

URBAN EVACUATION AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS

The urban Japanese population in southern California was concentrated in that section of Los Angeles called "Little Tokyo". Between 35,000 and 40,000 Japanese lived in Los Angeles County of which Little Tokyo had by far the largest percent. It is estimated that approximately \$10,000,000 in real property in Los Angeles was affected by the evacuation. Little Tokyo represented over 2000 feet front feet of property with a rental value of about \$5 per front foot or about \$100,000 in ground floor rentals. This entire property problem was turned over to the Federal Reserve Bank by the Army to be handled in the most effective manner possible. The fact that the Federal Reserve had no personnel or equipment for the handling of mass property transfer made for an ineffective functioning of that agency. Furthermore, it seems that the personnel of the Federal Reserve Bank was not interested in the job but rather wanted to dispense with it as quickly as possible. Finally, there was no general advertising before or during evacuation to the Japanese to the effect that the Federal Reserve Bank would be of aid to them. As a result of the ineffectiveness of the Federal Reserve Bank and of the Japanese reluctance to seek Federal aid there was a great deal of loss in the transference of property. The monetary loss suffered by the Japanese was great, but also there was a loss to the property owners of Little Tokyo who had relied on Japanese tenants. Especially acute was the property loss in southern California because it was one of the earliest places to be evacuated. In areas which had time to make arrangements ahead of time and to liquidate slowly the loss suffered was much smaller, according to reports by property owners.

That the Japanese were taken advantage of in an unfortunate circumstance is clear. Both Caucasians and Chinese brought up Japanese real estate and merchandise at low prices, sometimes at ridiculous prices. The Jews were particularly involved in the disposal of merchandise and bought up all that they could at below-cost prices. This situation made for a surge of anti-semitism among the Los Angeles Japanese, as evidenced by statements of various interested parties.² One of the more prominent Jewish companies involved in the buying up of merchandise was headed by the brothers J. J. and Nate Sugarman. The Japanese claim that the Jews bought up their good merchandise, moving out the valuable items to their own shops, sold at auction only the poorest Japanese goods and their own stocks which they moved into the Japanese stores at night. (Story told by The Maryknoll School). On the other hand, Harry Tobias, auctioneer for the J. J. Sugarman Co. claimed that the Japanese losses were mainly in Japanese goods. They were able to liquidate their stocks of American goods at cost or better and their Japanese goods sold at one third below cost or more, he claimed. Further, according to this side of the story, Sugarman bought the entire stock and fixtures for a lump sum, not knowing what the cost of the goods that they bought and this type of sale was more to the advantage of the Japanese than his own liquidation sales. Despite the philanthropists such as Sugarman (?) the Japanese lost a great deal as is evidenced by a few concrete examples of the disposal of real and property and stocks.

1. The Maryknoll School reports the sale of a \$1,000 market value restaurant equipment for \$200.
2. Fujiamei owner of the Sukiyaki Cafe at 109 N. San Pedro claims that rather than sell his cafe to a Jew he sold it to a Mexican and lost \$5000, undoubtedly an exaggerated loss.
3. Fujisuki, manager and shareholder in Olympic Hotel, 117 N. San Pedro states that this hotel is owned by six Japanese and is mortgaged to the Western Loan and Building Co. at 1005 S. Hill Street. The Stockholders are losing their entire equity of \$60,000 by foreclosure.
4. According to R. Nishimoto, Stanford graduate and manager of a Japanese novelty store at 344 E. First Street, prices were marked

down 50 per cent. Mark-up above wholesale is 33 percent, so there was suffered a 17 per cent loss on average on inventory. At the time of the interview all stocks were not disposed of and a further mark-down seemed probable. The manager was contemplating storage of all goods not sold at this price in order to avoid an even greater loss.

5. A difference in stories exists concerning one large merchandising establishment, The Asia Company. According to its manager, T. Kitabayashi, the gross sales of this company run from \$250,000-\$500,000 per year. Average inventory for two stores is \$60,000. They lost \$20,000 in the liquidation of both inventories, selling at approximately 50 per cent below cost. The loss occurred mainly in drygoods as the inventory in the grocery store sold well.

According to Harry Berco, Manager of the H & H Outfitting Co., the Asia Company sold at cost and was bought by J. J. Sugarman.

6. The H & H Outfitting Company in Los Angeles has rented the store formerly occupied by lease by the Tokyo Co. According to the manager of the Outfitting Co., Harry Berco, H & H paid on the average 60 to 90 cents on the dollar for bankrupt stocks, depending on the nature of the goods bought. If the goods move fast they paid the higher amount. He claims they paid high prices for some inventories because of competition of other dealers. The highest prices paid were for standard goods such as liquor, drugs, etc. Berco claims that Yuki Imai sold his stock consisting of liquor, cigars, etc. at cost. Furthermore, the H & H paid \$1000 for a \$1,300 inventory of the Osaka Co. according to Berco. Berco says the reason that the Japanese have been getting such good prices for their goods is because it is all of a rather poor quality, just the kind that the second-hand dealers and cheap new goods merchandisers can dispose of rapidly.
7. The Hori Brothers, a store owned through partnership by one member in Japan, one in Montana and two in Manzanar, was locked up by the Treasury Department in December and license to liquidate was granted only two weeks before the evacuation took place. Liquidation was therefore too rapid. Joseph Choate, attorney for Hori Bros., sold the contents of both stores to I. G. Warnick, a liquidator (Jew) for "60 cents on the wholesale dollar", or 60 per cent of cost.
8. Rather than sell to a Jew at below cost many Japanese gave up trying to sell or lease and locked up their places for the duration. One large hotel did this. Other smaller places did, too. A restaurant at 313 E. First Street is completely boarded up. The brother of the owner said that the reason for this was that too poor a price was offered for the equipment therein and that consequently they were going to keep it vacant for the duration. The building in which this restaurant is located is quite modern and were it not for this policy with the restaurant, would probably be one of the first to rent in this area. The Sumitomo Bank was in this building, it now being boarded up.

Although these are but isolated examples of losses in Little Tokyo, they indicate the type of phenomenon accompanying liquidation. It is not a new fact that losses occur with liquidation. What is new in the Japanese situation is that these losses occurred to an entire section of the population. Mass disposal of property accentuated losses which would have occurred in any liquidation carried on so rapidly. A few firms with foresight liquidated their property slowly and from the beginning of the war. Most of the owners however waited until it was quite clear that evacuation was imminent. Those that did wait had two choices: to liquidate their property by selling at cost or below cost to any one who would buy; or to attempt to sell their stock at sale prices, hoping that the man on the street would take advantage of the sale. Those who chose the first alternative found that the parties most interested in buying their stocks or taking over their leases were merchants who had been dealing in low-priced, poor merchandise and establishments. Because of the selection of merchants in this field the buyers were for the most part Jewish. The rise of anti-semitism was bound to occur when the Japanese sold to merchants who took as much of the poor grade stock as they could at as low cost as they could, and who were, incidentally, Jewish. Los Angeles city abounds with skid-row merchants who make their money selling poor merchandise. Long before the war with Japan, the Jewish people had a monopoly on this sort of enterprise. They were following a practice well-established among their ranks when they bought up the Japanese merchandise. The cases of leasing property to be used for establishments of the ilk described was again following their long-established practice of taking over in low-class districts to

make money. Whether or not their hopes will be realized remains to be seen.

The second alternative of liquidating property on their own seems to have proved even more disastrous to the Japanese. This statement is based on reports from the prejudiced source of the merchants who wished to buy up the merchandise and from the more reliable source of the lawyers and bankers who had dealings with the Japanese. The method of liquidation was stock sales at low prices, often at cost. But as has been pointed out the main reason why the Japanese lost money in this liquidation was because this depended on foot traffic and knick-knack seekers. Much of the Japanese merchandise was low-grade. This could not be liquidated quickly. Much of the Japanese merchandise was "Made in Japan." This made it particularly hard to sell to the man-on-the-street who associated the buying of this merchandise with giving Japan money to carry on the war, instead of rightly associating it with the American Japanese attempt to obey the ruling of the United States Army. These combined circumstances made for a 50 to 70 per cent loss (the statements on percent vary according to the interest of the party) on merchandise which was liquidated by the owner himself.

There remained, as seen by reports, one other alternative. This was to lock up the store or establishment for the duration, with no attempt to liquidate. As has been seen, there are a great many cases of such loss. It is difficult to evaluate this loss as against loss of money due to rapid liquidation. In the case of liquidation, the owner received some payment even though less than he had put out previously. He however is denied any further income

from this source. In the case of locking up an establishment the element of risk enters. The merchant receives no cash for his property. He takes the added risk of depreciation. Further, there is the uncertainty of ever returning to the place after the war. He may stand to lose everything as opposed to those who got a cash settlement for their stock. Or he may stand to have a future income, depending upon circumstances. Evidentially those who chose to beard up their places for the duration weighed the risk against the loss at liquidation and decided the loss outweighed the risk. This again is a question to be answered at a later date.

The significance of these losses can only be approximated. It is clear that when an entire group of the population suffers loss of cash and property a group who were formerly self-supporting are now impoverished. The impoverishment, furthermore, is not a temporary, lack of cash matter. The group has been cut off from its past source of income. With the sale of its businesses the group cannot return to this employment unless it has at its disposal the capital with which to again build up such a business. That this capital is lacking may be certain. The majority of businesses were sold at cost or below-cost meaning that no large amount of liquid capital is in their hands. Furthermore, whatever the amount of cash in their hands at the present time, this fund is bound to be greatly depleted before the group are allowed to return to invest this capital. A further consideration is whether granted the capital, they will be able to return to the site of their former business to rebuild. The matter of goodwill and other such intangible property has been completely destroyed by the war

and the evacuation. The amount of loss of this kind cannot be calculated in money but can be calculated in reference to income. A great many firms had spent years building up their reputation and goodwill and their income depended on this to almost the extent ^{as} ~~that-their-of~~ their merchandise. So even though through liquidation the Japanese were able to salvage enough capital to after the war build up a new business they are lacking one of the big items which gave them their success, good will.

The implications from an economic viewpoint are clear. During the period of belligerency between Japan and the United States these people will remain as government prisoners in government camps. After the war these people must still remain charges of the government. Whether allowed to remain in self-supporting camps or whether forced to return to the places from whence they came, the United States government will have to assume some sort of economic responsibility. If the policy of the government shall be to allow these people to return to their former community it seems that some very large section of this group will be forced to rely on government relief. Those who do not take government relief will have to live on their balances from pre-evacuation (if there is any left). This will result in an even greater depletion of capital. Investment opportunities in the communities will be bad not only because of the usual post-war conditions but because of the community itself with reference to Japanese antagonism. The problem of the government taking care of a section of the population is not new. The new phase is that this particular section of the population has previously been self-supporting, never asking for government aid. The sociological implications arising from a new economic

are manifold. Further, to be considered, is that around one-half of this population are aliens. It has not been a policy of the federal government to offer aid to aliens of this country. If this becomes imminent, perhaps a new type of policy will be formed. Speculation on post-war ^{policy concerning} ~~conditions-among~~ this group is useless. The problem evident at this time is that of an impoverished group to be taken care of.

In the case of residential property ~~to~~ owned by the Japanese, the procedure was to sell to Property Management Companies or to rent them for the duration. The latter seemed the most widespread. The only wish by the owners was to receive rent sufficient to cover taxes and upkeep. Therefore rents ranged from \$5 to \$20 per month. Many takers were found among the Mexicans and Negroes. These homes so rented were in the Boyle Heights district which is adjacent to Little Tokyo. It would seem that the Japanese where possible rented their homes so that they might have something to come back to after the war. This may, if widespread, be of aid in alleviating the distress among the group after the war/.

The evacuation of Little Tokyo did not alone effect the Japanese. Property losses were felt by all owners in that area. For the most part the actual buildings in which the Japanese housed their business were leased from Caucasians. The losses to these Caucasians was great and presents a big problem in property value. The fact that Little Tokyo was completely taken over by the Japanese, left it a white elephant in the hands of Caucasian property owners after the evacuation. The property owners and their agents in order to discuss possibilities to avoid further loss met during May. Nineteen owners or their agents were present as well as the President of the Los Angeles Realty Board, Glass.

The first problem taken up was concerned with the taxation of property in this district. A committee consisting of Mr. Cameron of the ~~Citizens-National-Bank~~ Union Bank and Trust Co., Mr. Dockweiler, politician and lobbyist for the real estate interests of southern California, and Mr. Driscoll of the Security First National made a report on the problem. They suggested preparing statements of the reduction in rentals received from evacuee property which they would present to the assessor in asking for reduced assessment next year. Some of the owners felt that they should pay no property tax since their properties would very probably yield no rents for at least a year. The consensus was, however, that rents would probably fall from 50 to 75 per cent and that therefore some tax would have to be paid. Politician Dockweiler suggested lobbying in Congress for payments out of the federal treasury for property owners suffering from the evacuation program. (The auto dealers are doing this.)

President of the Los Angeles Realty Board, Glass reported that his organization was studying the problem and thought of the Chinese, Mexicans, and Filipinos as possible solutions. Negroes were to be considered undesirable. The Realty Board decided as policy that they would prefer to leave places vacant before renting to negroes, feeling that to do so would permanently reduce the incomes from properties in this district.

As policy the group decided that to keep the district open it should attempt to keep the hotels open and engage in widespread advertising campaign. A Mr. De Hale, a large owner, had already hired someone to manage a hotel he owns there, even though at a loss, in an effort to keep his stores and other property valuable. Another owner, Babcock, suggested percentage leases or graduated leases to attract business.

The fact that rentals dropped in Little Tokyo can be substantiated by cases. At 331 E. First Street are three stores and a hotel which are managed by the trust department of the Union Bank and Trust Co. According to a member of this department by February 6 the business of the Japanese had fallen off by 75 per cent. The cafe run by Nunekayu Kimura could pay only \$60 per month when it had previously paid \$120 per month rent. The confectionery store run by S. Aydro had to request a reduction in rent of \$60 per month, \$110 to \$50. Registration at the hotel, which had averaged from 50 to 60 transients per month, dropped to only 10 in January 1942. Because of this drop in business prior to evacuation Japanese were not able to meet their leases. The case of Brown vs. Oshiro is one in which O shiro did not pay \$500 out of \$1500 still due on a lease. Leases were cancelled right and left when evacuation became apparent. There was little hope by property owners that anything could be collected on the unexpired portions.

After evacuation, Little Tokyo was deserted. Buildings that had previously brought good rents went begging. Although not much trouble was experienced by the owners of residential property, for the Mexicans were eager to move in. These places were rented at fairly good rentals immediately. The rentals of business property fell more than 50%. Mr. F. A. Kadletz an attorney who manages property quotes property he is offering for rent at:

Store building across from the Tomio Co.	\$75, was \$250
Store at First and Central	\$150, was \$250
Yokohama Specie Bank	\$300, was \$650
Sumitomo Bank	Was \$500; now he will rent for anything he can get.

One company, the Real Estate Management Co, of which S. V. Beach is head, controls 40 business properties in Little Toykoy District. In an interview Beach stated that the four hotels over which he has control are almost empty and that his rents are down to zero. Further he states that he has been approached twice to rent buildings to prostitutes. He feels that although they pay four to five times as much rent as legitimate businesses, the danger of closure and complete loss of rent is too great. He states that other companies may do something along this line, in particular the Nanny Bros. Co. of which Homer Nanny is head. Mr. Beach also managed the Shokin Building, just off First Street on San Pedro Street. This is one of the many modern office buildings in the district. Before the war it was used mainly as a professional building by doctors, dentists, lawyers and other business men. Now the building is empty.

The Apartment Journal for May 1942 expresses the hope of obtaining new tenants from among the Mexicans and Filipinos. To quote:

"For the duration, at least, the Japanese stores of Little Tokyo, representing over 2,000 front feet with a rental value of about \$5 per front foot, will be operated by shop keepers of other nationalities. The restaurants, hotels, apartment houses and rooming houses will again be opened by lessees secured by real estate and property management companies. Soon again, the district will flourish. But during the transition period----with \$100,000 in ground floor rentals vacant and \$10,000,000 in real estate to administer----what a headache!"

The problem of property utilization on such a large scale is being met by advertisement by the managers. The hope is to rent to other races and nationalities. The fact that the

property is situated in such an undesirable district---next to the skid-row of Main Street makes it probable that this district too will be enveloped by the low-class establishments already flourishing nearby. The property owners will naturally fight this. In order to maintain rental value they are fighting the negroes entrance into the district and will fight the prostitutes and bars along with it.

Obviously, in the line of real estate the Caucasians lost more by the evacuation than did the Japanese. The Japanese big loss occurred in the liquidation of stocks. This loss by the Japanese may well be said to represent a more far-reaching scale in that it cuts off a future source of income. In the case of real estate losses, which is mainly represented by decrease in rentals, the loss is of a more temporary character and in time will probably be made up in the rental to other persons.

In regard to property disposal during the evacuation, several rumors appeared of which many were entirely unfounded or else were founded on material completely apart from the evacuation. One "rumor" concerns bank deposits of which it was heard that they had increased considerably in the Los Angeles City banks. However, J. M. Williams, Vice President of the Bank of America, Long Beach branch when interviewed said that bank deposits of the Japanese in the bank had declined to almost nothing and he suspected hoarding. Whether or not hoarding was prevalent or whether bank balances rose with liquidation is not known. It is entirely plausible that the alternatives may have been decided upon in an entirely individualistic manner and thereby have no relevancy to the evacuation.

It seems apparent that in many instances the money was used to pay off mortgages on resident property. In an interview with E. H. Sink of the Loan Department of the California Bank which holds mortgages on resident property of the Japanese it was learned that this bank sent letters to all Japanese debtors as soon as war was declared, asking them to come in and discuss their loans. Arrangements were made at this time for property managers to take over as soon as evacuation occurred. As a result of this policy the bank had not been forced to foreclose on any of the evacuees. Further, Sink stated that "several of the Japanese came in voluntarily and paid off the balance of their loans". The indication is slight but present that the Japanese did lower their bank balances or use their cash from liquidation in paying up personal property mortgages. It may be that the rumor that bank balances increased had foundation in general but there is an indication that this was not the whole case of Japanese disposal of cash.

A further rumor which was proved unfounded. The above mentioned, V. S. Beach a property owner and manager in Little Tokyo told our interviewer that all fire insurance was canceled on Japanese owned or operated establishments as soon as it became known that evacuation would occur. (This was too late to prevent some incendiarism) Beach said that this probably explains why only \$12,000 insurance was being carried on the Buddhist temple where goods stored are worth over \$40,000. (Beach saying they can't get any more than this amount) Later, this story was checked with the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific who said that the above statement was false. The board had no knowledge of a general policy of cancellation, although certain companies are doing so, but others are writing new policies.

No charges of incentiarism had come to the attention of the board. Further, Chief Underwritter for the Glens Falls Insurance Co. stated that this company had not heard of any cancellations. Although, none of the companies will write new insurance on Japanese owned cars even though the requests for it had increased.

Another rumor proved to have foundation but not in the evacuation procedure itself. It was claimed that many of the accounts of the Japanese were attached by the Board of Equalization because sales tax payments had not been high enough. According to Tom Benley, Attorney of Whittier and J. Marion Wright, Attorney of the Japanese in Los Angeles legitimate claims were made by the State Board of Equalization but this was cleared up long before evacuation and was not in any way connected with the evacuation.

Although none of these rumors are malicious they indicate a part of the hysteria among the people dealing with the Japanese evacuation, as well as among the Japanese themselves. In crises the building up of a story is the usual phenomenon. In Los Angeles it is apparent this occurred. The companies that may have cancelled a fire-insurance policy were magnified until the rumor ran that all fire-insurance had been cancelled. The story of legitimate sales tax claims was heard and connected with the evacuation and later was magnified to be spread as a story of the state attaching Japanese accounts during the evacuation. Many more rumors of this type existed but will not be recorded.

An interesting economic fact concerning land utilization arose out of the evacuation of Little Tokyo. Clyde C. Shoemaker, Assistant District Attorney of Los Angeles County is leading a group in an attempt to claim a very large quantity of land and other

real property for the state under escheat under the Alien Land Act. The group has gathered evidence to prove that this land was not legally held. A large-scale map of Los Angeles County which is in the Assessor's Office, John Quinn shows all of the property owned or operated by the Japanese. This was prepared by Ryan Shoemaker, County Surveyor and was used by the War Department. It is also in the hands of Attorney-General, Earl Warren, one of leaders of the group in attempting to claim land for the state. Cases on this violation are to be tried in Los Angeles. J. Marion Wright, an attorney for many years of the Japanese will defend some of these cases. He claims that very few cases will be won by the District Attorney's office because:

1. The statute of limitations was run on the criminal side.
2. On the escheat, or civil side:
 - a. Many of the principals and witnesses are dead.
 - b. Japanese cannot be forced to testify unless granted immunity from criminal prosecution; very few judges would grant this.
 - c. Japanese cannot be brought out of centers to court.
 - d. Liabilities (mortgages especially) attached to many Japanese properties so their escheat to state would give the state a greater liability than asset.
 - e. Conspiracy to circumvent the act must have been continuous or statute of limitations would have run on civil to
 - f. Mortgage companies and banks will fight the state because

of their fear of losing if it is taken by state.

g. Preponderance of evidence has to demonstrate conspiracy. These in Wright's opinion are enough reasons for the defeat of the group. If they win cases the amount in value will be small. Dockweiler as politician for the Real Estate interests will attempt to squelch the cases.

The attempt to claim land for the state is not new in California. For a long time it has been known that the Alien Land Act was dead due to the Japanese legally acting as guardians for their children, who may own land. What the outcome of the suits will

be in some way determines the future value of the property. The owners of the property in Little Tokyo who are Caucasian seem to be thinking in terms of future utilization along the same lines as in the past, except with a new section of the population. If part of the land and property is taken over by the state the use may have a great bearing on its value for the Caucasians. They may not want to take the risk of losing by this procedure and so are to fight the suits. Again some of them may feel that the state utilization of the property may increase the value and so will be in accord with the suits going on. The outcome is as yet uncertain.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE NATURE AND THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OF "THE MECHANISM AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE
WARTIME CIVILIAN CONTROL PROGRAM FOR THE EVACUATION AND RE-
SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF THE POPULATION"

The title of this research project indicates at least one division in the nature of the problems which it is the purpose of this study to investigate. Thus, a very clear distinction can be made between the study of evacuation itself and resettlement. However, one is forced to face the fact that other broad divisions exist, some within one or the other of the above categories, and some cutting through them. Of the former, the distinction between evacuation from rural and from urban areas is vital as is the distinction between voluntary and compulsory evacuation. The latter might be exemplified by the differentiation and separate study of the functions of the various governmental agencies involved in the evacuation and resettlement program. Within each category fall many kinds of problems, - economic, political, legal and administrative. However, their complex inter-relationships preclude their separate study and require consideration as a group.

It is probably fortunate that to the present time no comprehensive tentative plan for this study has been made. The reason for this is that the speed of the evacuation has made necessary the collection of a large mass of data which is likely to be unavailable at any future time. This data has not been separated in any logical way, nor has any attempt been made to find the answers to any particular kinds of problems. The fact that the Japanese themselves were rapidly being moved to

centers where they are hard to contact, that government agents were constantly being moved about, and that few records of property transfers were made by Japanese, all meant that speed was the fundamental consideration. Therefore everything which might possibly prove useful to us was recorded. It is now necessary, however, to construct a plan so that data already collected can be logically organized and further research be facilitated.

The nature of the evacuation required, therefore, interviews with Japanese, government officers, and other interested parties. From these, many rumors and some facts were ascertained, with further interviews designed to resolve rumors to facts. Much of the secondary data collected required further research for verification. Especially was this found to be true in the case of statements made by Federal Reserve Bank, Farm Security Administration, and Federal Security Agency employees.

From the facts collected so far certain very tentative conclusions may be drawn concerning the following problems:

(a) The efficiency of the various governmental or quasi-governmental agencies involved, and reasons for differentials in efficiency, i.e. The F.S.A. seems to have done a much better job in protecting the interests of the Japanese than has the Federal Reserve Bank. This seems to be due to differences in quality of personnel, the semi-governmental status of the Federal Reserve, and the absence in the case of the Federal Reserve of a "ready-made" organization.

(b) Japanese property losses. Absolute losses and differential losses as between different areas, different types

of property, and different businesses, i.e. heaviest losses seem to be in the earliest areas evacuated. Losses sustained on tangible personal property were greater than on real property, as were those on urban as opposed to rural businesses.

(c) Problems faced by businesses and by individuals (excluding Japanese) due to evacuation. These are of exceeding importance and must make up an essential part of this study. Businesses, especially farmers, are faced with a serious labor shortage in the Los Angeles area. Individuals owning property formerly tenanted by Japanese now find rentals falling. Civil suits have been started to collect rentals on unexpired leases. Powers of the Federal Reserve will undoubtedly be tested in court.

(d) Changes which must occur in the everyday life of consumers due to the change in the relative quantities of crops. It seems certain, for example, that the growing of berries, lettuce, spinach, celery, and onions will rapidly diminish, while the raising of certain field crops, i.e. tomatoes, hay, grain, will increase. Relative prices will thus tend to change.

(e) The eventual resettlement of the Japanese. Though at present this is somewhat problematical, it will also present problems which may be brought to light by this study, i.e. certain groups favor the return of the Japanese. Among these are the landowners, who can exact a higher rent from Japanese than from any other group because labor costs to the Japanese

are negligible as compared with costs of others in the same business. Whites who fear competition by Japanese will oppose their return. The economic activities of the area in which the Japanese are located for the duration may determine whether or not the Japanese will be encouraged to stay. The breaking of the Japanese control in the flower and produce market here is likely to mean that many Japanese farmers won't desire to return.

The facts upon which these conclusions are based are as yet far too few to justify anything but the most tentative report. Their value will be much greater in orienting further research than in formulating the conclusions to be drawn from this project. From the nature of the data collected I would expect that the value of the study is likely to be very great in the fields of public administration, economics and sociology. I am positive that any attempt to separate these fields in the research program would prove disastrous, for no individual can confine himself to one field without by-passing much that is important to the others. Separation would thus involve such duplication of effort as to endanger comprehensiveness.

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Los Angeles, California

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The Functions of the FSA in the Japanese Evacuation

This material was gathered by working during an evacuation with FSA crews.

When an evacuation of an area takes place the FSA is supposed to see that farm property is taken care of and that a minimum of loss is incurred. To do this the FSA, when it first learned it was to be one of the government agencies connected with the evacuation, sends out what are called its field agents. These field agents (regular) are not new men hired for the evacuation, but for the most part are men from the various grant offices of the FSA who have worked in that area. However, because of the speed and the magnitude of the task the FSA hired many Special field agents to do the same work as the regular field agents. The job of the field agent began with the first proclamation of evacuation, supposedly. However, because of the slow process of setting up this method, one finds that in the first places evacuated there was very little work done by the FSA but as the evacuation went on things began to be worked out and the job was done very well indeed. The field agent went into his defined area (and ordinarily this was not too large for him to handle) and mapped the area. On this map he placed every Japanese farm. Then he interviewed every one of these Japanese farmers. He asked them what they had done in the way of arranging for disposal of the property. If they had done something it was his duty to find out with whom the agreement was and what the terms were. If nothing had been done it was his duty to find someone who would become the substitute operator

of the farm. This was done by contacting local banks, real estate dealers, and individuals. These individuals also were told of the FSA method of financing the taking over of these farms. The financial side went like this: When the field agent interviewed the farmer he asked the assessed value of the land, if this was unknown he did the assessing (on the basis of former criteria). He also assessed all machinery on the farm. (Now some of the regular field agents had no trouble doing this but as can readily be seen a newcomer might have trouble if called upon to assess a number of farms and their machinery---and this is why various localities were poorly done and others well finished by the FSA) Taking this assessed value figure (he may use one by the county assessor if it is reasonable and acceptable) he sought a buyer or manager or operator for the to-be evacuated farm. If he found a prospect this was the method of handling: The FSA agent took the prospective buyer to the Japanese seller, and he acted as umpire---using the value figure to settle terms. If the buyer could not buy and wanted to the FSA agent had the right to apply to the grant office for a loan for him, this loan to cover both land and machinery if wanted. (One farmer from King County told me this was a terrible lie that a farmer had to prove he had enough machinery to farm the land before the field agent would get him a loan. I don't doubt that many farmers ran into trouble. I know that there were a great many Idaho FSA men brought in as Special field agents who knew nothing about California agriculture and most of the beefs I've heard center around these men who knew nothing--according to the farmer.)

To go on, the field agent did the best he could in arranging for the disposal of Japanese lands. He had absolutely no power to force terms on either parties. However, the FSA by some means of which I know little found out that it could, if necessary freeze property in which the terms were outrageous to the Japanese and no other buyer was available. I have heard of only two cases during the evacuation where this power was used. The reason it was not used was because the Regional Director told the field agents to go easy on this and if necessary threaten freezing. They did not want to run the risk of a constitutional violation. In one case---that of an Italian buyer, who offered very bad terms and the Japanese before he knew of the FSA was about to take them. When the field agent moved into the territory he heard of this and after much arguing found he could do nothing with the buyer. He threatened freezing the property. Both parties came to good terms and the case was closed. In one other case the party concerned was not easily scared and refused to be talked into better terms. The Agent froze the property. This case is hearsay from a field agent and I don't know if it is true nor where it occurred.

After all the work was done by the field agent he made up a card file of the Japanese farms---name, address, no. of acres, deal complete or not, and if complete the name of the substitute and the terms of the agreement. When the evacuation order came for this territory the FSA sent into the civil control station its evacuation crew. The crew consisted of a manager hired especially for this job and a number of assistants depending upon the farms to be taken care of.

The crew saw all people going through the station and registering who were farmers. When a man came up to the FSA desk in the station he was asked his name and the FSA person went through the card catalogue provided by the Field agent in that territory. From that card he could tell how the farm stood up to the time the evacuation order came out. He asked the farmer if any more things had happened. If the deal were completed before then the FSA record was taken and that was all. If the deal was still pending the Field Agent took the man over and arranged with him the last details. (I might say that in the places I've been when the Crew moved in there were very few cases in which the deal was incomplete. If it was incomplete the Agent knew all about it and could tell when it would be completed.) The field agent sat with the crew most of the time to give first hand information or he would go into the country looking for "lost" farmers. Sometimes, it would happen that two or three farmers would have gone through the control station without having been routed to the FSA by the social workers. If this happened there was nothing to do but for the field agent and crew manager to drive out to the farm and get the record for the crew and okay the rest of the deal. (In Merced there were six such cases, in Fresno none.)

After a complete record was taken and all deals closed that were possible the Crew manager made up a disposal report which he phoned into the FSA main office. Later, he and the Field Agent wrote up a complete report of the area which was mailed in. This all took several days after the evacuation was actually over. Then the crew moved on.

Comments on the Japanese Situation in California Agriculture

It is detrimental to the national welfare to continue with the present relaxed regulations which guide Japanese Nationals.

It is generally agreed that the Japanese in agriculture should be kept producing. However, complications will prevent their carrying on in such a way as to achieve usual peace time production.

Among these complications are:

1. Japanese Nationals should have their activities limited due to the possibility of operations inimical to our welfare.
2. American Japanese should have their activities limited--first because some of them are believed to be loyal to Japan; second, because they have not been socially assimilated and still naturally have an oriental point of view and, third, because there will be an increasing temptation to work against the United States as Japan wins the early phases of the war and there appear to be opportunities for recognition by the Japanese government for the carrying on of operations against. Possible rewards in a conquered America might encourage sabotage and other forms of activity.

It is known that the Japanese--both Nationals and American-born--are bound together in a Japanese organization. Until American-born prove that they are loyal to us, they should be viewed with some suspicion. It is recognized that some Japanese possibly should be moved out of the military areas in southern California and the coastal areas which are now and always have been looked upon by the Japanese as desirable locations for those working against this country.

It can be anticipated that violence against all Japanese will increase. It can be anticipated that Philipinos will not return to work for the Japanese unless their leaders tell them to do so and unless they are assured that to do so is in the interest of the United States. The following procedure is suggested:

In each of eight areas in which Japanese farmers are important, there shall be organized under the direction of the U. S. District Attorney an Alien Custodian Committee composed of representatives of the District Attorney's office, the sheriff's office, and representatives of the County Boards of Supervisors. This group shall act in such a way and in cooperation with such other federal, state, and county officials so as to:

1. Encourage the incarceration of enemy aliens.
2. Encourage the continued production of food by American-born Japanese.
3. Provide adequate protection for those who request it.
4. Follow closely the movements and operations of all Japanese within their districts.
5. Encourage Americans to continue leasing operations to Japanese Americans who are living on and operating farms themselves.

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Other activities for other groups or organizations--FBI, Army, etc.:

1. A complete and thorough disorganization of the Japanese Central Association and all its branches.
2. A decision before planting season regarding the movement of Japanese from the defense areas.
3. Explanation of the situation to the Philippine Commissioner and other Philippine leaders.
4. Adjustments in the Treasury regulations definitely restricting the activity of Nationals and providing for a surveillance of their activities by the District Custodian Committees.
5. Investigation and prosecution of violators of the alien land law.

B.L.Smith
Farm Credit Administration
January 6, 1942

Mike Masaoka to Senator Abe Murdock (Utah), Dec. 13 1941

page 2: " The Federal ~~Ex~~ Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Foreign Funds Control circular No. 189, issued Dec. 9, 1941, states that " It is desirable that applications relating to perishable commodities and transactions which are necessary for the protection of property interests of citizens of the United States be given priority." Under this ruling, it would seem that American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are engaged in Agriculture or in retail produce selling business should have been given immediate permission to carry on ~~their~~ their businesses. When this order first came out the Federal Reserve Bank officials refused to grant such applications for licenses for a long time, contending they must await further clarification from Washington." Need for authority in San Francisco to interpret circulars.

A considerable number of American citizens of Japanese ancestry are engaged in the flower business. When flowers are in bloom, it is necessary that they be picked and sold immediately. It seems to me that the very nature of these flowers make them perishable goods which come under the above circular, but to date the F.R.B. officials have refused to grant licenses for their sales.

Under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.. blocking the finances and funds of all Japanese, we find great hardships are being worked ~~on~~ upon parents of American Citizens of Japanese ancestry, many of whom are too young to have any part in the support of their respective families. We find, for ~~any~~ example, that many employers cannot and will not pay Japanese employees, whether they are citizens of the U.S. or not, their lawful wages or salaries for services or work actually done, alleging that by so doing they are aiding or abetting the enemy. Cases where American citizens of Japanese ancestry have received checks for salaries or wages and have been unable to cash them are numerous. The same is true of checks issued to Japanese Nationals. This means that many of our people must either rely on Government relief, which is very unusual for them in the light of past history, or starve, for no longer may those who need help apply to their neighbor for help. All are suffering. Moreover while the sum of \$100 per month per family which is permitted to be withdrawn ~~from~~ from the banks is deeply appreciated, the amount is not sufficient to pay the living expenses of many families, for the cost of food, clothing, housing have increased tremendously, to say nothing of attempting to meet payments on homes, automobiles, household appliances, insurance and other goods. It is also interesting to note that in cases where the funds ~~of~~ of a company are kept in common account that the total sum which the entire company may withdraw is only \$100. This means that should the head of a firm withdraw his \$100 he ~~would~~ would have to divide that same \$100 among his partners, regardless of their numbers and the size of their families, This work a tremendous hardship on these people.

There are many stores, shops and other small businesses which are domestically owned and operated. They have no connection whatever in Japan. All of these concerns have been padlocked by the government even if the owners were American citizens on the grounds that some subjects of Japan had direct or indirect interest in the business. This closing of these establishments has created a tremendous problem hereabouts. It is our suggestion that these companies be permitted to continue to do their business on the ~~same~~ same basis as before the declaration of war when they had a special or general license to carry on their business. It has been called to our attention that ~~German~~ German and Italian concerns, at this writing, are permitted to operate but Japanese concerns are not.

A serious unemployment problem confronts the Japanese Americans today. If he had been working for a Japanese concern, he has lost his job because that concern is now padlocked. If he had been working for a Caucasian concern, he has lost his position because of the present war.

Once again referring to unpaid balances on homes, automobiles, insurance policies, household appliances etc., is my belief that due to the fact that sufficient funds are no longer available to meet all payments that these peoples will lose all rights in their partially paid for properties. This is obviously unfair, and so, some suggestions have been made that the government make some provision covering such cases. A moratorium on all Japanese payments might be a solution.

Many of our people are being turned out of their homes because they are unable to meet the immediate demands for rents. This is creating a difficult housing problem.

Under the present interpretation, even doctors, dentists, optometrists and other professional men have had their offices closed on the grounds that they have no such rights under the Enemy Trading Act ... It is most important that immediate steps be taken to ~~xxx~~ permit the above mentioned professional men engaged in looking after the health of the community be permitted to continue their practice.

Letter to Helen from Mike's wife Janu ary 8 1942

On the whole the consequences in the rural areas appear to be very slight except in few localities such as Stockton and Salinas.

Domestic service seems to have been greatly affected though we hear of instances of local employers who have been more than kind to their employees following the invocation of the war. Mike says the local cut has been 50%. But my sis still has her job in Bel-Air and the Episcopal minister here in S F sought a nisei girl for his home.

Credit is supposed to have been restricted but when we ~~xxxx~~ tried it out here with one of the downtown stores, they accepted the credit account as usual. Which means the RMCA is following a business as usual policy.

Japanese stores here in SF and LA appear to be severely affected by the war Not only by the suspension of business by the Treasury Dept but from the refusal of Caucasians ~~xxxx~~ patrons to continue business and the lack of funds within the Japanese community. In one case here, one of the downtown stores actually had goods returned to it by irate customers. Here the cleaning establishments are among the hardest hit, especially in the areas where they are isolated from the Japanese community. All report that business has fallen terrifically and we have cases where want to sell out.

In Portland, Oregpn, we have the report that the city council there passed on January 2, a city ordinance refusing to issue permits for running business to enemy aliens. That's about the most severe case.

Truck Farmers are facing ~~xxxxxxx~~ all kind of trouble but the situation down near Salinas seems at the moment to be most volatile. Farm groups there are reportedly ganging up on the Japanese to freeze them out of play We are waiting for more specific reports from that area. Mike plans to meet them Tuesday or Wednesday on his way home from LA.

We are also dealing with the problem of transporting the crops as the Japanese, both citizen and aliens have encountered insurmountable difficulties for their trucks. And without insurance they cannot get a permit from the state railroad commission to operate the trucks. Trucking ~~appears~~ appears to be a specialized business so that we are trying to ameliorate this matter as soon as possible.

~~Mike Masuoka~~

Mike Masuoka to Mrs. Reah Weidling, Sec. Committee on Immigrant Service Agency, Family Welfare Council, Community Chest of San Francisco January 6, 1942.

Business: While most of the Japanese shops, stores and business establishments have ~~opened~~ opened after being closed by the govern., we find that it is almost impossible for these stores to continue operations because of the fact that the public will not patronize them. Reports from various sections of San Francisco indicate that some business have fallen off 90% in comparison to the same ~~period~~ period last year, while most of the stores estimate their loss at about 50%. We are daily confronted with the question as to whether it would be better from a long-time point of view to liquidate immediately or to try to struggle on ~~for~~ for the time being

Insurance: Practically all insurance companies have cancelled their fire and property damage insurance policies on all real property owned or leased by Japanese citizens or not. No casualty company will underwrite Japanese nationals on their automobiles. A few of the "board" companies will write American citizens but they ~~insist~~ insist upon a "mark-up" or "write-up" of some 50% to 100%, on the premium. We find that life insurance co. will not permit Japanese nationals to be beneficiary of any policy.... Most tragic is problem of trucks.. Fleet of trucks used to haul farm product. The Calif. Railroad Commission which contracts with these trucking groups for the hauling of produce is prohibited by law from granting these ~~contracts~~ contracts to any person who cannot show proof of insurance coverage on his truck. At the present writing, as far as we can ~~ascertain~~ ascertain, no company will write these trucks... hence hardships and waste. Calif. State Commissioner of Insurance ~~and~~ suggested the possibility of an "assigned risk pool" in which the companies would divide the various Japanese risks who are legitimately entitled to insurance.

In their San Francisco office the FSA has two kinds of reports on the Japanese evacuation. One, a statistical report per person (WFA-30) on farm tenure, disposal, crop etc. Along with this form there is a resume form sent in by the Evacuation Crew Manager from each region. This form (WFA-31) is but a list of the people handled by the FSA with data on disposal and sub-operator. Two, a narrative report written in the field by the Crew Manager after the evacuation of the specific area is completed. This report of course varies with the person sending it in. It may be only a resume written about the disposal etc., or it may be a long report on cases of disposal and attitudes. It depends mostly on the interests of the Manager, his intelligence, and the time he took to write it. Besides these two reports, at the end of employment of the crew Manager he is asked to write out a narrative description of his observations during his work. This report is usually long and contains material on attitudes, pressure groups, political handlings etc. Again, it depends on the person writing it. These reports are all in the main office,

Besides this material there are case reports in the various Field Agent's office, which I do not believe have been turned in. Often these case reports are just for the use of the field agent to follow a case through. He uses them in his attempts to get sub-operators, loans etc. They contain opinions, attitudes, etc. As far as I know the only way to obtain these data is through the various FSA field offices. The indication is that the main office is not interested in individual cases, but just on how thoroughly the job was done---statistical evidence (which may be somewhat colored due to this). However, the man who has worked on the area for many weeks prior to evacuation knows individuals and the problems concerning agricultural evacuation. One of these men with whom we

have a direct contact is Wayne Phelps, Field Agent in Sacramento (1330 J Street). Another direct contact is Ed File, Field Agent in Merced. In the new evacuation area, military zone no. 2, three FSA field agents are now at work, finishing up the disposals etc, prior to evacuation. These people who are in Reedley now are: Mr. and Mrs. White and Mr. Keene three very intelligent people.

Scardigli who was Evacuation Crew Manager in the Sacramento evacuation told me that in Florin and Elk Grove the white operators took over, in most cases, three, four, or more of the Japanese farms. This indicates a larger concentration of land (Factories in the Field). Also in this area many of the people taking over the land got it for less than the FSA assessed value. In a few cases the Japanese merely sold his crop to the white operator and relinquished his equity. A strange thing about the delta land was its division into two types of disposal. In the Isleton area there seemed to be more corporation disposals---especially to California Lands, while in the Elk Grove area the individuals taking over were less financially secure and received more FSA loans. These people in several cases came from outside the area to buy land there because they had missed out on the land in previously evacuated areas. One man came from Marysville to take over a farm in Sacramento saying he couldn't get one up there because they had been grabbed up so fast.

I learned that the only actual use made of the freezing power by the FSA was in Los Angeles (there may be others not known to me yet). This case concerned a nursery assessed by the FSA at \$50,000. Mr. Richard Hamilton the District Field agent in L.A. heard that a sub-operator had offered the Japanese but \$5000 for the nursery. He went out and told the Japanese not to sell and tried to deal with the white. Meanwhile the FBI came around to the nursery and told the Japanese that

he would have to get rid of all the crates (slats) in his yard because they could be used to build a big fire to direct enemy aircraft. The J. became quite panicky. Then the ~~Mid~~ Naval Intelligence stepped in and said he would have to vacate immediately because of proximity to some sort of military equipment (I don't know the details on this). The man was by that time ready to abandon his place entirely---since he thought the FSA had wrecked his \$5000 deal. Because the FSA had to act fast Mr. Hamilton froze the property immediately. The Japanese was later evacuated. For many weeks (I think a month and a half) the FSA had to take inventory of the nursery and run it. It was a terrible headache for them, I understand. This is one of the reasons they do not freeze unless absolutely necessary since they have no way of running such things. Later arrangements were made to turn it over to a sub-operator at assessed value. The report of this case is written up by Mr. Hamilton and is (I hear) on the desk of Mr. Richard at 707 So. Spring st. L.A. (I believe Phil Neff mentioned going out to this nursery with Mr. Hamilton.) We shall have no trouble in getting this complete report.

It is suggested that we get complete files from the FSA field agents. In doing this we shall, of course, have to make arrangements for typing and returning. I suggest a selected agricul. sample---Emperial Valley, Los Angeles County, San Joaquin Valley, and Sacramento valley. This sample would cover all the important agricultural areas in Calif.

C O P Y

Office For Emergency Management

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Washington, D. C.

*Cop sent to
Congressman Voorhis.*

Sept. 2, 1942

Farm Labor

Dear Senator Kenny:

Thank you for your most interesting and informative letter of July 18, 1942, in which you set forth the views of the Interim Committee on Economic Planning of the California Senate on the farm labor problem in California. I sincerely appreciate your committee's efforts in analyzing the situation, making constructive criticisms, and suggesting an alternate plan for handling the problem.

The Farm Placement Service is administratively and functionally responsible to the Director of the United States Employment Service, and operates as a separate section under his direction. Its functions in the field, however, are not divorced from local employment office functions. Integration of the Farm Placement Service with local employment office functions gives farmers and farm workers the advantage of being served by the entire staff of a local employment office rather than by a single farm placement representative. To assure a full functioning service, each local office of the United States Employment Service has at least one individual whose primary responsibility is that of farm placement officer. This person is held responsible to his supervising officials for the proper planning, coordination, and discharge of responsibilities to agricultural workers and employers in the area served by that office. In addition, an administrative staff member in each State Headquarters office of the United States Employment Service has a farm placement representative whose responsibility is to coordinate and assist local employment offices in their effort to carry forward an effective Farm Placement Service. The responsibility for these functions is supervised and controlled by the State Director for the United States Employment Service in each State. After a considerable period of operation, responsible officials of the United States Employment Service believe that this is the most effective method of operating a Farm Placement Service.

The Farm Placement Service is cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture War Boards and Farm Labor subcommittees

Hon. Robert W. Kenny

of the agricultural planning committees in each county to speed up the mobilization and recruitment of farm workers. In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture War Boards it has carried out a program which includes the registration of all unemployed farm workers and members of families unemployed and available for work; registration of all farm laborers, operators, and members of farm families who are partially employed; registration of all operators of farm equipment; registration of school youth and women available for farm work, and development of plans for use of all qualified persons employed on WPA and NYA projects in appropriate farm work. Full utilization of all groups of workers qualified and available for agricultural work has been the goal of the Farm Placement Service.

Offices of the United States Employment Service in the State of California and elsewhere have been utilizing all practicable measures to recruit the necessary agricultural labor to meet the requirements of farmers. On the recent advice of Employment Service representatives in California that recruiting efforts had not been completely successful in locating the necessary number of workers for agricultural production in that State, we certified to the Immigration and Naturalization Service the need for bringing in of Mexican Nationals.

I agree with your comments as to the need for the necessary funds for staffing the Farm Placement Service. I am deeply concerned over the budgetary condition of the Bureau of Employment Security, which includes the United States Employment Service. It is operating on appropriated funds considerably less than those requested by the Social Security Board and approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The situation has become so serious that it now appears that not only can there be no additions to the staff, but there will have to be a considerable reduction in total personnel. However, the United States Employment Service is doing everything possible under the circumstances to operate an adequate service. All functions not essential to the war effort have been curtailed or eliminated. Essential employers, which include agricultural employers, are given priority in service.

Mr. John J. Corson, Director of the United States Employment Service, and Mr. F. W. Hunter, Chief of the Farm Placement Section, recently met with officials responsible for the operations of the Farm Placement program in the western fruit and vegetable States. The purpose

Hon. Robert W. Kenny

of this conference was to work out plans for the best possible recruitment and utilization of agricultural labor available. At that conference the United States Employment Service in California indicated need for workers to be brought into the State as follows:

September 15,	11,000 workers for employment in grapes;
October 15,	12,000 workers to assist in the cotton harvest;
September 20,	3,000 workers to assist in sugar beets; and
September 20,	5,000 workers for tomatoes.

Since this requirement for workers exceeds by far any local supplies of workers in adjacent States, an agreement was reached that all of the States represented at the conference direct such labor as is available to California immediately upon its release by any one State. Specifically, Idaho indicated ability to refer 300 pea pickers after September 15; Washington will refer 1500 workers from the apple harvest on November 5; Oregon will refer 5,000 more workers on November 15. The regional Farm Placement representatives will be in immediate contact with these States in regard to movement of such workers, giving all essential assistance to the States involved.

It is essential that full measures must be taken for the most complete utilization of all available sources of labor supply if we are to meet our war production goals for agriculture. I appreciate the deep concern of your committee which has prompted your letter, and can assure you that with the advice and consultation of the War Manpower Commission I will take all practicable steps to relieve the labor supply situation as it exists in California and other areas where urgent situations may develop.

Sincerely yours,

Paul V. McNutt,
Chairman,
War Manpower Commission

Hon. Robert W. Kenny,
Chairman,
California Senate
Interim Committee on Economic Planning,
State Capitol,
Sacramento, California

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MINUTES OF

SPECIAL MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL LABOR SHORTAGE

Tuesday, June 10, 1942

With about 75 persons present representing most of the agricultural areas of California, numerous farm organizations and various essential crops, the meeting convened for luncheon at 12:30 P.M. in the Californian Hotel. A. Setrakian presided. In opening the discussion after luncheon he pointed out that the committee now in Washington working on the agricultural labor problem needs help and has called on representatives of different farm commodities to give them such help through communications to Washington. He pointed out also that Washington wants dried fruit and that to get it the farmers must have labor.

Mr. Ray Wiser, President of the Farm Bureau, said that it was estimated in February that 50,000 Mexicans would be needed to supplement other sources of labor depleted through war industries, the draft, removal of Japanese, etc. He said that there are three hurdles at present: (1) the conviction in Washington that there can be no approval of Mexican labor until word comes from their representatives here (and no word has gone forward yet); (2) the attitude of the state administration which has not been expressed yet, and (3) the entrance of Mexico into the war with the probable increased need for labor in that country. He said that the labor situation is beginning to be alarming and the farmers are beginning to bid against each other making labor less available and increasing the cost of it. He advocated removing restrictions on younger groups, pointing out that the services of those above 16 years of age are being competed for in war industries.

Mr. Harry Baker said that the labor committee has been in Washington for about two weeks, that they have had the help of the Arizona group but that they have been unable to get any real assistance from the government until they get a certificate from the United States employment service. They are meeting obstacles from the social agencies. They are trying to get the government to take over the problem as a war emergency. He said that the committee is receiving help from Congressman Lee, Anderson and Elliott but no help from Congressman Gearhart. Mr. Baker listed six conditions to the employment of Mexican labor which, the committee had reported by long distance telephone, were required by the government.

Taking these up for discussion numerically, the meeting unanimously voted to report the labor problem to the committee in Washington as follows: **CONDITION 1, TRANSPORTATION:** Growers to furnish transportation from and to the border under government supervision and to furnish bond of \$200 on each laborer. This condition vigorously opposed as impractical for all growers and impossible for all small growers. No way to distribute the cost over all equitably. It was suggested that the government furnish transportation and that the United States employment service be used as a clearing house. Mr. Baker said it was understood by the committee that Mexico is anxious to cooperate. Generally it was agreed that the labor shortage will amount to about 100,000 men. Mr. F. J. Palomares said that the Mexican government had issued a questionnaire to its Consuls on the subject and that they are understood to have reported favorably.

CONDITION 2, BOND: vigorously opposed for same reasons as above. No way for one grower to put up bond on every individual Mexican when term of service

in grower employ would be short and no guarantee that labor would not be taken away by competition for services.

CONDITION 3, CONTRACT APPROVED AND CERTIFIED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Unanimously agreed to support committee position to work out the most favorable plan with the Department of Agriculture.

CONDITION 4, WORKERS MUST RECEIVE FULL PAY FOR AT LEAST TWO-THIRDS OF THE TIME THEY SPEND IN THE STATE: Opposed for the reason that it is impossible for the individual grower to assume that responsibility. The responsibility should be on the United States employment service. Farmers will, of course, guarantee all possible labor but responsibility is on United States employment service to shift the labor around as needed.

CONDITION 5, THAT GROWERS IN SUGAR BEET AREAS AGREE TO PAY TRIPLE A RATES AND OTHERWISE NOT LESS THAN 30¢ AN HOUR. This condition probably satisfactory. Meeting voted to indorse the attitude of the Committee now in Washington.

CONDITION 6, THAT ANY DIFFICULTY ARISING BETWEEN MANAGEMENT AND LABOR BE SETTLED BY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: Vigorously opposed. Agreed that farmers will pay going wages. If government wants fruits, sugar, cotton and other essential foods and fibers they should help the farmers to produce these products and not insist, during this emergency, on the dangerous precedent of establishing collective bargaining for transient labor.

Mr. Presley Abshire, of Geyserville, reported that mid-western help, formerly farming in California, is leaving the state largely because of fear of invasion.

Mr. S. K. Thomas of Fresno inquired what are government officials, Congressman Gearhart and others doing to help the farmers in this problem? Chairman Setrakian suggested that this subject be discussed later. He then introduced Assemblyman Hugh Burns who said he had come to the meeting to acquaint himself with the problems and to be of service to agriculture. He said that the problem appears to require a federal program but that state officials could probably act as intermediaries and that he would be glad to help in any way he could.

Mr. Arnold Frew of Ring City said that there is unquestionably a serious labor shortage in the Salinas district further aggravated by the taking of labor for use in growing Guayule rubber.

In the general discussion that followed, Mr. Ira Redfern of Selma said he hoped the government would see the seriousness of the situation; Mr. Ted Price of El Solyo remarked that the farmers lack helpfulness on the part of the state government; Mr. Al J. Brown said that we need action from here on out and that all possible emphasis should be put on the need for immediate help; Mr. J. T. Halford of Hughson suggested that the proceedings of this conference should be communicated to every agricultural community in the state soliciting the help of their Chambers of Commerce and other bodies.

Mr. Lyman Lantz said that the action of the meeting and upholding the hand of the Washington Committee is the most practical approach that has been suggested. He said that this was the most constructive meeting and the most useful that he had ever attended in this valley. He said that he would outline the meeting to the governor and hoped the governor would go along with us.

Mr. Parker Frisselle reported on the recent caucus held in San Francisco with representatives of the Federal government at which it was pointed out that transportation of foodstuffs is as essential as their production -- that unless produce can be hauled to market there is no use to produce them. He opposed government requirements for a "back haul" as there is no such thing in most of agriculture: (What can a farmer haul back to the ranch when delivering grapes to a winery?). He said the farmers would have to have rubber and they cannot perform under the present rules of ODT. He said the program should be administered in California and not in Washington.

Mr. Tapp agreed that this is another indication of another bottleneck and that there should be appropriate exemptions to permit the movement of agricultural products. It was moved, seconded and carried that the meeting indorse these proposals and communicate the indorsement to proper authority. Mr. Jack O'Neill suggested that the meeting go definitely on record that the farmers of California have responded as far as they can possibly go to the government's request for increased production, insisting that unless labor is provided the crops cannot be harvested; that immediate relief through importation of Mexican labor is imperative and that if food and fiber are considered necessary, the only apparent way to solve the problem is for the federal government to bring in Mexicans.

Mr. Lloyd Harnish, speaking not only as a farmer but as a member of a draft board, said that up to the present time farming as a whole has not been considered too critical. He said that twice as many agricultural workers have gone into military service from California as the national average. He urged the putting of agricultural production on the list of essential industries. Mr. E. W. Peterson of Ceres and Mr. S. A. Lines of Sanger both urged that action be taken immediately. Mr. Harold Hyde, manager of the California Fig Institute of Fresno, urged an appeal to Paul V. McNutt to have agriculture declared an essential war industry.

Mr. Setrakian observed that he understands the government has created a board, perhaps under secretary of agriculture Wickard, to deal with food necessities but that the chief executive in Sacramento has not interested himself enough in labor. He said the time has come to smoke everything out. He recalled that the Secretary of Agriculture Wickard in Utah last September said that the government needed food -- that this was prior to December 7 -- and that it is now up to the government to help the farmers produce food. He suggested that the meeting consider the advisability of appointing a committee from this group to call upon the governor and ascertain what he intends to do, it being reported that the governor is luke-warm. He said that the CIO had indorsed the proposition of importing Mexican labor but he did not know whether the A. F. of L. had been approached. He said that the government must know that while labor is entitled to its rights, the farmer is entitled to something. This problem deals with the life-blood of the state and with winning the war. The governor can and should approach the president if necessary on this vital and urgent problem.

Mr. Hawkins of Fresno, indorsing these sentiments, said that the farmers cannot wait any longer -- that labor is being drawn off into other industries at two or three times the farm wages; that agriculture must be declared an essential war industry and that immediate steps should be taken. Motion duly made and seconded that the committee above suggested to call on the governor be appointed by the chair. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Lantz then said that he would try to make an appointment for the committee with the governor as soon as possible. It was then suggested that a

committee be appointed to draft a wire to be sent to the President, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Messrs. Roy F. Hendrickson, Paul V. McNutt, Senators Downey and Johnson, and Congressmen Lee, Elliott and Gearhart, urging their support on the importation of Mexican labor. The motion carried unanimously and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Wiser, Baker, Tapp and Brown to prepare the telegram.

At this time a telegram arrived for Mr. Setrakian from Wm. G. Neal of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, outlining the price set by the government on raisins. Mr. Setrakian read the telegram to the meeting.

Discussion followed on the advisability of creating a committee to function on agricultural labor problems for the duration. It was pointed out that there are many groups working on the labor problem, some of them overlapping and not knowing what others are doing. On motion of Mr. Quist, seconded by Mr. Frisselle and unanimously carried, it was decided to appoint a committee to study and recommend means of bringing about the coordinated effort of all such groups.

Considerable difference of opinion was apparent in a discussion that followed on the subject of ways and means to utilize Jap labor now in concentration camps or in unrestricted areas. It appeared that the differences of opinion were largely sectional and regional and, upon motion by Mr. Redfern, seconded by Mr. Frew, it was unanimously decided to lay the question on the table.

Mr. Wiser then read the proposed telegram prepared by his committee to be sent to federal officials. It was unanimously approved. Mr. Tapp suggested that a letter supplementing the telegram be sent to the same officials. Mr. Wiser, in answer to an inquiry as to the position of the Farm Bureau Federation, reported their position as follows:

1. That the Farm Placement Division of the United States Employment service be established as a separate agency and manned by a separate personnel, so that in the placing of farm labor farmers are not in competition with war industries and other employers.
2. That the operation of dry yards be completely exempted from the provisions of the Wage and Hour Act for the duration of the war.
3. That there be a complete registration of all women for farm work in the urban and rural cities and towns.
4. That there be a complete registration of all children 12 to 16 years of age for agricultural work.
5. That restrictions on hauling agricultural products by both state and federal government be removed for the duration of the war.
6. That the USDA War Board be requested to be the coordinating agency for clearing labor problems and recommendations between state and federal government.

Mr. Clapp suggested that copies of the resolutions adopted in today's meeting be sent to different parts of the state for the information of agricultural interests. Agreed. The meeting adjourned.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Setrakian requested a number of those present to confer with him on the appointment of the committee to call on the governor and the following committee was agreed upon: Messrs. Setrakian, chairman; Wiser, Davis, Baker, Frew, Abshire, Cecil, Bare, Henderson, McDaniels, and Nielsen.

A 18.06

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MEMORANDA FOR GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

April 27, 1942

This is a report on activities during
March, 1942

W. J. CECIL, DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
Sacramento, California

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DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

WPA The insect survey for distribution of citrus white
Survey fly, olive scale, red and yellow scales, which started early in
Com- 1939 was completed in March. The survey was operated with WPA
pleted personnel and state transportation and supervision. The area
 covered embraced Madera, Tulare, Kings, Fresno, and Kern
 Counties. Kern County, the last unit to be completed, in which
 six city blocks were found infested with citrus white fly, was
 the only county that recorded a positive finding of this in-
 sect.

 In the five counties 2,546 infestations of olive
 scale were discovered with 2,404 of this total in Fresno
 County. The total findings of red scale reached 226; Kern
 county with 159. had the greatest number.

 The results of this survey are to be used in forming
 control, eradication, and plant quarantine policies by county
 and State officials.

Fumiga- In the fumigation of bulk stored grain considerable
tion of difficulty is being experienced in securing a thorough penetra-
Bulk tion to effect control of the various grain infesting insects.
Stored This is particularly true of grain elevators of great height
Grain and capacity. There is under construction in Colusa one of the
 largest bulk storage grain elevators in the interior Valley
 and this Department was asked to assist the operators in
 securing a more efficient penetration of fumigants.

 A study of the problem resulted in the placement of
 inlet pipes through the concrete walls during the course of
 construction. These pipes provided a means of injecting a
 fumigant at varying depths and sides of the elevator giving
 an even penetration throughout.

San Fran- Interceptions made at San Francisco in baggage of
cisco passengers and crew members direct from the Hawaiian Islands
 offer definite proof that evacuation from war zones on three
 hours' notice is no deterrent to carrying propagative plant
 material with its attendant plant pest hazards. Baggage of a
 passenger destined to Pasadena contained a miscellaneous lot
 of plumeria, ti-wood and cereus cuttings and ginger clumps
 hurriedly gathered at the last moment. This material was
 generally infested not only with the scales, Pinnaspis minor
 and Diaspis echinocacti, of limited distribution in Cali-
 fornia, but also with Asterolecanium pustulans, a serious pit-
 forming species not known here; also an undetermined species
 of mealy bug.

 Two pineapple palms (Cycas revoluta) and six croton
 cuttings brought in under similar conditions by a crew member,
 for planting in San Francisco, carried seven species of scale

insects, as well as a species of mealybug. Several of these species, of definite economic importance to host plants in the Islands, are unknown to California or of very restricted distribution.

As an indication of how plant pests do get around, adult specimens of the pepper weevil (Anthonomus eugenii) indigenous to Mexico and first reported in California from the pepper fields of Los Angeles County in 1924, were intercepted in Hawaiian peppers at San Francisco in ship's stores from Hawaii. Literature shows it first appeared in the Islands in 1933, to which it must have spread from the mainland.

Inspections often disclose new species of insects of potential economic importance traveling as transients on host plants with which they are not ordinarily associated. An illustration is the interception of an adult weevil (Hyperodes sp.) representing a species not present in the National Museum collection, shaken out of a shipment of Bromeliads from Brazil destined for planting at Leucadia in Los Angeles County.

The interception early in March of an infestation of a scale insect (Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides) on a miscellaneous shipment of orchid plants from Mexico for planting in Marin County, recalls the recent discovery not only of this species but also of another species (Parlatoria proteus) on Cypripediums in an orchid house in Alameda County, while checking the reported occurrence of a third species (Lepidosaphes tuberculata) in that same house. None of these species were previously considered as occurring in the state, or, were of very restricted distribution.

San
Diego

In view of secrecy in connection with the movements of vessels and airplanes, we are omitting this portion of the report, but this work continued in a normal manner. The following interceptions of prohibited and restricted material were made.

Apples from New York, Michigan, Maryland, Kansas, and Massachusetts; pears from Virginia and one shipment of flowering quince stock from Illinois were intercepted in violation of the Oriental fruit moth quarantine. Oranges, grapefruit and kumquats were intercepted from New York, Oregon, Indiana, Florida, Costa Rica, and Louisiana in violation of the citrus pests quarantine. Other interceptions in violation of various quarantines were persimmon stock from Ohio; currant plants from Oregon; cottonseed from Missouri; nursery stock from Oklahoma and Texas; potatoes from foreign countries.

San
Pedro

Bell peppers and tomatoes, capable of carrying melon fly larvae, avocados, possible host of Mediterranean fruitfly, and sweet potatoes, a host of various weevils and dangerous diseases, were seized and destroyed at San Pedro from Hawaii.

Oriental fruit moth material from the East coast was rejected 11 times. Four lots of southern sweet potatoes from sweet potato weevil infested areas were safeguarded and 22 lots of fruits and vegetables from foreign countries were

refused admittance under the Federal Fruit and Vegetable quarantine. Two vessels arrived after hours, requiring inspectors to stand by until after 1:00 A.M. in each instance.

A large accumulation of untreated foreign cotton amounting to 2,301 bales, has been stored in harbor warehouses pending exportation. When the space in which it was stored was taken for military purposes, the cotton was moved to Los Angeles for continued storage and in order to simplify and safeguard it, the entire amount was fumigated before authorizing release, clearing this port of any untreated material.

Border Inspection At the border stations 67,589 automobiles, trucks, and stages, carrying 195,963 passengers were inspected.

Border Interceptions A total of 456 interceptions, representing 68 species of insects and other plant pests, was made at border plant quarantine stations during March.

Among the more important were: several specimens of the Citrus white fly taken on citrus leaves from Florida at the Blythe station; a living larva of Oriental fruit moth intercepted at Daggett in a fruit basket from Missouri. An uncommon scale insect (Comstockiella sabalis) was found at the Yuma Station on palm plants from Arizona. Four lots of the Acuminate scale were taken at Fort Yuma on gardenia plants from Texas and one lot of the same species was intercepted at Blythe on a gardenia plant from Mexico. There were thirty-three lots of nut tree insects, including (Laspeyresia caryana, Curculio caryae, and Curculio sp.) intercepted in various nuts from various states.

Bureau of Plant Pathology

Rust on Anemone Rust was found during the month on anemone (Anemone coronaria) in the coastal region, north and south of San Francisco Bay. This rust attacks also certain stone fruit trees, as prune, peach, and apricot. Usually when rust is abundant on anemone, it may be expected later on stone fruits in certain localities where atmospheric humidity happens to be high.

Canker on Flax Canker was found more abundantly than in 1941 on flax. This disease thrives under moisture conditions, and the causal fungus has been found mostly in the wet places in fields. The disease can be carried on the seed. Treatment of the seed has been advocated, but more essential in the control is adequate soil drainage. Flax responds readily to favorable soil tillage and is illustrative of increased yields under best soil conditions.

Onion Seeds While only a single instance of yellow dwarf disease in California has been recorded, there are possibilities of further injurious effects on the onion crop if onion bulbs and sets are brought into the State from outside regions where

yellow dwarf is widely prevalent. Onion seed is grown by planting bulbs. The bulbs can carry the causal agent and may become the source of a wide spread disease condition.

Bureau of Rodent, Plague and Weed Control

Seed In- In March, 370 samples of seed were received, on
spection which 490 tests were made, consisting of 278 germination, 110
purity, 9 identification, and 93 examination.

Six samples of seed entering California ports from foreign countries were examined for noxious weed seeds for quarantine purposes. The kinds of seed tested were: Dallis grass, Rhodes grass, cauliflower, and lettuce. Crab grass was found in Dallis grass at the rate of 45 per pound.

Fifteen lots of seed were red tagged in April due to violations of the seed labeling provisions. The Bureau reported to the Federal Seed Act authorities for action seven cases of interstate shipments of seed appearing to be mislabeled.

Los Angeles Seed Testing During March, 54 samples of seed were received, 43 of which were examinations, and 11 identifications. The Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner submitted 24 samples, Kern County 2, Orange County 4, Riverside County 1, San Luis Obispo County 16, San Bernardino County 1, and there were 6 Investigations, for the Sacramento office.

Weed Control During March 65 specimens of weeds were identified and information was supplied concerning habit, control, and poisonous properties.

Early sown alfalfa from Chilean variety imported from Argentina was slow to germinate this season. Several growers called on the Department for information on heavy stand of clover, thinking they had purchased and sown not alfalfa but bur clover. Field surveys revealed the alfalfa seed had not had conditions favorable to produce a good stand of alfalfa, but there was a heavy natural stand of Melilotus indica.

Flats of alfalfa, bur clover, sour and bitter clover are being grown, in order that reference sheets carrying seeds and cotyledon through true trifoliate leaf stage, may be on file for comparative study and to demonstrate to growers.

Bureau of Field Crops

Field Crops Inspe- There were 1156 certificates issued compared with
tion 1207 in March, 1941. One hundred certificates were issued under the Terminal Weighing Service.

The Sacramento Grain Inspection Laboratory made milling tests on 272 lots of rough rice representing 286,827 bags, for the California Cooperative Rice Industry. Official samples were drawn by State samplers stationed at each of the rice mills participating in the service. Of the total amount inspected, approximately 69.5% contained over 15% moisture.

The Field Crops Inspection Service continues to sample and grade various commodities for Governmental Agencies, such as wheat, milo, beans, and milled rice moving in unusual volume. In addition, special services have been performed in cooperation with the Grain, Feed, and Seed Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration. These special services are on various processed commodities in connection with the Lend-Lease program and beyond the ordinary scope of standardization and crop inspection work. They included sampling 75,000 bags of sugar and many tons of macaroni, fish meal, meat meal, and other processed foods and feeding stuffs.

The grain fees for Field Crops Inspection were revised to include some corrections and became effective March 13.

Bonded
Ware-
houses

Two grain warehouse licenses were amended to include additions to the commodities stored only. Forty-eight warehouses under license and 23 subsequent inspections were made during March.

Public
Grain
Ware-
houses

At the end of March, there were 475 grain warehouses registered for the fiscal year July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942. Under the Grain Warehouse Inspection Act and in cooperation with the California Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, the Bureau is giving below the second report of California Rough Rice stocks in country warehouses and mills as of April 1, 1942.

Stocks of rough rice on hand as of April 1 in California country warehouses and mills represent a disappearance of rough rice of about 12 per cent during the month. Total stocks on April 1 were about 26 per cent below corresponding stocks on April 1, 1941.

California Rough Rice Stocks on Hand

	April 1 1942	March 1 1942	April 1 1941
In country warehouses.....	1,855,000	2,100,000	2,593,000
In mills.....	277,000	312,000	297,000
Total	2,132,000	2,412,000	2,890,000*

*Data for April 1, 1941 as released by trade sources last year.

Commer-
cial
Feeding
Stuffs

During March 227 inspection visits to feed dealers, stores, mixers, and dairy and poultry ranches were made.

At the end of March, there were 4625 \$3.00 licensed feed concerns for the fiscal year July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942.

Of the 827 inspection samples tested by the Feed Laboratory 578 conformed to the guaranteed analyses while 249 were deficient. There were 133 major violations for discrepancies in analyses and 19 major violations in labeling.

Bureau of Chemistry

A few Japanese strawberry growers have been returning fertilizer to dealers for credit, fearful lest they be evacuated before the season's harvest is completed. Many would be less reluctant to evacuate if they could remain until after June 30, as this would allow time to harvest the second crop and give them funds with which to pay the year's fertilizer and other costs.

Re-use
of Con-
tainers

As burlap and paper containers for fertilizing materials become more difficult to obtain and higher in cost, the Bureau is doing what it can to encourage the commendable effort to conserve used containers. Advertising matter or information as to composition printed upon a bag pertaining to its original contents may easily prove false or misleading if read as applying to contents of a refilled bag. To aid in re-use of containers which cannot be turned inside out, the Bureau has formulated wording for a disclaimer statement applying to printed matter on containers. The paper sticker bearing that statement is affixed to the container at a small fraction of the cost of a new container.

Several agricultural minerals registrants were requested to appear before district inspectors to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for serious deficiencies in gypsum guarantees. Throughout the western foothill portion of the San Joaquin Valley there occur numerous deposits of gypsum of varying quality. Some are fairly uniform but many are small, scattered, or of variable composition. The program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to give credit for gypsum applied has enormously increased sales and encouraged development of inferior deposits. When the above registrants received the Bureau's analysis report they notified the user that they would adjust the price and promised close inspection of their operations. Each was warned that further deficiencies might result in revocation of his certificate of registration.

On March 10 the Department completed observations of the experiment by one registrant to demonstrate the repellent qualities of a material against nematode. A very careful count was made on carrots taken from treated and fertilizer, fertilized alone, and check plots. The treated and fertilized plot had more nodules, indicating that the material has no value for the purpose intended.

The Bureau has completed an experiment to study the amount of impurities permissible in an economic poison so as not to produce a hazard on any food crop as specified in Section 1064(g) of the Code. Our plots that were sprayed and applications made regularly suffered not at all from celery blight, whereas the balance of the field which was only dusted had several times to grow new tops, and our plots were ready for harvest several weeks in advance of the other. Without deliberate planning, growers were convinced that the proper control for several pests was by economic poisons sprays rather than dusts. After years of dusting basic lead arsenate on walnut trees for control of codling moth, this year for the first time Santa Barbara County growers will apply this chemical as a spray.

The bureau emphasizes that "directions for use" should be read and followed carefully. (1) Investigation was made into circumstances surrounding death of two calves and serious injury to five others following the application by the owner of a dairy fly spray. The lithographed tin container stated the fly spray should be sprayed lightly and that only a mist should reach the hair of the animal. It also emphasized that a sprayer should be used that breaks the spray into a fine mist. The evidence indicated that the calves were soaked with the spray and allowed to stand in the sun. (2) Citrus trees were injured following application of an arsenical snail bait contrary to directions. Application was made by a blast from a power duster immediately prior to the appearance of a thick fog and resulted in heavy drop of fruit and twig injury. The label of the economic poison used bore a statement warning against its application on foliage.

DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Bureau of Livestock Disease Control

Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication San Benito County has been remodified accredited tuberculosis-free for another period of three years to expire on February 1, 1945. Of 13,755 cattle tuberculin tested only 43 reacted, or three-tenths of one per cent.

Tests have been underway in Butte, Marin, Sacramento, Alameda, Madera, Tulare, Santa Barbara, and San Bernardino Counties. Work started this month in Trinity, Mendocino, Lake, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Calaveras, Merced, Fresno, and San Diego.

General testing was conducted in Shasta, Tehama, Solano, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Monterey, Kings, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties. Previously infected herds were retested in Lassen, Humboldt, Sonoma, Yolo, Tuolumne, Contra Costa, San Benito, Kern, Mariposa, Ventura, San Luis Obispo, and Imperial Counties.

Dourine in Horses Testing of horses continues in Los Angeles County. Of 2,274 animals tested 5 mares, 1 gelding, and 1 mare mule reacted to the complement fixation test for dourine. In addition, 1 mare reacted out of a shipment of Mexican horses for slaughter at a dog food establishment.

Texas Fever Ticks Treatment of cattle for elimination of fever ticks now is conducted on 6 places in San Diego County and 2 in Los Angeles County. These herds were treated twice during March at the required intervals.

Inspections were made in San Diego, Orange, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties but no additional infestations were found.

Practicing veterinarians approved to use tuberculin, tested 3,243 cattle with 26 reactors. There were 125 goats tested, all negative.

T. B. Control Area Tests--Of 133,217 cattle in 4,155 herds examined and tuberculin tested, 301 reactors were removed.

No reactors were found among 163 cattle in one herd tested under the Federal-State Accredited Herd Plan.

Infectious Disease Control	5.....	Anaplasmosis
	1.....	Anthrax
	1.....	Blackleg
	5.....	Hog Cholera
	18.....	Miscellaneous diseases
	<u>30</u>	

Sheep and Cattle Inspections During March 4,625 cattle and 95,069 sheep were inspected for scabies (inspections by Federal veterinarians not included) in 16 counties.

General Laboratory Service The General Laboratory in Sacramento made 1,407 examinations involving cattle, horses, rabbits, sheep and swine.

There were 1,310 agglutination tests made for Bang's disease.

Poultry Laboratories	Laboratory	No. Poultry Cases	No. Specimens	Pullorum Disease
	Los Angeles	153	382	40 official 6,231 unofficial
	Petaluma	127	318	
	Sacramento	47	114	

Bureau of Dairy Service

Dairy inspectors condemned 181,375 pounds of milk and cream and retained 15,463 pounds of butter for proper labeling.

Sale of milk and cream was suspended from 3 dairies because of insanitary conditions.

Of 317,747 dairy containers examined, 957 were condemned and 2,955 returned to owners.

Bureau of Meat Inspection

State meat inspectors March 31, 1942.....	170
Plants under state meat inspection March 31, 1942.....	248
Plants under state approved municipal inspection	
March 31, 1942.....	182

Of 271,137 animals slaughtered and inspected, 962 carcasses weighing approximately 151,361 pounds and 48,658 parts with an approximate weight of 317,414 pounds, were condemned.

Of the total number of carcasses inspected, 3,497 were affected with tuberculosis, of which 48 were condemned; while 914 were condemned for other diseases.

During March 11,954,503 pounds of meat products were manufactured under supervision.

Meat
Inspection
Laboratory

The meat inspection laboratory examined and tested 203 samples of products and materials; 171 were passed and 32 refused.

Bureau of Livestock Identification

Cattle and hides inspected	258,596
Brands recorded	199
Dealers' licenses issued	188
Slaughterers' licenses issued	11
Public sales yards licenses issued	5
Cattle slaughterers' penalties	4
Brand penalties	6
Arrests	3
Estrays returned to owners	2
Horses and hides inspected	2,077
Brands recorded	1
Dealers' licenses issued	34

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS

Bureau of Markets

Fluid Milk and Cream Section Hearings were held in the Fresno and San Joaquin County Marketing Areas to consider amendments to the Stabilization and Marketing Plans for Fluid Milk. The proposed changes related to prices paid producers for Classes 3 and 4 fluid milk in the Fresno Marketing Area and to consider the value of skim milk in computing payments to producers of fluid milk in the San Joaquin Marketing Area.

Hearings were held in San Francisco, Fresno, and San Joaquin Counties marketing areas, to consider proposed changes in the Schedules of Minimum Wholesale and Retail Prices. The proposed change in the San Francisco Marketing Area pertained to a request from the Retail Grocers' Association to eliminate reduction in price for multiple sales of fluid milk in retail stores. This provision provides for a one-half cent reduction in price per quart when two or more quarts are purchased at one time. In the Fresno and San Joaquin County Marketing Areas proposed changes related to ways and means of changing the methods of wholesale and retail home distribution and to eliminate unessential distributor services. These changes were to save rubber and conserve other equipment used in the wholesale and retail delivery of fluid milk. By elimination of certain services it would be possible to reduce the price of fluid milk to consumers.

Hearings have been called in the Alameda County Marketing Area to consider a proposed Stabilization and Marketing Plan for Fluid Milk and Fluid Cream and proposed Schedules of Minimum Wholesale and Minimum Retail Prices for Fluid Milk and Fluid Cream. It has also been proposed that Alameda County Marketing Area be modified to include all of Contra Costa County.

The average cost of the basic dairy ration in the northern markets for the first fifteen days of March was \$0.4601 as compared with \$0.4344 for the first fifteen days of February and \$0.2799 for the first fifteen days of March 1941. The rise in feed prices in the northern marketing areas was sufficient to keep fluid milk prices at the March level on April 1. The average cost of the basic dairy ration for the southern markets for the first fifteen days of March was \$0.4417 as compared with \$0.4564 for the same period in February.

The average manufacturing milk price for March 1-15 was \$0.6490 as compared with \$0.6570 for the first fifteen days February 1942 and \$0.4391 for the first fifteen days of March 1941. The 1942 March 1 to 15 price was \$0.2099 over the previous year, but was a decrease of \$0.0088 from the previous month. This decrease was sufficient to cause a reduction in prices paid to producers for fluid milk and also the wholesale and retail prices, April 1, 1942, in six of the southern marketing areas, namely: Imperial, Orange, San Bernardino-Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura.

Fresh
Fruits
and
Vege-
tables
Section

Activities dealt chiefly with completing details covering the seasonal operations of a number of marketing orders and proration programs. Nomination meetings were held for Committeemen to serve on the Canning Bartlett Pear Proration Program Committee for the ensuing two-year term, and arrangements were made for holding nomination meetings for Committeemen in the proration programs covering canning asparagus, fresh tomatoes, and sweet potatoes. Drafting of the Proposed Marketing Order for Dry-Back Lettuce was completed and the Order is ready for submission to growers and handlers. Representatives of the Bureau of Markets again conferred with the committee representing the fresh fruit and vegetable industry of Los Angeles relative to a marketing order to provide for the advertising and sales promotion of fresh fruits and vegetables. A summary of the most important factors covering the 1941-1942 marketing season for the ten programs and marketing orders on fresh fruits and vegetables was compiled for inclusion in the annual summary submitted by the Bureau.

Marketing
Order for
Canning
Aspara-
gus

A public hearing was held in Sacramento on March 2 to consider provisions of the Proposed Marketing Order for Canning Asparagus for the 1942-1943 season. Growers and canners present went on record as favoring a continuance of the Marketing Order in effect during the 1941-1942 season. One amendment provided for modification of the requirements for No. 1 Strained Foods Grade to permit canners to accept the usable portion of the spears of green asparagus which otherwise comply with the requirements of No. 1 asparagus. The Director of Agriculture issued the Marketing Order for Canning Asparagus (1942-1943) on March 13 with copies going to some 435 producers of canning asparagus and 22 canners of record for their written assent. The grower-canner assents to the Marketing Order were being received in satisfactory volume as the month closed. Names of grower and canner members to serve on the Advisory Board were also submitted to the Director of Agriculture at the hearing referred to above.

Prora-
tion
Program
for
Aspara-
gus

At the request of the Proration Program Committee of Asparagus Proration Zone No. 1, the Director announced that a meeting of producers of canning asparagus would be held in Walnut Grove on April 6 to nominate grower members to serve on the Proration Program Committee for the ensuing two-year period. Notice was sent to all canning asparagus growers of record. At a Proration Program Committee meeting in Walnut Grove, March 31, the economic and cultural factors affecting the 1942 asparagus crop were considered and the Committee recommended that the proration period for the 1942-1943 season be fixed to extend from April 6, 1942 to June 30, 1942, both inclusive, and that each producer be permitted to harvest and deliver 100% of his crop provided the asparagus was properly certified. The Committee also recommended a fee of 5 cents per acre for Primary Certificates with no fee for Secondary Certificates. A budget for the 1942-1943 season was also adopted, and J. S. Brown, Jr., was reappointed Zone Agent.

Marketing Order for Fresh Fall and Winter Pears - At the request of the Fresh Fall and Winter Pear Advisory Board, the Director announced that two meetings would be held to receive nominations for producer and canner members to serve on the Fresh Fall and Winter Pear Advisory Board. The meeting for District No. 1 is to be held in San Jose on April 8 and in District No. 2 in Sacramento on April 10. In conjunction with these meetings, there will also be held the annual meeting of the Beurre Hardy pear growers for the purpose of nominating members and alternate members on the Control Committee of the Hardy Pear Marketing Agreement.

Marketing Order for Canning Fall and Winter Pears - There were practically no developments relative to this Marketing Order during March.

Marketing Order for Fresh Bartlett Pears - The Manager of the Marketing Order cooperated with other members of the industry in obtaining data on the cost of producing pears for presentation at a meeting called by the Office of Price Administration in Berkeley on April 1.

Canning Bartlett Pear Proration Program - Meetings were held the first week of March to receive nominations for members to serve on the Program Committee for the ensuing two-year period. One meeting was held in each of the five districts comprising Pear Proration Zone No. 1. Following the meetings the Director selected Committeemen whose names appeared in the tabulation of ballots resulting from the nomination meetings and appointed members to serve for a two-year period. The Zone Agent and members of the Program Committee actively cooperated with the Office of Price Administration in getting data on cost of production. These data are to be used in determining price ceilings for canned pears.

Marketing Order for Canning Cling Peaches - A report was issued by the Advisory Board summarizing deliveries to canners of Cling peaches by varieties and districts for the 1941 season with comparisons for 1939 and 1940. In addition to reporting tonnage delivered, the report summarized the number of loads received, passed, and rejected under the provisions of the Marketing Order.

Proration Program for Fresh Tomatoes - The Agricultural Prorate Advisory Commission approved the action of the Program Committee requesting that the term of office for Committee members terminate on May 31 of each even-numbered year instead of on October 16. Approval of this minor amendment to the Program makes it possible for the Committee to begin a term of office before start of the marketing season rather than after harvesting has reached mid-season volume. Nomination meetings for Committeemen to serve on the Program Committee were scheduled for the last week in April. The annual report for the Zone was submitted to the Bureau by the Zone Agent, and, after a careful review, some changes were made and the report was returned to the Zone Agent for publication. Representatives of the Bureau were in Los Angeles during

the early part of the month and discussed plans for the operation of the Program with the Zone Agent.

Proposed Marketing Order for Dry-Pack Lettuce - The drafting of a Proposed Marketing Order for Dry-Pack Lettuce to replace the present Proration Program for Lettuce was completed by the Bureau, and representatives of the dry-pack lettuce industry in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties were called to Sacramento to confer with the Bureau. A few minor changes in the Order resulted from this conference. It was agreed that the Order was ready for submission to growers and handlers and the Bureau agreed to move forward as soon as the industry deposited the necessary funds to cover preliminary expenses.

Proration Program for Sweet Potatoes - The volume of sweet potatoes remaining unmarketed in Sweet Potato Proration Zone No. 2 at the end of March was estimated to total 65,000 crates. A considerable part of this volume was reported to be of substandard quality. Remaining supplies were generally in the hands of relatively few producers. The Program Committee recommended that growers be permitted to market remaining supplies without further restrictions until such time as the Committee may decide to recommend a resumption of restrictions upon marketings. Consideration was given to holding nomination meetings for members of the Program Committee as the term of office for the present Committee expires June 30.

Further Discussion Relative to a Marketing Order for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables - Representatives of the Bureau met with a committee of produce dealers in Los Angeles for a further discussion relative to a marketing order that would provide for the advertising and sales promotion of fresh fruits and vegetables. The industry committee had given careful consideration to a marketing order and the meeting served to clear up some questions relative to the operation of such an order. The industry committee was to draft a proposed marketing order for submission to the Bureau.

Dried Fruits, Nuts, Citrus Fruits and Wine Section

Prunes - The Agricultural Prorate Advisory Commission approved an amendment to the Marketing Program for Prunes, as Amended, authorizing a mail referendum for prune growers on each seasonal marketing program recommended. Under the amendment, the Program Committee would be required to submit to the Director prior to July 15 a recommended program for the ensuing marketing season. If the Director finds the seasonal program in accordance with provisions of the general prune program and the Agricultural Prorate Act, he must submit it to prune growers in a mail referendum. The program can be made effective if a majority or more of the prune growers participating in the referendum favor the program. All details relating to the referendum must be completed by August 10. The Program Committee must make a public announcement of the program to be in effect for the ensuing year on or

before August 15. The referendum amendment, together with another minor amendment relating to the closing date of the term of office of Program Committee members, was mailed to all prune growers of record.

Raisins - Checks were mailed to raisin growers representing the final payment from the net proceeds of the sale of 1940 crop raisins delivered to the stabilization and surplus pools established under the 1940-41 raisin program. A total of some \$6,288,000 was paid to growers who delivered raisins to these two pools. The first payment represented an advance obtained from a Federal Commodity Credit loan. The final payment made in March completes the liquidation of these pools and a closing of the affairs of the Zone applicable to the 1940 season. This program has been received with widespread satisfaction on the part of raisin growers. Depending upon the variety of raisins, grower equities in the surplus pool over and above the Federal loan ranged from \$30.20 per ton to \$33.50 per ton. The weighted average return to growers for all raisins delivered to the pools was \$57.10 per ton.

Bureau of Market Enforcement

Cases On March 1 the Bureau had open for investigation
Opened and handling 306 cases and closed 131. Recoveries made for
and farmers on the complaints handled and closed came to a total
Closed of \$27,970.29 distributed among 98 participants.

Adjust- Activities under the Produce Dealers' Act accounted
ments for \$3,384.70; complaints against Processors netted recoveries
totaling \$6,278.83. Under the Milk Law, adjustments amounted
to \$4,376.97. A summary of activities follows:

	Produce Dealers	Processors	Milk	Marketing Agreements	Prorate	Total
Cases open March 1	183	33	59	30	1	306
"received in March	<u>35</u> 218	<u>21</u> 54	<u>16</u> 75	<u>9</u> 39	<u>0</u> 1	<u>81</u> 387
"reopened in March	<u>4</u> 222	<u>0</u> 54	<u>0</u> 75	<u>0</u> 39	<u>0</u> 1	<u>4</u> 391
"closed in March	<u>102</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>131</u>
" open April 1	120	50	59	30	1	260
Amt. recovered thru Bu. of Mkt. Enf.	\$3,384.70	\$6,278.83	\$4,376.97			\$14,040.50
Number participants	34	17	26	-	-	77
Amount recovered thru Bond Action	\$13,929.79					\$13,929.79
Number participants	21					21
Total Recoveries						\$27,970.29
Total Participants						98

* * * * *

	Produce Dealers	Processors	Milk	Marketing Agreements	Prorate	Total
Hearings	12	5	5	0	0	22
Prosecutions	10	0	1	0	0	11
Citations issued	12	0	5	0	1	18
Appearances	0	0	6	0	0	6
License matters	128	2	1	0	0	131
Civil Actions	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bureau of Market News

Market
Trends

Market trends for California agricultural products varied during March. Beans were one of the chief items to show weakness. The weighted average shipping price of all varieties of beans declined 24¢, and on April 15 stood at \$5.97 per 100. This compared with \$4.61 a year ago, and \$4.05 two years ago. Slow trade demand from distributors and the cessation of canning were the chief factors responsible for the price decline. The United States Department of Agriculture has been the chief buyer recently, taking more than 125,000 bags of California beans during the past thirty days.

Wheat

Wheat markets also have continued to decline. Heavy supplies of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat offered to feed-wheat users on the basis of \$1.80 per 100 for whole wheat in bulk at terminal markets have tended to set values. Barley also has been affected by government offerings. Both feed and malting types continued to decline.

Rice

Rice markets have been very firm and have shown some advances over the high levels of a month ago. Buyers have combed producing areas for supplies but report difficulty in locating any material offerings, especially of top milling quality.

Hops

Hops remained very firm under good trade demand. Interest has centered principally in the 1942 crop. Sales were comparatively small due to heavy previous contracts and uncertainty concerning future costs and labor supplies.

Alfalfa
Hay

Alfalfa hay was strong the latter half of March but eased slightly the first of April as heavier new crop supplies became available. The market for this product is still on a very high level compared with other years.

Livestock

Livestock prices have varied. Cattle continued to weaken the last half of March but strengthened early in April. The price level now is about the same as a month ago. Hogs have strengthened and established new high levels the first part of April. Most of the spring lamb crop was contracted during the past thirty days. Prices were mostly slightly below late February and early March offerings. Recent rains have improved conditions for the development of spring lambs.

Butter

Butter has fluctuated, but is now about 2¢ a pound higher than a month ago. Production throughout the United States has been considerably lighter than a year ago as a result of the buying of cheese and condensed milk for Lend-Lease. The higher prices are expected to divert considerable milk from condensories and cheese factories to creameries for the manufacture of butter and dry skim milk.

The sharp advance in honey prices early in the year has been well maintained, but this market has been largely nominal since producers have sold nearly all of their supplies. Some users who recently purchased large amounts were offering their honey for re-sale during the first half of April.

Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization

Frost
Damage
in
Oranges

The inspection of oranges, in Southern California and in the San Joaquin Valley, continued to be a major problem in March. Frost damage affecting the fruit occurred several times in Southern California, the most recent being about the middle of February. Serious freezing temperatures several times during the season, even though slight, complicated inspection. As a result of considerable investigation by members of the Bureau and the county agricultural commissioners in Southern California, orders were released changing the method of determining frost damage from the so-called "segment cut" to the "transverse cut" on March 25. For several weeks after cold temperatures injure citrus fruits serious frost damage is determined by crystals on the segment walls or a water soaked condition. After the drying process has developed the determination is based upon the amount of drying in the cells shown on a transverse cut through the center. Frost damage has not been as extensive throughout the area and has been less serious than originally estimated, and this, together with the fact that oranges for by-products purposes were moving at good prices, made enforcement work easier than might otherwise have been the case. The enforcement officers have kept the seriously damaged fruit from going on the markets.

Egg
Standard-
ization

Egg standardization work has been concentrated upon the hatchery test egg problem. The egg experts of the Bureau have worked very actively with county agricultural commissioners and their inspectors. The various owners and managers of hatcheries have gradually changed their method of operation and most of them are not now salvaging infertile eggs which have remained in the hatcheries for a period of 18 days. Any salvage made is made at the time of the first test, normally within five or six days after being put in the hatchery, thereby improving the quality of the product from the source. This has been the result of strict enforcement work on the part of members of the Bureau and county agricultural commissioners.

The early crop of potatoes in Kern County started during the last few days of March. Quality has been reasonably good and an increase in the harvesting is expected shortly. The old crop of potatoes from the Tulalake area, as well as the Stockton district, has continued to go to market and has been of satisfactory quality. Internal net necrosis, a defect very common in the Tulalake area has not been as great a problem this year as in the past. Large quantities of potatoes, particularly from the Tulalake area, have gone to by-products plants which are preparing dried foods.

Members of the Bureau met with a group of canning tomato growers in the San Benito County district on March 30 to discuss with them the establishment of a field grading inspection station at that point. Numerous difficulties encountered during the past canning tomato season were discussed and solutions agreed upon.

Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection

In addition to the regular inspection work 278 $\frac{1}{2}$ man days were spent on Dried Prune Inspection, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ on Grapefruit Inspection, 22 on Navy Inspection, 13 on Army Inspection and 8 on Date Inspection. An average force of 73 inspectors was employed; 3,372 inspections were made in March.

Inspections in March for the past five years are as follows:

1937	3184
1938	3119
1939	4747
1940	3023
1941	2793

Bureau of Weights and Measures

State Test Truck Inspectors tested 149 heavy capacity scales in Fresno, Madera, Merced, Sacramento, San Joaquin, San Bernardino, Sonoma, Solano, Stanislaus and Yolo Counties.

Weighmasters There were 86 public weighmaster licenses issued; 13 to principal places of business; 8 to branch locations, and 65 to deputy weighmasters.

Weights and Measures The Laboratory tested and corrected to State standards 146 weights, 6 liquid measures, and 1 linear measure, received from Lake, Lassen, Marin and Stanislaus.

Gasoline and Oil Substitution Act	Number of inspections.....	1,315
	Sign corrections.....	150
	Rebrand authorizations.....	247
	Citations.....	55
	Samples secured, gasoline.....	107
	Samples secured, motor oil.....	98
	Containers sealed for violation of Sections 1, 3 or 4.....	232
	Office hearings.....	20
	Arrests.....	5
	Prosecutions.....	5
	Convictions.....	5
	Fines paid.....	\$210

A total of 240 samples were run in the Sacramento and Los Angeles laboratories, which included samples from County sealers in addition to those from state inspectors.

There were 774 Motor Fuel Pump Licenses issued during March.

Source?

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL LOSS

The eventual evacuation of Japanese from California that we find today will inevitably bring to this country a serious problem caused by the abrupt disruption of essential vegetable production. As Secretary Wickard stated December 19, 1941, "One indispensable line of war production is food. The fighters need food, and the workers who help equip the fighter need food to make possible the top performance which is demanded by the danger we are facing as a nation and the danger that many of our men are facing as individuals. We all know that vegetable make an essential contribution to the better nutrition and thus to the health and strength of all our people, and to the virility of the nation." Secretary Wickard realizes the vital necessity of vegetable for a stronger nation when he said, "Let's make it the three 'V's", Vegetable for Vitality, for Victory."

We will attempt in the following paragraphs, ^{to show} how much loss will be suffered from the evacuation of the Japanese farmers and farm-hands. Before we go further, it might be useful to keep in mind the goals that Secretary Wickard has set for 1942.

They are as follows:

1. 40 million cases of canned tomatoes
2. 38 million cases of canned peas
3. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ million cases of snap beans
4. 24 million cases of canned corn

From these figures, we can expect that in order to accomplish this goal, tremendous effort must be put forward.

In California, the total displacement of vegetables to be expected from such evacuation would amount to 40% of total acreage farmed in the state, or two hundred thousand acres. This means quite a large loss in a war production effort. It will be very interesting in further breaking-down this total of 40% to certain specific commodities. Take tomatoes, for instance, the Japanese produce fully 50% of the total acreage of California canning tomatoes.

Remember, that California produces one-fourth of the total United States tomato pack. At this rate, this means five million cases of the 1942 goal. Such a large curtailment in our war effort will be disastrous to the United States war efforts.

Celery, in the green vegetable commodity, is another crop largely produced by the California Japanese. Fully 75% of the total state celery acreage is farmed by them. In the principal celery growing county, the JACL farm survey service figures show a great percentage produced by Japanese. They are as follows:

San Diego County	95%	Santa Barbara County	95%
Orange County	95%	Tulare County	95%
Los Angeles County	95%	Monterey County	95%
Santa Clara County	95%	Salinas Valley	95%

The 1941 California value of all types of celery produced was seven million nine hundred thousand dollars (\$7,900,000), as reported by the California cooperative crop service. In the Utah type only, 75% in California. This means a tremendous value of five million nine hundred thousand dollars (\$5,900,000), produced by the Japanese farmer.

Our estimate shows an interesting comparison of the Japanese farm acreage of certain vital crops to those of non-Japanese sources. These are as follows:

Snap beans	80%	Cucumber	50%
Cauliflower	65%	Peppers (all types)	95%
Celery	90%	Strawberries	95%
Garlic	75%	Processed spinach	60%
Peas	80%	Market tomatoes	70%
	canned tomatoes	50%	

The result of indiscriminate evacuation of Japanese in California will logically have a greatly detrimental effect not only in California, but in the whole United States. Second only to New York City, Los Angeles is the most important marketing center. In Los Angeles, the wholesale vegetable market industries are largely operated by Japanese. Therefore, abrupt disruption of these basic industries will, without doubt, cause serious economic retardation.

And furthermore, we know that the Japanese farmers produce approximately two hundred thousand acres of commercial crops. With

exception of Texas, the Japanese farm more truck-crop acreages than any state in the Union. The approximate annual value of commercial truck crops grown by the Japanese in this state is believed to be over forty million dollars (\$40,000,000), which is greater than that of any other state. This is greater than the value produced in the state of Florida. This is still greater than the total produced in New York and New Jersey, the third and fourth leading vegetable producing states in the Union.

The Japanese farmers stand to lose approximately one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) in investments, but due to the complexity of economic system, billion dollar investments by others (Caucasians) will also be lost.

In other words, the economic structure of the vegetable industries, both wholesale and retail, will be seriously weakened. This can be easily seen when many concerns are largely or wholly depended upon these Japanese for the continuance of their line of business.

Sudden curtailment of their greater percentage of farm products by sudden evacuation will have a far reaching economic disruption of wholesale produce market system, grocery retail stores, fertilizer, insecticide, petroleum, implements, banks, land-owners, labor and many others.

These damaging effects of such nature will in no way bolster the United States war effort or the morale of its citizens.

A18.06

THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION'S
ROLE IN THE DISPOSITION OF JAPANESE LAND

ORGANIZATION

The Army has established the Wartime Civilian Control Administration to assist Japanese nationals, Japanese-American citizens, German and Italian nationals and others subject to evacuation from the prohibited and restricted areas in Pacific Coast military zones.

The Wartime Civilian Control Administration has established "service centers" at the United States Employment Service offices in more than 60 Pacific Coast cities and towns. These "service centers" have been established to assist the Japanese, and others subject to evacuation, with all immediate problems arising from the evacuation order. At each "service center" there are three field agents: one from the Farm Security Administration, one from the Federal Security Agency, and one from the Federal Reserve Bank, representing the U.S. Treasury.

The Farm Security field agents are there to assist Japanese to obtain a fair disposition of agricultural land, interests and farming operations. They will also assist in finding qualified farmers who can take over evacuated land, and help them in making arrangements to operate on the land and to obtain credit. The Federal Reserve Bank agent's job is to help the Japanese to dispose of personal and non-agricultural property. The Federal Security agent's job is to help the Japanese with problems of moving, finding employment, financial assistance, etc.

It is the Farm Security Administration's responsibility to see that crops are harvested and the continuity of production maintained, that deals are fair to all concerned, and that the Army has complete reports covering all transactions.

Later phases of evacuation are entirely in the hands of the Military. The Japanese are moved to so-called induction or assembly centers and later to large reception centers. A new government agency, the War Relocation Authority, is now working out plans concerned with moving evacuees from reception centers to semi-permanent locations.

In carrying out its responsibility under the Wartime Civilian Control Administration, the F.S.A. cooperates closely with U.S. Department of Agriculture War Boards. The assistance of state and county War Boards is particularly important in connection with situations involving policy or arbitration.

The FSA's part in the program is directed by Laurence I. Hewes, Jr., Regional FSA Director, under a plan embracing District and Field offices. Field offices operate under the supervision of the District offices. For instance, Harry Oakley, in charge of District Number Three, supervises Field Agents at "service centers" in USES offices in Alhambra, Inglewood, Long Beach, and several other Southern California cities.

OPERATION

The Field Agents are the men actually doing the job; bringing Japanese and new operators together, helping qualified new operators to secure financing,

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keeping records of all transactions. Japanese and other prospective evacuees have been requested to register their holdings with the FSA Field Agent at the closest "service center." Prospective new operators have been requested to register likewise. Farmers making deals "on the side" are also asked to clear through the nearest FSA office. It is the responsibility of the FSA to maintain full reports on how the transfer process is working out.

In Los Angeles County an unusual situation exists that does not apply in other parts of the state. The Office of Agricultural Coordinator has been established under the County Defense Council. The FSA has a working agreement with the Agricultural Coordinator under which the Agricultural Coordinator's office specializes in negotiations between land owners and farmers and the FSA handles all other aspects of the program. Both agencies clear all applications and transactions with each other.

Financing and Credit: All banks and commercial lending agencies have been asked to give immediate priority to loan applications from experienced farmers desiring to take over evacuated land. The same goes for the Farm Credit Administration. If a qualified farmer needs a real estate loan, the Federal Land Bank will give him consideration, and the Production Credit Association will consider his application for a crop or livestock loan. If no one else can help him, the FSA will attempt to get the farmer a regular Farm Security rural rehabilitation or Food For Victory Loan.

If neither banks and commercial lending agencies nor these government agencies can help the qualified farmer, the FSA has funds authorized by the Army to make direct special loans, provided, of course, the farmer has secure tenure through ownership, or lease, and protection against judgment on chattels and where competence is assured. Loans may be made to owners, tenants, farm laborers, partnerships, and corporations, and for any expense or charge in connection with land use, including seed and fertilizer, livestock, farm machinery, equipment, and supplies and services. The loans are for one year except that renewals may be necessary where capital goods are being purchased.

Farmers who wish to take over farming operations vacated by Japanese and Japanese-Americans must make their own arrangements with the Japanese to purchase or lease the land, or to take over the present lease.

Some people have been under the impression that FSA has taken over these farms and is assigning new operators to them. This is not correct. The FSA is bringing the Japanese and operators interested in their farms together and is refereeing arrangements between the two. If a farmer is qualified to operate the land, the FSA will assist him in getting operating credit after he has acquired the land, providing other credit is not available. But applicants must be experienced in California's highly skilled type of agriculture and unless they are financially able to make the initial arrangements for operating the land it is idle to apply.

In connection with the actual evacuation phase of the program, Farm Security has established an evacuation control unit under the direction of Lee Fryer in the San Francisco office. Crews of this unit, consisting of an evacuation agent, assistant agent, and interviewer will be established at localities when the Army posts evacuation orders, and will interview all Japanese farmers, list their farm property, and arrange with the field agent for its final disposition.

To assist large operators in acquiring Japanese farm operations, Farm Security has also established a negotiations unit under the direction of

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Frank McNichol, who has headquarters at the San Francisco office. Negotiators of this unit will contact large operators, processors, groups, etc., and assist them in making arrangements to keep Japanese lands in production. At present Lee Taylor and Don H. Graham are assigned to this work in Southern California. They are located at Mr. Oakley's office at 707 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

Time is short. Continuity of production must be assured. Substitute management must be found. The job is far too large to be accomplished by individual recruitment. Japanese lands cover 240,000 acres on the West Coast and the farms alone are worth \$70,000,000. In California a high proportion of this production consists of war crops. Therefore, any person qualified in California agriculture and interested in any way in transferring these lands to new operation should check with the FSA Field Agent at the nearest U.S. Employment Service office.

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LOCATION OF WFA FIELD OFFICES (IN U.S.E.S. OFFICES) - CALIFORNIA

<u>Field office</u>	<u>Field agent</u>	<u>Street address</u>	<u>Telephone number</u>
Alameda	Richard D.Wadley	1536 Park St.	Lakehurst 27300
Alhambra	Ralph Randall	27 E.Valley Blvd.	Atlantic 24174
Bakersfield	Jack L.McKenzie	1300 18th St.	Bakersfield 66041
Berkeley	Geo.W.Buckley	2459-63 Shattuck	Thornwall 1389
Burbank	Tharol Larsen	131 E.Magnolia Blvd.	Charleston 67401
Chico	Walter N.Anderson	345 W.5thSt.	Chico 1793
El Centro	Arthur V.Schenck	540 State St.	El Centro 1690
Fresno	Frank E.Nagel	2146 Inyo St.	Fresno 36184
Hayward	Richard D.Wadley	Post Office Bldg.	Hayward 2700
Indio	Paul R.Frink	720 State Highway	Indio 7495
Inglewood	Joe W.Atkin	319 E.Hillcrest	Inglewood 4181
Long Beach	Lamar D.Engstrom	416 Pine Ave.	Long Beach 63211
Los Angeles	Stuart H.Richards	1100 S.Flower St.	Richmond 4181
Marysville	Louis R.Brewer	321 C Street	Marysville 1652
Merced	Gerald Mackersie	622 19th St.	Merced 1065
Pasadena	Perry B.Miller	745 E.Green St.	Sycamore 37111
Pittsburg	Bryan L.Booth	480 Black Diamond St.	Pittsburg 412
Pomona	Ray H.Finch	145 W.5th Ave.	Pomona 1922
Redlands	Art Branham	14 E.Vine St.	Redlands 0681
Richmond	Elmo R.Webster	601 Nevin St.	Richmond 3670
Riverside	Albert E.Ruoff	3469 Main St.	Riverside 5540
Sacramento	Wayne L.Phelps	1330 J Street	Sacramento 33941
Salinas	L.Robert Hamilton	7 Natividad St.	Salinas 4873
San Diego	Elwood Trask	1165 Front St.	Franklin 6281
San Fernando	Louis Jensen	132 N.Maclay St.	San Fernando 5571
San Jose	Chas. A.Hearn	393 S.2nd St.	Columbia 4646
San Pedro	John L.Stewart	362 E.Seventh St.	San Pedro 5961
Santa Ana	Lee Seidell	501 W.Fifth St.	Santa Ana 6101
Santa Maria	Warren T.Stannard	310 W.Main St.	Santa Maria 107
San Mateo	James H.Eager	15 B. Street	San Mateo 8250
Santa Monica	Wm.Whitaker	1558 5th Street	Santa Monica 42758
Santa Rosa	Gustav E.Frevert	501 Third St.	Santa Rosa 2022
Stockton	David J.Gilhooley	201 N.SanJoaquin	Stockton 77851
Torrance	Doyle Y.Landon	2300 Carson St.	Torrance 417
Ventura	Chas.E.Hazelton	53 S.California St.	Ventura 2291
Visalia	Wm.J.Hurley	500 N.Garden St.	Visalia 2002
Watsonville	Myron C.Frane	21 W.Lake Ave.	Watsonville 1271
Whittier	Silas M.Young	214 W.Philadelphia	Whittier 43378

April 9, 1942

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LOCATION OF WFA DISTRICT OFFICERS AND SPECIAL FIELD AGENTS

DISTRICT OFFICERS:

<u>District number</u>	<u>District officer</u>	<u>Offices in district</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
1	James L. Shelly	El Centro, Calif. Indio, " Phoenix, Arizona	Phoenix, Arizona 220 W. Jefferson St. Phoenix 45545
2	Ernst Behr	Pomona, Calif. Redlands, " Riverside, " San Diego, " Santa Ana, " Whittier, "	Whittier, Calif. 214 W. Philadelphia Street Whittier 43378
3	Harry Oakley	Alhambra, Calif. Inglewood, " Long Beach, " Los Angeles, " Pasadena, " San Pedro, " Torrance, "	Los Angeles, Calif. 707 So. Spring St. Trinity 6716
4	Waldo J. Blaisdell	Burbank, Calif. San Fernando, " Santa Maria, " Santa Monica, " Ventura, "	Burbank, Calif. 131 E. Magnolia Boulevard, Charleston 67401
5	George Homsy	Bakersfield, Calif. Fresno, " Merced, " Stockton, " Visalia, "	Fresno, Calif. 2146 Inyo St., Fresno 36184
6	Oscar W. Dennis	Alameda, Calif. Hayward, " Oakland, " Salinas, " San Jose, " San Mateo, " Santa Rosa, " Watsonville, "	San Jose, Calif. 393 S. 2nd St. Columbia 4646
7	Richard F. Elam	Berkeley, Calif. Chico, " Marysville, " Pittsburg, " Richmond, " Sacramento, "	Richmond, Calif. 601 Nevin St., Richmond 3670

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<u>District number</u>	<u>District officer</u>	<u>Offices in district</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
8	Charles M. Ross	Astoria, Oregon Hood River, " Portland, " Raymond, Wash. Yakima, " Salem, Oregon	Portland, Oregon Porter Building 6th Ave. & Stark St. Atwater 9553
9	George Penrose	Seattle, Wash. Bremerton, " Tacoma, "	Portland, Oregon Porter Building 6th Ave. & Stark St. Atwater 9553

SPECIAL FIELD AGENTS:

<u>Office</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Los Angeles	Ed File	Security First Nat'l Bank 707 So. Spring Street	Neutral 0211
San Francisco	Wm. Sahr	c/o Federal Reserve Office Financial Center Building	Sutter 8420 Ext. 245
Portland	Walter Cline	c/o Federal Reserve Office Porter Building 6th Ave. & Stark Street	Atwater 9553
Seattle	W. D. Staats	c/o Federal Reserve Office 808 Second Street	Elliott 4320

April 9, 1942

WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL LABOR REPORT FOR CALIFORNIA

Week of April 27, 1942

SUMMARY

Attention is called to certain adjustments which have been made, and will continue to be made in the activities and estimates included in the Weekly Agricultural Labor Report. These adjustments are based on more detailed information which is being secured regarding various crop activities in different areas which affects their current significance in the agricultural labor market. For example, cotton planting has been deleted as not pertinent to this report since the labor involved is made up primarily of family and year-round workers. Cotton chopping, however, which will begin in early May, will require large numbers of temporary workers and will be covered by this report. Present additions to the report include strawberries in Los Angeles County, formerly picked by Japanese family workers; peas in Stanislaus County, where the acreage has increased from 1,000 to 4,000 for spring peas since 1941; and sugar beets in Alameda County where the acreage has also increased.

Because of these adjustments, net agricultural employment is not exactly comparable for the weeks of April 20 and April 27. However, with improved weather conditions, activities have been accelerated and the gross labor demand is believed almost double that of last week. Additional workers are requested throughout the sugar beet areas. About 6,000 thinners are currently working and there is an indicated demand for about 2,800 more. It is believed that a reasonable addition to the present supply of workers can successfully handle the task if weather conditions remain favorable.

The demand for asparagus workers has increased from 1,400 to about 1,600 within the past week, and 6,500 are currently reported harvesting this crop in the San Joaquin-Sacramento area. The spinach harvest in this area is approximately complete and many workers re-

leased from this crop should alleviate the stringency in the asparagus labor supply.

In the Southern Counties, the navel orange harvest is nearing completion and workers will move directly to valencia orange picking. Additional pickers will be available from lemon picking. Los Angeles and Orange counties report that nearly 3,000 unemployed workers are at present awaiting employment in the valencia harvest. As a shortage of navel orange pickers developed in Riverside County, crews were loaned by Los Angeles County to help complete picking. San Diego County is completing arrangements with school authorities to use high school students 4 hours a day in the strawberry and citrus harvests. Transportation from the school and back will be furnished by employers or the use of school busses.

Minor labor shortages existed in the Coast counties with the exception of Ventura where the present labor supply is adequate. Monterey County reports a current demand for 550 additional lettuce workers and 250 sugar beet thinners. Guayule plantings are still increasing and the present surplus of 200 workers is expected to be absorbed and possibly additional workers needed to complete the expected plantings.

The thinning of apricots and peaches has begun in scattered areas and over 2,500 workers are at present engaged in this operation. Except for 150 additional apricot thinners requested in Solano and Yolo counties, the present labor demands are being met with an adequate supply. Future shortages are expected by some northern counties during peach thinning; however, it is too soon to predict the possible extent of a labor stringency for this activity.

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS

The estimates shown are made by managers of United States Employment Service Offices in the reported counties, and are based on the best available local information, supplemented by special surveys.

Data are not reported for all crop activities. Thus the total "Present Number Working" does not represent statewide employment in California crops. In general, an activity is reported only when 100 or more workers are to be hired in a concentrated area.

In Report 881A the county total surplus of workers is reported opposite the county

name. Since the same unemployed worker may be available for work in more than one crop activity, the county surplus may be less than the sum of the individual surpluses. Similarly, when unemployed workers in the county are not available for any of the current crop activities as reported, the county total may exceed the sum of the individual surpluses.

The reported labor surpluses refer to agricultural workers only, and exclude persons not usually engaged in agricultural work, but who are available in most communities when a serious shortage threatens.

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL LABOR REPORT

BY COUNTIES AND CROPS
Week of April 27, 1942

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
April 29, 1942

PAGE 1

COUNTY AND CROP		ACREAGE	ACTIVITY	START- ING DATE	% COM- PLETE	DURATION OF PEAK		COM- PLE- TION DATE	NUMBER WORKING		SURPLUS LABOR AVAILABLE (..)		RATE OF PAY [DOLLARS]		FACILITIES FURNISHED
CURRENTLY ACTIVE	NEXT ACTIVE					FROM	TO		PRESENT	PEAK	PRESENT	PEAK	HOURLY	OTHER USUAL RATE "B" INDICATES BOARD	
Southern Counties															
IMPERIAL															
Alfalfa	120,000	Harvest	X	11	6-20	8-25	9-10	300	1,200	+250	0	-	-	-	None
Carrots	6,284	Harvest	X	60	3-1	5-15	6-1	3,000	3,000	0	0	-	-	.032/ 12 Bunches	Camp site
Sugar Beets	8,401	Harvest	X	6	5-15	6-15	6-30	300	700	0	0	-	-	-	Camp site
Tomatoes	1,581	Harvest	X	Start	5-5	6-5	6-15	200	800	0	0	-	-	.08 Crate	Camp site
Flax	102,000	Harvest	5-1	X	6-1	7-15	7-30	X	400	X	0	-	-	-	None
Melons	21,000	Harvest	5-15	X	6-1	7-1	7-25	X	1,500	X	0	-	-	-	None
(-200)															
(500)(b)															
LOS ANGELES															
Lemons (c)	11,500	Harvest	X	Cont.	12-15	5-15	Cont.	900	900	0	0	.40-.60	.25 Hr. + .05 Box	-	Some housing
Oranges, Navel	13,584	Harvest	X	96	2-1	4-1	5-15	800	Past	+300	Past	.40-.60	.06-.08 Box	-	None
Strawberries (d)	900	Harvest	X	30	-	6-15	7-15	400	600	-200	-100	.40	.0125 Box	-	None
Alfalfa	46,000	Harvest	5-1	X	5-20	9-15	11-1	X	400	X	-150	.40-.50	-	-	None
Oranges, Valencia	28,200	Harvest	5-10	X	5-20	10-1	11-15	X	2,000	X	-300	.50-.60	.07-.09 Box	-	Some housing
ORANGE															
Oranges, Valencia	62,754	Harvest	5-4	X	5-15	10-15	11-1	X	3,000	X	-	-	-	-	-
0															
RIVERSIDE															
Lemons	3,519	Harvest	X	Cont.	1-15	4-30	Cont.	750	750	0	0	-	3.25 Day + Bonus	-	Some transportation
Oranges, Navel	12,711	Harvest	X	85	2-1	4-30	5-10	1,000	1,000	0	0	-	.06-.07 Box	-	Some transportation
Oranges, Valencia	4,512	Harvest	5-1	X	8-15	9-15	11-1	X	500	X	0	-	.06-.07 Box	-	Some transportation
SAN BERNARDINO															
Oranges, Navel	32,000	Harvest	X	95	2-15	4-30	5-1	2,500	2,500	-100	-100	-	.07 Box	-	-
Alfalfa	10,000	Harvest	5-1	X	6-1	10-1	11-1	X	200	X	0	.40-.50	-	-	None
Oranges, Valencia	12,500	Harvest	5-15	X	7-15	10-1	11-1	X	1,200	X	0	-	.07 Box	-	None
Peaches	2,400	Thin	5-1	X	5-15	5-25	6-1	X	100	X	0	.40-.50	-	-	None
-500															
SAN DIEGO															
Lemons	6,931	Harvest	X	Cont.	1-1	2-28	Cont.	700	Past	0	Past	.40-.45	.08-.10 Box	-	None
Oranges, Valencia	6,765	Harvest	X	3	5-1	7-31	11-30	200	1,000	0	-	.40-.45	.08-.10 Box	-	None
Strawberries	500	Harvest	X	20	4-1	5-31	6-30	600	600	-500	-500	.30	-	-	Room
Central Coast Counties															
MONTEREY															
Guayule (a)	1,500	Plant	X	67	3-8	5-15	5-31	600	800	+200	(a)	.50-.60	-	-	Housing
Lettuce (f)	20,487	Harvest	X	6	4-10	June	June	2,000	2,000	-550	-550	.45	-	-	Housing
Sugar Beets (f)	14,641	Thin	X	65	3-10	5-25	5-31	400	650	-250	-500	.45	9.00 Acre	-	Housing
-150															
SAN BENITO															
Apricots	5,000	Thin	X	60	4-17	5-1	5-7	400	400	0	0	.45	-	-	None
Sugar Beets (f)	8,000	Thin, Hoe	X	60	3-5	5-20	6-15	260	-	-150	-	.45	9.00 Acre	-	Housing
-200															
SAN JUAN CRISTO															
Peas	1,600	Harvest	X	55	3-30	4-30	5-15	400	400	-100	-100	-	.45 Hamper	-	Camp site
Sugar Beets	2,300	Thin	X	30	4-1	5-1	6-1	100	100	-100	-100	-	12.00 Acre	-	Housing
-150															
SANTA BARBARA															
Sugar Beets	8,500	Thin	X	80	4-1	4-25	5-9	350	Past	-100	Past	.45	9.00-12.00 Acre	-	FSA Camp
Peas	450	Harvest	5-1	X	5-10	5-20	5-30	X	200	X	-50	-	.45 Hamper	-	FSA Camp
-150															
SANTA CLARA															
Apricots	19,000	Thin	X	40	4-30	5-10	5-15	450	-	-	-	.50	-	-	-
Sugar Beets	6,500	Thin, Hoe	X	30	4-20	5-30	6-20	300	-	-150	-	-	9.00-11.00 Acre	-	Camp site
Cherries (g)	2,628	Harvest	5-15	X	5-25	6-15	6-30	X	1,800	X	-	.50	.15 Box (Pack)	-	None
0															
VENTURA															
Lemons	12,297	Harvest	X	Cont.	2-14	5-1	Cont.	2,750	2,900	0	0	-	.28 Hr. + .07 Box	-	-
Oranges, Navel	2,030	Harvest	X	93	2-1	4-30	4-30	275	275	0	0	-	.065 Box	-	-
Sugar Beets	5,000	Thin	X	85	3-15	4-30	5-1	400	400	0	0	-	8.00-10.00 Acre	-	-
San Joaquin Valley Counties															
FRESNO															
Peas	2,200	Harvest	X	-	4-25	5-25	6-10	300	2,000	0	-	-	.30-.45/ 30# Hamper	-	Cabin
Cotton	85,000	Chop	5-15	X	5-15	6-5	6-15	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
-150															
KERN															
Lettuce	1,250	Harvest	X	80	4-1	4-30	5-9	1,000	1,000	0	0	.50	-	-	FSA Camp
Peas	2,955	Harvest	X	60	4-15	-	-	1,500	-	-150	-	-	.35 Hamper	-	FSA Camp
Potatoes	31,000	Harvest	X	10	4-20	5-10	6-30	1,700	4,000	0	0	.40	-	-	-
Cotton	70,000	Chop	5-1	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
0															
MADERA															
Cotton	47,200	Chop	5-10	X	5-15	6-15	6-30	X	1,000	X	0	.35-.40	-	-	Cabin
Peaches	1,300	Thin	5-10	X	5-10	5-20	5-30	X	400	X	0	.40	-	-	None
Footnotes on last page															

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL LABOR REPORT

BY COUNTIES AND CROPS
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April 29, 1942

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COUNTY AND CROP CURRENTLY ACTIVE NEXT ACTIVE	ACREAGE	ACTIVITY	START- ING DATE	% COM- PLETE	DURATION OF PEAK		COM- PLE- TION DATE	NUMBER WORKING		SURPLUS LABOR AVAILABLE (a)		RATE OF PAY [DOLLARS]		FACILITIES FURNISHED
					FROM	TO		PRESENT	PEAK	PRESENT	PEAK	HOURLY	OTHER USUAL RATE "B" INDICATES BOARD	
San Joaquin Valley Counties (Cont.)														
MERCED														
Alfalfa	60,000	Harvest	X	X	-	10-1	11-15	-	1,200	+100	-	.40-.45	3.50-5.00 Day	Bunks
Peaches	9,000	Thin	5-1	X	5-5	6-1	6-5	X	2,000	X	-500	.40-.45	-	Bunks
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY														
Alfalfa	44,000	Harvest	X	Start	5-1	10-15	10-20	250	750	-1,350	0	.40-.45	-	Housing
Asparagus	34,100	Harvest	X	27	4-10	5-15	6-20	3,050	3,400	-350	0	.40-.50	1.35-2.00/ 100#	Bunks
Peas	1,600	Harvest	X	75	4-10	5-1	5-15	1,350	1,350	0	0	-	.40 Hamper	Camp site
Spinach (h)	1,500	Harvest	X	90	4-15	4-25	4-30	1,000	1,000	0	0	-	.12-.20/50# Grate	Camp site
Sugar Beets	22,250	Thin	X	3	5-1	7-15	8-1	1,000	2,000	-1,000	-1,000	-	9.00 Acre	Bunks
Cherries (i)	4,352	Harvest	5-5	X	5-15	6-1	6-15	X	5,800	X	0	-	-	Camp site
STANISLAUS														
Alfalfa	82,000	First cut	X	Start	4-23	5-9	5-9	100	150	+250	0	.45-.50	-	FSA Camp
Apricots (j)	2,000	Thin	X	15	4-25	5-15	5-15	150	150	0	0	.45-.50	-	FSA Camp
Peaches	11,000	Thin	X	Start	5-1	6-1	6-10	150	1,500	+250	0	.45-.50	-	FSA Camp
Peas, Market (d)	1,000	Harvest	X	50	4-15	5-10	5-12	350	350	0	0	-	.40 Hamper	FSA Camp
Peas, Canning (k)	3,000	Harvest	5-4	X	5-4	5-25	5-30	X	200	X	0	.45-.50	-	FSA Camp
TULARE														
Alfalfa	60,000	Harvest	X	X	4-15	10-15	11-1	500	500	+2,000	-	.40-.50	-	Cabin
Oranges, Valencia	11,000	Harvest	X	10	5-15	6-1	7-1	1,000	2,000	+1,000	-	.45	.06-.08 Box	None
Peaches	9,000	Thin	X	5	5-1	6-1	6-15	600	1,200	+1,500	-	.35-.45	-	Cabin, Camp site
Plums	2,500	Thin	X	10	5-1	5-15	5-20	600	600	+300	-	.40-.45	-	None
San Francisco Bay Counties														
ALAMEDA														
Sugar Beets (a)	6,000	Thin	X	5	4-24	5-24	5-30	50	150	0	0	-	9.00 Acre	None
Cherries	800	Harvest	5-16	X	5-20	6-10	6-20	X	300	X	0	.50	-	-
CONTRA COSTA														
Apricots	4,335	Thin	X	50	4-15	5-10	5-15	500	500	-50	0	.40-.45	-	FSA Camp
Asparagus	8,356	Harvest	X	27	4-10	5-15	6-20	850	850	0	0	-	1.35-2.00/ 100#	Bunks
Sugar Beets	2,830	Thin	X	3	5-1	7-15	8-1	250	300	-50	-	-	9.00 Acre	Bunks
Peaches	1,407	Thin	5-15	X	5-15	5-30	6-1	X	400	X	0	-	-	FSA Camp
Northern Counties														
BUTTE														
Sugar Beets	1,180	Thin	X	35	4-15	5-15	6-5	150	375	+65	-	.50	9.00 Acre	Camp site
Peaches	3,052	Thin	5-1	X	5-10	6-1	6-15	X	400	X	-175	.45	.20-.25 Tree	FSA Camp
GLENN														
Sugar Beets	1,475	Thin	X	35	4-15	5-15	6-5	200	350	+60	-	.50	9.00 Acre	Bunks, Camp site
Alfalfa	10,000	Harvest	5-1	X	5-15	9-1	9-15	X	125	X	-75	.45	3.00-3.50 Day + B.	Bunks
SACRAMENTO														
Asparagus	15,000	Harvest	X	35	3-10	5-1	6-15	1,100	1,100	+250	-500	-	1.35-2.00/ 100#	Camp site
Sugar Beets	17,500	Thin, Hoe	X	10	4-10	6-15	7-1	800	800	-750	-250	.40	9.00 Acre	Camp site
Peas	300	Harvest	5-12	X	5-12	5-20	5-28	X	300	X	+50	-	.30 Hamper	Camp site
SOLANO														
Apricots	4,200	Thin	X	Start	5-1	5-10	5-15	300	400	+150	-	.40-.45	-	FSA Camp
Asparagus	8,000	Harvest	X	45	3-1	5-1	6-15	600	600	-450	-300	-	1.50-2.00/ 100#	Camp site
Sugar Beets	7,000	Thin, Hoe	X	8	4-10	6-15	7-1	300	300	-100	-100	.40	9.00 Acre	Camp site
SUTTER														
Peaches	12,000	Thin	5-1	X	5-15	5-25	6-15	X	1,800	X	-1,000	-	-	Camp site
YOLO														
Apricots	2,500	Thin	X	Start	5-1	5-10	5-15	150	150	-1,050	-50	.40-.45	-	FSA Camp
Asparagus	13,000	Harvest	X	35	3-1	5-1	6-15	900	900	-500	-500	-	1.35-2.00/ 100#	Camp site
Sugar Beets	38,000	Thin, Hoe	X	8	4-15	6-15	7-1	1,200	2,000	-500	-500	.40	9.00 Acre	Bunks
Peas	1,100	Harvest	5-12	X	5-12	5-20	5-28	X	1,100	X	0	-	.30 Hamper	Camp site
YUBA														
Peaches	1,895	Thin	5-1	X	5-15	5-25	6-15	X	400	X	-300	-	-	Camp site
Footnotes on last page														

BY COUNTIES AND CROPS
Week of April 27, 1942

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[illegible]

X Not applicable

- Not reported

- (a) Positive (+) figures represent the number of unemployed workers available. Negative figures (-) represent the number of additional workers for whom employment is available in the crop activity shown. Underlined figures opposite name of county represent county total agricultural labor surplus. See general explanations attached.
- (b) Unemployed workers in Los Angeles and Orange counties are awaiting employment in Valencia orange picking; they are not available for referral to other areas.
- (c) Full lemon picking crews being used because rain has reduced the number of picking days.
- (d) Not previously reported.
- (e) Present available workers for guayule planting in Monterey County are expected to be needed as plantings increase. Housing for single white workers only.
- (f) Housing for Mexicans and Filipinos only.
- (g) Includes packing labor.
- (h) Rate range for spinach harvest in San Joaquin County increased from 12¢-14¢ per crate to 12¢-20¢ per crate to compensate workers whose earnings have been low because unfavorable weather has reduced the hours per day and days per week of work possible.
- (i) Increased labor requirement due to heavy cherry yield expected. The starting of picking will be delayed because of cool weather.
- (j) Apricot acreage in Stanislaus County is estimated as over 5,000; however, 3,000 acres, Tilton variety, will not be thinned.
- (k) The low labor requirement for harvesting canning peas in Stanislaus County is due to the harvesting method. They will be cut and threshed, which requires fewer workers than picking, as for market peas.
- (l) These workers are needed for sugar beets, not included on this report.

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY REPORT IS TO BE PUBLISHED ONLY ON APPROVAL OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, FOR WHOSE USE IT IS PREPARED. MORE DETAILED INFORMATION MAY BE SECURED FROM LOCAL OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL LABOR REPORT FOR CALIFORNIA

Week of May 25, 1942

SUMMARY

Approximately 68,000 workers are currently engaged in the major California crop activities in the counties covered by this report. Favorable weather conditions and the progress of the season have increased the call for workers. At present, more than 15,000 additional workers could be used in spring activities: about 3,000 in peach thinning; over 2,500 in sugar beet thinning; about 2,000 in cotton chopping; nearly 1,400 in the asparagus harvest; and about 800 in cherry picking.

Most of these activities are using as many or more workers than they were a year ago; however, increased plantings as well as better crop prospects have intensified the labor demand, and additional workers would greatly facilitate the present handling of crops.

Some areas are experiencing considerable hardship in giving proper attention to the crops. San Diego County reports an expected loss in the citrus and strawberry crops because of the lack of pickers, which, in the case of strawberries, is largely attributable to the evacuation of Japanese farmers. Ventura County reports that the supply of citrus pickers has been affected by the recruitment of labor for construction projects paying as high as 87 cents an hour. Some sugar beet areas are progressing satisfactorily with the thinning activity even with limited crews, while others have been unable to thin some fields before they passed the thinning stage.

The cherry harvest has been delayed and recent indications are that the yield will be less than originally estimated. Accordingly, the expected demand for workers will be reduced, particularly in Sonoma and Sacramento counties.

Women workers and students have already started to assist the farmers. In Monterey County 100 girls and women are weeding the Guayule beds. About 175 high school students are thinning peaches in Stanislaus County, and students and women are reported to be thinning peaches in Sutter County.

The registration of student farm and cannery workers continues throughout the state. Adult workers are also volunteering help to the local farmers and the registration of these workers is under way.

The transportation of available workers to jobs is becoming an increasing problem in labor recruitment, particularly in the San Joaquin Valley where the placement of available cotton choppers has been handicapped because of the lack of transportation facilities. Farmers are being advised to plan means of transportation for workers not living on the premises.

Although there is considerably less migration of agricultural workers than is usual for this time of year, Kern County reports that the Arvin, Edison, and Shafter FSA Camps are filling up. In general, the migrants seem either older or younger than usual--probably because workers between 20 and 40 have gone into industrial employment or service with the armed forces.

The hay and grain harvests are starting or are soon to start in most areas and some concern is being expressed regarding the labor supply. At the same time that available workers are fewer, the use of harvest machinery and equipment will be restricted in many areas.

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS

The estimates shown are made by managers of United States Employment Service Offices in the reported counties, and are based on the best available local information, supplemented by special surveys.

Data are not reported for all crop activities. Thus the total "Present Number Working" does not represent statewide employment in California crops. In general, an activity is reported only when 100 or more workers are to be hired in a concentrated area.

In Report 881A the county total surplus of workers is reported opposite the county

name. Since the same unemployed worker may be available for work in more than one crop activity, the county surplus may be less than the sum of the individual surpluses. Similarly, when unemployed workers in the county are not available for any of the current crop activities as reported, the county total may exceed the sum of the individual surpluses.

The reported labor surpluses refer to agricultural workers only, and exclude persons not usually engaged in agricultural work, but who are available in most communities when a serious shortage threatens.

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RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
May 27, 1942

PAGE 1

COUNTY AND CROP CURRENTLY ACTIVE NEXT ACTIVE	ACREAGE	ACTIVITY	START- ING DATE	% COM- PLETE	DURATION OF PEAK		COM- PLE- TION DATE	NUMBER WORKING		SURPLUS LABOR AVAILABLE (a)		RATE OF PAY [DOLLARS]		FACILITIES FURNISHED
					FROM	TO		PRESENT	PEAK	PRESENT	PEAK	HOURLY	OTHER USUAL RATE *B* INDICATES BOARD	
Southern Counties														
IMPERIAL														
Alfalfa	120,000	Harvest	X	X	6-20	8-25	9-10	1,000	1,200	-400	0	-	-	None
Carrots	6,284	Harvest	X	90	3-1	5-10	6-1	2,500	Past	0	Past	-	.042/ 12 Bunches	Camp site
Melons	21,000	Harvest	X	-	6-1	7-1	7-25	50	1,500	0	0	-	-	None
Sugar Beets	8,401	Harvest	X	22	5-15	6-15	6-30	300	-	-400	-400	.50-.60	-	Camp site
Tomatoes	1,581	Harvest	X	40	5-5	5-30	6-15	700	-	0	0	.45	.08 Grate	Camp site
Flax	102,000	Harvest	6-1	X	6-1	7-15	7-20	X	400	X	0	-	-	None
LOS ANGELES														
Alfalfa	46,000	Harvest	X	X	5-28	9-15	11-1	200	650	-520	0	.45-.50	-	Some housing
Lemons	11,426	Harvest	X	Cont.	12-15	5-10	Cont.	1,400	Past	-115	Past	.40-.60	.25 Hr. + .05-.10 Box	Some housing
Oranges, Valencia	28,397	Harvest	X	6	5-10	10-15	11-15	2,600	4,200	-200	-650	.50-.60	.05-.10 Box	Some housing
Strawberries	900	Harvest	X	75	5-1	5-15	7-15	250	Past	-50	Past	.35-.40	.035 Lb.	None
Sugar Beets	1,400	Thin	X	80	5-1	5-20	6-1	100	Past	-10	Past	.50	9.00 Acre	None
Truck Crops, Misc.	5,000	Harvest	X	Cont.	-	9-1	Cont.	500	-	-105	-	.40-.50	-	None
ORANGE														
Oranges, Valencia	62,754	Harvest	X	15	5-15	10-15	11-1	2,300	3,000	-300	-500	-	.065-.075/55# Box	None
RIVERSIDE														
Corn (Sweet) (b)	1,725	Harvest	X	10	5-5	6-1	6-15	150	350	-100	-100	.40	-	FSA Camp
Onions (b)	1,200	Harvest	X	5	5-1	6-1	6-15	200	350	-150	-150	-	.10 Lug	FSA Camp
Oranges, Valencia	4,512	Harvest	X	5	8-15	9-15	11-1	75	500	0	0	-	.06-.07 Box	Some transportation
Tomatoes	625	Harvest	X	-	5-1	5-30	6-10	250	250	-100	-100	.35-.40	-	FSA Camp
Cherries	717	Harvest	-	X	-	6-1	7-4	X	1,000	X	-	-	-	FSA Camp
Grapes	2,800	Harvest	-	X	-	-	6-25	X	-	X	-	-	-	FSA Camp
Potatoes	1,657	Harvest	6-5	X	6-15	7-25	8-1	X	300	X	0	.45	-	None
SAN BERNARDINO														
Alfalfa	10,000	Harvest	X	X	6-1	10-1	11-1	100	200	0	-	.40-.50	-	-
Oranges, Valencia	12,500	Harvest	X	-	7-15	10-1	11-1	200	1,200	0	-	-	.07 Box	-
Peaches	2,400	Thin	X	50	5-10	5-25	6-1	100	100	0	-	.40-.50	-	-
SAN DIEGO														
Lemons	6,931	Harvest	X	Cont.	1-1	4-30	Cont.	350	Past	-100	Past	.40-.45	-	None
Oranges, Valencia	6,765	Harvest	X	20	5-1	7-31	11-30	600	1,000	-150	-500	.40-.45	.065-.10 Box	None
Strawberries	500	Harvest	X	52	4-1	5-31	6-30	1,000	-	-300	-300	.35-.425	-	Few rooms
SANTA BARBARA														
Pears	450	Harvest	X	70	5-10	5-25	6-1	175	-	-50	-	-	.015 Lb.	FSA Camp
Truck Crops, Misc.	2,474	Misc.	X	Cont.	-	-	Cont.	-	-	-250	-	.35-.60	-	FSA Camp
VENTURA														
Lemons	12,297	Harvest	X	Cont.	2-14	5-20	Cont.	2,600	Past	-300	Past	.28 Hr. + .05 Box	-	-
Oranges, Valencia	12,963	Harvest	X	12	7-1	10-1	10-15	400	800	-50	-200	-	.08/ 50# Box	-
Central Coast Counties														
ALAMEDA														
Cherries	800	Harvest	X	20	5-30	6-10	6-20	200	200	-100	-100	.50	-	None
CONTRA COSTA														
Asparagus	8,366	Harvest	X	55	4-10	6-15	7-1	850	850	0	0	-	1.35-2.00/ 100#	Bunks
Peaches	1,407	Thin	X	70	5-15	5-30	6-1	200	200	0	0	.45	-	FSA Camp
Sugar Beets	2,830	Thin, Hoe	X	20	5-1	7-15	8-1	250	250	-50	-50	.40-.50	9.00-14.00 Acre	Bunks
MONTEREY														
Guayule	1,600	Plant, Cult.	X	55	3-8	6-15	7-10	1,000	-	-2,300	0	.50	-	Housing (c)
Lettuce	23,000	Harvest	X	74	4-15	11-15	11-15	3,720	-	-1,780	-1,780	.50	-	Housing (d)
Sugar Beets	16,103	Thin	X	77	3-10	7-1	8-1	600	-	-350	-350	.50	9.00 Acre	Housing (d)
SAN BENITO														
Sugar Beets	8,000	Thin, Hoe	X	85	3-5	5-31	6-15	420	-	-50	-50	.45	9.00 Acre	Housing (d)
SAN LUIS OBISPO														
Sugar Beets	2,300	Thin	X	90	4-1	5-20	6-1	100	Past	-50	Past	.50	12.00 Acre	Housing
SANTA CLARA														
Cherries (a)	2,628	Harvest	X	15	5-30	6-25	6-30	1,800	-	-	-	.65-.75	.10-.20 Box (Pack)	None
Sugar Beets	6,500	Thin, Hoe	X	60	4-20	5-30	6-20	450	450	-100	-100	.45	12.00-15.00 Acre	Some Camp sites
SANTA CRUZ														
Lettuce	1,250	Harvest	X	92	4-23	7-1	7-1	500	500	-30	-30	.50-.75	-	-
SONOMA														
Cherries (f)	1,488	Harvest	6-10	X	-	-	-	X	500	X	-	.45-.50	.015 Lb.	Camp site

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL LABOR REPORT

BY COUNTIES AND CROPS
Week of May 25, 1942

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
May 27, 1942

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COUNTY AND CROP CURRENTLY ACTIVE NEXT ACTIVE		ACREAGE	ACTIVITY	START- ING DATE	% COM- PLETE	DURATION OF PEAK		COM- PLE- TION DATE	NUMBER WORKING		SURPLUS LABOR AVAILABLE (a)		RATE OF PAY [DOLLARS]		FACILITIES FURNISHED
						FROM	TO		PRESENT	PEAK	PRESENT	PEAK	HOURLY	OTHER USUAL RATE "B" INDICATES BOARD	
San Joaquin Valley Counties															
FRESNO															
Cotton	85,000	Chop	X	15	5-15	6-10	6-15	750	2,000	-2,500	-1,500	.35	1.50 Acre	Cabin	
Peaches	7,076	Thin	X	75	5-15	6-1	6-10	1,000	1,000	-500	-500	.40-.50	-	None	
Pears	2,200	Harvest	X	90	4-25	5-25	6-10	1,500	-	0	-	-	.30-.45/ 30# Hamper	Cabin	
Apricots	2,175	Harvest	6-20	X	7-1	7-10	7-20	X	1,500	X	-1,000	.40-.50	-	None	
Grain (g)	263,970	Harvest	6-1	X	6-1	8-1	8-1	X	1,100	X	-	-	4.00-6.00 Day	Cabin	
KERN															
Cotton	73,000	Chop	X	40	5-10	6-1	6-15	3,600	3,600	-250	-	.40	1.50 Acre	Cabin	
Potatoes	31,000	Harvest	X	40	5-10	6-10	6-30	4,000	4,000	-250	-	.50	-	FSA Camp	
KINGS															
Cotton	28,000	Chop	X	5	5-25	6-15	6-20	500	1,000	+200	-300	.40	1.50 Acre	Cabin	
MADERA															
Cotton	47,200	Chop	X	2	5-20	6-20	6-30	100	1,000	-200	-400	.35-.45	1.50 Acre	Cabin	
Peaches	1,300	Thin	X	75	5-10	5-25	5-30	300	-	0	0	.40	-	None	
MERCED															
Alfalfa	60,000	Harvest	X	X	-	10-1	11-15	300	1,200	-1,300	-200	.40-.45	3.50-5.00 Day	Bunks	
Cotton	26,000	Chop	X	-	-	-	7-1	200	1,200	-300	-500	.35	1.50 Acre	Cabin, Camp site	
Peaches	9,000	Thin	X	15	5-5	6-1	6-20	1,000	-	-1,000	-500	.50	-	Bunks	
Tomatoes	1,500	Tying	X	60	5-15	6-10	6-15	200	200	0	-100	.40	-	None	
SAN JOAQUIN															
Alfalfa	44,000	Harvest	X	X	5-1	10-15	10-20	500	750	-1,300	-250	.40-.60	2.50-3.50 Day + B	Housing	
Asparagus	34,100	Harvest	X	55	4-10	6-15	7-1	3,050	-	-350	-350	.40-.50	1.35-2.00/ 100#	Bunks	
Cherries	4,352	Harvest	X	25	6-1	6-25	7-1	3,000	5,800	-300	-	.50-.70	.02-.025 Lb.	Camp site	
Peaches	5,991	Thin	X	70	5-15	5-30	6-1	500	500	0	0	.50	-	Camp site	
Sugar Beets	22,250	Thin, Hoe	X	20	5-1	7-15	8-1	1,000	-	-1,000	-1,000	.40-.50	9.00-14.00 Acre	Bunks	
Grain (h)	80,000	Harvest	6-15	X	6-20	7-1	7-15	X	200	X	0	-	-	Housing	
STANISLAUS															
Alfalfa	82,000	Second Cut	X	-	5-25	6-1	6-10	50	150	-400	-50	.50	-	-	
Peaches	13,000	Thin	X	40	4-27	6-1	6-20	2,000	-	-300	-300	.50	.25-.70 Tree	FSA Camp	
Apricots	5,195	Harvest	6-15	X	6-25	7-1	7-10	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	
TULARE															
Alfalfa	60,000	Harvest	X	X	4-15	10-15	11-1	500	500	-	-	.40-.50	-	Cabin	
Cotton	85,000	Chop	X	Start	6-1	7-1	7-15	1,500	3,000	-	-	.40	1.50 Acre	Cabin	
Oranges, Valencia	11,000	Harvest	X	65	5-15	6-1	7-1	2,000	2,000	-	-	.45	.06-.09 Box	None	
Peaches	9,000	Thin	X	65	5-1	6-1	6-15	1,750	1,750	-	-	.40-.45	-	Cabin	
Plums	2,500	Thin	X	95	5-1	5-20	6-1	750	Past	0	Past	.40	-	None	
Northern Counties															
BLISS															
Peaches	3,052	Thin	X	55	5-10	6-1	6-15	350	-	-150	-175	.50	.30-.70 Tree	FSA Camp	
Sugar Beets	1,180	Thin	X	87	4-15	5-15	6-5	250	Past	-25	Past	.50	9.00 Acre	Camp site	
GIEN															
Alfalfa	10,000	Harvest	X	X	5-15	9-1	9-15	95	125	-100	-35	.45	3.50 Day + Board	Bunks	
Sugar Beets	1,475	Thin	X	87	4-15	5-15	6-5	300	Past	0	Past	.50	9.00 Acre	Bunks, Camp site	
SACRAMENTO															
Asparagus	15,000	Harvest	X	75	3-10	5-30	6-15	1,100	-	-300	-300	.40-.70	1.35-2.00/ 100#	Camp site	
Cherries	650	Harvest	X	20	5-25	6-10	6-15	100	-	-100	-100	.45	.02-.025 Lb.	None	
Hay	12,000	Harvest	X	35	5-15	5-30	6-10	300	325	-25	-25	.45-.55	2.50-4.00 Day + B	Bunks	
Pears	300	Harvest	X	15	5-23	6-5	6-12	200	-	-100	-100	-	.40 Hamper	Camp site	
Strawberries	1,700	Harvest	X	40	5-10	6-1	6-10	800	1,400	-100	-	.45	-	None	
Sugar Beets	17,500	Thin, Hoe	X	45	4-10	6-15	7-1	700	-	-250	-250	.40	9.00 Acre	Camp site	
SOLANO															
Asparagus	8,000	Harvest	X	80	3-1	5-15	6-15	400	Past	-200	Past	-	1.50-2.00/ 100#	Camp site	
Cherries	625	Harvest	X	35	5-15	6-5	6-15	200	-	-100	-150	.40-.45	-	Camp site	
Sugar Beets	7,000	Thin, Hoe	X	40	4-10	6-15	7-1	250	-	-50	-100	.40	9.00 Acre	Camp site	
SUTTER															
Cherries (i)	323	Harvest	X	25	5-15	5-30	6-10	350	-	-200	-300	.50	.015-.03 Lb.	Camp site	
Peaches	12,000	Thin	X	25	5-15	5-30	6-15	900	-	-800	-800	.50	.30-.60 Tree	Bunks, Camp site	
YOLO															
Asparagus	13,000	Harvest	X	75	3-1	5-30	6-15	900	-	-500	-500	-	1.35-2.00/ 100#	Camp site	
Pears	1,100	Harvest	X	30	5-18	5-28	6-10	400	-	-400	-400	-	.40 Hamper	Camp site	
Sugar Beets	38,000	Thin, Hoe	X	30	4-15	6-15	7-1	1,600	-	-300	-300	.40	9.00-14.00 Acre	Bunks	
YUBA															
Peaches	1,895	Thin	X	25	5-15	5-30	6-15	250	-	-150	-150	.50	.30-.60 Tree	Camp site	
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Economic Implications of Japs Evacuation

1. Economic Structure of Japanese community

- a) Occupations - industry (Census)
- b) Urban ownership. (NRA 1 + 2)
 - (i) Real Property - Citizenship problem.
 - Location
 - Kind
 - Value
 - (ii) Personal Property
- c) Rural ownership Citizenship problem
Tenancy

2. Place of Japanese comm. in Economy of the Wc

- 1) Merchants, profes, etc depend mostly on Japanese for their marketing of their products & giving their service.
- 2) Farmers depend mainly on at wide market of the West. Competition

3. History of economic status of Jap community. Precedent of discrimination.

4. Impact of the war on the Japanese ~~American~~.

(i) 3 periods

- a) Dec 7th ^{and February} ~~March~~ 1942: Pre-evacuation
- b) March 1942: Voluntary evacuation
- c) ^{End} March: Forced evacuation:
- d) Relocation

(ii) Data available. Criticism of data; completeness, accuracy

(iii) Quantitative estimate of the disposal of Japanese real & personal property. Limits of these estimates