

PROPOSED

FARM COOPERATIVES

Persons who have consented
to be Advisors

Dave Davidson - AAA
Robert R. Gros, Director Public
Relations for P. O. & E. Co.
Dean Walter J. Homan, S. F. State College
Prof. Alfred G. Fisk " " "
Dean C. B. Hutchison, Agricultural College,
U. C.
Dr. Lawton Harris, Executive of East
Bay Church Federation
Salem M. Fisher. W. Benedict

Approval of plan has been ex-
pressed by U. S. District Atty
Hennessey and F. S. A. official
Larry Collins.

Some proposed Directors of the Corp.
Russell Proffitt, lawyer. Coop. Expert
Bernard R. Bowron, Pres. Calif. Ink Corp.
Harry L. Kingman - Stiles Hall
Prof. Paul S. Taylor, U. C.
Allen E. Charles, Lawyer. S. F.
Wm. C. James, Industrialist
A. F. P. S. C. (over)

also 4 or 5 Japanese-American
citizens :-

Hi Korematsu, B.S. in Agriculture

Nobu Takahashi, " " "

Dr. Chitoshi Yanaga, Instructor in U.S.

Lincoln Kenai -

A
MASTER PLAN

for

[NON-PROFIT FARM CORPORATIONS]
FARM COOPERATIVES

OBJECTIVES

1. To facilitate voluntary evacuation inland away from strategic areas.
2. To keep from the public relief rolls those Japanese aliens who, through loss of their means of livelihood, face eventual want.
3. To add to the economic resources of the United States in these critical times by maintaining these Japanese aliens in productive activity.
4. To sequester approved Japanese aliens where proper government agencies may easily supervise their conduct and foster continued loyalty to the United States of America.

Feb. 13, 1942

COMMITTEE FOR ORGANIZATION OF
NON-PROFIT FARM CORPORATIONS

Salen M. Fisher, Advisor.
11 El Sueno, Orinda, Cal.
Tel. Orinda 3951.

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THE PROBLEM OF THE
JAPANESE ALIEN

The sudden onslaught of war in the Pacific has not only plunged the United States into the throes of a mighty conflict, but in line with many other changes in our national life, has brought up a question of vital importance-- what to do with aliens in this country, particularly with those who have been residing in localities designated as strategic areas.

Many thoughts have been expressed and many schemes have been presented. These have crystallized in the recent action by Pacific Coast members of Congress who in our nation's capital, have recommended programs to the President of the United States.

Briefly, these programs would place the control of "enemy aliens" under the War Department, would immediately evacuate such aliens and their families from strategic areas, would intern them temporarily in available C.C.C. camps pending the working out a long-range resettlement project, and would provide Federal assistance for all uninterned aliens whose means of livelihood are affected by the war.

In close conformity to these recommendations, we propose the immediate establishment of NON-PROFIT FARM CORPORATIONS, which, it is intended, shall be the forerunner of similar establishments sufficient in number to care for all Japanese aliens who are subject to evacuation from restricted localities where they have been living and working.

The authors of this plan are definitely not concerned with disloyal Japanese aliens. These subversive elements have been or are being taken into custody by the proper governmental agencies, according to official announcement by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

This plan is a result of our interest in seeking a feasible solution to the problems created by recent evacuation orders.

ORIGINATORS OF THE PLAN are American citizens of Japanese parentage, who have worked it out in collaboration with their friends among American citizens of other national or racial backgrounds. Continuous thought has been directed to the matter since the attack upon Pearl Harbor, and the project has now reached the point where endorsement of leading Americans and approval of the public in general is sought.

THOSE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES MOST DIRECTLY CONCERNED have been kept constantly advised, so that this plan is not unfamiliar to them.

NON-PROFIT FARM CORPORATIONS

Non-Profit farm corporations are planned because the production of food is essential to the winning of the war by the United States. The majority of Japanese aliens are well-experienced in the production of foodstuffs. Those whom the war has forced out of other pursuits may readily become productive. Farm labor is scarce, because many are turning to better-paid work in defense industries. A non-profit farm corporation, with its available man power, will aid in offsetting a part of this labor shortage.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE FARMS

1. LOCATION: The location and establishment of non-profit farm corporations is subject strictly to governmental approval. They may be established if necessary, in neighboring states, away from the sea coast, in regions where the pursuit of agriculture is possible, and where essential transportation facilities and electric power are readily available.
2. SIZE: Each unit of Non-Profit Farm Corporations will be of such size as may be deemed practicable in light of various circumstances. As many families as feasible will be accommodated, with the idea that any qualified Japanese aliens eventually will be permitted to work on these farms and thus to support themselves.
3. PRODUCTS: Products of the farms should be thoroughly diversified. They may include dairy products, poultry, eggs, livestock, vegetables, berries, grains, soy beans, sugar beets, cotton, and such important experimental crops as guayule, as substitute source of rubber supply. Whatever is deemed by governmental authorities to be most needed will be produced, so as to fit closely into the general scheme of National Defense and the winning of the war.
4. EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS: Close touch will be maintained with agricultural colleges and experimental stations. Non-Profit Farm Corporations may themselves become an important adjunct of the United States experiment stations of the Federal and State Department of Agriculture, as an emergency governmental project to insure production of food products vitally needed to maintain the health of the nation and its armed forces.

FINANCING

It is obvious that financing is required by the Corporation to purchase the necessary acreage, adequate housing, buildings necessary for livestock and poultry, provide farm equipment, proper seed and fertilizers storage-space, and other necessary expenses.

There are several methods by which adequate financing of the project can be attained:

1. F.S.A. The F.S.A., supported by vast sums of money advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, lays great stress in its operations upon the creation of cooperatives among small farmers. Considerably more than 200,000 farmers, scattered through every state in the union, have been helped by the Farm Security Administration to form themselves into more than 10,000 small cooperatives which are today doing business with marked success.

If an F.S.A. loan were granted in a form of a government loan to aid for the establishment and execution of the Non-Profit Farm Corporations, the Federal Government would secure eventual return of funds which otherwise it might be called upon to extend outright in the form of charity for poverty-stricken Japanese aliens.

2. PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS. Voluntary contributions are anticipated from American citizens of Japanese parentage, the Nisei, as well as from other Americans who are conversant with the need for prompt, constructive, intelligent action to meet the situation brought about by the war. However, the funds from these last named sources may be used for the preliminary expenses of organizing the project and placing it in operation.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A NON-PROFIT FARM CORPORATION IN WHICH ALIENS, AS WELL AS CITIZENS, MAY INVEST THROUGH SPECIAL LICENSES ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT. According to recent reports (Feb.23) from the United States Treasury Department, "a special license ruling required that the foreigners get special licenses before buying more than one per cent of any class of stock of any corporation. Since foreign assets tied up in this country by freezing orders cannot leave the United States, they are frequently permitted to be invested here." *Foreign Funds Control Circular No. 222.*

CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

1. Board of Directors: Full executive authority for the creation, management and control of the farms will be vested in a Board of Directors of fifteen members, all loyal, approved citizens of the United States.

2. Advisory Committee: Serving under the Board of Directors will be an Advisory Committee. To this committee will be appointed representatives of various governmental agencies--Federal, State and County, who are long experienced in farming, livestock, and poultry raising and in agriculture in general. This Committee will possess no executive authority. All its acts will be subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF: Also serving under the Board of Directors, and with the cooperation of the Advisory Committee, is to be an Administrative Staff, all American citizens, including a group graduated in agriculture and animal husbandry, who will serve as technical supervisors.

LEGAL ASPECTS
OF THE PROJECT

In 1913 the California State Legislature enacted the Alien Land Law, which provided that no alien who was ineligible for citizenship (which includes the Japanese) could own land in this State, though he could lease land for three-year periods. To meet the situation brought about by this law, many so-called "family corporations" were formed among the Japanese. Such corporations had the privilege of owning land, provided the majority of their stock holders were citizens of the United States. Japanese nationals could be members of the Board of Directors and could legally be paid salaries for their services.

In 1920 the voters of California adopted an initiative measure which made unlawful the land-leasing privilege and also deprived the ineligible alien of the right to acquire shares in any land-holding corporation.

The Supreme Court of California has held, however, that an ineligible alien has the legal right to make an outright gift of money, land or other property to his American-born children, and that these children have the same right to name their own father as trustee of their property as has any other American citizen.

In conformity with the Alien Land Law, the Non-Profit Farm Corporations will be an organized corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of California, with no individual owning any proprietary interest therein. Only citizens of the United States may be incorporators, or directors. The corporation may engage in all such agricultural, marketing and other production and business pursuits as may be covered in the scope of its articles of incorporation and may, of course, acquire and hold land.

Thus, in the Non-Profit Farm Corporations, Japanese aliens may be productive, self-supporting and self-respecting, and without extra expense upon the Government for their detention and care. They can receive no profits from the crops they help raise, however, and can have no proprietary interest therein. They may not even receive a bonus or any similar gratuity, during the duration of the war but will receive only regular wages.

There will be no undue competition with neighboring farms and agencies. All products may be handled through proper Federal and State agencies.

ONLY LOYAL JAPANESE ALIENS CONSIDERED

In evolving the plan for the establishment of Non-Profit Farm Corporations, there has been no desire to depict the problem of the Japanese alien and his dependents other than it really is.

No sympathy is felt by the originators of this plan, nor should be felt by them or others, toward those subversive aliens who would harm the country which has given them shelter.

Non-Profit Farm Corporation is a patriotic endeavor to accomplish the four major objectives set forth on the title page of this brief outline, and which are repeated here:

1. To enable voluntary evacuation inland away from strategic areas.
2. To keep from the public relief rolls those Japanese aliens who, through removal of their means of livelihood, face eventual want.
3. To add to the economic resources of the United States in these critical times by maintaining these Japanese aliens in productive activity.
4. To sequester approved Japanese aliens where proper government agencies may easily supervise their conduct and foster continued loyalty to the United States of America.

COMMITTEE FOR ORGANIZATION OF NON-PROFIT
FARM CORPORATIONS: therefore----

DESIRES APPROVAL OF THE PUBLIC

As hereinbefore indicated, the plan for Non-Profit Farm Corporations was conceived by a group of American-born college graduates of Japanese stock. Now there is sought, for placing the plan in operation, the approval of these leaders who believe that such farms will go far toward alleviation of the present difficulties faced by both the United States Government and by the loyal Japanese who are being evacuated from their homes and farms.

Care has been taken to keep interested government agencies advised of this plan and its development. This practice will be continued. It has been in a spirit of cooperation, not with the idea of assuring or interfering with any government prerogatives, that Non-Profit Farm Corporations has been advanced. We submit this plan with the belief that it is both constructive and thoroughly practical.

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This plan is respectfully submitted for your kind consideration. An acknowledgement will be sincerely appreciated.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF NON-PROFIT FARM CORPORATIONS:

1. Chairman: _____
2. Secretary: _____
3. Treasurer: _____
4. Public Relations: _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
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12. _____
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14. _____
15. _____

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Korematso

COOPERATIVE FARM PROJECT

FOR

ALIEN RESETTLEMENT



We present this as a possible solution to an economic and social problem which faces the State of California during these critical times.

We, the proponents of this plan are Americans.

While we want to be humane, to uphold the common goals of decency, humanity and liberty, we are not permitting any undue sympathies to mislead our good judgment. We are for any and all programs which have as their object the advancement of our Democratic Government, and we are eager to contribute in every way possible toward the downfall of everything that is beneficial to the Axis program.

We recommend the plan attached herewith because we believe that the law-abiding aliens residing in the State of California to be of economic value. Gathering aliens in government camps or furnishing charities indefinitely to evacuees will only increase economic burdens, whereas these people are capable of contributing to the economic stability of America.

This WAR, and the peace to follow, like others can be won through unity, coordination and mutual sacrifices.

Therefore, your kind attention is respectfully requested:

Hi Korematsu: Acting Chairman
Proponent Committee for
Evacuated Alien Resettlement
Program.

Temporary L. A. Office
960 S. Normandie St.
Los Angeles, California

A
MASTER PLAN
FOR
NON-PROFIT COOPERATIVE FARMS INC.

(Note: Name of the location
will precede title.)

OBJECTIVES

1. To enable voluntary evacuation inland away from strategic areas.
2. To keep from the public relief rolls those of Japanese extraction and others who, through removal of their means of livelihood, face eventual want.
3. To add to the economic resources of the United States in these critical times by maintaining them in productive activity.
4. To sequester approved aliens where proper government agencies may easily supervise their conduct and foster continued loyalty to the United States of America.
5. To reduce post-war destitutions.
6. To strengthen American unity through practical education in democracy.

COMMITTEE FOR ORGANIZATION
OF COOPERATIVE FARMS INC.

THE PROBLEM OF THE JAPANESE ALIEN

The sudden onslaught of war in the Pacific has not only plunged the United States into the throes of a mighty conflict, but in line with many other changes in our national life, has brought up a question of vital importance---what to do with the aliens in this country, particularly with those who have been residing in localities designated as strategic areas.

Many thoughts have been expressed and many schemes have been presented. These have crystallized in the recent action by Pacific Coast members of Congress who, in our nation's capital, have recommended programs to the President of the United States.

Briefly, these programs would place the control of "enemy aliens" under the War Department, would immediately evacuate such aliens and their families from strategic areas, would intern them temporarily in available U.C.C. camps pending the working out of a long-range resettlement project, and would provide Federal assistance for all uninterred aliens whose means of livelihood are affected by the war.

In close conformity to these recommendations we propose the immediate establishment of Cooperative Farms Inc., which, it is intended, shall be the forerunner of similar establishments sufficient in number to care for all Japanese aliens who are subject to evacuation from restricted localities where they have been living and working.

The authors of this plan are only concerned with those aliens who are loyal to American interests.

This plan is a result of our interest in seeking a feasible solution to the problems created by recent evacuation orders.

Originators of the plan are Christian leaders who are American citizens of Japanese parentage, who have worked it out in collaboration with outstanding citizens of other national and racial backgrounds. Continuous thought has been directed to the matter since the attack upon Pearl Harbor, and the project has now reached the point where endorsement of leading Americans and approval of the public in general is sought.

THOSE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES most directly concerned have been kept advised, so that this plan is not unfamiliar to them.

COOPERATIVE FARMS INC.

Cooperative farms are planned because the production of food is essential to the winning of the war by the United States. The majority of Japanese aliens are well experienced in the production of food stuffs. Those whom the war has forced out of other pursuits may readily be trained in the art of farming, so that they, too, may again become productive. Farm labor is scarce, because many are turning to better-paid work in defense industries. The cooperative farms, with their available man-power, will aid in offsetting a part of this labor shortage.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE FARMS

1. LOCATION: The location and establishment of Cooperative Farms Inc. is subject strictly to government approval. They may be established away from the sea coast and strategic areas, in regions where the pursuit of agriculture is possible, and where essential transportation and communicative facilities and electric power are readily available.
2. SIZE: Each unit of the Cooperative Farms will be of such size as may be deemed practicable in light of various circumstances. However, each farm unit should consist of about 100 families, that will support themselves and produce food for public and government markets.
3. PRODUCTS: Products of the farms should be thoroughly diversified. They may include dairy products, poultry, livestock, vegetables, berries, grains, soy beans, sugar beets, cotton, also important herbs and spices, and such experimental crops as guayule, as substitute source of rubber supply. Whatever is deemed by governmental authorities to be most needed, such as agricultural products needed for chemurgic use, will be produced, so as to fit closely into the general scheme of National Defense and the winning of the war.
4. EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS: Close touch will be maintained with agricultural colleges and experimental stations. Cooperative farms may themselves become an important adjunct of the United States experiment stations of the Federal and State Department of Agriculture, as an emergency governmental project to insure production of food products vitally needed to maintain the health of the nation and its armed forces.
5. CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT: Will be completely democratic.
 - a. Board of Directors: Full executive authority for the creation, management and control of the farms will be vested in a Board of Directors of fifteen members, all loyal, approved citizens of the United States.
 - b. Advisory Committee: Serving under the Board of Directors will be an Advisory Committee. To this Committee will be appointed representatives of various governmental agencies experienced in farming. This Committee will possess no executive authority. All its acts will be subject to approval by the Board of Directors.
 - c. Administrative Staff: Also serving under the Board of Directors, and with the cooperation of the Advisory Committee, is to be an Administrative Staff, all American citizens, including a group graduated in agriculture, who will serve as technical supervisors.
6. PLAN OF ACTION: Details of plan of action will follow upon governmental confirmation; however, planning, construction, and operation will be largely assumed by the participants of the farm.

FINANCING:

purchase the necessary acreage, adequate housing and necessary buildings for farm operation. There are several methods by which adequate financing of the project can be attained:

1. F.S.A. The F.S.A., supported by vast sums of money advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, lays great stress in its operations upon the creation of cooperatives among small farmers. If an F.S.A. loan were granted in a form of a government loan to aid for the establishment and execution of the Cooperative Farms, the Federal Government would secure eventual return of funds which otherwise it might be called upon to extend outright in the form of charity for poverty-stricken Japanese aliens.
2. PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION: voluntary contributions are anticipated from American citizens of Japanese parentage, the Nisei, as well as from other Americans who are conversant with the need for prompt, constructive, intelligent action to meet the situation brought about by the war. However, the funds from these last named sources may be used for the preliminary expenses of organizing the project and placing it in operation.
3. ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE FARMS IN WHICH ALIENS? AS WELL AS CITIZENS? MAY INVEST THROUGH SPECIAL LICENSES ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT. According to recent reports (Feb. 3) from the United States Treasury Department, "A special license ruling required that the foreigners get special licenses before buying more than one per cent of any class of stock of any corporation. Since foreign assets tied up in this country by freezing orders cannot leave the United States, they are frequently permitted to be invested here." (Foreign Funds Control, Circular No. 222)
4. DIRECT GOVERNMENT AID: Direct Governmental financial aid, for reestablishment of law-abiding aliens removed from strategic areas, as an emergency governmental project.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT

In 1913 the California State Legislature enacted the Alien Land Law, which provided that no alien who was ineligible for citizenship (which includes the Japanese) could own land in this State, though he could lease land for three-year periods. To meet the situation brought about by this law, many so-called "family corporations" were formed among the Japanese. Such corporations had the privilege of owning land, provided the majority of their stock holders were citizens of the United States. Japanese nationals could be members of the Board of Directors, and could legally be paid salaries for their services.

In 1920 the voters of California adopted an initiative measure which made unlawful the land-leasing privilege and also deprived the ineligible alien of the right to acquire shares in any landholding corporation.

The Supreme Court of California has held, however, that an ineligible alien has the legal right to make an outright gift of money, land or other property to his American-born children, and that these children have the same right to name their own father as trustee of their property as has any other American citizen.

This plan is respectfully submitted for your kind consideration.
An acknowledgment will be sincerely appreciated.

COMMITTEE FOR EVACUATED
ALIEN RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

PROPOSED ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR NON-PROFIT
COOPERATIVE FARMS INC. FOR RESETTLEMENT OF
EVACUATED ALIENS.

(The following persons have expressed willingness to serve,
others will be added to the committee)

Galen M. Fisher	Institute of Pacific Relations
William C. James	Friends Service Committee
Robert R. Gros	Public Relations, Pacific Gas & Electric
Dean C. B. Hutchison	College of Agriculture, University of California
Lawton Harris	Church Federation Y.M.C.A.
Dean Walter J. Homan	San Francisco State Teachers College
Dr. Alfred G. Fisk	San Francisco State Teachers College
William F. Benedict	Former Asst. Sec. to Mayor Rolph of S.F.
Harry L. Kingman	General Secretary, University of Calif., Y.M.C.A.
Russell Proffitt	Associated Cooperatives

Cooperative Farms Program has had the understanding and
assistance of the following agencies:

United States Department of Agriculture

State Attorney General

United States District Attorney

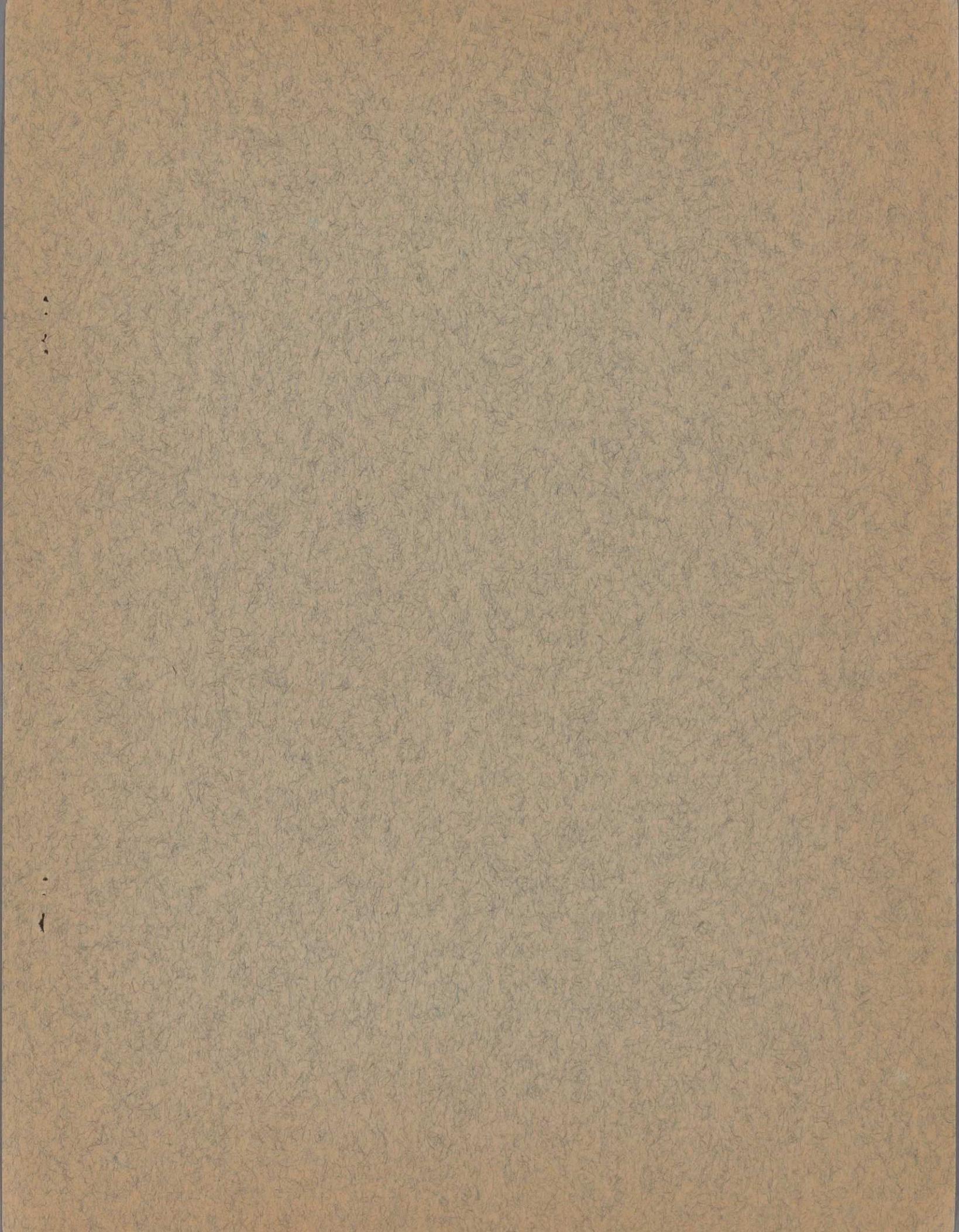
Farm Security Administration

East Bay Church Federation

Friends Service Committee

College of Agriculture, University of California

AND OTHERS



Los Angeles, Calif.
March 19, 1942

Mr. Larry B. Hewes
Regional Director
Farm Security Administration
30 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

Attached to this letter is a suggestion for simplifying and democratizing the efficient evacuation and resettlement of aliens now on the Pacific Coast. It is based on the fundamentally important fact that these aliens are, in the great majority, very industrious, self respecting persons who earnestly desire to build their own resettlement communities and to be productive in these communities, not only for themselves, but for the nation which has come to have so much meaning and value for them. They desire governmental sponsorship that will provide the controls and authorities and financial underwritings which are required to supplement their own strengths and resources but they abhor sponsorship which insults their intelligence, their industry, their economic and aesthetic integrities. They are a spirited, resourceful, indefatigable people who, in this great emergency, long for chances to work and to live in ways which are congruous with their essential nature and with the essential nature of the American nation.

The planning which is being done for the evacuation and resettlement of aliens is all right as far as it goes but the public announcements of it indicate that this preparatory work is not soliciting and obtaining the participation of the aliens themselves, and is not taking into account sufficiently the need that exists in these people to develop a social and industrial autonomy of functioning that will enable them to work and to live productively, not as dependent robots, but as self respecting Americans who have much to contribute to our American life and to our war effort.

The reception center, the work corps, and all the other efforts already initiated will function in valuable ways but the efficient evacuation and resettlement of aliens in a very short time urgently demand an immediate decentralization and democratizing of both the planning services and the actual building and producing services connected with this resettlement.

Page 2 - Hewes

The writer has put the attached suggestions into form this afternoon after talking this morning with Mr Carey McWilliams. Should you wish to discuss this plan with me please let me know and I will endeavor to meet you when and where you designate.

Yours sincerely

KARL HOWENSTEIN
2083 Hanscom Drive
South Pasadena, California

Business Phone: MUTual 9211
Home Phone: BLanchard 7-2268

SUGGESTIONS FOR
VOLUNTEER WORK COMMUNITIES

to be planned, built and operated by evacuees in accord with policies defined by United States Governmental Departments and Agencies that these communities may participate with the United States Government in effecting the prompt, economical, and efficient utilization of the services and resources of evacuees for individual and national well being.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To speed up evacuation and resettlement.
2. To obtain the maximum utilization of alien strengths and resources.
3. To conserve the nations's dollars, man power and materials through permitting aliens to evolve and to operate their communities with minimum of assistance from governmental agencies.
4. To permit a democracy of living to these individuals and their communities that they may contribute to the national war effort with maximum health and efficiency.

PROCEDURE:

1. Establish, "Work Community Authority". (W.C.A.) consisting of representatives of the Departments of War, Agriculture, etc., and of agencies such as F.S.A., U.S. Public Health Service, etc.
2. Designate the areas to be assigned to each of the twenty-five (or more) work communities to be established.
3. Decide which industries shall be encouraged in each of the Work Communities. (Agricultural industries will be included in all of the communities and, in addition, each community will specialize in the production of one or more commodities needed in the national economy, such as pre-fabricated houses which could be used to house defense workers.)
4. Establish, promptly, planning and registration headquarters, for each work community in the vicinity of the present homes of evacuees.
5. Institute planning activities at each of these headquarters to accomplish the registration of alien volunteers for the different planning and executing services required for the evacuation, the re-settlement and the operation of community industries and interests.
6. Accomplish publicity of this W.C.A. work that aliens may choose the community most congruous with their appetudes and interests and may enlist themselves in the work of this community.
7. Accomplish at each community headquarters the actual construction of temporary housing units which would be built in duplicate by evacuees upon arrival at their community.
8. Inform evacuees that they should arrange for the transportation of themselves and their properties, including building materials and tools needed to construct their housing units. (It probably will be that several families desiring to be neighbors in the community will unite in obtaining the building materials and transportation which their families require.)

9. Assist evacuees to obtain loans which may be needed to finance purchase of building materials, transportation facilities, etc.
10. Arrange for mass purchasing of building materials for evacuees where this is more feasible and economical than would be individual purchases.
11. Institute promptly the surveying and planning of each community's land using services of volunteers collaborating with government officials and employees of W. C. A.
12. Accomplish purchase and transportation by W.C.A. of materials and machinery required for construction of community services.
13. Institute promptly the installation of services (Water, sewers, electricity, roads, walks, etc. materials to be provided by W. C. A. and the labor by volunteers.)
14. Institute promptly the needed agricultural and development services, planned by experts and volunteers, executed by volunteers.
15. Accomplish temporary housing and food supplies to be used by volunteers during their first week in the community, while they are erecting their own housing units. (Probably it will be found desirable to permit approximately 500 volunteers to enter the community each week; these 500 persons will be housed and fed in community halls during this first week of their residence in the community.)
16. Assist volunteers to accomplish their own transportation to communities in groups, sending first the workers required for installation of public services and agriculture and then following with laborers, building mechanics, teachers, recreational workers, etc.)
17. W. C. A. to provide community kitchens and dining rooms, food supplies and equipment, required to feed 500 volunteers during their first week in the community.
18. W. C. A. to provide food needed by volunteers with understanding that each community would grow its own food, in large measure, or obtain it by purchase or barter from other work communities.
19. W. C. A. to sponsor credit unions and other banking facilities that are required by volunteers.
20. W. C. A. to provide health and medical services to supplement those provided by volunteers.
21. W. C. A. to provide educational services to supplement those provided by volunteers.
22. W. C. A. to provide recreational services and facilities, to supplement those provided by volunteers.
23. W. C. A. to provide administrative and clerical services to supplement those provided by volunteers.
24. W. C. A. to provide transportation services to supplement those provided by volunteers.
25. W. C. A. to provide the technical advice, the raw materials, and the machinery which are required to supplement those provided by volunteers in producing commodities and services needed by the nation in its war-time economy.

Karl Howenstein
March 19, 1942

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FEDERAL HEALTH FARMS

It is proposed in the following that the U.S. Government, through its appropriate agencies, develop and operate fifty or more FEDERAL HEALTH FARMS in states where there is emergent need of such farms.

FEDERAL HEALTH FARMS would be developed and operated:

- To improve the health of the nation.
- To promote scientifically organized programs of nutrition, housing, education, recreation etc.
- To obtain data needed in the re-employment and relocation of Americans during the war and afterward.
- To provide jobs and living places for aliens and citizens who are required by war condition to be relocated away from coastal areas.

FEDERAL AGENCIES which would participate in the development and operation of these farms would include, among others: War Relocation Authority; Agriculture Department; U.S. Public Health Service; Office of Defense, Health and Welfare; Office of Education; Childrens Bureau; National Housing Agency. The planning and other services supplied by specialists in these and other agencies would be co-ordinated in the War Relocation Authority.

FIFTY FEDERAL HEALTH FARMS would provide living and health-building facilities for 50,000 health-needy individuals at one time. If the period required for building the health of these persons on farms should average three months, approximately 200,000 persons would benefit from these farms in a years time. This is a small fraction of the total population of health-needy persons in the nation, but improvement in the health of these persons, combined with the educational and morale values which the farms would contribute to a much larger number of persons, would make these farms greatly valuable to the nation while it is prosecuting the war and later when it is building anew its peace time economy.

THE INDIVIDUALS TO ENJOY THE HEALTH-BUILDING BENEFITS of these farms would be children and adults who now are recipients of public assistance, either through Federal grants-in-aid or through funds supplied by local or State governments.

ALIEN AND CITIZEN EVACUEES would supply the labor and other services which would be required in the development and operation of these farms. If these farms are planned and operated to afford scientifically planned health-building and educational opportunities of a superior nature, evacuees would respond enthusiastically to the opportunities of work and living that would be afforded by Federal Health Farms. It is estimated that two hundred evacuee families would provide the adult workers required in the agricultural, constructional and maintenance services of each farm. Two hundred evacuee families probably would include approximately one thousand individuals and on this basis fifty farms would provide employment and living facilities for approximately fifty thousand evacuees.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, through its various agencies, would provide the planning, the supervision and professional services that would be needed. It also would supply the materials and machinery required on the building and operation of these farm communities. The agricultural and other products of these communities would provide a progressively larger portion of the living of the farm residents each year and thus there would be developed a healthy economic autonomy in the farms which would be greatly valuable to the nation both in its war time economy and in its relocation work following the war.

THE HOUSING required by these farm communities would be much too costly in dollars and much too slow in construction if built by conventional methods. Because the nation's manpower and dollars must not be diverted from war purposes, and also because there is emergent need of placing evacuees in jobs on relocation areas in the immediate future, it is recommended that all housing on farms be of the pre-fabricated, demountable type of construction designed by R. M. Schindler of Los Angeles and that all housing be fabricated and erected by evacuees. If this system of construction is used it would be possible for two hundred evacuee families to fabricate units and to erect houses for themselves within three weeks time after they and the building materials are delivered to farm areas. (The sequences in this very rapid housing accomplishment are outlined in the plan submitted to War Relocation Authority by the undersigned on March 27, 1942) All housing should be architecturally functional and attractive; housing, and surrounding gardens should provide variety of form, texture and color, and, at the same time, the sense of a unifying whole. Furniture and furnishings, to be made by evacuees, should be efficient and esthetically satisfying.

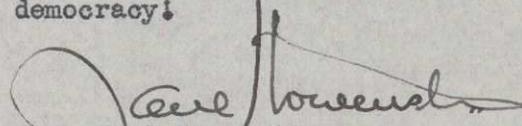
THE IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH that individuals would accomplish during their residence on these farms would issue, in large measure, from the wholesome food, exercise and repose for body, mind and spirit that these farms would afford. That these farms may contribute largely to the health of residents it is essential that all the elements constituting individual and social well-being obtain adequate scientific attention and provision at the farms. To supply this needed scientific planning services and supervision specialists from various governmental agencies and from various public and private agencies would be asked to participate in the work of these farms by the co-ordinating Federal agency, War Relocation Authority.

RACIAL AND NATIONAL ANTIPATHIES which separate groups, particularly in war time, are gradually resolved when members of these groups live as neighbors in a socially well-organized community, and it is believed that even in this time when U.S.A. and Japan are at war there would be sufficient response from health-needy Americans and their governmental sponsors to make possible the utilization of these farms, built and operated by citizen and alien evacuees of Japanese descent, to improve the health of American children and adults who are of descent not Japanese.

BUT WAR PARTISANSHIPS, combined with racial and cultural differences, may block even the starting of an association of the two groups and if this condition should exist when the health farms are ready for the inclusion

of health-needy persons, they could be assigned to caucasian citizens and the evacuees could be evacuated to new relocation areas where they could develop new communities of agriculture and industry which would become economically and socially autonomous within the larger autonomy of the nation. Or, alternatively, the health farms could be assigned to evacuees of Japanese descent, and by the introduction of additional industries, developed into economically and socially autonomous communities for Japanese Americans.

IN CONCLUSION the undersigned earnestly petitions that the U.S. Government through the War Relocation Authority and other agencies make it possible for evacuees to build healthful, productive, American, communities that will afford residents work and living opportunities that are congruous with their essential nature and with the essential nature of the American people. This proposal for the establishment of Federal Health Farms is one of a series of plans which has been prepared by the undersigned to embody his conviction that there is only one way to accomplish the efficient relocation of evacuees --- the way of democracy!


Karl Howenstien
April 18, 1941

of health-needy persons, they could be assigned to educational districts and the evacuees could be encouraged to new relocation areas where they could develop new communities of agriculture and industry which would become economically and socially autonomous within the larger autonomy of the nation. Or, alternatively, the health farms could be assigned to evacuees of Japanese descent, and by the introduction of additional industries, developed into economically and socially autonomous communities for Japanese-Americans.

IN CONCLUSION the undersigned earnestly petitions that the U.S. Government through the War Relocation Authority and other agencies make it possible for evacuees to build healthful, productive, American communities that will afford residents work and living opportunities that are congenial with their essential nature and with the essential nature of the American people. This proposal for the establishment of Federal Health Farms is one of a series of plans which has been prepared by the undersigned to embody his conviction that there is only one way to accomplish the efficient relocation of evacuees -- the way of democracy!

Leif Rowanston
April 18, 1942



Karl Howenstein, Deputy Probation Officer, LA County to Larry B. Hewes

Encloses a plan for evacuation

Says he talked this over with McWilliams

SUGGESTIONS FOR VOLUNTEER WORK COMMUNITIES

OBJECTIVES:

1. To speed up evacuation and resettlement
2. To obtain the maximum utilization of alien strengths and resources
3. To conserve nations resources
4. To permit a democracy for those moved

PROCEDURE

1. Establish "Work Community Authority" consisting of reps from the various govt. agencies.
The rest of the plan provides for the WCA to provide facilities and set up a democratic voluntary cooperative.
(veddy ideal)

Copied

Rochdale Institute
167 W. 12th Street
New York City, N.Y.
April 21, 1942

Dr. Dorothy Thomas
Professor of Rural Sociology
Gianini Hall
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I should like to take a few minutes of your very meagre spare time to consult you upon a certain aspect of the resettlement program for the Japanese evacuees. If you recall, I was at ^{your} home not long ago with Tamotsu Shibutani and was at your office once to inquire about job openings on the evacuation program.

Here in New York I am now attending a school for those intending to make their career the cooperative movement. The course will end May 30 after which there is to be field training. While I have been assured of employment in the East, the problems of the Japanese aliens and the nisei trouble me deeply and I am anxious to find out what active work I may be able to do.

I am, therefore, interested in the possibilities for the organization of consumer cooperatives among the evacuees in the resettlement areas. It seems at present as if the government might supply the food needs with their central kitchen, provide free medical services, and distribute clothing and other necessities through a government supply warehouse. On the other hand, the plans have not been definitely adopted and they ^{may} not be uniformly carried out.

It would seem that because the government has long been interested in furthering the cooperative movement that this would appear a splendid opportunity for some organizational work. On the evacuee side, undoubtedly cooperative would serve as a strong social stabilizing factor. I imagine that you are well acquainted with the movement itself and I need not elaborate on these points.

I have been somewhat puzzled as to how I may be able to push this idea. The leaders in the East, including Dr. Warbasse, have encouraged me to seek out every possibility. Perhaps you may be in a position to bring

some influence to bear, or perhaps know whom I should contact. I would greatly appreciate your help and any information you may have which will further this plan.

Thank you, Dr. Thomas, for the interest you have shown in the nisei problems. It encourages many of us to retain the hope that there will be redeeming factors in this distasteful program.

Sincerely yours,

George Yasukochi

COOPERATIVE FARM
PROJECT FOR
ALIEN RESETTLEMENT

12 Jth Clark
Smith Bldg

Y.M.C.A.
1530 Buchanan Street
San Francisco, Calif.

We present this as a possible solution to an economic and social problem which faces the State of California during these critical times.

We, the proponents of this plan are Americans.

While we want to be humane, to uphold the common goals of decency, humanity and liberty, we are not permitting any undue sympathies to mislead our good judgment. We are for any and all programs which have as their object the advancement of our Democratic Government, and we are eager to contribute in every way possible toward the downfall of everything that is beneficial to the Axis program.

We recommend the plan attached herewith because we believe that the law-abiding aliens residing in the State of California to be of economic value. Gathering aliens in government camps or furnishing charities indefinitely to evacuees will only increase economic burdens, whereas these people are capable of contributing to the economic stability of America.

This WAR, and the peace to follow, like others can be won through unity, coordination and mutual sacrifices.

Therefore, your kind attention is respectfully requested:

Hi Korematsu

Hi Korematsu: Acting Chairman
Proponent Committee for
Evacuated Alien Resettlement
Program.

Y.M.C.A.
1530 Buchanan Street
San Francisco, Calif.

A
MASTER PLAN
FOR
NON-PROFIT COOPERATIVE FARMS INC.

(Note: Name of the location
will precede title.)

OBJECTIVES

page two

THE PROBLEM OF THE
JAPANESE ALIEN

The sudden onslaught of war in the Pacific has not only plunged the United States into the throes of a mighty conflict, but in line with many other changes in our national life, has brought up a question of vital importance--- what to do with aliens in this country, particularly with those who have been residing in localities designated as strategic areas.

Many thoughts have been expressed and many schemes have been presented. These have crystallized in the recent action by Pacific Coast members of Congress who, in our nation's capital, have recommended programs to the President of the United States.

Briefly, these programs would place the control of "enemy aliens" under the War Department, would immediately evacuate such aliens and their families from strategic areas, would intern them temporarily in available C.C.C. camps pending the working out a long-range resettlement project, and would provide Federal assistance for all uninterred aliens whose means of livelihood are affected by the war.

In close conformity to these recommendations we propose the immediate establishment of Cooperative Farms Inc., which, it is intended, shall be the forerunner of similar establishments sufficient in number to care for all Japanese aliens who are subject to evacuation from restricted localities where they have been living and working.

The authors of this plan are only concerned with those aliens who are loyal to American interests.

This plan is a result of our interest in seeking a feasible solution to the problems created by recent evacuation orders.

Originators of the plan are Christian leaders who are American citizens of Japanese parentage, who have worked it out in collaboration with outstanding citizens of other national and racial backgrounds. Continuous thought has been directed to the matter since the attack upon Pearl Harbor, and the project has now reached the point where endorsement of leading Americans and approval of the public in general is sought.

THOSE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES most directly concerned have been kept constantly advised, so that this plan is not unfamiliar to them.

COOPERATIVE FARMS INC.

Cooperative farms are planned because the production of food is essential to the winning of the war by the United States. The majority of Japanese aliens are well experienced in the production of food stuffs. Those whom the war has forced out of other pursuits may readily be trained in the art of farming, so that they, too, may again become productive. Farm labor is scarce, because many are turning to better-paid work in defense industries. The cooperative farms, with their available man-power, will aid in offsetting a part of this labor shortage.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE FARMS

1. LOCATION: The location and establishment of Cooperative Farms Inc. is subject strictly to government approval. They may be established away from the sea coast and strategic areas, in regions where the pursuit of agriculture is possible, and where essential transportation and communicative facilities and electric power are readily available.
2. SIZE: Each unit of the Cooperative Farms will be of such size as may be deemed practicable in light of various circumstances. However, each farm unit should consist of about 100 families, that will support themselves and produce food for public and government markets.
3. PRODUCTS: Products of the farms should be thoroughly diversified. They may include dairy products, poultry, livestock, vegetables, berries, grains, soy beans, sugar beets, cotton, also important herbs and spices, and such experimental crops as guayule, as substitute source of rubber supply. Whatever is deemed by governmental authorities to be most needed, such as agricultural products needed for chemurgic use, will be produced, so as to fit closely into the general scheme of National Defense and the winning of the war.
4. EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS: Close touch will be maintained with agricultural colleges and experimental stations. Cooperative farms may themselves become an important adjunct of the United States experiment stations of the Federal and State Department of Agriculture, as an emergency governmental project to insure production of food products vitally needed to maintain the health of the nation and its armed forces.
5. CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT:
 - a. Board of Directors: Full executive authority for the creation, management and control of the farms will be vested in a Board of Directors of fifteen members, all loyal, approved citizens of the United States.
 - b. Advisory Committee: Serving under the Board of Directors will be an Advisory Committee. To this Committee will be appointed representatives of various governmental agencies experienced in farming. This Committee will possess no executive authority. All its acts will be subject to approval by the Board of Directors.
 - c. Administrative Staff: Also serving under the Board of Directors, and with the cooperation of the Advisory Committee, is to be an Administrative Staff, all American citizens, including a group graduated in agriculture, who will serve as technical supervisors.
6. PLAN OF ACTION: Details of plan of action will follow upon governmental confirmation; however, planning, construction, and operation will be largely assumed by the participants of the farm.

FINANCING:

It is obvious that financing is required by the Corporation to purchase the necessary acreage, adequate housing and necessary buildings for farm operation. There are several methods by which adequate financing of the project can be attained:

1. F.S.A. The F.S.A., supported by vast sums of money advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, lays great stress in its operations upon the creation of cooperatives among small farmers.

If an F.S.A. loan were granted in a form of a government loan to aid for the establishment and execution of the Cooperative Farms, the Federal Government would secure eventual return of funds which otherwise it might be called upon to extend Outright in the form of charity for poverty-stricken Japanese aliens.

2. PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION: voluntary contributions are anticipated from American citizens of Japanese parentage, the Nisei, as well as from other Americans who are conversant with the need for prompt, constructive, intelligent action to meet the situation brought about by the war. However, the funds from these last named sources may be used for the preliminary expenses of organizing the project and placing it in operation.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE FARMS IN WHICH ALIENS, AS WELL AS CITIZENS, MAY INVEST THROUGH SPECIAL LICENSES ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT. According to recent reports (Feb. 3) from the United States Treasury Department, "A special license ruling required that the foreigners get special licenses before buying more than one per cent of any class of stock of any corporation. Since foreign assets tied up in this country by freezing orders cannot leave the United States, they are frequently permitted to be invested here."
(Foreign Funds Control, Circular No. 222)

4. DIRECT GOVERNMENT AID: Direct Governmental financial aid, for re-establishment of law-abiding aliens removed from strategic areas, as an emergency governmental project.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT

In 1913 the California State Legislature enacted the Alien Land Law, which provided that no alien who was ineligible for citizenship (which includes the Japanese) could own land in this State, though he could lease land for three-year periods. To meet the situation brought about by this law, many so-called "family corporations" were formed among the Japanese. Such corporations had the privilege of owning land, provided the majority of their stock holders were citizens of the United States. Japanese nationals could be members of the Board of Directors, and could legally be paid salaries for their services.

In 1920 the voters of California adopted an initiative measure which made unlawful the land-leasing privilege and also deprived the ineligible alien of the right to acquire shares in any landholding corporation.

The Supreme Court of California has held, however, that an ineligible alien has the legal right to make an outright gift of money, land or other property to his American-born children, and that these children have the same right to name their own father as trustee of their property as has any other American citizen.

In conformity with the Alien Land Law, the Cooperative Farms will be an organized corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of California, with no individual owning any proprietary interest therein. Only citizens-of

the United States may be incorporators, or directors. The corporation may engage in all such agricultural, marketing and other production and business pursuits as may be covered in the scope of its articles of incorporation and may, of course, acquire and hold land.

Thus, in the Cooperative Farms, Japanese aliens may be productive, self-supporting and self-respecting, and without extra expense upon the Government for their detention and care. They can receive no profits from the crops they help raise, however, and can have no proprietary interest therein. They may not even receive a bonus or any similar gratuity, but will receive only regular wages.

There will be no undue competition with neighboring farms and agencies. All products may be handled through proper Federal and State agencies.

ONLY LOYAL JAPANESE ALIENS CONSIDERED

In evolving the plan for the establishment of Cooperative Farms, there has been no desire to depict the problem of the Japanese alien and his dependents other than it really is.

No sympathy is felt by the originators of this plan, nor should be felt by them or others, toward those subversive aliens who would harm the country which has given them shelter.

Non-profit Cooperative Farms Inc. is a patriotic endeavor to accomplish the six major objectives set forth on the title page of this brief outline.

COMMITTEE FOR ORGANIZATION OF
NON-PROFIT COOPERATIVE FARMS INC: therefore----

DESIRES APPROVAL OF THE PUBLIC

As hereinbefore indicated, the plan for Cooperative Farms Inc. was first conceived by a group of American-born college graduates of Japanese stock. Now there is sought, for placing the plan in operation, the approval of those leaders who believe that such farms will go far toward alleviation of the present difficulties faced by both the United States Government and by the loyal Japanese who have been law-abiding and who are being evacuated from their homes and farms.

These aliens who are being evacuated without security may turn their sympathies toward the Axis; it will bring their distrust in the democratic principles of America, and it will be defeating the very thing we are defending as a Nation at War.

Thus, a constructive program has been developed. Care has been taken to keep interested government agencies advised of this plan during its development. This practice will be continued. It has been in a spirit of cooperation, not with the ideas of assuming or interfering with any government prerogatives, that the Cooperative Farms Inc. has been advanced. We submit this plan with the belief that it is both constructive and thoroughly practical.

This plan is respectfully submitted for your kind consideration. An acknowledgment will be sincerely appreciated.

COMMITTEE FOR EVACUATED
ALIEN RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM.

2. To keep from the public relief rolls those Japanese aliens who, through removal of their means of livelihood, face eventual want.

3. To add to the economic resources of the United States in these critical times by maintaining these Japanese aliens in productive activity.

4. To sequester approved Japanese aliens where proper Government agencies may easily supervise their conduct and foster continued loyalty to the United States of America.

5. To reduce post-war destitutions among alien families.

This is a plan which has been carefully developed by a committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be able to leave that with us and make it a part of our record?

MAYOR GAINES. Yes. I shall be glad to submit this for the consideration of the committee. It is a thing that has been very carefully worked out and I think offers a partial solution at any rate to the cases, voluntary or otherwise, which should perhaps in the public interest be placed outside of the combat area. I shall be very happy to submit this.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

(The material referred to above is as follows:)

A MASTER PLAN FOR COOPERATIVE FARMS, INC.

(Hi Korematsu, acting chairman, proponent committee for evacuated alien resettlement program)

We present this as a possible solution to an economic and social problem which faces the State of California during these critical times.

We, the proponents of this plan, are Americans.

While we want to be humane, to uphold the common goals of decency, humanity, and liberty, we are not permitting any undue sympathies to mislead our good judgment. We are for any and all programs which have as their object the advancement of our American interests and we are eager to contribute in every way possible toward the downfall of everything that is beneficial to the Japanese Government.

We would like to recommend the plan attached herewith because we believe that the law-abiding aliens, especially the Japanese, residing in the State of California to be of economic value, and because gathering aliens in Government camps or indifference by the Government to evacuees will only add to the expense of the Government and we feel will not produce the return which is so desirable from the viewpoint of the American people.

This war, like many others, can be won through unity, coordination, and mutual sacrifice.

Therefore, your kind attention is respectfully requested.

OBJECTIVES

1. To enable voluntary evacuation inland away from strategic areas.
2. To keep from the public relief rolls those Japanese aliens who, through removal of their means of livelihood, face eventual want.
3. To add to the economic resources of the United States in these critical times by maintaining these Japanese aliens in productive activity.

4. To sequester approved Japanese aliens where proper Government agencies may easily supervise their conduct and foster continued loyalty to the United States of America.

5. To reduce post-war destitutions among alien families.

THE PROBLEM OF THE JAPANESE ALIEN

The sudden onslaught of war in the Pacific has not only plunged the United States into the throes of a mighty conflict, but in line with many other changes in our national life has brought up a question of vital importance—what to do with

aliens in this country, particularly with those who have been residing in localities designated as strategic areas.

Many thoughts have been expressed and many schemes have been presented. These have crystallized in the recent action by Pacific coast Members of Congress who, in our Nation's Capital, have recommended programs to the President of the United States.

Briefly, these programs would place the control of enemy aliens under the War Department, would immediately evacuate such aliens and their families from strategic areas, would intern them temporarily in available Civilian Conservation Corps camps pending the working out a long-range resettlement project, and would provide Federal assistance for all uninterned aliens whose means of livelihood are affected by the war.

In close conformity to these recommendations we propose the immediate establishment of Cooperative Farms, Inc., which, it is intended, shall be the forerunner of similar establishments sufficient in number to care for all Japanese aliens who are subject to evacuation from restricted localities where they have been living and working.

The authors of this plan are definitely not concerned with disloyal Japanese aliens. These subversive elements have been or are being taken into custody by the proper governmental agencies, according to official announcement by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

This plan is a result of our interest in seeking a feasible solution to the problems created by recent evacuation orders.

Originators of the plan are Christian leaders who are American citizens of Japanese parentage, who have worked it out in collaboration with outstanding citizens of other national and racial backgrounds. Continuous thought has been directed to the matter since the attack upon Pearl Harbor, and the project has now reached the point where endorsement of leading Americans and approval of the public in general is sought.

Those governmental agencies most directly concerned have been kept constantly advised, so that this plan is not unfamiliar to them.

COOPERATIVE FARMS, INC.

Cooperative farms are planned because the production of food is essential to the winning of the war by the United States. The majority of Japanese aliens are well experienced in the production of foodstuffs. Those whom the war has forced out of other pursuits may readily be trained in the art of farming, so that they, too, may again become productive. Farm labor is scarce, because many are turning to better-paid work in defense industries. The cooperative farms, with their available manpower, will aid in offsetting a part of this labor shortage.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE FARMS

1. *Location.*—The location and establishment of Cooperative Farms, Inc., is subject strictly to Government approval. They may be established away from the seacoast and strategic areas, in regions where the pursuit of agriculture is possible, and where essential transportation and communicative facilities and electric power are readily available.

2. *Size.*—Each unit of the cooperative farms will be of such size as may be deemed practicable in light of various circumstances. As many families as feasible will be permitted to work on these farms and thus support themselves, and produce food for public and Government markets.

3. *Products.*—Products of the farms should be thoroughly diversified. They may include dairy products, poultry, eggs, livestock, vegetables, berries, grains, soybeans, sugar beets, cotton, and such important experimental crops as guayule, as substitute source of rubber supply. Whatever is deemed by governmental authorities to be most needed will be produced, so as to fit closely into the general scheme of national defense and the winning of the war.

4. *Experimental stations.*—Close touch will be maintained with agricultural colleges and experimental stations. Cooperative farms may themselves become an important adjunct of the United States experiment stations of the Federal and State Department of Agriculture, as an emergency governmental project to insure production of food products vitally needed to maintain the health of the Nation and its armed forces.

5. *Control and management.*—(a) *Board of directors.*—Full executive authority for the creation, management, and control of the farms will be vested in a board of directors of 15 members, all loyal, approved citizens of the United States.

(b) *Advisory committee.*—Serving under the board of directors will be an advisory committee. To this committee will be appointed representatives of various governmental agencies—Federal, State, and county, who are long experienced in farming, livestock, and poultry raising and in agriculture in general. This committee will possess no executive authority. All its acts will be subject to approval by the board of directors.

(c) *Administrative staff.*—Also serving under the board of directors, and with the cooperation of the advisory committee, is to be an administrative staff, all American citizens, including a group graduated in agriculture and animal husbandry, who will serve as technical supervisors.

FINANCING

It is obvious that financing is required by the corporation to purchase the necessary acreage, adequate housing, buildings necessary for livestock and poultry, provide farm equipment, proper seed and fertilizer storage space, and other necessary expenses. There are several methods by which adequate financing of the project can be attained:

1. *Federal Security Agency.*—The Federal Security Agency supported by vast sums of money advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, lays great stress in its operations upon the creation of cooperatives among small farmers. Considerably more than 200,000 farmers, scattered through every State in the Union, have been helped by the Farm Security Administration to form themselves into more than 10,000 small cooperatives which are today doing business with marked success.

If a Federal Security Agency loan were granted in the form of a Government loan to aid for the establishment and execution of the cooperative farms, the Federal Government would secure eventual return of funds which otherwise it might be called upon to extend outright in the form of charity for poverty-stricken Japanese aliens.

2. *Personal contribution.*—Voluntary contributions are anticipated from American citizens of Japanese parentage, the Nisei, as well as from other Americans who are conversant with the need for prompt, constructive, intelligent action to meet the situation brought about by the war. However, the funds from these last-named sources may be used for the preliminary expenses of organizing the project and placing it in operation.

3. *Establishment of cooperative farms in which aliens, as well as citizens, may invest through special licenses issued by the United States Treasury Department.*—According to recent reports (February 3) from the United States Treasury Department, "A special license ruling required that the foreigners get special licenses before buying more than 1 percent of any class of stock of any corporation. Since foreign assets tied up in this country by freezing orders cannot leave the United States, they are frequently permitted to be invested here." (Foreign Funds Control, Circular No. 222).

4. *Direct Government aid.*—Direct governmental financial aid, for reestablishment of law-abiding aliens removed from strategic areas, as an emergency governmental project.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT

In 1913 the California State Legislature enacted the alien land law, which provided that no alien who was ineligible for citizenship (which includes the Japanese) could own land in this State, though he could lease land for 3-year periods. To meet the situation brought about by this law, many so-called "family corporations" were formed among the Japanese. Such corporations had the privilege of owning land, provided the majority of their stockholders were citizens of the United States. Japanese nationals could be members of the board of directors, and could legally be paid salaries for their services.

In 1920 the voters of California adopted an initiative measure which made unlawful the land-leasing privilege and also deprived the ineligible alien of the right to acquire shares in any landholding corporation.

The Supreme Court of California has held, however, that an ineligible alien has the legal right to make an outright gift of money, land or other property to his American-born children, and that these children have the same right to name their own father as trustee of their property as has any other American citizen.

In conformity with the alien land law, the cooperative farms will be an organized corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of California, with no individual owning any proprietary interest therein. Only citizens of the United States may be incorporators, or directors. The corporation may engage in all such agricultural, marketing, and other production and business pursuits as may be covered in the scope of its articles of incorporation and may, of course, acquire and hold land.

Thus, in the cooperative farms, Japanese aliens may be productive, self-supporting and self-respecting, and without extra expense upon the Government for their detention and care. They can receive no profits from the crops they help raise, however, and can have no proprietary interest therein. They may not even receive a bonus or any similar gratuity, but will receive only regular wages.

There will be no undue competition with neighboring farms and agencies. All products may be handled through proper Federal and State agencies.

ONLY LOYAL JAPANESE ALIENS CONSIDERED

In evolving the plan for the establishment of cooperative farms, there has been no desire to depict the problem of the Japanese alien and his dependents other than it really is.

No sympathy is felt by the originators of this plan, nor should be felt by them or others, toward those subversive aliens who would harm the country which has given them shelter.

Cooperative Farms, Inc., is a patriotic endeavor to accomplish the five major objectives set forth on the title page of this brief outline, and which are repeated here:

1. To enable voluntary evacuation inland away from strategic areas.
2. To keep from the public relief rolls those Japanese aliens who, through removal of their means of livelihood, face eventual want.
3. To add to the economic resources of the United States in these critical times by maintaining these Japanese aliens in productive activity.
4. To sequester approved Japanese aliens where proper Government agencies may easily supervise their conduct and foster continued loyalty to the United States of America.
5. To reduce post-war destitutions among alien families. Therefore

COMMITTEE FOR ORGANIZATION OF COOPERATIVE FARMS, INC.

Desires approval of the public.—As hereinafter indicated, the plan for Cooperative Farms, Inc., was first conceived by a group of American-born college graduates of Japanese stock. Now there is sought, for placing the plan in operation, the approval of those leaders who believe that such farms will go far toward alleviation of the present difficulties faced by both the United States Government and by the loyal Japanese who have been law-abiding and who are being evacuated from their homes and farms.

These aliens who are being evacuated without security may turn their sympathies toward the Axis; it will bring their distrust in the democratic principles of America, and it will be defeating the very thing we are defending as a nation at war.

Thus, a constructive program has been developed. Care has been taken to keep interested Government agencies advised of this plan during its development. This practice will be continued. It has been in a spirit of cooperation, not with the ideas of assuming or interfering with any Government prerogatives, that the Cooperative Farms, Inc., has been advanced. We submit this plan with the belief that it is both constructive and thoroughly practical.

This plan is respectfully submitted for your kind consideration. An acknowledgment will be sincerely appreciated.

COMMITTEE FOR EVACUATED ALIEN RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PRO TEM) FOR COOPERATIVE FARMS, INC., FOR EVACUATED ALIEN RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Dr. Galen M. Fisher, Institute of Pacific Relations.
 William C. James, Friends Service Committee.
 Robert R. Gros, Public Relations, Pacific Gas & Electric.
 Dean C. B. Hutchison, College of Agriculture, University of California.

Dr. Lawton Harris, Church Federation, Young Men's Christian Association.
 Dean Walter J. Homan, San Francisco State Teachers College.
 Dr. Alfred G. Fisk, San Francisco State Teachers College.
 William F. Benedict, former assistant secretary to Mayor Rolph, of San Francisco.
 Harry L. Kingman, general secretary, University of California, Young Men's Christian Association.
 Russell Proffitt, Associated Cooperatives.
 Cooperative farm programs as now familiarized have had the sympathies and the assistance of such important offices concerned with alien problems, as United States Department of Agriculture; State Attorney General; United States Attorney; Farm Security Administration; Church Federation; Friends Service Committee; College of Agriculture, University of California; and others.

there will be no mass evacuation. It will be taken step by step, and every hardship case will be looked into.

That is where you are going to play a very important part. You know you have Italians over there in your districts who are just as loyal as any citizens. They are among the best people we have over there. So there is where you are going to play an important part.

That is the longest talk I have made in all the hearings I have been in so far, but I did want to get that thought over to you.

Mayor Slavich, what have you got to add to this?

PROPOSED ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR NON-PROFIT
COOPERATIVE FARMS INC. FOR RESETTLEMENT OF
EVACUATED ALIENS

(The following persons have expressed willingness to serve,
others will be added to the committee)

Galen M. Fisher	Institute of Pacific Relations
William C. James	Friends Service Committee
Robert R. Gros	Public Relations, Pacific Gas & Electric
Dean C. B. Hutchison	College of Agriculture, University of California
Lawton Harris	Church Federation Y.M.C.A.
Dean Walter J. Homan	San Francisco State Teachers College
Dr. Alfred G. Fisk	San Francisco State Teachers College
William F. Benedict	Former Asst. Sec. to Mayor Rolph of S. F.
Harry L. Kingman	General Secretary, University of Calif., Y.M.C.A.
Russell Proffitt	Associated Cooperatives

Cooperative Farms Program has had the understanding and
assistance of the following agencies:

United States Department of Agriculture
State Attorney General
United States District Attorney
Farm Security Administration
East Bay Church Federation
Friends Service Committee
College of Agriculture, University of California
AND OTHERS

C.P.M. COOPERATIVES - INLAND ASSOCIATION - WORKING PLAN ***

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
 FEDERAL ADVISER
 APPOINTED by F.S.A.
 COOPERATIVES • AGRICULTURE
 INDUSTRY • ADMINISTRATION

BOARD of DIRECTORS
 PRESIDENT • SECY • PUBLIC RELATIONS
 SIX VICE-PRESIDENTS and DIRECTORS
 of AGRICULTURE • HEALTH & SANITATION
 FINANCE • SOCIOLOGY • INDUSTRY
 HOUSING & CONSTRUCTION • APP'D & ELECTED*
 2 OUTSIDE DIR'S APP'D by PRES & VICE-PRES.

BUREAU of ADMINISTRATION
 COORDINATING COUNCIL (5 MEMB)
 APPOINTED and ELECTED*
 THREE TECHNICAL ADVISERS
 APP'D by COUNCIL (TERMS INDEF.)

BUREAU of FINANCE
 CREDIT • INSURANCE
 LOANS • SAVINGS and
 INVESTMENTS

PERSONNEL BOARD
 SEVEN MEMBERS
 APPOINTED and ELECTED*

**GENERAL MAINTENANCE
 & INSPECTION of ALL DEPTS**
 THREE MEMBERS
 APPOINTED and ELECTED*

BUREAU of AGRICULTURE

ADVISORY STAFF
 EXPERIENCED, PRACTICAL
 FARMERS, ETC.

SUPERVISING STAFF
 COLLEGE GRADUATES
 FARMERS, ETC.

WEATHER
 SOIL CONSERVATION
 ENTOMOLOGY
 and
 BACTERIOLOGY
 ENGINEERING
 and
 IRRIGATION
 DAIRY, LIVESTOCK
 and
 POULTRY
 RESEARCH
 PLANT BREEDING
 and
 GENETICS
 HORTICULTURE
 and
 MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

**BUREAU of HEALTH
 and SANITATION**

Cooperative
 HOSPITALIZATION
 DOCTORS, DENTISTS
 OPTICIANS, NURSES
 DRUGS
 MEDICAL FACILITIES
 HEALTH INSPECTION

BUREAU of COMMERCE

Cooperative SHIPPING
 AGRICULTURE & INDUSTRY
 Cooperative MARKETING
 AGRICULTURE
 Cooperative WHOLESALING
 INDUSTRY
 Cooperative RETAILING
 AGRICULTURE & INDUSTRY

BUREAU of SOCIOLOGY

EDUCATION
 RECREATION
 RELIGION

BUREAU of INDUSTRY

FROZEN FOODS
 DRIED FRUITS
 and
 VEGETABLES
 DRY GOODS
 CERAMICS
 HERB PRODUCTS
 INSTRUMENT
 ASSIMILATION

**BUREAU of HOUSING
 and CONSTRUCTION**

ARCHITECTURAL
 and
 ENGINEERING STAFF
 BUILDING TRADES
 CARPENTRY
 PLUMBING
 ELECTRICITY
 ETC.

* **ROTATION SYSTEM**
 ONE-HALF of MEMBERSHIP
 NEWLY ELECTED EVERY YEAR

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103

325

HJ KOREMATSU
CHAIRMAN

REPRESENTING
JAPANESE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
OF CALIFORNIA

*This plan is only for
resettlement.*

COMMITTEE ON
INLAND COOPERATIVE FARM
RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
1530 BUCHANAN STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

JAPANESE CHRISTIAN CHURCH
814 EAST 20TH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Plans for Future

A PLAN FOR GOVERNMENT SPONSORED FARM AND
CRAFT SETTLEMENT FOR PEOPLE OF JAPANESE
PARENTAGE.

Submitted by the
Nisei Writers and Artists Mobilization for Democracy
712 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

Isamu Noguchi, Chairman

A PLAN FOR GOVERNMENT SPONSORED FARM AND
CRAFT SETTLEMENT FOR PEOPLE OF JAPANESE
PARENTAGE.

A PATRIOTIC DUTY

This is not a business venture. Rather, it is intended as a method of arousing good will and support for evacuation by giving hope for a brighter future.

The problem of resettlement of the Japanese at this time is complicated by the fact that a majority of them may be citizens. However, as a citizen, it becomes incumbent on the Nisei to consent to evacuation as a measure of his patriotism. In consequence of this, it should be recognized that the participation of the Nisei in the planning and subsequent working out of his evacuation, temporary or otherwise, is of paramount importance.

As war which causes this forced migration of a people is an affliction finally to be overcome, only the government is in a position to alleviate this segregation, which we trust is temporary.

Therefore, for morale and morals, families and neighborly groupings should be kept as intact as possible. There must be assurance of the right to return to their present locations where most of them were born.

The proposal of cooperative projects as differentiated from simple resettlement by edict lies in the following assumptions:

1. Sharing of responsibility will promote a sense of equality and will go far toward allaying the accusation of discrimination. This is important not only to prevent the impression that the Nisei are being shoved around, but also for the great value it will have as propaganda to the peoples of Asia.
2. The disuse of one's training would be tragic. Moreover, the possibility of self improvement even in time of war through the rebirth of handicraft will cushion the aftermath.
3. The enthusiastic support aroused by a plan assuring constructive benefits will result in the full outlay of energies so important to winning the war and winning the peace.

LOCATION AND PLANNING

- 1. This plan is designed for maximum flexibility and calls for the formation of an indefinitely expansible or contractible series of settlements of approximately one hundred (100) families each.
- 2. Locations suitable for industrial or craft development are different from those of the farm. Thus, areas unsuited to farming but with power and water may be used for industry, and those too remote from power or sources of materials may be used for handicraft.

In general, however, industries should be located as subsidiary to a farming community, and truck gardens should be a part of every development.

- a. The location of any project in time of war is not dictated by simple economics but by the exigencies of strategy by the Army. Inaccessible localities not normally used for farming or industry may have to be made use of.

- 3. The initial phase of the development must be largely in the hands of the government, but it is advisable that even in the beginning Nisei experts such as architects, agronomists, engineers and other technicians be used as they are needed.*
- 4. Movement toward the allocated areas for settlement must follow the line of quick and economical development. Therefore, evacuation should be according to trades - the construction workers should precede the inhabitants.

* An occupational survey of the Nisei is at present being made by the NWAARD.

CONSIDERATIONS ON FARM AND CRAFT

1. Because of the need of quick action, the abnormal circumstances of evacuation and its temporary character, the purpose of this plan is specifically to avoid purchases or rental of land by individuals or corporations. Its promise is that the government should make available, for the duration of the war, areas suitable to agriculture or small industries.
2. There is today a shortage of farm labor on the existing farms. As this condition will be progressively aggravated for the duration of the war, it seems reasonable to suggest that no new land need be opened up but rather that there be a regrouping of farm populations so that certain non-military areas may be run entirely by Japanese. Many farmers in the interior with labor shortage will no doubt be happy to rent their places to the government. Also fallow farmlands unused because of diverted water supply or AAA restrictions could be revitalized; e.g., the former dust bowl, Owens Valley, etc.
 - a. To make this possible a government authority for farm procurement is necessary.
3. However, because of the time required for even temporary transfer of property, it becomes advisable to use certain arable areas in the public domain.
4. Whereas farm relocation and development is recognized to be the main subject of resettlement, there remains the fact that in California, as in Hawaii, there has been a decided trend on the part of the Nisei away from the land. Many of the Nisei, especially those from the coastal cities, know nothing of farming. The following plan is offered for especially such as these, some skilled in trades, crafts and professions; other, young men and women ready to labor and learn a new livelihood with the help of their own government.

CRAFT PRODUCTS

- 1. The type of objects to be manufactured should be such as to require the minimum amount of transportation and processing. Each industry site should be as near as possible to the source of natural hand fabricable materials as clay, wood, etc.
- 2. The types of articles should include many things formerly imported and now hard to get. Soy bean culture and its derivatives such as soya sauce, tofu, miso; wooden objects such as furniture, barrels; clay products such as bowls, plates and crucibles; chemical retorts; paper making, such as craft paper from Southern pine; and paper containers. Leather goods, shoes, cartridge belts, etc. Fiber goods, rope, mats, baskets, etc. Textiles, weaving and sewing will give work to many women.
- 3. As much as possible of the work produced should consist of things that are needed by the armed forces or as feeders to defense industries.
 - a. Government agencies such as the War Production Board, the National Resources Planning Board and the WPA, could be contacted to determine what is needed requiring least machinery and most handiwork.
 - b. Machines unused because of factories being converted to re-armament may be secured.
- 4. It is desirable to establish several correlated crafts within each district.

FARM PRODUCTS

- 1. The produce of the farm shall also be determined by the requirements of National Defense as well as by the agricultural possibilities of the areas.
 - a. It will be attractive to be able to grow those items now cut off from supply such as spices, medicinal herbs, soy beans, rice.
 - b. Also desirable are products needed for chemurgic use such as guayule, soy beans, also cane, hemp, ratan, bamboo, jute, wool, and other fibres.
 - c. To supplement shortages in poultry, livestock, vegetables, berries, grains, sugar beets, etc.

HOUSING

1. According to the precepts of planned resettlement it is desirable that buildings be decentralized. But because of the economics necessary the alternative of village settlements of one hundred closely integrated living units plus the required craft and farm assemblies is proposed. Every means of eliminating manufactured articles should be employed. In the case of the Japanese practical precedents exist of substituting paper for glass, communal baths for bathrooms. Communal kitchens and other labor saving devices at first unpopular should be compensated for by beauty of design and landscaping.
2. In order further to minimize transportation, local materials should be used wherever possible; e.g., adobe in New Mexico or timber in the Sierras.
3. Construction workers among the evacuees must be among those first mobilized to prepare the places for settlement.

EDUCATION

1. Within easy access to each settlement or a group of settlements must be a public school.
 - a. Here the emphasis should be placed on learning a trade so that among the young people after the war the prevalent misfortune of white collar helplessness may not be repeated.
2. It is extremely important that education in practical democracy be carried on to assure the success of each venture and to promote loyalty to our country.
 - a. There must be lecturers and teachers and discussion groups.
 - b. A government sponsored vernacular press is especially important for the Issei.

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

1. The necessity of quick action requires that existing governmental facilities be used as much as possible. This factor of dependence on governmental cooperation gives this proposal its special character. Thus, living on government supplied land immediately eliminates the question of land purchase.
2. The financing of housing and equipment must be undertaken by the government.
 - a. This may be effected either through the Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or by direct government grant.
 - b. Each settlement being relatively small, the outlay will be entirely dependent on the number of communities to be established depending upon how many wish to join. To determine this, the appended questionnaire is suggested.
3. Authority for the creation and control of the settlements may be vested in either a government agency such as the Social Security Board, the Works Progress Administration, or with some private group such as the Friends Service Committee. In execution, representation of the Nisei must be assured.
4. A representative of the governing body in each district will act as chairman of a board composed of the administrative staff and a board of technical supervisors selected by the community. The latter will consult with experts from agricultural experiment stations, industries, labor organizations and colleges.
 - a. Democratic participation by the settlers in management and social responsibility must be encouraged.
5. An advisory committee composed of friends of the Nisei will make suggestions and act as a court of appeal.
6. A graduated compensation for labor with emphasis on initiative and skill is desirable. However, in the beginning workers should expect just a minimum wage. The contractual time for participation should be a year with provision for cancellation and forfeiture of tenantry with re-entry thereafter as a newcomer.
 - a. As it is desirable that enterprise should gain some proprietary rights, a scheme of rent into ownership similar to the Camden Plan may later become possible.
7. As all the produce under this plan is to belong to the government, there can be no competition with local producers.

GUARANTEES ON CITIZENSHIP AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

1. Infringements on civil liberties within areas under martial law should apply equally to all racial groups.
2. Freedom of movement outside these areas should be assured to all qualified citizens.
3. Any tribunal set up for issuance of proposed permits to remain must be appointed by the Federal Government.
4. No concentration camps or forced labor.
5. Humane treatment and adequate protection.
6. Evacuees who are property owners should place their properties with the enemy alien custodian.
 - a. For those who wish to sell, protection should be given against forced sale.
7. Trade unions and governmental agencies should facilitate the process of integration into resettlement areas by
 - a. Accepting evacuees into membership.
 - b. Waiving residential requirements for membership or receipt of benefits and privileges.

#16.259

PLAN FOR THE INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF JAPANESE EVACUEES IN RELOCATION AREAS, PARTICULARLY THOSE WITH SPECIALIZED TRADES AND TALENTS, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POSSIBILITY OF CREATING ECONOMICALLY SELF-SUPPORTING, MANUFACTURING PROJECTS.

In the process of relocating the evacuated Japanese, certain plans have already been put into effect to use certain of these people in projects such as work corps, in farm labor and in manufacturing goods as may be needed in our war effort, such as camouflage nets and furniture for army camps.

Of the 17,000 Japanese evacuated, a large number will not fit into these occupational categories either because of age, sex, or because they may be better trained or more physically fitted for work in other fields. Excluding from this groups these professional people: doctors, lawyers, teachers, etc., who will naturally fit into their own respective fields in the process of relocation, there will still be a large number of these individuals who will not fit in but who can be used in other fields of production where their talents and skills can be applied to a mutually beneficial advantage.

In view of our present need for all-out production, it is impractical that any number of these people be left idle. It is almost as unsound economically to fit these people into occupations that they are not fitted for. There are also other factors which are important. One is the element of morale and the other is an economic element. If these people are to be relocated in areas where it is hoped they will remain, either permanently or for a prolonged period of time, the element of contentment should be considered. Also, while the Government is carrying the heavy load of this war, it can ill afford to have a large unproductive group of people depending upon it for sustenance. It seems in the light of these facts that it would be very advantageous to make a definite and well thought out effort to start them on

a program of economic self-sufficiency and on the production of such goods as may be necessary to the Government war program and to aid wherever domestic manufacturing shortages may appear.

100,000 of these Japanese in production, according to the 14 to 1 ratio which has been set, can be instrumental in keeping approximately 7,000 soldiers in the field. That factor alone is of great importance. Add to that the huge cost of feeding and sheltering these people for the duration and after the war and there can be no doubt of the advisability of immediate economic rehabilitation. When the war is over we will still have them among us and since their economic pattern will have been in a great measure been disrupted and a new start necessary, some action should be taken now to prepare them for this potential problem. It would seem to be much better to relocate these people into new areas and to foster such industries as might be of immediate value and aid to our national productivity and as a start in the economic solvency of the group as a whole. Some attempt might be made in relocating these Japanese in permanent communities which could be done in a manner so attractive to them both socially and economically that a second disruption at the close of the war would not be necessary.

Naturally many problems will come up that will have to be extensively worked out, such as the "prisoner - of - war" problem, the government control of such endeavors, labor-union difficulties and the problem and locations of raw materials. Primary attention should be paid to the following factors:

1. The number of man-hours going to waste.
2. The number of trades and crafts present in the Evacuation Camps.
3. The need for production and products of various types.
4. The cost to the Government of keeping these people
5. The Morale factor, particularly among the American citizens, Nisei.
6. The future economic well-being of the group.
7. The group is capable of high productivity under low production costs.

Following are steps that might be studied in formulating plans for possible manufacturing projects:

1. A survey in all Assembly and Relocation centers to determine what craftsmen are available and a correlation of allied crafts.

2. Questioning of individuals to determine what abilities might be included into secondary occupational classifications and to determine the willingness of these individuals to follow these vocations under a proposed setup.

3. Location and cataloguing of these allied craft groups.

4. Survey to determine what goods might be manufactured using these craftsmen. Particular emphasis placed on those manufacturing projects using mostly hand labor and a minimum of machinery.

5. Availability of materials, particularly usable non-Priority materials.

6. Possibility of re-designing products which were formerly made of priority materials into non-priority materials.

7. Channels of disposal for manufactured goods.

8. Production of items formerly imported.

9. Possibility of these manufacturing ventures being financed by the evacuees and run on a cooperative basis under Government supervision.

10. Loans by the government on approved production projects to be repaid by the production of such goods that the government is particularly interested in.

11. The development and reviving of indigenous and native crafts.

12. Instruction of young Japanese in the manufacturing trades and crafts.

Following are some points that should be taken into consideration in the laying out of policy for these projects:

1. Man power to be recruited for these projects must not interfere with government priority on labor for work corps.

2. The enlistment of these workers must not interfere with the government program for agricultural or other types of labor along war effort lines.

3. The use of such craftsmen- laborers between crops and between periods of Work Corps enlistments.

4. The Therapeutic value of constant gainful occupation.

5. To discover and use managerial and administrative abilities among the Japanese evacuees and to use these in the formation and management of these projects.

Following is a layout of industrial projects which might be started immediately with material on hand:

1. Carpentry Projects.

Furniture for the army and manufacture of many small needed items in wood. The possibility of re-designing certain items made formerly in priority materials or in materials now hard to get, into wood.

2. Ceramic Projects.

Manufacture of such items as may be needed in this material, particularly those used by the army. Re-designing into ceramics. Replacement of items formerly imported.

3. Clothing Projects.

Making of clothing, knitting and where possible weaving. Manufacture of canvas goods for the army.

4. Straw Projects.

Manufacture of baskets, hampers and other items of rush, willow and wicker.

5. Sub-Contracts

Work for the more skilled individuals. Sub contracts of items or parts of items requiring simple manufacturing machinery.

6. Development Projects

To foster and development native arts and crafts which might be considered valuable to American production and culture which

might otherwise be lost. To encourage and stimulate experimental work in certain fields such as silk worm culture and the growing and processing of flax.

7. Miscellaneous manufactures.

The manufacture of such items as there appears to be available talent, material and channels of disposal Goods for Japanese consumption . Processing of such foodstuffs as is possible in the immediate area.

Much work and planning would have to be done and research made into the various factors involved. However, I believe that the plan is generally feasible and potentially practical and profitable. The Japanese are an industrious people and their racial congeniality makes cooperative ventures practical. I believe that they will work best in small groups in ventures where patience and minute hand work is essential.

The Japanese people have a long record of success in manufacture and business ventures where production costs have been kept at a minimum. Consequently, I feel that many of these projects could be started and be developed at little cost to the government. Close cooperation with the Office of Production Management and any other government agencies having to do with production would make results of this industrial and economic rehabilitation very profitable for all concerned.

While this plan is purely skeletal, I should welcome the opportunity to work on it and expand its various section in relation to the policies set by the W.R.A.

Remo J. Scardigli
36 Bernard Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Copied

"Consumer Cooperation as an Organization Tool in the Resettlement Projects for Evacuees of Japanese Ancestry"

Thesis for Rochdale Institute--Spring, 1942

I. Background

- A. Brief history of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast
- B. Events leading to and circumstances surrounding evacuation orders
- C. Cooperative experiences of the Japanese in America

II. Relocation of the Japanese affected by evacuation orders

- A. General outline of the evacuation program
- B. Plans for resettlement projects as developed by the War Relocation Authority
- C. Organizational objectives desirable from the viewpoint of social welfare and democratic well being

III. The role of consumer cooperation in community organization

- A. Limitations imposed and their attendant problems
 - 1. Government policies and regulations
 - 2. Location and physical nature of the sites
 - 3. Material shortages and need for economy
 - 4. Temporary nature of the projects
- B. Types of activities suitable for cooperatives
 - 1. Housing
 - 2. Central kitchens and mess halls
 - 3. Health services
 - 4. Credit unions for savings and loan
 - 5. Stores for consumer goods and farm supplies
 - 6. Personal services as laundry, barber shops, etc.
 - 7. Education and recreation
- C. Organizational principles and methods
 - 1. Necessity for "top-down" administration at the outset
 - 2. Educational programs
 - a. Study groups
 - b. Publicity work
 - c. Courses in secondary schools

IV. Producer cooperatives in the resettlement projects

- A. Nature of products
- B. Government supervision of marketing arrangements

V. Evaluation of cooperative organization for evacuee resettlement

- A. Possibilities for successful operation; precautions necessary
- B. Influence on community morale and well being
- C. Effect upon post-war adjustments
- D. Relation to the general cooperative movement

THIS IS NOT FOR NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE, OR RADIO PUBLICATION

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE OCCUPATIONAL AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE CITIZENS AND ALIEN JAPANESE RESIDING IN METROPOLITAN LOS ANGELES, THESE PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE PRESENT CONFLICT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES, AND SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THEIR SOLUTION. "

Research Body

Nisei Writers' and Artists' Mobilization
for Democracy.

*Recd Feb 2, 1942
822 E. 20 St*

Research Director

Rev. Fred Fertig, Youth Pastor Japanese-
Christian Church, Chairman, Southern
California Committee for Japanese American
Relations, Fellowship of Reconciliation.

822 E. 20 St, L.A.

PREFACE

Numerous Japanese and non-Japanese organizations and influential individuals, realizing the vast problems resulting from the war in the occupational and economic fields of the Japanese, recommended a general survey be made to serve as a basis for a constructive solution of the problems. As the survey progressed many government officials requested copies of the report as well as other interested organizations. Hence this particular distribution.

The intention of this report is critical yet constructive. In instances where it criticizes present government policies, it does in no way propose to subvert legitimate governmental ends. It is only utilizing the democratic privilege of making recommendations for the betterment of the government's services to its citizen and alien population. We offer this report as ~~American citizens who have a deep-rooted~~ **faith** in the democratic principles of the United States, as people who firmly believe that ultimately the fundamental American rules of liberty, equality, and justice will be applied to all alien and citizen Japanese in this country by both the government and the general public.

Criticism of legitimate non-governmental organizations is not meant to underestimate or destroy the influence or service of these organizations, but as suggestions for their improvement. It has been recognized that a frank statement of the problem is the only foundation for constructive action.

No statements or interpretation contained herein is intended dogmatically or categorically, and the reader is requested to accept this as a working basis for appropriate action in solving the problems outlined in this report.

The material for this report was gathered through interviews, study of government rulings, from newspaper announcements, by questionnaires. Sources of information included official of various Japanese organizations, Japanese farmers, business men, other workers, government officials, and Caucasian-American welfare workers. About 150 interviews were made. All references to specific parties, except where otherwise noted, were taken and shall be kept confidential. Information was double-checked and wherever possible was brought up to the last minute. References pertain chiefly to events and trends since the outbreak of the war. Little statistical material on Japanese business and occupations was available; consequently, estimates predominate. Also traditional Japanese reticence was intensified due to general demoralization.

This report was compiled entirely by American citizens; twelve Japanese Americans and one Caucasian American. No alien was involved in the preparation of the survey, **except** in a few instances where some aliens, known to be loyal, were interviewed for information only they were in a position to give. Expenses incurred in the compilation of the report has been met by the research body itself and in some cases by the Fellowship of Reconciliation Japanese American Relations Committee of Southern California.

While expressing appreciation to the organizations and individuals involved in the research, the research director assumes final responsibility for the exact statement and interpretations.

This survey lays no claims to infallibility. It is not a professional research job, although one of the research associates has received training and experience in this line. It only attempts to delineate general trends and to suggest the most practical and democratic solution to the occupational and financial problems of the Japanese residing in Metropolitan Los Angeles which have arisen as a result of the war. Some immediately outlying rural and fishing districts were included so that all major Japanese occupational fields would be covered and that the local problem could be properly related to the total Japanese economy.

Since government rulings and local situations vary almost daily, this report cannot pretend to be strictly up to date. It should be considered a study showing problems and trends, and as a basis for further research and action. If nothing else, it may serve as a partial historical document.

Note: It is suggested that this survey and its suggestions might be found in many ways applicable to the German and Italian alien groups.

Definition of some words used in this survey:

"Government" - Referring to all phases of U.S. Government, local, state, and Federal.

"Japanese" - Will refer to both citizen and alien Japanese.

"Alien Japanese" - Will refer to Japanese resident in the U.S., but holding nationality in Japan.

"Citizen Japanese" - Will refer to Japanese who are American citizens.

"Nisei" - Japanese American citizens; Japanese translation meaning "second-generation".

"Issei" - Citizens of Japan; Japanese translation meaning "first-generation".

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS AFFECTING JAPANESE OCCUPATIONS AND FINANCE (As of February 1942) (NOTE: There are numerous government rulings, and these are to the best of our knowledge complete)

- (1) Families of interned men may not receive county relief. County rule for other families requires 3 years residence in California and 1 years residence in Los Angeles County.
- (2) Unemployment insurance is available.
- (3) No Japanese fishermen may fish.
- (4) It is permissible to hire alien Japanese for private employment.
- (5) Japanese nationals who have been in the U.S. continuously since June 17, 1940 may have Treasury Department license to operate their businesses. Japanese liquor dealers however are refused license under California state requirement.
- (6) An alien Japanese may get unemployment insurance if he meets state regulations.
- (7) An alien Japanese is restricted to \$100 a month living expenses. He may receive a salary of more than a \$100 but cannot use the extra sum.
- (8) Alien Japanese with over \$1000 property must file form TFR-300, Series J with the U.S. Treasury Department.
- (9) No alien Japanese may own, lease, or possess agricultural lands under the California Alien Land Act. Only circumstance under which an alien may place property in the name of American children is when all proprietorship of the property is released to the children and yearly reports are made to the state, if the parent continues as the guardian of the child.
- (10) The Treasury Department (Federal Reserve Bank) will permit transfer of business from alien to citizen Japanese after review.
- (11) There is no governmental prohibition of aid to destitute Japanese families.
- (12) Alien Japanese may not sue in court of law for the duration of the war though they may defend themselves when sued according to Federal ruling. Superior Judge E.H. Wilson of Los Angeles on January 19, 1942 ruled that alien Japanese have no standing in California courts.
- (13) Alien nationals may transfer ownership of their automobiles, under California permit, subject to special regulations by the Federal Department of Justice and the Treasury Department. Personal property can be transferred for a legal consideration.
- (14) Alien Japanese may apply for Los Angeles City Business licenses on showing of registration card.
- (15) Los Angeles City and County citizen Japanese may not hold Civil Service positions.
- (16) As of February 3, there are 15 prohibited defense areas in Los Angeles County for alien Japanese. More areas may be announced soon. The property of evacuating alien Japanese will be placed under protective governmental custody.
- (17) Alien Japanese changing their place of residence must notify the government within 10 days. Movement of business or home over fifty miles require a special permit from the U.S. Attorney's office.
- (18) All Japanese who must travel for business or otherwise must file for a travel permit with the local U.S. Attorney.

BREAKDOWN ON MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL FIELDS FOR JAPANESE

It is to be remembered that before the war came, that a great number of Japanese were already unemployed due to various causes. It is to be remembered that the work and money shortages for Japanese reported below are further burdens on an already overloaded back and are cumulative.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the major occupation for the Japanese and is perhaps the least affected. The produce markets and the farmers are closely related, as, in many instances, the commission houses finance the farmer in the purchase of seeds and fertilizer. With the closing down of the produce houses the Japanese agriculturist finds himself in a state of uncertainty. In many cases, he does not have the necessary funds to begin spring planting. But despite the many problems that beset the farmer, this field holds the most promise for the Japanese. Many Japanese farmers have need for both seasonal and year-round farm labor. With the movement of many non-Japanese to the city for employment in defense industries, with a further shortage of farm labor due to increased draft measures, and with the refusal of many Filipinos to work for Japanese, there is created a real opportunity for both new farmers and farm laborers. Some are already taking advantage of this situation and a great number are anxious to follow suit as soon as government permission can be obtained, and as soon as proper location and financing can be found. The Federal government's "Food for Freedom" program may offer further encouragement for Japanese agricultural expansion.

According to Harold J. Ryan, Los Angeles County agricultural commissioner and chairman of the Agricultural Resources and Production Committee, there are 1172 farms in Los Angeles County operated by Japanese. These farms are mostly devoted to truck gardening, constituting 25,600 acres of the county's 40,000 acres of produce farmlands. Ryan reports that 619 of the farmers are citizen Japanese and 533 alien Japanese.

A number of special problems confront the Japanese agriculturist at this time. One pertains to the alien farmer who must evacuate under governmental orders. Where shall he go? Will he receive compensation for his present crop or property? Who will take over the land in case it cannot be left to citizen children? Who will cultivate this land to produce the crops necessary to national economy? In the Venice area over half of the 92 farmers decided upon voluntary evacuation from this defense area as evidence of their willingness to cooperate in Defense. The "Sangyo Nippo", Los Angeles agricultural paper, has been recommending voluntary evacuation for the last few weeks. A second problem investigated by State Attorney General Warren to discover violations of the alien land act which prohibits alien Japanese from owning or leasing California agricultural lands. The attorney General has promised prosecution where there has been conscious violation of the law or where violation has occurred in proximity to military establishments. One test case is now in process.

Another difficulty confronting the farmers is the uncertainty faced in marketing the produce. Many farmers are hesitant to harvest their crops due to the closure of the produce houses which customarily market their output. Travel restrictions imposed on aliens add further to their difficulties. Uncertainty is the keynote of the farmer's life. Many are not planting or buying needed equipment as they are not certain whether or not they will be evacuated, and even if allowed to remain on their land whether or not they will be allowed to market their crops. Many fear that they will not be able to collect normal prices for their farm products due to their enemy alien status. At least one farmer has had his truck prepossessed although he had only \$200 more due in payments. The financing company was fearful that the Japanese farmer would not be able to continue the payments. Some individuals and public officials are prone to regard the farmer's hesitancy in planting and harvesting as deliberate sabotage and a "sit down strike" (Austin Holcomb, manager of the Produce News). The secretary of the Southern Japanese Growers' Association refutes this accusation.

He says, "Growers are waiting for the government to tell them what to plant and how much. It is certainly not a strike. But the alien Japanese must have a permit to do almost anything." It is evident that the produce situation and agricultural problem are interwoven and unless the position of the wholesale produce markets is clarified the farmer's problems will not be solved.

Many farmers have been demoralized by the prevalent rumors of vegetable poisoning by Japanese farmers. One of the interviewers spoke to the local representative of the State Agricultural Department working the poison testing laboratory, who said that only one case of excessive spray poisoning had been found since the outbreak of the war. This case appeared accidental but the Japanese farmer willingly paid a fine.

Another problem concerns Japanese nurserymen in Los Angeles proper. All citizen and alien Japanese nurserymen applying for fertilizer salesman's license must now file an affidavit with the State Department of Agriculture. Some competitor Caucasian-American nurserymen began organizing last month to "kick the Japs out." There has also been some rivalry between the issei and the nisei for work and rights.

In the case of gardeners the difficulties are not so great. Some Nisei gardeners have lost some of their clientele, perhaps due to the Americanized nisei's insistence on their "rights", while Isseis report losing few jobs since they have been with their present employers for many years and they are more proficient and less demanding than the Nisei. One F.B.I. man has continued to keep his alien Japanese gardener as a sign of faith, despite neighbors' protestations. Since the nursery industry is not vital to national defense it will probably suffer during the war years.

Wholesale and retail floriculturalists report a certain amount of boycotting, with a tendency to patronize American places. However, all floral business, Japanese and non-Japanese, is suffering some at the present time. There is little unemployment at the present time as most of the shops, being small, are operated by family labor. Many flower growers are effected by the evacuation order. They are also effected by the fact that fertilizer is on the government priority list, and because cheesecloth prices are up. The retailer, will have to pay more for his flowers, but cannot in turn raise prices or he would lose trade. At least some of the retailers will probably go under due to these conditions. American customers of Japanese wholesalers evidence fear of trading with them because they think American public reaction may effect them in turn--They go to the back door of the Japanese wholesaler and do not remain to talk. However this shows they do not entirely wish to sever relationships.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

This occupational field promises a fair amount of opportunity for the Nisei and Issei women who are so employable. The Japanese Y.W.C.A. that has been active in placement in this field reports that they have found no discrimination at all. They now have 25 openings, half of which the employer has designated that they will accept either alien or citizen Japanese. One employment agency also reported demand for Nisei domestic servants. Many girls let out of civil service and stenographical positions may be able to find work in this field, though at present most of them hardly will think of doing this kind of work as they consider it a step down from their former work. One Beverly Hills employment agency reported discrimination in this well-to-do area, and said that their clientele, when employing Japanese, were paying low wages, taking advantage of their great need of work. One lady told a prospective citizen Japanese domestic servant, "You will be getting more out of me than I will be getting out of you. You should appreciate it as all our friends are firing Japanese." Another point of consideration is that many girls that need jobs, and would ordinarily work in domestic service, are not permitted to do so by parents as they want their children close to home during the emergency.

FISHING

Because of government ruling no Japanese fishermen have been able to operate since the start of the war. The camories have been willing to hire Japanese from the beginning of the war, but since the great majority of the alien Japanese are now confined, and since evacuation of at least alien Japanese is most likely, this offers no help for the occupational future of the people concerned at Terminal Island. At present the only people working on Terminal Island are the store owners, a few professional people, and organizational executive secretaries. As fishing has been poor for the last five years, not much savings had been possible by the Japanese residents.

RETAIL BUSINESS, MANUFACTURER'S, AND SPECIAL JAPANESE OCCUPATIONS

These businesses are centered mainly in Lil' Tokyo, though there are many grocery and drug stores around different centers of the Japanese population in Metropolitan Los Angeles. In most instances the future for the different types of retail business looks bad. This is due to a mixture of the following factors: (1) A great part of the trade of Lil' Tokyo merchants came from farmers who came in at night times and over week-ends from as far as 50 or 75 miles away. The farmers are staying away now because of unsettled conditions at home and the need to save tires and money, and because of travel restrictions. (2) Many Japanese customers are afraid to come to Lil' Tokyo because they know it is under close surveillance of police and Federal men. (3) Some retail businessmen say that the present parking restrictions adversely affect their business. (4) In the case of restaurants, some dry-goods and art stores, business falls to some extent due to a boycott from former non-Japanese trade.

Rents are too high to be met by the present decreased amount of trade, and one barber said that his rent would have to come down about 35% in order for him to get along. Another barber pointed out that he was having to pay \$60 a month rent for a space that would cost him \$25 monthly in Boyle Heights. This higher charge was probably excusable before the war since then Lil' Tokyo offered downtown advantages even though in a poorer section of downtown, but now there seems to be hardly any advantage at all in the Lil' Tokyo location. One slightly redeeming factor is that nisei trade at Japanese retail businesses may grow where formerly they went to American stores, since now many are afraid to trade in American sections of town. Back rent is owed in many cases and therefor doubles the present rental burden.

The many photographer's shops operate under some difficulty because of Federal regulations upon the use of cameras. Some of the shops report business to be nil except where there was a rush for pictures to be used in the alien re-registration. One photographer who has had a fair Caucasian American trade reports no discrimination shown by this group. When the war began, the wholesale supply houses tended to be cold, but when explanations were made as to the American loyalties of the business, the attitude of the wholesalers changed. This was the only apparent form of discrimination of any type shown. One photographer's wholesaler took back his goods, fearing that the photographer could not pay.

Japanese hotels, according to their present location and the type of clientele prior to the war, report various conditions. One hotel that depended a great deal on farmer clientele is especially hard hit. Another hotel that has largely Caucasian clientele says that they have experienced no discrimination. Last week a Filipino asked for a room. But this hotel suffers to some extent from loss of week-end farmer-roomers. Some roomers are leaving their hotels because of lowered salaries. Some hotels are closed by order of the Treasury Department, but most of them are open even though their owners are in detention, with the wife or the citizen children managing the hotel. There is some fear by owners and managers that their licenses as aliens will be revoked.

Stores selling Japanese literature and groceries are probably headed for the wall since they can no longer re-supply from Japan. In the case of groceries of this type a few of their commodities can be gotten in the U.S., but not enough to keep their shelves half-way full. A small number of teachers of Japanese cultural subjects will be out of employment, both Issei and Nisei, while about 250 language school teachers, mainly Issei, are thrown out of work.

The sewing schools have little positive prospect. Some alien Japanese students have been lost due to travel difficulties. But even with the citizen Japanese that make up the majority of students there is a great decrease in attendance as the girls mostly come from great distances, and being fearful, are staying home. Travel restriction and the desires of parents also cause them to stay away from the schools, as well as lack of money. One school announces that enrollment has dropped to 1/8 th of what it was previous to the war. Some of its students sew on the side for Caucasian Americans and have met no discrimination so far.

Some businesses in Lil' Tokyo are folding up right now, they are hit so hard. A flower shop owned by an alien Japanese is closing even though it might be transferred to the citizen Japanese wife. No trade.

Most Japanese manufacturer's--cosmetics, soap, as examples--have a shaky future since most of their sales is to Japanese' retailers, and the manufacturer's future depends on the shaky future of the retailer.

Business has fallen off in the cafe and restaurant business, but not as much as was expected. In central downtown areas however where Japanese restaurants catered almost wholly to non-Japanese trade, business has dropped considerably (one restaurant has suffered 50% decrease in business) and some have closed, some on Federal order, some because the State withdrew licenses (liquor selling establishments). On the whole business is holding up quite well, but restrictions on food and rising food prices will force some to close. There is an abundance of unskilled labor but a demand for good cooks.

Lil' Tokyo drug stores report business on the whole way off and six months should finish the business due to high rents. Drug stores in outlying districts report business nearly normal. Prices are up as high as 30%. Wholesalers as a whole are refusing credit. Accounts must be on a C.O.D. basis. Some drug stores are closed by the Treasury Department.

For beauty shops, their trade and employment is effected according to their location. One Japanese beauty shop located in a non-Japanese neighborhood with 75% of their customers non-Japanese, but 25% Japanese, reports that they have suffered no decrease in non-Japanese trade. Nisei girls employed in a non-Japanese shop on Broadway were dismissed but the customers demanded that they be brought back. A Lil' Tokyo beauty shop has suffered about a 25% loss of trade, and has reduced their staff of operators from 10 to 7 since the war. There has been no change in rent in this last shop and the high rent increases the financial difficulties of the shop.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRODUCE

In the first week of the war some of the big chain retail fruit and vegetable markets dismissed their alien and citizen Japanese clerks. The reasons for such action were various. Sometimes it was the prejudice of the employer, sometimes for fear that customers would work reprisals against the store (in one case a small mob threatened one store on the evening of Dec. 7), sometimes because of an honest concern for the safety of the Japanese clerks, sometimes because it was not known whether the government was now permitting employment of alien Japanese. Mixed causes also operated in the temporary or permanent dismissal of Japanese. In many instances the regular customers asked that the Japanese be put back to work because they had proved honest and offered the best quality of foods (as with one large Hollywood store). However, many potential and regular customers are going elsewhere as the fury and disaster of the Pacific war increases (as in the Long Beach and West Los Angeles areas.) Other areas report even a slight increase in trade from non-Japanese customers. One San Pedro Caucasian American lady whose son was killed at Pearl Harbor on December 7 told her Nisei fruit and vegetable clerk: "My son was killed at Pearl Harbor on December 7 but that won't make me stop buying from you because I know that wasn't your fault. You're a good American." The Retail Clerk's Protective Union #1510 with a membership of around 800 report that about 15% of their members are unemployed. Fruit stands in Burbank and Pasadena because of a war-clause in their contract is now out. One fruit stand had to close because of the objections of non-Japanese employees in a super-market.

In the Grand Central Terminal Produce Market where between 700 and 800 are employed, there are about 50 unemployed (including some Mexicans). It is the strong rumor among Japanese commission merchants that non-Japanese commission merchants are trying to force the Japanese out now by taking advantage of their present difficult position. After the short closing of all Japanese wholesale produce houses immediately after the beginning of the war, most opened up again and now all are hurrying to transfer their ownership to citizen Japanese. Formerly about 80% of the houses were owned by alien Japanese. There is great fear that the state might take away the operating license of all alien and citizen Japanese owned houses.

PROFESSIONS

This is a small but highly specialized field including lawyers, dentists, doctors, optometrists and pharmacists located in the Lil' Tokyo of Los Angeles which caters more or less exclusively to the Japanese trade. The professional saturation point was reached many years ago. Though these professions have not been directly restricted by rulings as yet, it is feared that the trend is towards cutting down all enemy alien rights including the revoking of issei professional licenses. Business has taken sharp cuts for most because the Japanese section's chief customer, the issei, have been kept at home by Alien Travel restrictions, by fears for future financial security, and by fright. But favorable factors such as lack of direct discrimination, cooperative landlords and good morale mark the professional offices. Further curbing of business through the threatened evacuation of issei makes the future gloomy indeed for these professions. To create a greater demand for their services, the nisei community must be built up, the clientele enlarged to include more members of other races, and offices set up for the issei in the resettlement projects.

Medicine: Should issei licenses be revoked, nisei can take over issei practices (2 issei doctors to 1 nisei) and give issei a 50% cut to keep them from becoming destitute. Nisei can also consolidate to form a Medical Cooperative or Cooperative Hospital in the resettlement project. And should private offices be closed, the U.S. Army can use doctors. There will always be a need for medically trained people.

Dentistry: Nisei subjects seem generally optimistic and propose to settle the issei problem by hiring them as technicians or laboratory men, should issei licenses be revoked. A pooling of interests will be necessary in the future if dentists want to survive.

Law: Eight nisei lawyers enjoy an increase in volume of business right now due to the emergency pre-evacuation period and partly to the loss of issei legal advisors interned in camps. The present market is a transitory one which will decrease. There are no prospects until the nisei community grows up.

Optometry: Business is slow with a decline of 50% in one instance. Members are merely holding on tight and hoping that they can remain in practice. Outlook is dark.

Pharmacy: Too many pharmacists are competing for too little trade even in normal times. No future openings seem possible unless with a Japanese pharmacy. Members are hanging on to their jobs by their eyelids. A few members have been thinking of pooling their interests.

INSURANCE AND VARIOUS BUSINESS SERVICES

No men in this field, mainly occupied by Nisei, seem to have lost their positions. Except in the case of casualty companies, most of the American-owned companies have not cancelled policies held by citizen or alien Japanese. However, special regulations have been put into effect by insurance companies dealing with fire, public liability and property damage. In some instances the premium has been increased; in others, policies have been cancelled with no definite provisions as yet for new or modified coverage. And in the case of the casualty companies, practically all have cancelled policies of alien Japanese, and some have cancelled even nisei-held policies. As far as we can ascertain, this has been because these people were considered a poor risk at present, and not because of any racial prejudice on the companies' part. In fact, the companies expressed great appreciation of the Japanese, in that they have a high record of dependability in payment on policies. Many alien Japanese, on cancellation, transferred their policies to other companies not practicing cancellation; and this flood of transfers caused some of the latter companies to take fear and also begin cancellation. Incidentally, if this policy becomes as general as it threatens to become, certain small produce firms may be forced to go out of business, since they cannot afford to contract their hauling out, as can the larger produce firms. In the case of life and health companies none interviewed had changed their policies, and payments had continued to alien Japanese as prior to December 7, '41. To date, no government regulations on insurance held by aliens has been passed. The main difficulty for Japanese due to reduced incomes. These lapses will increase rapidly because of the generally unstable occupational and financial condition of the Japanese community.

A type of business now being entered by some Nisei is that called "business service", seeking to advise, particularly the Issei, on such problems arising out of the war-time situation as insurance, income tax, business regulations, etc.

SUMMARY OF UNEMPLOYED REGISTRATION

An unemployment questionnaire was placed in the three local Japanese newspapers and the readers were asked to return it in two days. The small return does not at all represent the real percentage of Japanese unemployment for the following reasons: (1) Many Japanese cannot afford the newspapers, or fail to subscribe for other reasons. (2) Many Japanese refused to fill in the questionnaire and returned it as they did not trust the auspices under which the questionnaire was mistakenly announced. (3) Many did not return the questionnaire since it was primarily for the uses of research and they were afraid that no practical results would come from it. However, the results will give some general clues to the problem.

Number Unemployed That Answered Questionnaire

Citizen Japanese--30

Alien Japanese----29

Total-----59

Length of Unemployment--From 1 day to 2 years

Need Immediate Financial Resources

Yes--24

No---35

Types of Workers Represented--Gardeners, Civil Service, farmers, truck driver, stenographers, book-keepers, chemist's helper, clerks, radio operator, janitress, tailor, N.Y.A. worker, Japanese school bus driver, chauffeur, receptionist, Japanese school teacher, compositor, salesman, domestic workers, cook, operator of super-market, department store worker, nursery worker.

HOUSING

Though many evictions were expected there have been only a rare few, and none of these seem to be by physical force. The first day of the war there were some anonymous phone calls to Japanese householders, threatening them if they did not move promptly. The lack of evictions is probably due to the fact that most Japanese live in Japanese or sympathetic neighborhoods of mixed racial groups. Some businesses have had to close out because of war-clauses that force Japanese to evacuate due to the war between Japan and the U.S. But many families are having to move due to government evacuation orders, or because they cannot meet present rising rents. Those who are moving are most often moving in with friends or relatives in quarters that are already somewhat crowded and in many cases not very modern in facilities. Some of the Terminal Island Japanese are moving into the uptown Tenth Street area, with three or four families under one roof. The fact that many of these moves can only be temporary further complicates the problem. One family moved out of one territory that they thought would soon become restricted and into another territory, but in a few days this new territory was announced as governmentally restricted, so the family has again moved, and in the meanwhile the bread-winner is out of a job.

HEALTH

At present the majority of Japanese families live at very low standards of existence and, for example, their tubercular rate is still proportionately high to the Caucasian Americans. One Japanese doctor estimated the standard of existence for three-fourths of the Japanese population are below the average standard of Caucasian Americans. Cases of high blood pressure, cancer, heart diseases, tuberculosis, pneumonia, are up. Though the Japanese are fairly well fed, many do not have the balanced diet required by strenuous American physical and nervous activity. If working conditions continue as at present one doctor estimated rate of diseases such as tuberculosis to go up 2 or 3%. Because of low living standard the Japanese have developed some resistance to the effects of certain diseases and diet cuts, but not too much more can be risked along this line. Prices of medicine will remain stabilized, but doctor's fees may go up and this will be very hard to meet. With many Japanese evacuees moving in on friends, and with many Japanese already living in cramped and inadequate quarters, special health problems are increased.

RELIEF NEEDS

The special and large groups needing relief of various kinds in the Japanese community are: (1) families of interned men. These number about 550 in L. A. County. County aid is refused them, and they now exist on meager savings, or as charity cases. (2) Persons who lost jobs, in part or wholly, due to the war and being Japanese. No exact figures are available, including those employed prior to war, and due to war and being Japanese. A conservative estimate would be 2000 to 3000 citizen and alien Japanese. A small group needing relief is composed of students from Japan. U. S. C. has eight such cases.

Five special problems are those of individuals, families, and businesses whose bank accounts were shut off by the government; that of service or general community organizations savings which might be turned toward welfare needs; that of Japanese who will lose jobs or be evicted from their homes should anti-Japanese feeling increase; that of Japanese unable to continue payments on insurance, installment purchases, rent, etc.; and resettlement of those evacuated.

The sources now giving relief and the kind they provide are: (1) the International Institute, accepted as the most suitable relief organization by Japanese and American communities, working in collaboration with the Family Welfare Committee of the J. A. C. L. The Institute now carries a case load of about 75, requiring temporary and permanent relief. Funds for this work comes from the Institute's monthly allotment from the Community Chest, Anti-Axis Committee, and other Japanese, and non-Japanese groups. At Terminal Island, the J. A. C. L. located there is aiding to carry the load, and maintaining a relief fund. That chapter finished a survey on Feb. 2, showing that more than 50 families will become immediate relief problems, and in about three months about 500 more will exhaust all resources and become charity cases. (2) Many leading Japanese churches set up special relief funds, surveys of the needs of their constituencies, and when imperative furnishing charity to families in their neighborhoods. They assist with loans, outright giving, and locating jobs for the unemployed, etc. (3) Many families double up in housing and other ways to cut expenses. (4) Many non-Japanese are giving outright gifts of food, money, and household needs. For example, the City College will aid destitute families of students through a special faculty fund. (5) Many non-Japanese private and public facilities such as halls, homes, etc. being lent to Japanese gratis or at small cost. Many non-Japanese churches are making gifts of money to welfare funds of Japanese churches of like denomination. (6) Unemployment insurance is being received in many instances. It is felt that the housing, food, and money needs will soon become more acute.

DISCRIMINATION

(Note: the word "discrimination" here is meant as an unjustified act against Japanese. It is recognized that certain restriction of Japanese movement or livelihood must happen due to public safety.)

Typical and general expressions of discrimination include: (1) spreading of false rumors against Japanese by non-Japanese as the "Japanese are poisoning vegetables," "Japanese farmers are on sitdown strike," etc. (2) partial boycotts of Japanese businesses. (3) efforts of other orientals to distinguish themselves from Japanese, through fear of violence, with indirect effect on Japanese business. For example, one Korean grocery put up a sign, "This is not a Japanese store. Owned by Koreans". (4) In certain canneries and some farm areas Filipinos have refused to work with or for Japanese. (5) Some non-Japanese business competitors, as in the nurseries, are trying to force the Japanese nurserymen out of business. (6) Threatened evacuation of all Japanese or alien Japanese "150 miles inland" would entirely disrupt Japanese occupational and financial economy. (7) Firing of Japanese by non-Japanese employers due to fancied or real pressure on non-Japanese customers of businesses employing them. (8) Firing of Japanese by prejudiced non-Japanese employers. (9) Release of alien Japanese by employers who wrongly believed that the government did not sanction hiring alien Japanese. Another form of this misconception or fear is where citizen-Japanese employers hesitate to keep alien Japanese due to worry over government surveillance or restriction due to such employment. (In the wholesale produce markets, the State is checking the books to find the number of alien Japanese employed.) (10) Spread of inflammable anti-Japanese propaganda by certain newswriters, editors, radio commentators, biased politicians, non-Japanese competitive business interests, who sometimes finance or influence such agitation. These affect the Japanese adversely. (11) Some acts of violence, rocks thrown through store windows, etc. (12) extortions or false promises, by men posing as government agents, as promise to affect release of interned husband for payment of a large sum. (13) Firing or forced leaves of absence of citizen Japanese from city and county civil service jobs. (14) Exploiters are taking advantage of the Japanese distress by buying their almost new stoves, electric iceboxes, etc. for \$5.00 Japanese understand, upon good explanation, the reasons for strict government regulations as to their lives and livelihoods. They feel, however, much uncertainty and discomfort. Many are resentful of the unjust and extreme acts of discrimination directed at them by self-appointed overseers of public safety, instigators of boycotts, prejudiced employers and neighbors.

FLOW OF MONEY IN THE JAPANESE COMMUNITY

In a community having very **limited** financial resources, the question of to what points the community money flows is a very important one. If any exceptionally large sums are applied to uses that do not return soon to the community, the entire community-economy is disrupted -- and sometimes even broken entirely. The following are the main destinations for Japanese money at present: subsistence needs--such as rent, light and gas, food; business--operation needs and salaries; community relief work; defense bonds and stamps (about \$120,000, sold by one bank alone since Dec. 7); Red Cross contributions; U. S. O.; "Buy a Bomber" and "Buy an Ambulance" funds (latter amounting to \$3225.87 as of Feb. 5); churches; income tax. Some money is passing from alien Japanese to citizen Japanese, but this is mainly in transfer of business ownership; and this does not usually mean that the money's effectiveness is immediately increasing. It may later if the citizen Japanese are able to inaugurate more modern business methods than customary with most alien Japanese.

There is far less flow of money than usual to luxury commodities and amusements, though an appreciable number of citizen Japanese show they do not realize the gravity of their economic situation by still spending rather freely. Investments, insurance purchases, expansion of established business, opening of new Nisei enterprises (as different from transfer of businesses from alien Japanese), are at a standstill. No loosening of money in these categories can be seen at all for the duration of the war unless some entirely new and remunerative fields open up. Some Japanese even talk of refusing to pay income taxes, since they do not know where their next dollar is coming from. A great number of Japanese have been buying on the installment plan but are now forced to ask for more time or to return the goods so contracted.

This pinched state of things is causing an increased flow of Japanese money out of the Japanese community. For example, the women are buying at American chain stores to save money. This serves to create a vicious circle, as the deserted Japanese stores fail and in turn damage the economy of the community of which these women and their families are a part.

The thrift habit among the alien Japanese has stood them in good stead, but the Nisei as a whole have not learned this habit and must now quickly learn it, because their inefficient placement of money now helps weaken the Japanese community economy. The Issei's saving accounts are rapidly being used up in meeting community relief needs.

As to flow of money into the Japanese community, very little is coming in from non-Japanese sources. Japanese firms operating in city-wide circles have been the principal feeders in this regard, but this inflow has now nearly been stopped, due to hard-felt boycotts against these firms. Private charities are sending in a little more money than usual for relief work, but as yet this is not a very appreciable amount. Governmental aid comes mainly as unemployment insurance, but most state and local provisions for unemployment relief is being shut off, due to discrimination by officials. For example, Los Angeles County officials will not give aid to the wife if her husband is interned. In one case, County aid was refused to a family whose head was interned, but where there was a non-employable daughter and where the son, who was the only remaining means of support, had just been called to the army.

Much could be done to relieve the present plight of the Japanese community by releasing the large treasuries of such organizations as the Japanese Chambers of Commerce and Japanese Associations (Los Angeles Japanese Association: about \$10,000.00). Of course, it is not expected that these funds will be returned to the organizations formerly holding them. But it is hoped these funds can be turned over to legitimate organizations for general relief and welfare service. For example, the now dissolved Japanese School Federation of Southern California has turned over its entire treasury of \$1656.59 to the International Institute, for family relief work.

MORALE OF JAPANESE PEOPLE

The morale of the Japanese people is shattered by many factors other than their uncertain occupational and financial situation (such factors as their political sentiments, fear of physical violence, discrimination against them even in their public services such as alien Japanese women sewing for Red Cross cannot wear uniforms, etc.). In considering the effects of the occupational-financial situation on the spirit of the Japanese, these other factors must be thoroughly considered for the important part they play.

The occupational and financial factors responsible for the present low state of Japanese morale include: (1) The confusion of local, state, and federal rulings as to Japanese occupation and finance. These change almost daily and there are many conflicting rulings from different offices of government. One alien Japanese wishing to learn the correct procedure in a certain business operation asked the F.B.I. which referred him to the Immigration authorities which in turn sent him to the Federal attorney - who finally told him he didn't know what to advise! (2) Many orders and regulations set up to protect the country have unavoidably created great hardships on many innocent Japanese business and finance. This in the case of frozen savings, travel restrictions on loyal alien Japanese whose business necessitates their travel, etc. (3) While many Japanese businesses have been closed under government order and finances frozen that would ordinarily go to living expenses and charitable uses, etc., in many cases no monies or relief has been forthcoming to care for the parties so affected. (4) Due to government orders that certain businesses no longer remain in alien hands, those businesses in many cases pass on to citizen children of the alien owner, and many of these children are unfit to carry the business due to their youthful age or lack of training or availability. Of course the owner can sell, but he has little hope of receiving full value of the business. (5) Where the businesses are being retained, other difficulties arise. Partial or full boycotts, licensing restrictions, increased taxes, physical violence to property without recourse to law, loss of Japanese customers who can no longer afford to buy, etc., all limit business opportunity. (6) The increasing revocation of business and professional licenses, now affecting alien Japanese, and in some quarters recommended for citizen Japanese also.

The present state of Japanese morale as a result of the occupational-financial disruption: (1) A general fear as to the immediate economic future expressing itself variously, threatened refusal to pay income taxes, unwillingness to expand business, withdrawal of money where possible from bank, liquidation of business, etc. (2) In hopes of proving their patriotism to the American government and public, great sums of money are being donated to American patriotic and charitable causes that the giver can ill afford. This money is necessary for the economic survival of the Japanese community. (3) Set over against (2) is the fact that much money is now being turned to charitable uses in the Japanese community from sources that never gave or gave so much before to such cause. It is believed in many circles that the government and American charitable organizations will not provide for the Japanese inconvenienced by present regulations and that the Japanese must help themselves - or sink! (4) Many Japanese are gradually losing faith in the government and the American public; they are being strengthened in their Axis leanings wherever that already exists, and when there are no previous Axis leanings, there comes disillusionment in the principles of democracy. A sample reaction follows: Nisei who lost his civil service position in the Los Angeles city government and who is known for his excellent character and loyalty has said, "I guess I am no longer an American. I try hard to be a good American but just because I have skin of different color I got the sack for being 'disloyal'". (5) Set over against the extreme attitude represented in (4) is the more prevalent attitude of fatalism. The alien Japanese are now repeating often, "Shikataganai" - "It can't be helped". The citizen Japanese are pessimistic or in a mood of complete surrender. The majority of the Japanese seem to be performing their daily duties either out of pure habit, or guided by an almost bitter stoicism. Some say they would rather be interned. That would guarantee their room and board which under present circumstances is not forthcoming. (6) The condition represented in (5) depresses the Japanese community with rumors about concentration camps, threatened or actual violence, etc. One alien woman, who symbolizes many more, expects to be shot soon by either government or by mob violence and is preparing herself for the occasion. One said: "This has become

a democracy". One said: "After alien registration we will be sent to the desert and left there". Many farmers in Covina think that the F.B.I. will just take their property away from them without cause. These rumors are creating almost as bad an effect as would occur if the rumors were actual facts. The people are afraid to venture out even for legitimate business - and they remain home as much as possible. (7) Due to the questioned loyalty of the Japanese, many citizen Japanese are forced to neglect their business in order to do contact work with officials, etc., to allay that suspicion. Many of these citizen Japanese are among the most influential business men in the Japanese community and can hardly be spared from the business life of the community even for the very necessary contact work. Most of the important alien Japanese business men are interned, not being available for guidance in the solution of the increased occupational-financial problems that have arisen. In Little Tokyo, the present active business leaders are few, rather young and inexperienced. Some few citizen Japanese who happen to be well-placed are rumored to be taking advantage of present circumstances by charging exorbitant prices for simple services in connection with the solution of business problems arising out of the emergency. One is supposed to have charged \$1.5 for a notary. In too zealous devotion to duty, some citizens are rumored to be turning in people on the slightest provocation to the F.B.I. (8) Although the Japanese American Citizens' League is the most influential of nisei organizations, being the only national political organization of the nisei, its effectiveness has been hampered by the lack of response and cooperation by the Japanese community. This is especially true with the local chapter. In many outlying communities the J.A.C.L. has received full support and has done yeoman work in the solution of the economic and legal problems of the Japanese, as well as starting defense projects, etc.

Due to the immensity of the city it is difficult to congregate all the nisei into one organization and the local set-up does not take this fact into consideration. Consequently local membership represents only a minor percentage of the total eligible nisei population. This has created apathy on the part of the average nisei population, regarding the League activities and has limited leadership to a few older nisei businessmen. There is a lack of active workers to carry out any effective program that might be planned. Most of the present community work has been done by the Anti-Axis Committee which was formed on the night of December 7th to cope with emergency problems. Most of this work has been of necessity "anti-axis" in character and not much has been done regarding the economic questions confronting the Japanese at this time. The Family Welfare sub-Committee has done some work in this field. The Legal and Vocational Adjustment Committees to a lesser extent have furnished encouragement and would be more effective were their work better presented. Undoubtedly greater attention should be given to the very requisite social services required by the occupational-financial dislocations of the Japanese community.

The war has widened the already existing schism between the issai and nisei. Now instead of looking to the J.A.C.L. as the only political organization for direction and guidance the issai have been demonstrating a tendency to withdraw all support. Unaccustomed to emergency conditions and demoralized by the widespread panic, the nisei leaders are attempting to bring some order out of the present uncertainty.

The other large nisei organizations such as the "Y" groups and church bodies have been mostly engaged in practical welfare work, although on a temporary basis, and sometimes independent of other related efforts. There is an obvious need for a strong coordinating body to give direction to the nisei and work on the crying economic problems facing the Japanese. (9) There is, however, a small but growing group of citizen Japanese that are responding to the present emergency problems with courage, vision, and practicality. These elements are found among some of the religious leaders, intellectuals, and in scattered groups of both the school and young business sections of the community. This group is thinking in terms of self-help, cooperatives, joint work with interested non-Japanese, welfare research and service, etc. As this group and its programs crystallize large numbers of both alien and citizen Japanese are rallying to its banner.

Now the question arises - Is the morale as low as all that? If so, should not something drastic be done about it? Are these people not rendered dangerous thereby, and do they not become fit prey for fifth columnist agitation? For the sake of

brevity and emphasis the above observations have been perhaps, too sharply stated, but this does demonstrate trends. The qualifying and redeeming factors that lessen the seemingly complete loss of morale are: (1) The government restrictions came so suddenly and with such all-inclusive force that the Japanese community was emotionally unprepared. (2) Any social group would to varying degrees now suffer an immensely low morale if they met corresponding restrictions on their normal occupational-economic life. (3) The Japanese community, already poor, had little financial and occupational resources on which to rely. (4) With many leaders of the alien Japanese community interned, and with the age average of the alien Japanese lying around 60 - the age average of the citizen Japanese being but 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, the community has a dearth of effective leadership. Many of the actual and potential citizen Japanese business leaders are drafted for the army. (5) The low morale of the alien Japanese was not so much caused by the fortunes of the war itself but by concern over the social, occupational, and financial future of their children. Then, the traditional Japanese principles of social action are not as flexible and adaptable to emergency as is the Western philosophy of life, being more fatalistic, less creative. The Americanized citizen Japanese, though without experience, demonstrates on the whole a quicker and more constructive adaptation. (6) Now, with the first hysteria settling, and with the former confusion and drastic measures of the government clarifying and easing, a better morale may be assured. (7) The numerous expressions of concern and offers of service by non-Japanese individuals, groups, organizations, and governmental officials is inspiration for many Japanese. Some are finding employment with non-Japanese who ask for Japanese because "I know they are suffering at this time and need help". There are innumerable cases where Japanese individuals and families have been loaned or given money, food, etc., have been the subject of sympathetic speeches and resolutions, etc. In some instances Japanese are being welcomed into religious, social, and economic groups of non-Japanese to which they have never before been invited. (8) There is much hope in the new leadership developing among the citizen Japanese. (9) At least some of the disrupted Japanese economy will be adjusted by the promised aid of government and sympathetic non-Japanese groups. (10) The majority of the churches and many of the sectional Japanese American Citizen's League chapters are rallying with splendid spirit to the occupational-financial needs. (11) The great majority of Japanese are evidencing extreme willingness to cooperate with all governmental rulings. They are moved to this both by sincere, democratic purpose and by fear of more drastic curtailment of their liberties if they do not cooperate. There has been no single case reported of actual Japanese sabotage or resistance to detention. Great numbers of alien Japanese feel they are better off in this country in even a concentration camp (if necessary than in Japan though free).

MORALS OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

Because of stringent family training the crime rate among Japanese people in the United States is extremely low, but there has been in the last year a slight increase in juvenile delinquency. This may be increased further, if immediate provisions are not made for the care of the large bodies of unemployed youth and heads of families.

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS TO JAPAN-SE OCCUPATIONAL AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS (Some already in operation, some have potential value).

Guiding Principles in Treatment of Japanese in Their Occupational and Financial Problems

- (1) All final decisions as to the requisites of public safety and also as to the placement and control of the Japanese should be relegated to the Federal government, and especially the Department of Justice working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They, if any one, have the information and the resources necessary to the just and safe handling of the general problem. Furthermore, they are not prejudiced by local interests or hysteria. All other governmental bodies and Japanese and non-Japanese public groups, should be guided by and act in full cooperation with the Federal government. The Federal authorities, however, have shown themselves receptive to outside recommendations and have welcomed supplementary information that may be of aid in determining their policies.
- (2) Each specific problem must be viewed carefully from all angles, in the light of reasonable public safety; and of decent and equitable treatment of loyal Japanese.
- (3) There should be a centralization of responsibility and control for all government regulation of citizen and alien Japanese.
- (4) As soon as possible there should be a clarification and crystallization as much as possible of all rules and regulations concerning citizen and alien Japanese life and livelihood.
- (5) There should be some form of influence, recommendation, or pressure to restrain ill-advised or self-seeking public propagandists and officials from making statements that incite racial antagonism and may incite race riots. Responsible public officials should counteract such vicious actions by regular public appeals to justice for loyal Japanese.
- (6) In matters concerning the occupational and financial welfare of the Japanese, self-help projects should be encouraged and assisted by interested government and non-governmental agencies where-ever possible. Self-help projects are the most desirable means of assistance as they are the most adequate means of aiding the Japanese to retain self-respect. The special problem of Japanese pride must be considered, particularly in dealing with alien Japanese. However, even in projects and programs of self-help, governmental officials must keep themselves available as advisors, and non-Japanese friends of Japanese should also offer themselves as both advisors and cooperators in legitimate welfare activities.
- (7) Where evacuation is necessary, there should be every effort to avoid splitting of families, separating the alien and citizen Japanese. The family is a most essential unit in any community in matters of economy, morals and morale.
- (8) Where possible the continuance of legitimate citizen and alien Japanese organizations should be allowed. This again essential in matters of economy, morals and morale. We speak especially of the churches and their inter-church bodies, the Japanese American Citizen's League, Boy Scouts, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. and matching Buddhist youth organizations. Business organizations, particularly when guided by citizen Japanese, should be given as much freedom as possible.
- (9) In matters of travel, particularly for alien Japanese, it is no doubt wise to place fairly strong restrictions. These restrictions work for public safety and safety of the Japanese. However some flexibility should be allowed alien Japanese welfare workers, alien Japanese who must visit sick relatives in other areas, and like conditions.
- (10) There should be expediting of the governmental permission to transfer funds formerly held by alien Japanese organizations to legitimate welfare services in the Japanese community.
- (11) Where there is large need for relief monies or services, such as with the families of the interned men, there should be assistance direct from the Federal government to avoid local discriminations and since local authorities and charities do not have adequate resources to handle great needs.
- (12) Where possible, relief and general welfare work should be directed by such non-governmental service organizations as non-Japanese Church Federations, American Friend's Service Committee, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation that have sympathetic and well-developed techniques for handling of racial minorities. This, of course to be done in full knowledge of and cooperation with proper governmental bodies.

(13) It is well known that many alien Japanese and some Kibei (citizen Japanese who have studied in Japan) have Axis leanings. This is explained by a variety of reasons. Alien Japanese have not been allowed by law to take up American citizenship; they have little knowledge of the English language so therefor have had to depend on Japanese contacts and literature for information; they have been subject in many cases to Japanese propaganda, in fewer cases to pressure by Japanese government representatives; they have been made disillusioned as to American freedom by suffering years of economic as well as social discrimination; they have had little opportunity to participate in democratic American economic, political, cultural and social life. The Kibei, of which there are approximately 2500 in Los Angeles County, have been even more subject to Japanese propaganda due to their residence and study in Japan. Recognizing all this, and recognizing that some or much of the Axis leanings have been as a reaction to un-American economic, social, and political discrimination, the government and the public both should be guided by the traditional American principles of law (with whatever reasonable adjustments of that principle are required by war-time); that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty; that (Axis) sentiments should be distinguished from wilful, conscious purpose to commit overacts against the government. The government should prepare special counter-propaganda, perhaps by a special educational department.

(14) There should be responsible government agents, able to protect legitimate Japanese business interests from discriminatory business actions by non-Japanese competitive business or local officials, for example, in the case of wholesale produce.

(15) In all cases government officials and the general public should be guided in their treatment of the Japanese by the following two statements of principle by the two highest government officials responsible for the conduct and welfare of the citizen and alien Japanese:

(a) President Roosevelt, January 2, 1942: "I am deeply concerned over the increasing reports of employers discharging workers who happen to be aliens. It is one thing to safeguard American industry against sabotage; but it is very much another to throw out of work honest and loyal people who, except for accident of birth, are sincerely patriotic. Such a policy...plays into the hands of the enemies of American democracy...We cannot afford the economic waste of services of all loyal and patriotic citizens."

(b) Attorney General Biddle, December 28, 1941: "No more short-sighted, wasteful or un-American policy could possibly be adopted at this time than that of barring non-citizens from legitimate private employment. In the first place, it is a most effective method of creating disunity, of breaking faith with people who have come to America as a haven of liberty and fair play. It is a complete disavowal of our American institutions, our freedoms, and the principles upon which our democracy is based...There is no reason in the world why loyal persons, either aliens or Americans of foreign birth, should not be employed by American industry; and there is no possible justification for discharging such employees. The Federal Government condemns such discrimination and urges all employers not to adopt such a policy."

Though applying specifically to the case of the employment of citizen and alien peoples, the spirit of these statements also covers such discriminatory practices as spread of irresponsible rumors, boycotts, etc.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE ACTIONS OF JAPANESE IN MEETING THEIR OCCUPATIONAL AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

- (1) The principle of self-help should be followed where-ever possible for the reasons stated in the preceding section.
- (2) Citizen and alien Japanese should avoid where possible activities that divide the two groups, and instead should work out positive procedures by which the two groups may unitedly work to solve their occupational, financial, and welfare problems. Traditional Japanese community "politics", provincialism, and self-serving must be conquered at all costs. Only by united action can the Japanese economy and community survive and do its duty and deserve the privileges of American life and livelihood. Japanese usually face problems as individuals rather than as a community. This must be changed.
- (3) All occupational-financial betterment projects and programs should be continually guided by the principles of American democracy. Even as the Japanese may rightly ask for equal rights and fair play, they must reciprocate in kind. It is especially recommended that the Rochdale cooperative economy be studied as a guide for future organizing and strengthening of Japanese businesses and farm programs.
- (4) Everything must be done to continue the vocational, financial, and democratic education of the Japanese community. This will give perspective, balance, a knowledge that is power, to the general economic actions of the Japanese community.
- (5) There needs to be a thorough, professional survey of the occupational-financial needs and resources of the Japanese community, done in cooperation with the appropriate governmental agencies and sympathetic non-Japanese groups and organizations. This should be used in turn as a basis for planning a long-term occupational-financial program including as much as possible of the Japanese community and economy. This study should be made in close reference to both government regulations and policies and to the situation in other Japanese population and economic centers in the U.S. A necessary research needs to be done in locating active and potential resources of governmental and non-Japanese resources for advice and concrete aid. This research needs to be placed on a continuing basis in order to keep up with changing circumstances.
- (6) As a necessary correlary to the above suggested occupational-financial programs must come the cooperative work of the morale building institutions in the Japanese community such as the churches and Y's. These institutions must develop their programs to keep unemployed occupied at creative services, should develop the minds and direct the spirits of their constituency and of the Japanese community in general in order to prevent resignation and promote constructive philosophies, should offer recreational and cultural activities that would act as a counter-balance to the present difficulties faced by the Japanese.
- (7) Such legitimate political agencies as the Japanese American Citizen's League should be supported by the whole community. There is great need that the membership become more representative of different aspects of citizen Japanese life-- women, churches, etc. There is need that the activities of the people in this type of organization not only be Anti-Zxis but Pro-Democracy in all senses of that word. There is need to further democratize the organization itself. There is need for the Citizen's League to strongly promote economic and political democracy in all phases of the Japanese community life, as well as to support city, state, and Federal democratic government. The Citizen's League in cooperation with other bodies such as churches and Y's should promote various kinds of constructive educational programs in the Japanese community appropriate to the present problems--such as consumer education, vocational guidance, "Schools for Democracy", etc. One special educational project that would be especially useful would be for the Citizen's League and the churches and Y's to devise means for education in democratic principles of the Kibei and alien Japanese.

SUGGESTED SPECIFIC SOLUTIONS TO JAPANESE OCCUPATIONAL AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

FROM THE SIDE OF GOVERNMENT AND THE NON-JAPANESE PUBLIC

(A) Evacuation.

The moving of all alien Japanese out of defense areas is to be recommended as it works both for the public safety and for the safety of the Japanese involved. However as much effort must be made as possible to: (1) Not divide the citizen and alien Japanese members of the same family by geographical separation. (2) Provide for the adequate resettlement of the evacuated alien Japanese and their families. Guiding principles here might be:

(a) To place the Japanese where if possible they might carry on the occupation they are trained for, or if this is impossible, in some occupation that their training and health and age permits. It is very important that the evacuees be given some work program instead of being just subjects of charity. Constructive work will be important for their morale, but constructive work should not be compulsory work which would be bad for the morale.

(b) In some location where they may have the company, encouragement, and assistance of fellow Japanese.

(c) In some location where there is the least likelihood of resentment of their presence by non-Japanese neighbors. This is an especially delicate matter since the non-Japanese neighbors in the areas to which they are evacuated may look upon them with special suspicion since the government seems suspicious of them or else they would not have been evacuated.

Japanese living outside defense areas should not be moved or generally interned unless the Federal government finds information that suggests real danger of threatened sabotage or continuing espionage on any large scale. The reasons for not moving these people include: (1) The prohibitive cost of moving all aliens inland. One government official has estimated the cost at \$185,000,000, for the Pacific Coast. (2) The general disruption, especially to the agricultural economy, of the area. This reason is not entirely commanding, though it is one of great weight. Harold Ryan, Los Angeles County agricultural commissioner has said that if all Japanese are taken from farms, American growers can bring necessary added production within 60 to 90 days. However, Governor Olson has termed the Japanese population of the state as a whole "vital for the production of food - (and) it is almost necessary to keep the Japanese within the border at work on farms". (3) The effect that the evacuation would have on the morale of thousands of loyal Japanese, the evacuation from non-defense areas seeming to suggest that they are all disloyal. (4) Such drastic moves as general internment may lead to retaliation on American nationals now in enemy countries.

A general program of surveillance and protection, though inconvenient, is to be recommended for the non-evacuated Japanese.

(B) Business.

It would seem desirable that both alien and citizen Japanese be allowed to carry on legitimate businesses under whatever government supervision seems necessary because: (1) This would keep up the morale of the Japanese community. (2) This would help to keep alive the living economy of the Japanese community. (3) This would give the alien and citizen Japanese opportunities to express through their business their concern and cooperation with the national economy, this would be part of their democratic witness. For example, the expert Japanese farmer has much to contribute to the national economy. The threat of wholesale revocation of Japanese business licenses seems entirely unwarranted.

(C) Local citizen and governmental committees on alien relations such as the Los Angeles County-City Committee on Alien Relations are to be highly recommended. This committee can cooperate with Federal officials and advise alien Japanese. The committee's decision to provide an information bureau for aliens and appointment of sub-committees to work out relief measures till a Federal relief plan is proffered; to help in economic adjustments is excellent. It is to be hoped, in line with the Mayor's promise to assist citizen Japanese civil service employees on leave of absence a free permanent employment office to be set up for service not only to them but to all Japanese (and other enemy aliens) thrown out of work due to their

race or nationality. This office should work in cooperation with the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee and with the appropriate Japanese community organizations. This is perhaps the most important single thing that could be done to lift the morale and the economy of the Japanese community, along with relief assistance where necessary. This committee could also give valuable help in matters of public relations, seeking to ask the non-Japanese public for tolerance and understanding and fair play towards the Japanese. This employment service would probably not conflict with the Federal employment service announced below in (D) as that seems to be mainly for aliens and their families and would not reach citizen Japanese families where the breadwinner is unemployed. Also, the Federal program seems so far to cover only the needs of evacuee families and not those needs of families and employables living in nonrestricted areas. At present the only employment service specifically dealing with problems of Japanese employment is The Rafu Shimpo Business Bureau. However, there is a charge for this, and the office is mainly a place to file employment applications.

(D) It is to be highly recommended that the Federal Securities Administration has accepted with the national government the complete responsibility for the welfare of enemy aliens and their families, will find them new homes, place them in new jobs and provide financial assistance and transportation when necessary.

(Note: in many quarters of the Japanese community there is not a scepticism as to the sincerity and fairness of the local government in handling problems related to Japanese. It is felt that local officials are responding mainly to politics and hysteria. On the other hand, there is great faith in both the sincerity and fairness of the Federal government.)

(E) It is to be highly recommended that the California state superintendent of banks has announced that the government has taken over the Japanese banks in order to protect the interests of the depositors and that the government is moving rapidly to make funds available to those who may be entitled to them.

(F) High Federal government officials should regularly continue to make public statements counselling that local and state officials and the general public practice tolerance, understanding, and fair play towards the Japanese.

(G) There is immediate need of clarification and ruling on such matters as dual citizenship by the Federal government as much confusion and discrimination is now resulting from this lack of clarification and ruling.

(H) It is recommended that the curfew area for alien Japanese now designated be extended to include the Los Angeles area in order that there be no public suspicion of these Japanese doing night traveling, and that the dark will not provide shield for vigilante activities against traveling alien Japanese.

(I) There could well be a review of the special regulations passed in the excitement of the first weeks of the war to see if any un-necessary restrictions are operating. For example, it has been suggested by one Little Tokyo business man who is hard hit that the no-parking regulation on First Street, ~~that be relaxed to allow parking from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. with ample police protection. After 4:30 p.m. with ample police protection.~~ After 4:30 he reports business is usually slow anyway.

FROM THE SIDE OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNITY

(A) The Japanese community should do its best to cause the proper governmental authorities to carry out something like the above listed program, and offer the fullest cooperation of the community and its organizations in the fulfillment of the program.

(B) In the line of self-help, the possibilities of Rochdale cooperatives should be thoroughly explored and experimented with. Work cooperatives for the sharing of various abilities and vocational talents, barter, and other inexpensive, economic sharing plans should be investigated thoroughly for their appropriateness to the present occupational-financial needs. Examples might be: (1) Thrift Shops where alien Japanese women would sew garments and make various household necessities, selling the same through to a local store, etc.

various household essentials, selling them for enough to earn them some extra money, yet selling cheaply enough that other hard-hit customers may buy and still save.

(2) Cooperative dormitories and kitchens for unmarried citizen or alien Japanese.

(3) Farm cooperatives, of which there is a Japanese one already in operation for four years in Coachella. This kind of cooperative is recommended by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. Where government is unable or unwilling to do the above listed services the Japanese community should itself act along this line with advice and assistance by interested parties in the non-Japanese public. Boyle Heights has a Credit Union.

(C) Classes in consumer education would be very practical.

(D) Citizen Japanese business associations should be established to replace the alien Japanese business associations disbanded since the war began.

In turn these associations would do well to join together in a citizen Japanese Chamber of Commerce to act unitedly in such matters as business research, contacts with government and the general buying public, etc. The Los Angeles Citizen's League has done something since the First of January in surveying business in Little Tokyo, as has the Savings Association, proposing to force the lowering of rents, but this is a full-time problem and needs and deserves an appropriately organized businessman's body.

(E) The most vital and immediate need is for a full-time, adequate vocational placement office set up with the assistance and cooperation of government officials as suggested in above general section under discussion of Mayor's civilian committee on alien relations.

This office should carry on: (1) Regular occupational and financial research; locating jobs; opening up new fields of employment, distributing information to the press, guiding students in selection of vocations; promoting public occupational and financial conferences; sending out "news-letters", etc. The Nisei Volunteer Unit could assist in this. (2) Job placement service. This could be an expansion of the present Los Angeles Japanese American Citizen's League committees on Economic Adjustment and Vocational Placement committees; or perhaps should be organized, financed, and supervised by a special community organization representing all aspects of the Japanese community and its various occupational fields. There would also be great benefit in studying the feasibility of such a plan as the Northern California Japanese American Citizen's League district council has initiated. They are looking towards getting a full time paid secretary as an adviser to citizen and alien Japanese farmers.

(Note: Some possible occupational openings that might be explored and experimented with are:

(1) Japanese artists, ceramists, novelty makers, the like, might open a reasonable priced art shop to sell their own wares. (2) The present demand for farm labor due to the fact that non-Japanese farmers are going to the city to enter the defense industries. Some Japanese farmers could profit by growing crops of which there is a present shortage ~~of~~ - such as long-staple cotton. (3) As so many nurses are needed for Red Cross and military service, some Japanese women might enter this field, and if they can't get public nursing, they can replace private nurses that are now moving into the public nursing field. (4) The transfer of alien Japanese business to citizen Japanese and the modernization of the same.)

(F) Alien and citizen Japanese organizations of all types should where possible and advisable make their monies available for support of such projects as listed above. These same organizations could also contribute foodstuffs, clothing, etc., to families and individuals needing relief. One new citizen Japanese commission house is thinking of offering food for distribution through the Citizen's League Family Welfare Committee. All resources for public relief work should be pooled and given to this committee and its cooperating body, the International Institute, for the sake of greatest efficiency and effectiveness.

(G) There is need to further strengthen the public relations program of the Japanese community.

Some of the matters that could be stressed for example in contact with the non-Japanese public are: (1) The effect of the failure of the Japanese economy on the

general American economy - as in the case of agriculture. (2) The plea for jobs for Japanese employees from non-Japanese sources. The director of this research has been speaking before non-Japanese groups as to the present need for jobs for Japanese and just by that speaking has had a great number of phone calls come in for Japanese domestics, gardeners, for a transfer man, two boys to work for a junk man, a boy to work in a mattress factory, etc. Many of these prospective employers had never used a Japanese before but wanted to help now. This is in many ways an untapped field that merely needs some exploration.

(H) Alien and citizen Japanese in many cases are not making full use of present job and financial resources.

For example, it has been advised that aliens forced to move from a prohibited area should immediately apply for work and for unemployment insurance, to which they are entitled, in the area to which they move. Application should be made to the Social Security Board through the U.S. Employment Offices. For example, the use of the Future Payment Plan open to citizen Japanese farmers under the Federal Land Bank. For example, the Christian Refugee Committee of New York has offered assistance from welfare funds.

(I) Responsible bodies in the Japanese community should act to restrain Japanese business men who are exploiting their customers' present difficulties by charging exorbitant prices for their services. For example, one service bureau charged \$13 for getting a duplicate copy of an alien registration card.

SOME AGENCIES NOW OPERATING IN RELATION TO THE JAPANESE AND THEIR GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- (1) U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. -- General supervisory charge of all policies relating to alien and citizen Japanese.
- (2) Federal Bureau of Investigation, 510 S. Spring St., Los Angeles. -- In charge of all investigations and internments regarding disloyal Japanese. (See also Naval Intelligence.)
- (3) Enemy Alien Control Coordinator for Western Defense Command, Federal Bldg., Los Angeles. -- Representing Federal Government in formation of policies and enforcement of same for Pacific Coast.
- (4) Social Security Board, Federal Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service, 312 N. Spring St., Los Angeles. -- In charge on behalf of the Federal Government to make arrangements for removal and re-establishment of evacuated aliens (enemy). A Federal Information Center for resettlement of enemy aliens is located at 623 E. 8th St., Los Angeles.
- (5) U. S. District Attorney, 312 N. Spring St., Los Angeles. -- Charged with interpretation and enforcement of Federal regulations as to enemy aliens.
- (6) Los Angeles County-City Committee on Alien Relations, Mayor's Office, Los Angeles. -- For cooperation in enforcement of Federal regulations regarding to aliens and assistance in meeting legitimate needs of Japanese needing employment, information, etc.
- (7) County Committee on Church and Community Cooperation, 408 Law Bldg., 139 N. Broadway, Los Angeles. -- General assistance in meeting legitimate needs of Japanese and preventing racial discrimination.
- (8) Los Angeles Chapter Japanese American Citizen's League, 104 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles. -- Interested in general problems of citizen Japanese, especially through committees on Family Welfare, Vocational Placement, and Economic Adjustment.
- (9) Anti-Axis Committee, 104 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles. -- Interested as citizen Japanese in aiding U. S. in prosecution of war and in discovering disloyal Japanese and turning those over to proper authorities.
- (10) Southern California Japanese Church Federation, 960 S. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles. -- Interested in general problems of morals, morale, and welfare of citizen and alien Japanese.
- (11) Los Angeles Church Federation, Welfare Department, 3330 W. Adams, Los Angeles. -- Assistance in general welfare problems of the Japanese.
- (12) American Friends' Service Committee, Committee on Japanese American Relations, 4230 Budlong, Los Angeles. -- Assistance in general welfare problems of Japanese.
- (13) Fellowship of Reconciliation, Committee on Japanese American Relations, 822 E. 20th St., Los Angeles -- Assistance in general welfare problems of the
- (14) International Institute, 435 S. Boyle Ave., Los Angeles. -- Assistance in general welfare problems of the Japanese, particularly cases of family need.
- (15) See also, U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, California Attorney General, Buddhist Churches, Maryknoll Catholic Church Institution, Japanese Y.M.C.A. and Y. W. C. A., and etc.

OUTLINE OF COOPERATIVE FARM PROJECT FOR PERMANENT RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE FAMILIES

by Hideo Hashimoto

Fresno, California

March, 1942

Philosophy

The proposed cooperative farm project is not a project for only immediate evacuation. Rather, it is a program of permanent resettlement. It is a constructive forward step in the program of post-war reconstruction of world economy and can develop a pattern for cushioning the shock of depression which will follow the present war. If a pattern of a fully cooperative community can be in working order by the end of the war, and can have demonstrated its practicability, then it may well offer a way forward for middle class business people and farmers who may find themselves dispossessed of all that they own .

Explanation

The cooperative farm project is based on 1000 families as this is considered the smallest economic base adequate for a more or less self-sufficient community which can yet play a significant role in inter-relationship with the outside community and which can truly serve as a testing ground for the practicability of a fully cooperative community.

The People

After families evacuated from Zone 1-A have been moved into reception centers such as Owens Valley, selection can be made of families who desire to participate in a fully cooperative community pattern of permanent resettlement.

Families who desire to later return to their former homes, businesses and farms, or those desiring to start out anew in individualist business enterprises will be discouraged from membership in the cooperative farm.

Families desiring to join must be in hearty agreement with the principles of mutual help and Christian brotherhood.

Membership in the cooperative farm should be restricted to families who have been in the low and middle income brackets.

Individuals who have affiliated by membership in or by cooperation with the Communist Party will be disbarred from membership.

The Site

A 10,000 - 12,000 acre piece of land, arable, served by adequate water supply, approved by government and Army officials, to accomodate about 1,000 families. Main highway routing thru a corner of the site. Spur railroad track. City approximately 25-35 miles away.

The Community

The cooperative farm project will include three cooperative farms and one village in its 10,000 acres.

Highway

Railroad

Cooperative Farm
Community No. 1

Law
~~Village~~

Greenbelt

Cooperative Farm
Community No. 2

Industry

Cooperative Farm
Community No. 3

Each of the three cooperative farm units will support 150 families whose main source of income will be from agriculture. The town population will be 550 additional families whose main source of income will be from employment in business, service occupations, education, and industry.

Membership

Membership in the cooperative farm project shall be held by only one person in a family. Each member must invest in one share -- \$100 - \$500.

Membership carries the responsibility of active participation in affairs of the Producers' Cooperative. (Question: Should there be a probationary period for applicant members on the farm before full membership is attained?)

Investment in the above-mentioned share may be made in cash or by conversion of tractors or trucks brought to the farm. (Interest will be paid at the going government rate, about 2%, for investments in excess of the required one share.) Individuals who enter the farm without assets in cash or farm equipment shall be required to apply their yearly dividend earnings toward purchase of the required share.

Financing

Financing will be by government loan and subsidy and by private investment. A four year moratorium on the government debt may be necessary. During this period, however, interest will be paid on the government loan and on investments of private funds.

The Cooperative Farm Unit
 (There are to be three such units of 150 families each)

Organization into a Producers' Cooperative

Board of Directors of the
 Producers' Cooperative

General Manager

ENTERPRISES

Dairy Manager Livestock Manager

Truck Crop Manager

Poultry Manager

Orchards and Vineyards Manager

C H S
 a o h
 t g e
 t s e
 l p
 e

Associate Managers

Bees

The Truck Crop Enterprise--

Distant Market

Lettuce
 Onions
 Sugar Beets

Local Market

Carrots
 Green Onions
 Bunch Vegetables

Inter-Village Coordination of Enterprise Managers--

Executive Secretary (cooperation with - government and
 university agri-
 culture advisers)

Board of Enterprise Managers

Managers from
 Farm Unit No. 1

Managers from
 Farm Unit No. 2

Managers from
 Farm Unit No. 3

How the Families Will Live in Each Cooperative Farm Unit - -

Families in each cooperative farm unit will live in a village community pattern such as that developed in the FSA greenbelt community in Maryland. Each family will have a rent-free house and 1/4 acre of land to use according to individual preference. The houses will be planned for adequate, healthful and sanitary living. In addition, they will be designed to meet the peculiar needs of Japanese families. (To illustrate two problems involved--(1) The number of bedrooms required must be determined by statistical data from the cross-tabulations of the housing census, taken in conjunction with the 1940 population census, or from some other good source. (2) Height of sinks and cupboard door knobs must be lower than required by the average American standard.) There must be adequate cupboard space for storing 12-15 or more sacks of rice. There will be inside showers and individual family outdoor bath houses.

Family Income--

For about 200 hours of farm work per month, a cooperative farm member will be paid \$65 per month plus some perquisites such as lettuce, onions, etc.

Each Village Will Have--

Cooperative branch store

Gas Station--gasoline and diesel oil

Rural route mail service

Community Green

The Town

550 families will live in the industrial town and be engaged in cooperative businesses, educational work, and factory work.

Housing accommodations for town families will be mainly single family units with some apartment type units with community cooking facilities for single person families and some duplex units for accommodating two main families whose custom it is to live together. Housing will meet recognized standards for healthful, sanitary and amenable living as defined by state law and current government standards. (Town houses will be equipped with bath tubs and will not have outside baths.) The town pattern will be on super-blocks with cul-de-sacs serving the residents; community play areas for children in direct relationship to the homes; and a greenbelt to protect the town from the local industry.

The town will have its business establishments in typical Japanese arcade pattern. Establishments will include:

Consumers Cooperative Store with dry goods, ready-to-wear, drug store, and hardware departments

Railroad Station

Grammar School (high school students to attend in adjacent high school district or districts)

Factory-- Frozen foods (?)

Bank and Credit Union

Church

Cooperative Gas Station and Garage

Bath House

Cafeteria - Restaurant

Super Market

Post Office

Community Center

- (1) To be used for administration center for local government in three villages and the town, as well as administrative central headquarters for the three producers cooperative councils
- (2) To be used for recreation for all

The Cooperative Organization and Its Bases

Producers Cooperative

Consumers Cooperative

Medical Cooperative and Clinic-Hospital

Insurance

Credit Union and Bank

Gas Station Cooperative

The cooperative pattern of this project will be based on the cooperative principles of Rochdale and of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa.

Community Organization for the Three Villages and One Town

Community Council

(The 5 council members are the only elected officials)

consisting of 1 delegate each elected by Villages 1, 2, and 3 and 2 delegates elected by the town

Community Manager - Hired by Council, \$100 mo. plus rent

Community Engineer
(Public Works, greens, etc.)

Planning Technician
(Physical, not economic planning)

Finance

Public Records

Safety

Welfare

Housing Authority

Public Health

Labor Commission

Consumer Interest Commission

Recreation

Board of Education
(Will operate under requirements of state law, but will also be responsible to Community Council for adult education program and for cooperative education.)

Cooperative Rebate

Each cooperative farm member is paid \$65 a month for approximately 200 hours of farm work. At the end of the year, out of any profit, over and above expenses and salaries are paid: first, interest on government and members investments at the going government rate of interest, payment to the government on its loan, and then the remaining monies go into the revolving fund. Out of this revolving fund is set aside a certain percentage known as reserve. Reserve funds are in part to be used for cooperative education. Monies left in the revolving fund are then in full applied as rebates to members and individuals in members' families on the basis of the number of hours worked.

Non-farm residents or individuals not belonging to a member's family who have done some farm work at the going wage rate are not eligible for rebates.

Note: This outline is submitted for your evaluation, criticism, and suggestions. Please return this copy with your comments to the Reverend Hideo Hashimoto
1228 Kern Street
Fresno, California

4/15/50
1700

Sept 1942

THE CHURCH AND JAPANESE EVACUATION AND RELOCATION

A Review and Forecast by the Protestant Church Commission for Japanese Service

The mass evacuation of over one hundred thousand Japanese from the Pacific Coast States is an event which has aroused the sympathetic interest of all thoughtful Christian people. It is probably the first time in American history that for racial reasons a minority group of citizens have had their liberty restrained and their usual routine of life interrupted without formal charges of crime or disorder being made against them. Most serious of all, perhaps, our American principles of democracy have been strained to the point where many loyal Japanese American citizens have actually questioned whether or not we were sincere in our championship of human freedom, justice and fair play. The life of upwards of a hundred Protestant churches has been disrupted, involving major adjustments on the part of all denominations concerned. In view of these and other serious considerations, it is important for every sincere Christian to ascertain the facts and act wisely in the light of our highest ideals.

I. THE EVACUATION

Some Underlying Factors

Anti-Japanese agitation, rooted in economic, social and political factors, has for many years been one feature of the racial situation on the Pacific Coast. Selfish economic interests have long been seeking to eliminate Japanese competition. Politicians have made a football of the Japanese question. Gradually mounting exasperation over the aggressive policy of the Japanese rulers toward China during the past decade has doubtless contributed to antipathy toward the Japanese on the Coast. But it required the attack on Pearl Harbor together with the actual outbreak of war with Japan to so inflame the public that widespread clamor arose for indiscriminate and complete evacuation of the Japanese from Coastal areas. Public resentment was especially aroused by charges that the Japanese residents of the Hawaiian Islands had engaged in wide sabotage activities, both preceding and during the attack on Pearl Harbor. In fact, at the hearings to investigate national defense migration, conducted by the so-called Tolson Committee, alleged Hawaiian sabotage was one of the chief reasons given for securing the total evacuation of the Japanese. That was in February. Within three weeks, but three months after Pearl Harbor, the Tolson Committee itself elicited telegrams, letters, and sworn statements from authorities of the War and Navy Departments and various Hawaiian officials which specifically denied that Hawaiian Japanese had engaged in any sabotage whatever.

It is indeed unfortunate that wider publicity was not given to these denials and that the authorities did not make a greater effort from the outset to calm public hysteria. But the fact is that the rising tide of anti-Japanese feeling was allowed to take its course, until there was good cause to fear mob violence, especially in the event of an attack on the Pacific Coast. Thus the need for protective custody became an added reason for wholesale evacuation and detention in guarded centers up and down the Pacific Coast. At the same time, no such policy was carried out in the Hawaiian Islands where Japanese outnumbered any other racial group, even though the Islands are presumably more open to attack.

Suspected dual citizenship was another factor which influenced many people to feel that Japanese Americans were no longer really entitled to the privileges of citizenship. Dual citizenship, however, is not limited to the Japanese, though this group has been more publicized than others. The nationality laws

of at least eight of the major European countries create a similar problem.

On the other hand, there was reason to fear fifth column activity by some Japanese nationals though, as a matter of fact, most of the potentially dangerous individuals were immediately arrested after December 7, 1941. Many vital spots called for protection against any and all possible enemy alien activity, - whether Japanese, Italian, or German.

All these causes were bracketed together under the terms, "military necessity," and "National security" which were officially declared to have dictated the evacuation policy.

The Evacuation Process

The policy of evacuation of the Japanese was inaugurated on February 19th when the President issued an Executive Order authorizing the military authorities to designate areas: "from which any or all persons may be excluded" and "to provide for residents of any such areas, who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary." Lieut. General John L. DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Command, was appointed by Secretary Stimson to execute the Order on the Pacific Coast. Military areas roughly including the western two-thirds of Washington, Oregon, California, and Arizona were created. At first the Army hoped that the Japanese would be able to make their own arrangements for resettlement and thus it encouraged voluntary evacuation. However, because of local opposition in the various communities and other reasons, this policy failed and the evacuation from the coastal strip in Military Areas 1 and 2 of all Japanese and American born citizens of Japanese parentage -over 70,000 -was ordered. Thus nearly 115,000 were taken into custody, sixty-five per cent of whom were citizens, without hearings and without any charge of guilt except that they came from Japan or were born of Japanese parents. This drastic policy of removing them from their homes and placing them in detention centers was carried out without incident. This was due to the fact that the army was able to enlist the aid of various federal civilian agencies and that the maximum of cooperation was given by the Japanese themselves. Throughout the process the army and civil authorities have shown courtesy in their dealings with the evacuees and every effort was made to make the procedure humane.

The speed and uncertainty of the evacuation, however, contributed to inevitable distress. Widespread economic loss resulted. Suddenly to become wards of the Government and thereby be separated from homes, occupations, and the life to which they had long been accustomed was a terrible shock; in some cases, property accumulated through decades of labor and saving was practically wiped out.

The Assembly Centers

Early in March General DeWitt created what is known as the Wartime Civil Control Administration, the majority of the executives being recruited from the W.P.A. This administration was to coordinate the activity of the various Federal agencies in assisting Japanese to dispose of their properties and businesses preparatory to evacuation, and to provide for evacuees during the period of sojourn in the so-called Assembly or Reception Centers.

An Assembly Center is "a convenient gathering point, within a military area, where evacuees live temporarily while awaiting the opportunity for orderly, planned movement to a Relocation Center outside of the military area." In most cases the Assembly Centers were set up at local fair grounds or race tracks where some building equipment was already available. Simple barracks, 100' x 20' were

erected and divided into four or five rooms or compartments. Six to eight people were assigned to each room, often not all of one family. There was no furniture except beds, no partitions, and no provisions for privacy. Dining facilities, baths, toilets, laundry, and recreation rooms were on a community basis. No individual privacy was anywhere obtainable. Thus family life was disrupted and parental control weakened.

II. CHRISTIAN WORK AMONG THE EVACUEES

The Japanese Churches and the Evacuees

One of the factors greatly contributing to the maintenance of morale of the evacuees throughout all the vicissitudes of evacuation and relocation has been the active influence of the Protestant Japanese churches and their members. The virility of these groups is testified to by the fact that it was little affected by separation from material facilities and has continued unabated in the Centers. Very often rallying fully twenty-five per cent of a Center community for the various services and activities of the church, the Christian group is the most conspicuous and influential of all the agencies represented in the Center. In most cases, no special buildings could be provided for religious services so that the meetings have been held in grandstands, dining and recreational rooms, and even in the open air. As it was impossible in most cases to carry church equipment to the Centers, aside from Bibles and hymnals, the facilities have been primitive, the number of seats inadequate and at best a small organ or piano. However, in spite of these handicaps, church life has continued and the services have been thronged.

✓ Scores, and in some cases, upwards of a hundred Sunday school and Bible or discussion groups have been organized. In the general life of the Centers Christian young people have been notably active and a tower of strength. They have helped organize day school classes and other activities to fill some of the idle time and promote morale. Hundreds and hundreds of evacuees have registered for these. Reports indicate that many Buddhist young people have been voluntarily attending the various services. They have had an opportunity to see Christianity at work at close range and have become seekers after the Truth. Everywhere the spirit of the pastors and the people has been wonderful. One pastor who suddenly found himself "a shepherd of five thousand souls," writes, "Of course, life in the camp is hard and trying as long as you remember the life that was yours. You must die to the former life - your old world. Then you can be thankful for each day with all its blessings. . . . Here I have the freedom of living an utterly self-forgetting, self-giving life. Surely the Word of God is not bound!" In one Center it is reported that "the prohibition of Japanese literature, except the Bible and hymnals, led to a revival of Bible study and quickened interest in the things of Christ."

The Japanese churches have long known a high degree of interdenominational cooperation and fellowship. Thus, it has been natural to form one Protestant church organization in each Center. A Pastors' and Workers' Council plans the entire program in a manner that would do credit to any similar staff of workers outside. A large proportion of the community leaders have come from among the Christians, indicating that Christian character and experience do count. What has been said about Christian activities in the Assembly Centers would apply also to those being carried on in the Relocation Projects to which all the evacuees in the Assembly Centers will have been removed by November.

Caucasian Church Cooperation

From the beginning, Caucasian churches have been outstanding in assisting the Japanese. For years a number of denominations and Christian agencies have

been engaged in work among the Japanese. Even before complete evacuation had been decided upon, steps were taken to set up on the Coast a central inter-denominational agency to coordinate the activities of the various denominations. This is known as the Protestant Church Commission for Japanese Service and it is the designated agent of the Commission on Aliens and Prisoners of War which was constituted by joint action of the Federal and Home Missions Councils with the cooperation of the Foreign Missions Conference. The members of the Commission have been appointed by the national Christian Boards concerned and cooperating. Its purpose is the coordination and promoting of such service among the Japanese as may be desired by the Japanese pastors and congregations, and as requested by the other agencies involved. Its relationship to the Japanese churches is thus advisory and not administrative. The Commission has been recognized by both the army and the War Relocation Authority as the authorized channel for all services by Protestant agencies to the evacuees.

The very nature of the Centers or Projects imposes certain limitations on the character and amount of outside Caucasian assistance. In order to protect the Japanese from exploitation, the authorities have given access only to those religious workers who have a constituency within, and then only as requested by the evacuees. Within these limits Caucasian workers have preached, taught, and made friendly visits within the centers. Great quantities of equipment and materials for religious, educational, and recreational activity have been contributed and forwarded to the evacuees.

Representatives of the Commission appeared before the Tolan Congressional Committee and endeavored to secure hearings for Japanese American citizens before they were evacuated. Members of the Commission have held frequent conferences with the Federal authorities, especially at times when policies were being formulated. Speakers have been furnished for numerous Caucasian gatherings with a view to cultivating a more Christian public opinion.

During the interval of suspense between the first intimation of total evacuation and the actual order to leave, the Commission issued frequent bulletins advising both the Japanese churches and those interested in helping them. Local Caucasian churches and federations were encouraged to give the utmost cooperation and assistance to the Japanese. In very many cases Caucasian Christians or churches virtually put themselves at the services of the Japanese in the hectic days and weeks before evacuation.

As there was considerable delay in setting up the Federal Property Custodianship, Christian agents were provided to assist in the proper disposal of property, both personal and real, and Church Federations actually organized corporations to administer property and business when necessary. Some of the responsibilities assumed at this time are for the duration and will serve as a constant reminder of our oneness in Christ. One Japanese pastor, in expressing appreciation, enumerates these services: "the disposal of business and other interests, securing suitable tenants for their houses, caring for their children, providing hot meals the last days and providing cars for the transportation of people and luggage to the train."

III. RELOCATION CENTERS OR PROJECTS

The Assembly Centers have been entirely under the authority of the army. Gradually, the evacuees have been transferred to ten semi-permanent relocation projects which are administered by an independent civil agency known as the War Relocation Authority. The personnel of the WRA and the staffs they are selecting for the various Projects are able and forward-looking. In spite of enormous handicaps they are struggling to develop communities that embody the best ideals of American life. To this end the initiative and self-government of the evacuees are encouraged. The Projects are located as follows:

In California	<u>Manzanar</u> to accommodate 10,000; <u>Tule Lake</u> , 18,000
" Arizona	<u>Poston</u> on the Colorado River, 20,000, in three units <u>Sacaton</u> on the Gila River, 15,000 in two units
" Idaho	<u>Minidoka</u> near Eden, 10,000
" Utah	<u>Abraham</u> , 10,000
" Colorado	<u>Granada</u> near Lamar, 8,000
" Wyoming	<u>Heart Mountain</u> near Cody, 10,000
" Arkansas	<u>Jerome</u> , 10,000 and <u>Rohwer</u> , 10,000

In each of these, as far as possible, types of work contributing to the war effort are being developed such as camouflage nets, clothing, and agricultural products. Also, the evacuees themselves are doing much of the construction of buildings, roads and other facilities, and are supplying their own medical and other professional services. The Protestant denominations concerned are now cooperating with the Japanese Christians in a project to furnish the various centers with suitable church buildings.

Although the spirit of the WRA administration is well-nigh beyond criticism, the physical conditions of life in the Relocation Projects are in some respects harsher than those in the assembly centers. Several of the projects are located on desert land where the heat and dust are dreadful. They are so remote and isolated that Caucasian friends cannot continue to visit as they have in the Assembly Centers. The shortage of materials due to war priorities is delaying for many months the erection of essential facilities.

IV. THE FUTURE

Dispersed Settlement

The Army authorities originally encouraged the voluntary evacuation and inland dispersal of all Japanese residents from the West Coast. Late in March this policy became impracticable because of widespread hostility in inland states against evacuating settlers. The WRA, however, is eager to resume the policy of wide dispersal as soon as feasible. They, in common with many social scientists, hold that wide distribution of the evacuees, with opportunity for free enterprise, is a sounder social policy than mass segregation with controlled labor as it fosters Americanism, maintains morale, diminishes the difficulty of reintegration into normal life after the war, and results in increased production. A number of students have already been allowed to go to colleges east of the Rockies and other evacuees will be released in small numbers as soon as public opinion in a section gives the Government confidence there is no danger of violence. Such voluntary settlement will only be permitted in regions east of the Western Defense Area (the Rockies) and west of the Eastern Defense Area (the Alleghenies), though there are certain exceptions. Preference will naturally be given to Nisei (second generation Americans) regarding whom the FBI and other authorities have no question. The prerequisites for such releases will be: assurances from state officials, local authorities, and leaders of public opinion in the town or section that the evacuees are welcome; and a job or other means of support. A local counselling group is desirable to investigate the character of prospective employers, as well as working and living conditions, and also to befriend the newcomers.

Among the specific things, therefore, in which the churches should take a leading part are the creation of friendly attitudes on the part of the public in community after community; the finding of jobs; and the enlisting of persons who are willing to serve as friendly counsellors. A wide variety of occupational skills are represented among the Japanese. Reports on work opportunities should be sent to the Director of Employment Division, WRA, at San Francisco, Denver or

Little Rock, and for the information and help of the Protestant Commission, a copy to its Secretary, Gordon K. Chapman, Room 207, 228 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Student Relocation

Both elementary and high school facilities will be provided in the Relocation Projects, but for university work, an effort is being made to find openings for as many Japanese-American students as possible in mid-western colleges and universities. The administrative details of this task are in the hands of a competent committee known as the National Japanese-American Student Relocation Council. The national office of the Council is approaching midwestern and eastern colleges and universities to find openings for students and endeavoring to raise scholarship funds which are essential in so many cases. The West Coast office is assembling information concerning all student applicants and assisting them at the sending end. The conditions for securing release for college work are much the same as for resettlement, plus the actual admission to an approved college. Already over two thousand students have applied and over three hundred colleges and universities are favorable, with over one hundred cleared by the authorities.

The Responsibility of the American Churches

Various opportunities of service are possible in connection with the Relocation Projects. Persons who have abilities along educational, social, recreational or other lines may offer their services to the WRA with assurance that they will receive friendly consideration. Churches and Federations located near the Centers can best cooperate by furnishing special speakers and programs, collecting and donating materials and equipment for religious, educational and recreational activities. As most of the Japanese have been deprived of their regular sources of income, the Japanese churches in the Projects will have to depend on others for many things which they have been accustomed to buy for themselves.

Because the Assembly Centers have been located on the Pacific Coast, the Caucasian churches in this area have, so far, borne the brunt of the service rendered. Now that the relocation program is well under way and use is being made of areas for resettlement as far east as Arkansas and with students and some individual families being settled even in the East, the time has come when the churches in all parts of the United States can help. This is not simply another refugee or relief problem, but one in which are bound up some of the more vital aspects of the battle for human rights and democracy.

It is important to realize that delayed resettlement means serious economic and social loss, and therefore a weakening of our war effort. Properly approved Japanese men, women and young people assisted to settlement in widespread localities could help reduce the labor shortage, provide more food for victory, and decrease the loss due to evacuation and the cost of support in relocation projects. (Besides cost of construction and administration, the cost of food alone is some \$60,000 a day.) Free association with other Americans would justify and support the evacuees' faith in Democracy and fair play. Now they suffer from what we - through our agents - have done to them. The white race is, itself a minority. The part of wisdom as well as simple decency is to find a constructive solution during the war, lest we create a serious minority racial problem to plague us after the war.

Most authorities agree that the great majority of the evacuees are loyal. Says Professor John C. Bennett of Berkeley, California, "The Colleges and

Universities on the West Coast which know Japanese students because they have had thousands of them have shown by their efforts on their behalf that they believe in them. This speaks well both for the institutions and for the students." People sometimes think of the evacuees - even those educated in our schools and colleges in association with our own young people - as pagan. The truth is that fully half of the Japanese-Americans and a quarter of the non-citizens are either Christians or pro-Christians.

Resettlement now is blocked by suspicion, widespread apathy, and positive opposition. In some cases, a few individuals or a small group have been allowed to nullify general goodwill and a desire for fair play. Here is the great problem, -the awakening and building of a sound public opinion, and this is a part of keeping America ready to help shape a constructive peace. Here is a challenge to Christians and all lovers of Democracy. This involves steady, persistent effort by a host of ordinary Christians, as well as by special agencies. All available means must be used: personal contacts, letters to the press and to friends, public addresses, etc. - - - -

A LIMITED READING LIST

- Reports of the "Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration" (known as the "Tolan Committee"): Part 29, San Francisco hearings; Part 31, Los Angeles and San Francisco hearings; Findings and Recommendations (containing Hawaiian documents, pp 48-58). Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- "Public Affairs News Service." Sec. I - "West Coast Evacuation." Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. 15 cents a copy.
- "Our Japanese Refugees," by Galen Fisher. The Christian Century, April 1, 1942
- "Japanese Evacuation from the Pacific Coast," by Galen Fisher - Far Eastern Survey, June 29, 1942. Reprints 6¢, 260 California Street, San Francisco
- "The Japanese In Our Midst," pub. by Colo. Council of Churches, Denver.
- "California and the Japanese," by Carey McWilliams, New Republic, March 2, 1942
- "Japanese Evacuation: Policy and Perspectives," Carey McWilliams, Common Ground - Summer, 1942 - Reprints possibly available, 5¢
- "A Touchstone of Democracy - The Japanese in America," Council for Social Action of the Cong. Christian Churches, 289 4th Ave., New York City 10¢, 15 for \$1.00.
- "Evacuation of Enemy Aliens from West Coast Areas," Parts I and II. Interpreter Releases pub. by the Common Council for American Unity, 222 Fourth Ave., N.Y.C. Vol. XIX, No. 14, March 4, 1942, and Vol. XIX, No. 21.
- "Democracy and Japanese Americans," by Norman Thomas, Aug. 1942, Reprints through "The Pacific Citizen," 25 E. Second North St., Salt Lake City, Utah - 15 copies for \$1.00 or 10¢ each.
- "Pacific Citizen," Official Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League, National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Bldg., 25 East Second South, St., Salt Lake City, Utah; Subscription rate: \$2.50 a year.

PROTESTANT CHURCH COMMISSION FOR JAPANESE SERVICE

Gordon K. Chapman, Secretary

September 25, 1942

Regional Riles 712, Wash. DC
Miyamoto

7
A 16.259

The President
Washington, D. C.

September 15, 1942

Dear Mr. President:

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

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

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

Respectfully yours,

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