians (mostly from the Topaz Relocation Center) seemed to be reported as good. There were a few Utah "Japanese" who resented the new-comers, but no serious antagonisms resulted. As a matter of fact, instances are known where some of the "natives" loaned money and equipment and aided in other ways the "new-comers" to get started on farms. One native Japanese American stated: "We seemed to be able to get along either with or without the Californians." This remark may have two meanings as will be shown in a later report, and since in other areas not very far from Garland conflicts did develop.

One of the three remaining families from California is planning on returning to San Jose within the near future. They were not sure when they would leave. The other two families will stay for an indefinite period of time since both of them have a good farm, buildings and are being successful in their farming activities. These two families are also well established socially in the community both with other Japanese and with the Caucasians.

#### CORRINE

##### Location, Ecology:

The small town of Corrine is located 7 miles west of Brigham City on Highway U.S. 30S and U.S.191. Its population is 411, with the exception of the residents in the outlying district. The principal farm crops are the same as those for

GARLAND. There is a large sugar beet dump to which the farmers in the vicinity bring their beets to be dumped on railroad cars and shipped to the factory at Garland and elsewhere.

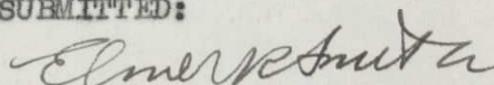
Japanese Population:

All of the population of Japanese ancestry are farmers and live outside of the town proper, most of them between Corrine and Brigham City. The present population numbers 21 families or 104 persons of long residence within the state, and 2 evacuees, or a total of 106 persons. Only three families (19 persons) from relocation centers (Topaz) entered this area. They have now all returned except the two persons (male) mentioned above who are staying on and working until spring for another Japanese family. Thus the total population of persons of Japanese ancestry at no time during the last 5 years numbered more than 123 persons.

Economic, Social Aspects:

The economic and social aspects of this area are basically the same as for the GARLAND area.

SUBMITTED:



Elmer R. Smith

TO: Robert Cullum, Director Japanese Resettlement Study  
FROM: Elmer R. Smith  
SUBJECT: JAPANESE RESETTLEMENT IN CENTRAL UTAH AREA  
DATE: March 25, 1947

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Location, Ecology :

The Central Utah area includes the cities and villages of Mt. Pleasant, Ephraim, Manti, Gunnison, Salina, and Richfield. The population of this area is somewhere in the neighborhood of 17,000 people, mostly of Danish, Swedish and Norwegian ancestry. The principal businesses in the region are stock raising, sugar beet, pea and potato farming and sheep raising.

The Central Utah area is characterised by a specific type of community known as the "farm village". Dr. John Provinse has stated this "type" of farm community in the following words: "The common settlement type in Utah is the farm village, a type almost unique in America. In general, the absence of farm buildings from the farm land permits a much greater mobility in land exchange and transfer than in the dispersed settlement areas so characteristic of most other agricultural regions. The village pattern also influences layout of farms, livestock, handling and dairy practices, marketing and exchange of produce, labor and machinery, as well as the social and religious and educational adjustments so frequently involved in land use planning." (THE CHANGING INDIAN, p. 66). In 1944 I made a

similar statement in the JAPANESE RELOCATION STUDY OF UTAH, PRELIMINARY REPORT: " The basic pattern of rural communities revolves around the "farm village" where the farmer and his family live while operating the farm outside of the village proper. In general one finds the absence of farm buildings on the agricultural plots, thus creating a problem of housing for the transient labor or "Japanese" farmer. The person of Japanese ancestry thus meets two important problems upon moving into the typical Mormon village farm area; the first has to do with the erection of a place of residence; the second rests upon the attitude of the citizens of the village where he may be forced to live for an indefinite time. This Mormon farm village pattern cannot be overlooked when Japanese relocation in Utah is considered. To overlook this important element will cause undue hardship for all concerned. This is especially true when applied to the central and southern parts of the state." (p.5).

The above named factor has played an important part in the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry in the central Utah area. The numbers of Japanese families moving into this area have been very few in comparison with other parts of Utah. It is admitted, also, that the type of agricultural work was not the regular type known and practised by the persons of Japanese ancestry, but the housing and land distribution problem was of equal importance, and this was basically the result of the Mormon village type of farm community.

#### JAPANESE POPULATION:

The population of persons of Japanese ancestry for the total area of Central Utah was at one time about 175 persons

exclusive of the persons who lived in FSA camps during the planting and harvesting seasons. At present the number of persons of Japanese ancestry in this central Utah area is near 64 persons, with the largest group located near Gunnison, Utah. The population of persons of Japanese ancestry in this region before the war was 32 and the center of population was in the Gunnison area.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC ASPECTS:

Economically, the old family groups in the central Utah area are on the same status as the Caucasians. They own or rent farm land and live outside the small towns and Gunnison. The new groups moving in either rented or share-cropped and lived, in some instances with the other (old) Japanese families or in make-shift houses that were in some instances no better than made-over chicken houses (as a matter of fact some were just that). The economic status of the "newly arrived" families and individuals were thus of a lower status than the others. This was and is an important factor in the exodus of "Japanese" from this area. Some of the relocated persons never gained any other status than that of "laborer" either for other Japanese or for Caucasians.

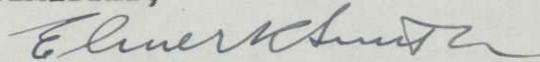
The social position of "Japanese" in this area has never been high, and during the war it was very low. Most of the activities had to be, from necessity, within their own group and consisted of small parties, get-togethers and religious activities. During the war the Caucasians were willing to use "the labor of the Japanese but wanted nothing more to do with them, on the whole." The few exceptions were the older residents who, by and large, were Mormons, and were thus allowed certain freedoms not given to the non-Mormons, especially in social activities. No well

developed associations ever existed for and among the Japanese in this area, and the JACL is barely known, and that is all.

It should be stated in this respect that of the Nisei who have been "brought up" in this area, they seem to be well "integrated" into Caucasian group activities, and tend to have large numbers of Caucasian friends in Salt Lake City and Provo.

The reception of the relocated persons in the area by the other Japanese was good. Most of the relocatees were from the Topaz Center, and a very few from Poston. As the above figures show, most of them have returned to California, and the few remaining are planning on leaving soon. A few of the older families in the area left for the Pacific Coast with the friends they made during the war. One of the older families from the Salt Lake area bought the property of one of these and recently moved into the area.

SUBMITTED;



Elmer R. Smith

TO:

Robert Cullum, Director Japanese Resettlement Study

FROM:

Elmer R. Smith

SUBJECT:

JAPANESE RESETTLEMENT IN HELPER-PRICE, UTAH AREA.

DATE:

March 26, 1947

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LOCATION, ECOLOGY:

Price and Helper are located in the east central part of the state and both are noted for coal mining. Between Price and Helper along the bottom lands of the Price river irrigation is used to make this a rich farming area. The cities of Price and Helper have a population of mixed nationalities and races, the most outstanding ones are Italian, Greek, Austrian, Chinese and Japanese. The people are either miners or small business men. There are a few that are classed as railroad men, employed by the Denver-Rio Grande R. R. Co. and local mines.

JAPANESE POPULATION :

The population of the Price-Helper area is somewhere near 12,000 people, and of this number at present between 175-180 persons are of Japanese ancestry. The estimated Japanese population at its maximum in the last 4 years was 275 to 300 (the WRA figures make this maximum number 245 -- Dunkley, FINAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF SALT LAKE DISTRICT, 1946). The present residents of Japanese ancestry place the number as given above the WRA figures on the basis that not all persons who finally arrived

in the area were checked out of the WRA Centers for that specific destination. This seems to me to be a logical basis for increasing the figure over the WRA one.

The number of persons of Japanese ancestry living in the area in 1940 is given by the U.S. Census as 193, however, the resident Japanese insist that only 80 persons can be really counted as "old and regular residents of the area". The other 113 are said to be transient laborers and are not counted nor considered by the Japanese or other persons in the area as being really members of the stable community. The population of Japanese ancestry in the area has decreased very rapidly within the last 18 months, and within the next 10 to 12 months most all of the relocated persons are expected to have left the area.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS:

The type of economic activity followed in the area by persons of Japanese ancestry is over 90 percent mining (as laborers) and the rest is about evenly divided between farming and small businesses. The economic returns from mining, farming and businesses have been satisfactory. The housing conditions have not been nor are wholly what could be hoped for, but no discrimination of an outstanding sort has been present in this regard. As a matter of fact the Japanese occupy an economic status equal to other laboring groups in the mining areas of the region.

The social situation has been positive during the whole period of time of the war and after. No one has been seriously discriminated against because of their ancestry, even though once in a while some one was and is called a "Jap" by a drunk or some other sort of "low grade" person.

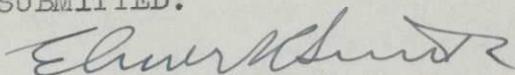
There are no special organizations of Japanese in the area although some JACL members are residents of the community. Small parties and socials as well as some religious activities are held from time to time for Issei and Nisei no well organized association is in existence.

The recent exodus of "Japanese" from the area has been due to the following factors:

- a. Desire on the part of transient laborers to return to the Coast and do the kinds of jobs they have usually been trained to do other than mining.
- b. Some of the families have farms or business interests on the Coast.
- c. Dislike of the climate and the mining town atmosphere, especially if they have young children in the family.
- d. Friends have returned, and they wish to go where their friends are.
- e. The Nisei on the whole are dissatisfied with the mining type of labor, especially since a large number of these have some other type of ambition than being a mining laborer.

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SUBMITTED:



Elmer R. Smith

TO:

Robert Cullum, Director Resettlement Study

FROM:

Elmer R. Smith

SUBJECT:

Japanese Resettlement in Utah Lake District, Utah.

DATE:

March 27, 1947

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LOCATION, ECOLOGY:

The Utah Lake district includes the cities and villages in the vicinity of Lehi, Orem, American Fork, Payson, Springville and American Fork.

The principal industry is steel smelting, the Geneva Steel Plant being located approximately in the center of this region. However, the principal economic activity in the area is farming and dairy production. The farm lands are small and are intensively cultivated. The principal crops are sugar beets, fruit raising, alfalfa, and vegetables of various kinds. American Fork is chiefly known as a poultry and egg production center. Crops are produced, as in other areas of the Utah and Salt Lake Valleys, by irrigation.

JAPANESE POPULATION:

The total population of this area is near 50,500 persons, and of this number at present there are about 230 persons of Japanese ancestry. During the peak years of Japanese population over a 5 year period, the numbers reached some 510 persons. The 1940 census places only 37 persons of Japanese ancestry in

this area. The movement within the last few months ~~has~~ been great, and further exodus is expected by the older residents of the area of the relocated groups. In the early days of relocation, most of the "Japanese" were young and single individuals, but after the program had been going for sometime family units moved into the area and occupied small buildings on various farms. However, most of the Japanese labor on farms ~~was~~ done by seasonal workers from Topaz who lived in FSA housing units for a few months. At present the relocated families who have remained have been the ones who were able to get better housing and better economic positions in the local community.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS:

By far the greatest number are farmers and farm laborers in the community. There are a very small number (2 %) who might be included as business people running cleaning establishments and Cafes.

The old residents are well established economically in the community, most of them have average or above average homes and farm equipment. A fairly large number of the relocated families were able to have good farm equipment, but most of them were forced to live in below average homes, and in many cases where a share-crop basis existed, they were forced to live in far below average dwellings. This acted as a great force in the exodus from the area back to California. Some who are remaining are forced to do so, however, because of the housing shortage in their home area, and they are willing to live under present conditions in the Utah Lake area until more adequate arrangements can be made in California.

The economic income for the Japanese in this area was and is average, and in a few cases above the average income for the rest of the population.

Socially, the situations have not been as positive here as in other parts of Utah. Discrimination in the days of the war was fairly pronounced, especially where labor unions (AFL) were concerned. At least four cases of labor discrimination in this area were handled by the Federal Fair Employment Practice Committee with the assistance of the Utah Citizens Committee for Fair Employment Practice. Two of these cases had favorable outcomes, and the other two cases were finally dropped by the Nisei concerned. All four of these cases had to deal with the AFL. Some discrimination was encountered in the vicinity of Provo and American Fork on the basis of service at grocery stores, service stations and cafes. At least firearms were used against Japanese in two instances -- one at the FSA camp near Provo and another at Orem when a private home was fired upon. Within recent months the discrimination has decreased, but there are still occasional negative experiences reported at social gatherings. This type of thing created a very closely knit social group in the area, especially where recreational and religious activities were concerned. This pattern is still present. As a matter of fact most of the social activities of Issei as well as the Nisei centers in the Salt Lake City area.

This type of social experience has definitely influenced the attitude of the Japanese toward this area, and is a primary force in the general feeling that "we will get out of here as soon as we can." It would be safe to say that within the near future the Japanese population of this area will probably be near the 1940 figure or slightly over.

SUBMITTED: Elmer R. Smith

*Elmer R. Smith*

TO: Robert Cullum Director Resettlement Study

FROM: Elmer R. Smith

SUBJECT: Japanese Resettlement In Ogden, Utah

DATE: March 29, 1947

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LOCATION AND ECOLOGY:

Ogden is the second largest city in Utah and is the principal railway center of the intermountain region. It is also noted for its manufacturing and fruit canneries. The U. S. Army Hill Field and Ordnance Plant is located a few miles south of the city and these have been of great importance in stepping up the industrialization of Ogden within the last few years. Ogden is 38 miles north of Salt Lake City.

POPULATION:

The present population of Ogden is somewhere near 48,000, and of this number 600 persons of Japanese ancestry live within the city limits. In 1940 there were about 300 persons of Japanese ancestry living in the city. The estimated maximum Japanese population was about 1380, but this was definitely a "transient city" as far as many Japanese were concerned and the turnover was fairly great. However, it may be said that at least 1,000 persons of Japanese ancestry might be considered to have been residents of Ogden at one time during the last 5 years. Besides persons of Japanese ancestry are found small groups of Mexicans, Chinese, and about 900 to 1,000 Negroes. About 97 percent of the population is "white".

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS:

The center of the Japanese population is to be found between 25th and 23rd Streets and between Washington and Wall Avenues. This is part of the so-called "slum district" of Ogden, but most of the Japanese live on the eastern and southern fringe of the "slums" proper. The homes are for the most part small apartments and apartment-hotels. Many of them are located on back streets or in the rear of small businesses. There are a few exceptions, and these are the old residents of the city who have over a period of time accumulated social and economic prestige in the community and have been able to "move out" into the more restricted areas. Restricted covenants are present in the residential districts and they have been fairly well enforced against the persons of Japanese ancestry by the real estate companies.

The center of social and religious activities are the Protestant and Buddhist Temple. Dances, socials and meetings of both Issei and Nisei groups are held at one or the other of these places. The local chapter of the JACL also holds meetings in these buildings. The Nippon Sportsman's Association does held affairs in the modern hotels, especially the Ben Lomond. Once a year this group has a large banquet and dance and outstanding state and city officials are in attendance. This is held at the Ben Lomond.

The Japanese Association is still in existence and is functioning very much as it always did. Its leaders are prominent Issei who have been in the city for a long period of time and are well established with the Caucasian community.

The JACL has a number of members, and is the 3rd largest in the state. The Salt Lake - Murray chapters rank 1st and 2nd respectively. The JACL sponsors baseball, basketball and bowling as well as actively

participating with other civic groups in the community when given a chance. The majority of Nisei do not belong to the JACL.

Discrimination in Ogden against persons of Japanese ancestry has been during the last 5 years pronounced. This discrimination has been found both in the social and economic realms. A number of attacks were made on Nisei on the streets (25th Street) and in Cafes and Pool halls during the War. The City Commissioners and the AFL were instrumental in keeping some Nisei from opening businesses (especially Cafes) in Ogden from 1943<sup>to</sup> early '45. The situation is now about as it was before the war when discrimination was at a minimum.

Economically the persons of Japanese ancestry were fairly "well off" during the war. Jobs were to be had in various industries and in cafes. At present there are 56 establishments run by persons of Japanese ancestry in Ogden, and about 50% of these are run by relocated persons. Business is not so good at present, especially in the hotel and cafe business. It is stated by a number of the business men in Ogden of Japanese ancestry that most of the relocated persons are planning to leave as soon as it is economically advantageous to do so. Thus within the near future these Japanese business men expect that at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the relocated persons now in business will be gone.

In the early days of relocation, there was an organized attempt upon the part of some of the old Japanese business men to keep the relocatees from going into business in Ogden. This movement was led by an outstanding Issei and rested upon the principle that too many persons of Japanese ancestry in business in Ogden would do harm to all concerned. Another factor seemed to be present, namely that the newcomers were better off financially than many of the local Japanese and the locals could not successfully compete with them. As time went on,

however, this feeling decreased and before the end of the war fair cooperation was established between the old and new comers. It is the general impression, however, that the older residents will not be sorry to see the relocatees all leave or at least the majority of them go out of business in the Ogden area.

The Japanese were able to get along fairly well with the other racial groups in the community. There were some conflicts with Mexicans and Negroes but nothing of a serious nature developed. It was usually individual clashes and personality conflicts.

The most common type of labor open to both Issei and Nisei are: diswasher, cooks, janitors, custodians, gardeners, railroad hands, waitresses, truck drivers. There are very few "white collar" or professional openings in Ogden.

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SUBMITTED:

*Elmer R. Smith*

Elmer R. Smith



TO: Mr. Robert Cullum, Director Resettlement Study

FROM: Elmer R. Smith

SUBJECT: Japanese Resettlement in the Brigham City Area.

DATE: March 29, 1947

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LOCATION, ECOLOGY:

The Brigham City area includes such small towns and villages as are located south of Brigham City to Willard and north of Brigham City to Honeyville. This region is a rich fruit and vegetable growing country and is conducive to fairly small intensive agricultural farms. Irrigation is practiced.

JAPANESE POPULATION:

The total population of the area is near 10,000. The population of persons of Japanese ancestry at present is near 320 persons. At the peak of the Japanese population the number was near the 950-1000 mark. The relocated population was made up principally of people from the Topaz and the Minidoka Relocation Centers. As soon as the West Coast opened up the relocatees began to make the necessary arrangements to return home. This they have been doing in increasing numbers until at present only about 50 of the "new population" remains. At least 60 percent of these are planning on returning to the Coast within the next year or so. However, the rest have become fairly well established and have a considerable amount of economic investments in the area and it is doubtful if they will leave for sometime - if ever.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ASPECTS:

At first, when the relocated people began to arrive, the persons were mainly Nisei and younger Issei and predominately male. They came out to work

on farms or in the cannery as laborers. They worked for both Caucasians and Japanese. However, after they had been able to make the necessary contacts and get some place to live they later sent for their families. They either rented on a cash basis or share-cropped. It should be noted in this respect that many of the new comers were better able financially to buy some new machinery and to financially manipulate other factors to a better advantage than were the old residents. This acted as a negative factor in establishing the proper types of relations between the old and new groups for a while. Another factor tending to make for some type of ill-feeling between the new and old Japanese population was the refusal on the part of the newcomers to "take the advice of the old residents as to what to farm, how to farm and what to do in order to get along in the Caucasian community." As one elder Nisei and a native of the Honeyville area put it: "After all we had become well established in our community, we were accepted, people knew us and respected us. The Californians moved in and they soon outnumbered us 2 to 1. They did not know how to act. They thought they were better than we were. We didn't like it. After they were here for a short time they began to understand, and along toward the end of their stay they began to be better able to make the right kinds of adjustments."

Economically, it can be stated that they all were able to compete favorably with the other members of the total community, and many of them made "good money" during the war years. They also aided materially in the building up of some of the fruit and vegetable industries in the area. The equipment for farming is average or above average for the community as a whole. Housing conditions in the early days ~~was~~ not good, but at present no serious trouble is encountered nor are the houses below average for the community.

The social problems in the area were the most outstanding. Due to the feeling stated above there was a lack of cooperation for a while on the part of the new and old Japanese residents. However, a dentist from Los Angeles, who established himself in Brigham City (and is still there doing a

good business both with Japanese and Caucasian patients) organized the Nisei Progressive Association and aided greatly in getting the people to work together as well as getting them acquainted with the Caucasian community. The local Bussei group also participated in this respect. The JACL became disintegrated in the region and still no JACL organization exists in the community. This is due to the following factors:

1. The personal negative feelings held by the majority of Nisei against some of the officers in the National JACL.

2. The feeling that the Boxelder Nisei have been discriminated against by the National and Salt Lake JACL groups in social and athletic activities.

3. The feeling that the National JACL was out to "just bleed the Boxelder JACL for money to make it possible for a few guys in the National office to exist."

4. The feeling that the JACL sold the Nisei and their parents down the river at evacuation time.

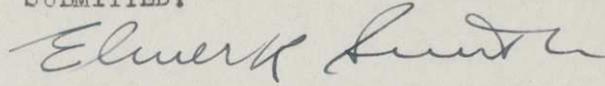
It should be noted that the Nisei and Issei in the area within the last 2 months gave the National JACL money to carry on the Claims and Naturalization fight. This may be evidence that later the JACL will have another chapter established in this area. It depends very much upon the outcome of the present Claims and Naturalization bills in Congress.

The Nisei Progressive group has ceased to exist as of last January (1947). However, all of the Nisei in the region have taken an active part in the organization of a Boxelder and Brigham City Council for Civic Unity, and one of the Nisei is an officer in the local Brigham City V.F.W. The Nisei in the Brigham city area seem to be the most active of any in the State relative to cooperating on a non-segregated basis with other groups for the promoting of various community affairs.

There is definitely a split between the Nisei in the Boxelder area and the Nisei in other parts of the State. The Nisei in the Boxelder area have their

own baseball, basketball and bowling leagues and these participate with non-Nisei groups when the chance is given them.

SUBMITTED:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Elmer R. Smith".

Elmer R. Smith

TO:

Mr. Robert Cullum, Director Resettlement Study

FROM:

Elmer R. Smith

SUBJECT:

Japanese Resettlement in the Layton-Kaysville-Syracuse Area

DATE:

March 29, 1947

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LOCATION, ECOLOGY:

This region is located about half-way between Salt Lake City and Ogden and is a very rich irrigated farming area. The principal crops are fruits, vegetables, corn, <sup>h</sup> wheat and alfalfa. A number of canneries are located in Clearfield and Layton as well as two large sugar beet factories.

JAPANESE POPULATION:

The population of this area would be somewhere near 12-15,000 and the present Japanese population (as near as one can at present count upon the available sources) is near 1400 persons. This area is the 2nd largest in Utah as far as persons of Japanese ancestry is concerned. The estimated maximum Japanese population was about 2300 persons, while in 1940 the population was 950. The Japanese population in this area will decrease less rapidly from now on than anywhere else in the state for the following reasons:

1. Most of the persons now in the area have economic interests well established in the region.
2. The type of farming carried on here is more closely related to the kind they have been used to in other areas.
3. Socially and economically they are well accepted.
4. The newcomers have been "taken in" by the old residents.

In brief, most of the newcomers who have left for interests elsewhere have now nearly all gone. It is possible that within the next few years (1-2 yrs.)

200 more will leave, but it is doubtful if more than that will do so. The concentration of population is in the Layton-Syracuse area.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ASPECTS:

All except one family in this area are engaged in agriculture. This one family runs a small store in the Lyton region. Most of the farmers are share-croppers or renters. A very few own their land. The average farm is about 30-50 acres of irrigated land. Sugar beets, fruits and vegetables are the staple farm products.

The farms in the Kaysville and Layton areas are better than those found more to the north around Syracuse. It is also noteworthy that share-cropping is less in the Kaysville and Layton area. In these areas the houses and out-houses are average with the rest of the community while in the Syracuse area the houses are usually in the rear of the Caucasian dwelling and are small and the surroundings are not as wholesome. There are exceptions, however, and in some instances Japanese sharecroppers are found under other Japanese, and the housing conditions under these circumstances are not better than when sharecropping is done under Caucasians. One-hundred farmers were contacted in this survey and 52 percent of these were on a sharecrop basis. However, even under these conditions the farmers were well satisfied with their economic income and seem to enjoy good social status, as well as economic status, both in the Japanese and Caucasian community. At least 85 % have modern farm equipment and transportation facilities are 100% modern (cars and trucks).

The persons of Japanese ancestry during the war period definitely contributed to the economic well being of the communities where they settled. Without the Japanese farm labor the area would have been hard put for manpower to carry out the agricultural demands placed upon it. The Caucasians recognized this, and still do for that matter. This may be one of the basic reasons why socially and economically discrimination in this area has been one of the lowest of any region known. The old Japanese population have always had positive

relations in the communities in this area. During the early years of the war there was an attempt to close the Japanese store near Layton, but the Federal courts upheld the right of the Issei to continue his business. At present both Japanese and Caucasians do business with this Issei.

There are a number of social groups organized by the Japanese in this area, but the JACL chapter is at present not very active. This is due principally to the fact that the Nisei feel as if too much time would be taken from them to properly carry out the JACL program. Personal feelings against some of the JACL leaders also enter into this negativ<sup>ism</sup>~~ism~~.

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SUBMITTED:

*Elmer R. Smith*

Elmer R. Smith



TO: Robert Cullum, Director Resettlement Study

FROM: Elmer R. Smith

SUBJECT: Japanese Resettlement In Salt Lake City Area.

DATE: April 2, 1947

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LOCATION AND ECOLOGY:

Salt Lake City is located near the southend of the Great Salt Lake and some 17 miles to the east of the Lake proper. The city of Murray, Utah (included in this report as part of the Salt Lake Area) is located 7 miles south of Salt Lake City on Hiway 89 and 91. The Salt Lake City area is a mixture of industrial and farming activity with mining thrown in for good measure. It is the industrial, social, religious nerve center of the State. The north and west sections of the city are the oldest and are less "aristocratic" than the east bench area, which lies above the city proper on the Stansbury and Bonneville terraces of the ancient lake that once covered the Great Salt Lake area. Murray is a mixture of a farming town and smelter center, and the houses are more recent and no such definite class housing areas exist as in Salt Lake. Salt Lake is definitely "class conscious" in terms of areas set aside for certain types of residential dwellings as well as population. The older parts of the city are considered the residential areas for the poorer element and the non-white group. Some parts of the areas are considered to be the slums. This is especially true of the areas lying between West Temple Street and 9th West and South West Temple and West 8th South. Rather severe restrictive

housing covenants exist relative to the east bench and the southeastern area. Some restrictive housing covenants exist in the urban Murray area, especially in the newly developed housing area.

POPULATION:

The total population for the Salt Lake area (including Murray) is at present some 180,000. The Salt Lake proper is about 170,000. The total number of persons of Japanese ancestry at present in the area is nearly 1800, with 1500 in Salt Lake proper and 300 in the Murray district.

The maximum population of persons of Japanese ancestry in the locality was nearly 3500, with the majority of these in the Salt Lake area proper. The WRA figures for January 20, 1947 gives the maximum as 3225, but some persons moved into this area without the WRA having records of their whereabouts. It should also be stressed that the Salt Lake area had a high turnover of Japanese, and an exact count was impossible. The turnover is still high, since some come here for a short period before going on to the Pacific Coast.

The movement away from Salt Lake and vicinity is still in process. It is known that within the last two months over 100 persons have left for their former homes on the Coast, and at least 8 more families (including some 37 persons) are planning on leaving within the very near future. If the present trend continues for another 12 months the population will be for the total area somewhere near 1000-1200, and it is the belief of many persons of Japanese ancestry that this will be the case.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ASPECTS:

Many of the factors in the purely social realm influencing persons of Japanese ancestry in the Salt Lake area have<sup>e</sup> been already summarized by Douglas W. Hardy in his study - CAUCASIAN ATTITUDES TOWARD THE JAPANESE IN METROPOLITAN SALT LAKE CITY, (September 1946) and will not be discussed here in detail. However, it should be stated that as far as economic factors are concerned, these are the most important in determining the Japanese population in the area. Persons who have not become well established in economic life in Salt Lake City and the Murray areas are always looking for a chance to move either to some other area to the east or back to the Coast. By being established economically, I mean in terms of permanent well-paying labor jobs - comparable to the types of jobs open to them on the Coast or elsewhere -- or in terms of having a small business of their own. In this connection, an important factor is the number of native Nisei who have returned from the army and who are either buying out the relocatees or are putting up competitive businesses. This is especially true in the businesses of Cafes and Cleaning establishments. The Issei, however, still dominate the purely business field but their businesses have been definitely hurt by the purely Nisei competition both as to Caucasian and Nisei trade.

The declining Japanese population of Salt Lake City proper will definitely have negative influences upon the Japanese run businesses, especially in the cases where the trade rests principally upon Japanese customers. The following list of businesses and the type of proprietorship will imply what is meant by the above statement.

DRY CLEANERS: 9- 3 Issei - 5 N.

OPERATED BY:

Price . . . . .	Nisei
Lucky Day . . . . .	Issei
Western . . . . .	Issei
Colonial . . . . .	Issei
Asahinas . . . . .	Issei
A.B.C. . . . .	Nisei
Excellent . . . . .	Nisei
Mutual . . . . .	Nisei
Franks , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Nisei

GROCERY STORES 5- 1 Issei

Franks . . . . .	Issei
Mitsunaga . . . . .	Issei
Sage Farm . . . . .	Issei
California . . . . .	Issei
Sunrise . . . . .	Issei

POOL HALLS: 3- 1 Issei - 2 N

Don's Billiard . . . . .	Issei
Tashiros . . . . .	Nisei
Star Pool Hall , . . . . .	Issei

JEWELRY STORES: 2 Issei

Nomura's . . . . .	Issei
Main Jewelry . . . . .	Issei

CAFES: 18- 12 Issei - 5 Nisei - 1 both

Dawn . . . . .	Issei
Temple Noodle . . . . .	Nisei
Jenny's . . . . .	Nisei
Pagoda . . . . .	Nisei
Frisco . . . . .	Issei
Suki Yaki . . . . .	Issei
Lantern . . . . .	Issei
State . . . . .	Nisei
Snow White . . . . .	Issei
City . . . . .	Issei
Bee . . . . .	Issei
Ma's . . . . .	Issei
O.K. . . . .	Issei
N.P. . . . .	Issei
Turudo . . . . .	Issei
Star . . . . .	Issei
U.S. . . . .	Nisei and Issei
Manhattan . . . . .	Nisei

LAUNDRIES: 1 Issei - 1 both

Eagle . . . . .	Cooperative (Nisei&Issei)
Finer Laundry . . . . .	Issei

(Con't)

## HOTELS 9 - Issei OPERATED BY:

Dalmacya . . . . . Issei  
 Tuxedo . . . . . Issei  
 Eagle . . . . . Issei  
 New Boston . . . . . Issei  
 Wabash . . . . . Issei  
 Colonial . . . . . Issei  
 State . . . . . Issei  
 Capitol . . . . . Issei  
 Salt Lake . . . . . Issei

## DENTIST:

Dr. Kurumada . . . . . Nisei  
 Dr. Niya . . . . .

## DOCTORS:

Dr. Hashimoto . . . . . Nisei  
 Dr. Okami . . . . .  
 Dr. Toyota . . . . .

## EYE SPECIALIST:

1 and is Nisei

## BEAUTY PARLORS:

2 and both operated by Nisei

## FISH MARKET:

1 and operated by Issei

## BEAN CAKE FACTORY:

1 and operated by Issei

## JAPANESE CANDY STORE

1 and operated by Issei

## INSURANCE.

1 Nisei and 1 Issei

The total types of businesses operated by persons of Japanese ancestry in Salt Lake as listed above are.. 61 plus one SERVICE STATION and 2 garages (all operated by Nisei), which bring the grand total to 64.

All of these are located within the "Japanese section", with the exception of one garage (The New Era), Dr. Hashimoto and Dr. Kurumada. The last two named have patients predominately non-Japanese and are both Salt Lake Nisei. Their work is very outstanding both in Salt Lake City and in the State as a whole. Dr. Hashimoto besides being an associate professor of Anatomy

at the University of Utah School of Medicine is a nationally known authority on internal medicine.

The principal types of jobs held by persons of Japanese ancestry living in Salt Lake City and Murray are:

Dishwashers	Beauty Operators
Mechanics	Waitresses
Cooks	Waiters
Janitors	Chambermaids
Custodians	Maids
House Men	Truck Drivers
Garneners	Stenos and Secretaries
Miners	
Muckers	
R.R. Section Hands	
Factory workers	
Seamstresses	

Besides Dr. Hashimoto there is another Nisei on the faculty of the University of Utah. He is Dr. James Sugihara, instructor in chemistry. Mr. George Nomaguchi is a research assistant in Pharmacology, University of Utah School of Medicine. At the University other Nisei have jobs listed in the following order:

Instructor , Nursing Education	....1
Library Assistant	. . . . .1
Secretary, Elementary Education	. .1
Stenographers	. . . . .5
*Public School Teachers	_____ 2

The total number of Nisei employed in a professional capacity at the University of Utah is -- 13.

The majority of persons of Japanese ancestry in the Murray area are farmers, but one cafe and 3 cleaning establishments are at present operating in that district.

The economic status of "Japanese" in the general Salt Lake area is about average with the rest of the community, however, the cafe and hotel business has had a considerable drop within the last 8 months due primarily to the fact that such establishments are not classed as "first rate", and due to the general

exodus of transient laborers from the Salt Lake industrial and army installations. It is the belief of some of the Japanese that it will be necessary for a number of the Japanese businesses to close down later, especially if they have principally Japanese customers.

The Salt Lake area is the center for Japanese social life in the Utah, Salt Lake and Brigham, Ogden valleys. This is true for a number of reasons:

1. More facilities are available - such as dance halls, bowling alleys, gyms, and it is also the center of the Buddhist as well as Japanese Christian Churches.
2. The local JACL chapter with the assistance of the National JACL office are very active in sponsoring socials and sports.
3. More persons of Japanese ancestry are located here, thus more social activities are present.

A number of social groups are present in the Salt Lake area, among these the most important are:

1. JACL, a local chapter exists in both Salt Lake proper and Murray. These are the two most active chapters in the State.
2. Nisei Bowling league for both male and female.
3. Nisei Basketball league
4. Nisei girls YWCA organization
5. Buddhist Young Peoples Organization
6. Japanese Christian Youth Organization
7. Issei Business League or organization.

Besides all Nisei organizations a number of Nisei are members of other social and economic groups including: YWCA, Salt Lake Council for Civic Unity, YMCA, Veterans of Foreign Wars (non-segregated), American Veterans Committee, Fellowship House, Channing Club of the Unitarian Society, MIA organization of the LDS Church.

This type of material always presents the problem of "integration" of the Nisei, and much of this I have covered in my previous report to you (Reaction to "Preliminary Draft -- Analysis of Factors Involved in Full Participation of Nisei

in American Life", March 17, 1947). In this connection, I am taking the liberty of outlining points made by Mr. Masao W. Satow, Executive Secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League. His statements follow:

"We recognize that the ideal toward which we work is associations at the level of community interests which exclude any artificial separation solely upon the basis of racial backgrounds. We pledge ourselves to work toward this ideal. However, we also recognize certain basic principles which are important in our planning.

"1. Our primary objective is that of helping individuals become integrated personalities. While recognizing that we depend upon group life and group activities to achieve this goal, we seriously question those who are primarily interested in 'integrating' people into something.

"2. 'Integration' does not come by preaching. Nisei are sick and tired of having 'integration' preached at them. Good leadership begins with people where they are, with whatever attitudes and desires, however wrong we may think them to be.

"3. In a democracy people are free to choose what groups they shall join or organize, yet some well meaning people have been in the position of trying to dictate other people's lives for them -- 'for their own good', of course!

"4. So long as racial discrimination exists in many forms, there are bound to be 'segregated' groupings. This can only be remedied by working toward the elimination of prejudice.

"5. Even though a person belong to one 'segregated' group, it does not necessarily follow that his whole life is lived on a 'segregated' pattern, although we recognize the danger of its becoming so.

"6. 'Integration' is not achieved en masse or overnight.

"7. People are in varying stages of readiness to participate in various community group activities. Some will voluntarily seek opportunities for 'integration'. At the same time, groups themselves are in varying stages of readiness to accept other people.

"8. Although many churches present opportunities to begin 'integration', not all 'integration' is going to take place through the churches.

"9. So called 'segregated' groups can, under good leadership, move toward the 'integration' of its members into other groupings.

"10. Efforts at 'integration' must be satisfying to the individual.

"11. People mingle and get to know and appreciate each other upon the basis of common needs, interests and experiences.

"12. 'Integration' and 'segregation' are not mutually exclusive. 'Segregation' may be the beginning of a process leading to 'integration'."

The above points, I believe, summarizes the general attitude

of the JACL. As a matter of fact the National President of the JACL, Mr. Hito Okada, stated during the Snake River-Boise JACL conference at the close of last year that the JACL was looking forward to the day when it was no longer needed, and to ~~the~~ time when the Nisei would have only common problems with the rest of Americans. "When that day comes, we, of the JACL, will be ready and willing to step out of the picture." He also emphasized the point, however, that as long as there were situations peculiar to persons of Japanese ancestry, it was imperative that some sort of organization be in existence to carry these problems to a positive solution under the democratic system of pressure group organization, education and cooperative action.

The problem of "segregation" brings up the situation relative to Salt Lake City of a "Japanese section" of the city. The center of population of persons of Japanese ancestry is located between Main Street and South "3rd West" and between West South Temple and 2nd South (See attached Map). Most of the business places are located on West 1st South between Main Street and South 1st West. Other businesses are, however, scattered thruout the specific area and also in other parts of the business section of Salt Lake, but these are in the minority. The "Japanese" on the whole live west of Main street - many living in hotel-apartments in the "Japanese section"-- a few are scattered in the section east of main street and at least 10 families have been able to get into the segregated white areas on the east bench and in the southern part of the city.

The factors making for "Japanese town" are primarily:

Japanese Section  
of  
Salt Lake City

See other side this page  
for continuation of Map

AIRPORT

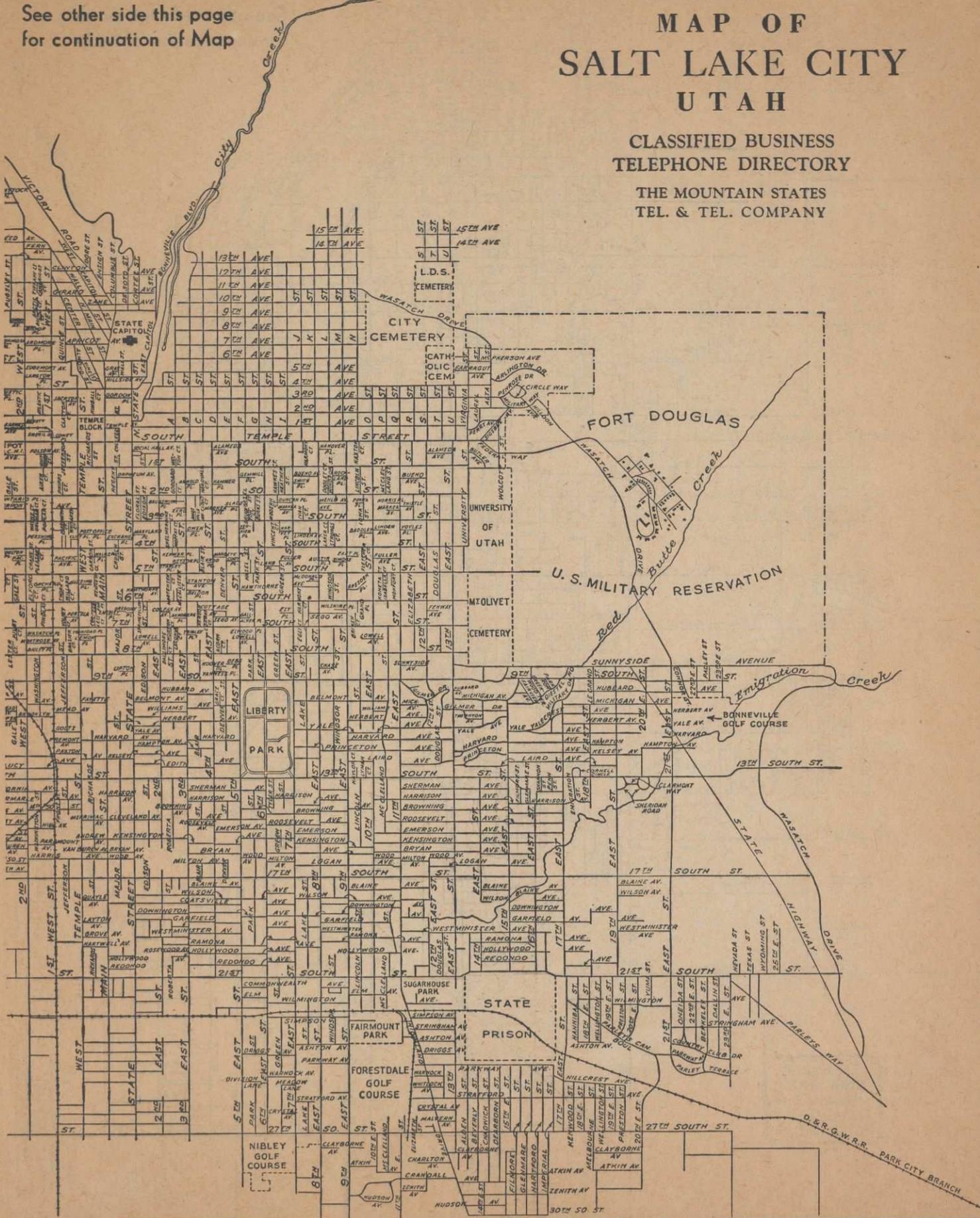
For List of  
BUILDINGS  
See Classified Section  
Under  
"BUILDINGS"

See other side this page for continuation of Map

# MAP OF SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS TELEPHONE DIRECTORY  
THE MOUNTAIN STATES TEL. & TEL. COMPANY

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12



1. Restrictive housing covenants.
2. Places for the establishment of businesses were available to Japanese in this area during the war.
3. Previously to the war some Japanese owned and operated establishments were already located in this area.

Discrimination has been felt in Salt Lake, especially during the war years both in the field of employment and social relations and some still exists but it is decreasing (See Hardy Report). At present, when discrimination exists, it seems to be more on an individual basis than upon a group basis. I think it is significant that no negative experiences were encountered during the 4 day Nisei National Basketball and Bowling Tournament held in Salt Lake during the week-end of March 29th. As a matter of fact the Nisei had access to all public facilities needed to carry out the program to a successful conclusion. The repeal of the alien land law by the Utah State Legislature is positive evidence of the decrease of discrimination against persons of Japanese ancestry. There are, of course, still some groups working to restrict the rights of the Nisei. These might be listed as the Salt Lake Real Estate Board, some groups within the local Chamber of Commerce, and a number of individuals.

**NOTE:**

For some other aspects and presentation see:  
 PACIFIC CITIZEN, December 21, 1946, "Nisei Resettlement in Utah" by Elmer R. Smith, p.11.

SUBMITTED:

*Elmer R. Smith*

Elmer R. Smith

Layton - Kaysville - Syracuse -

Fruits, veg - corn, wheat, alfalfa -

Canneries

Present 1400 -

Max 2300

950 - 1940

Less decrease from now on -

Ext. econ interests

closely related type of farming.

Newcomers are taken in.

Good econ & social acceptance.

quote

Brigham City

quote

320 persons - only 50 "new" -  
950-1000 - max - 1 econ int.

Salt Lake City -

Recheck for econ adjustment.

grain - sugar beets, apples, ~~celery~~ celery - other green veg.

Garland - 18 families - 105 persons.

3 evacs - 12 ..

Peak - 11 evacs - 57 ..

26 fam - 150 ..

Evac. left - climate & farming methods  
Farms in Santa Clara valley owned.  
low remuneration.

Corrine - 21 fam - 104 per.

2 evacs - 2 ..

Peak -  
3 evacs fam 19 persons.

Central Utah - Peak - 175 pers - Now 64.  
Pre war 32.

Helper - Price - Coal mining.

175-180 now. } 80 prewar.  
275-300 peak.

Utah Lake - Steel - Geneva plant.

230 now - 510 peak. 37 prewar.

Ogden - 600 present - 300 prewar.  
maximum 1380. - 1000 any one time.