

Dec. 15, 1941.

R. 1 Bx 40, Orosi, Calif.

Mr. Saburo Kido.

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Kido,

As National president of J. A. C. L., you are the most logical person to approach on this case I'm sure.

There are perhaps a thousand or more truck owners who are American citizens of Japanese Ancestry who for several years have operated under license for hire from Calif. R.R. Commission. In considerable instances, the trucking business, especially produce haul is the only means of living that we second generation have, with anywhere from \$1000<sup>00</sup> to perhaps \$25,000<sup>00</sup> invested in equipments. To get the permit from the C. R. C. as you may well know, we must first of all get a Bodily Injury and Property Damage insurance policy from some insurance company. To make a long story short, practically all insurance companies are cancelling B. I. & P. D. insurance policies covering the Japanese Americans. This automatically cuts us out of the trucking business. I know this affects hundreds

of us truckers as well as produce growers. For produce hauling is a specialized industry that requires almost special equipment as well as men trained to handle this important product. Any truck or truckers cannot handle fresh produce satisfactorily. This means severe damage will be caused to the growers and markets, and general delay and confusion will necessarily result.

I do not know whether the J.A.C.L. will be able to do much about this case but I thought I'd let you know the situation to see if you could possibly try to do something about it. In this small district alone, approximately 15 truckers, representing \$20,000<sup>00</sup> of equipment handling 500 acres of vegetables will be frozen.

Will the Calif. State Insurance Commission be able to do anything if we or the J.A.C.L. confront them with the problem?

May I hear from you at your convenience?

Respectfully yours,

H. Canada

Put in pouch Johnson Kebo  
of Fresno.  
Insurance man.

Ocean Indemnity with Fremont  
fund.

Mr. Kebo

1623 Webster St.

P.F.

# Sacramento Bee

1/10 p. 21

2/2 p. 9

2/18 x

3/4 p. 11

3/7 x

3/11 p. 4

To; Edward Arnold  
From : Allan Markley

I believe a story predicated on the use of the land formerly ~~owned~~ occupied and operated by the Japanese people in the 4 Western States showing that practically all of it is in the food for victory ~~program~~ production fight would be very helpful at this time.

According to the figure contained in the FSA report there were 6,664 farms, owned, leased and operated by the Japanese people comprising some 250,000 acres.

While the FSA report makes the qualified statement that..."Agricultural lands and improvements thereon formerly possessed and occupied by the Japanese farmers have been transferred to substitute ~~operators~~ occupancy and management, within 99% of achievement which might be possible at the present date".... the statement is too vague and too much ~~is~~ hedged plus the fact that the "present date" was last fall.

I think we need to have some breakdown figures on which to base a general statement. These figures might include:

Number of farms and acreage transferred to new owners (by sale or return to mortgage holders) etc.)

Number of leases transferred from people of Japanese ancestry to other ~~operators~~ operators. Also acreage involved.

Number of farms and acreage yet in Japanese ownership or under lease for which substitute ~~operators~~ operators have been secured.

Figures which would show the disposition of any other farm land formerly ~~operated~~ operated by the evacuated people.

The Statement might well contain any other information such as changes in the ~~the~~ productive use of land, especially any which would indicate increased production of scarce food commodities.

Any other related material which the Evacuee Property Officer could supply, such as the disposition of farm equipment, or arrangements whereby the farm implements were retained on the land and are being used by the substitute operators.

This material, if it is available, could be handled in a ~~more~~ manner which would show the figures for each state separately, even for some of the counties separately, especially these counties in California where the ~~largest~~ largest number of Japanese ~~operated~~ operated farms were located. If this breakdown is possible wide publication would be assured ~~because~~ because of the ~~is~~ essentially local nature of the news.

The size and importance of the food production from this land can well be illustrated by the figures of estimated value of crops taken from the 1940 Census reports.

" We quote Seattle P/I. April 8, 1944:

" Condemnation awards yesterday of two Japanese Americans land owners were viewed by Leo. J. Peden, aid to ~~PROSECUTOR~~ prosecutor Lloyd Shorett, as evidence that even in war time , an American Jury can be 'more than fair' to Americans of Japanese origin.

" Toru Aki and Minoura Tobesa, both now in relocation camps were allowed \$652 and \$336, respectively for the approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of ground of each which will be taken ~~f~~ ~~for~~ for the right-of-way for the extension of S. 156th. St, between 1st and 8th Ave.

"Peden who maintained the land owners should have nothing, on the theory they would be amply compensated for the taking part of their land by the increased value given the remainder, due to building the street without cost to them, ~~and~~ said he considered the jury 'leaned over backwards' to be fair to the owners.

"Araki had asked \$943 and Tomesa \$1,000. The hearing was in Superior Judge Roger J. Meakim's court."

The evacuee's attorneys and this office are of the opinion that a fair and equitable settlement resulted from the jury's award which was based on present land ~~a~~ values and subsequent damage to property to be caused by the construction of the new road by King County.

award

As a result of this condemnation, we believe local attorneys will less hesitant in agreeing to represent evacuees in court actions. Furthermore, it appears evacuees can now pursue their rights to commence civil actions in court, with some reasonable assurance local juries will give the evacuees fair and just consideration.

Comments by Mr. Hagen

Source: WRA-Seattle, April Memo, April 29 1944, p. 7-8.

MEMORANDUM

August 24, 1942

SUBJECT: B. Fujii  
Barrack 43, Apartment 5  
WCCA Assembly Center  
Tanforan, San Bruno, California

Mr. Weinstock on last Tuesday, August 18, 1942, contacted Fujii at Tanforan, who stated substantially as follows:

He had operated a nursery in Oakland at 491 - 105th Avenue. Just prior to evacuation he sold his nursery to one, Paul S. Williams, 336 - 34th Avenue, Oakland, telephone Piedmont 3126. A substantial amount of cash was paid, with a balance of \$1500 represented by two notes of \$750 each, one due before Fujii left the white zone, the second due November 1, 1942.

Fujii has received no payments on either note. Notes are in the possession of Mr. Hendricks. Williams promised Fujii before leaving Tanforan to pay the first \$750 note. (End of Weinstock's information.)

In view of the statement by Mr. Fujii that Mr. Hendricks held the notes in question, we finally contacted Mr. Hendricks on August 20. He agreed to look through the triplicate copies of the records he had kept and report back to us later. At the time of this telephone call he indicated he had no recollection of any such transaction and under no condition would he hold any notes of any kind for evacuees.

Our files disclosed only one report dealing with Fujii dated April 4, 1942 wherein representation was made that nursery stock HAD BEEN SOLD and the sale of two cars as the only problem presented to Hendricks, by Fujii.

Today Mr. Hendricks called up, stating he had reviewed his file and could find nothing of any kind relating to the transaction above referred to and confirming not only lack of possession of the notes, but having nothing to do with the transaction of the character indicated.

Following this conversation with Mr. Hendricks, the undersigned contacted Mr. Paul S. Williams, Piedmont 3126, who stated substantially as follows:

He had purchased the nursery stock of B. Fujii, consisting of a special type of grass or sod, paying down approximately \$5000 cash and owing a remaining sum which he first indicated as \$1800 but later changed to \$1500. He said that the product purchased had moved much more slowly than anticipated and further difficulties had arisen through the product being declared unsuitable for use in Santa Clara County due to a certain bug, and he was skeptical about whether he would not run into the same embargo in some other sections of the country.

He did not deny liability of the \$1500 referred to by Fujii but did state that he was not prepared to make any further payments until the product had been sold by him, emphasizing that he had paid a full price for the property and possibly the actual cash paid represented all it was worth. He said it was not possible for him to make any further payments at this time, and suggested that Fujii contact him direct at any time in the future.

He made the DEFINITE STATEMENT THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS CARRIED ON WERE ENTIRELY BETWEEN HIMSELF AND FUJII PERSONALLY, our Oakland office not being involved in any way. He stated the notes were signed and the transaction completed, including cash paid over, and the notes were delivered by him to Fujii.

This statement by Mr. Williams bears out Mr. Hendricks' lack of records and his personal recollection that the transaction, including the notes referred to, were not handled by him.

Mr. Weinstock will contact Mr. Fujii next Tuesday (August 25) and will advise him of the substance of our conversation with both Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Williams.

Mr. Hendricks is leaving on Monday, August 24, for three to four months with his address being the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon, where he can be reached in the event any action is needed from him.

J. C. TYLER

September 4, 1942

Mr. L. L. Hendricks  
c/o Elmer Hunt  
2364 S. E. Division Street  
Portland, Oregon

See: Fujii, Ben

Dear Sir:

Prior to your leaving for the northwest you held a number of telephone conversations with Mr. Tyler relative to the sale of nursery stock by B. Fujii, an evacuee from the Oakland area, to Paul S. Williams.

It is our understanding that you have no recollection of assisting in the consummation of any such transaction based on the statements of Mr. B. Fujii at the time of your conversations with Mr. Tyler and that your re-examination of such records as were still held by you disclosed no report relating thereto.

Subsequent to these conversations our field representative at Tanforan has held several further meeting with Mr. B. Fujii and in a single instance, together with his son. While the son could throw no light on the matter Mr. Fujii advised us on September 1st, in specific detail, the nature of his transaction consummated in your presence, according to him, in Oakland May 4, 1942 at 1:00 P.M.

Immediately following receipt of this report from Mr. Weinstock, a copy of which is enclosed herein for your examination and comment, we again contacted Mr. Paul S. Williams, the purchaser of the nursery stock involved in this case. Previously, Mr. Williams had stated definitely to us that the transaction had been completed solely between himself and Mr. Fujii, our Oakland representative not being involved. Mr. Williams today states that in making the statement just previously repeated he had thought we were referring to the original sales agreement and payment to B. Fujii of \$5000 in cash, made a number of weeks prior to the visit to our Oakland office, when the notes for \$1500 were actually executed. Mr. Williams today confirmed Mr. Fujii's statement that the transaction was consummated in your presence, that he wrote

out the notes in long hand, and also, as Mr. Fujii stated, that he delivered them to Mr. Fujii after signing, and to the best of his recollection and belief, he did not see the notes in turn delivered by Mr. Fujii to you for safekeeping, etc.

We have also talked further with Miss Jeanne Curtis who acted as your secretary. In today's subsequent conversation with her she seemed to further recall that a transaction of the character indicated by Fujii had taken place in your office, wherein a Caucasian and a Japanese were involved in a deal relating to a nursery. She further recalled that you had approved the form of note ( not notes ) that one of the parties had written out in long hand, which to this extent further substantiates Mr. Fujii's specific statements to Mr. Weinstock on Tuesday.

Miss Curtis, however, definitely did not recall that the notes had been turned over to you by Mr. Fujii, at least in her presence and she is definite in her statement that you did not instruct her to open a file, and that the notes were placed therein.

We have reviewed the files deposited with us at the time of the closing of the Oakland office but find no reference of any kind in the interview reports dealing with this particular transaction, which now appears to have taken place in view of the specific statements of Mr. Fujii, today's conversation with Mr. Williams and the casual recollection of Miss Curtis.

We can well realize, under the stress or pressure at that time that you might have overlooked recording a transaction of this nature, particularly in view of the fact that the parties were already in agreement as to the terms and the major portions of the consideration, namely, \$5000 in cash, had previously passed between the parties nearly two months before. We do, however, wish to be most diligent and thorough in attempting to aid in locating the two notes of \$750 each in question, with which we are charged by Mr. Fujii as holding, through you, for safekeeping and collection.

We are enclosing this copy of the memorandum and status of this matter at the present moment in the hope that it may aid you in your recollection of the transaction under review, and write us fully as to any other avenues we can follow in endeavoring to locate the missing notes.

You will recall, just prior to your departure for the north, that you made another check up of certain supplementary records that you were holding in your personal file. Mrs. Hendricks has no doubt spoken to you about this also and we hope that you can arrange for their prompt delivery to us. In any event, we would appreciate your help in the clearing up of this case.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Cashier

TYLER:krf

Enclosure

Extra copy.

September 2, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: J. C. TYLER

SUBJECT:

B. Fujii

Barrack 43, Apartment 5

WCCA Assembly Center

Tanforan, San Bruno, California

The writer interviewed B. Fujii and his son Tetsuro on September 1, 1942 with a view toward seeing if any further light might be thrown on the matter of the two missing promissory notes of \$750 each. B. Fujii's statements were as follows:

That he met Williams in the home of Saburo Kido, attorney at law, in Berkeley, California, some time in March or April, 1942, at which time a bill of sale was drawn up by Mr. Kido transferring nursery property from Fujii to Williams;

that the total consideration was to be \$6850, of which sum \$5000 was paid by Williams to Fujii in cash then and there, leaving a remaining balance of \$1850;

that subsequent to this meeting Fujii offered to discount the remaining balance of \$1850 by \$350 in consideration of immediate payment of the balance of the purchase price due;

that on May 4, 1942 at 1:00 P.M. Mr. Fujii and Mr. Williams met at the desk of Mr. Hendricks in the Wartime Civil Control Administration office in Oakland for the purpose of arranging settlement of the remaining balance above referred to;

that Mr. Williams at the time and place above mentioned, wrote, long hand, two notes, one of which had a due date "before leaving white (Military Area No. 1) zone";

that Mr. Hendricks looked over the notes and stated that no attorney could have drawn better documents;

that Fujii, upon looking over the note, noticed the due date and protested that he might be in the white zone for a long time and that Mr. Hendricks assured Fujii that his sojourn at Tanforan would not last much more than three weeks, and that in view of the fact that he was not in immediate need of the money he could well afford to wait a short time for the remaining cash;

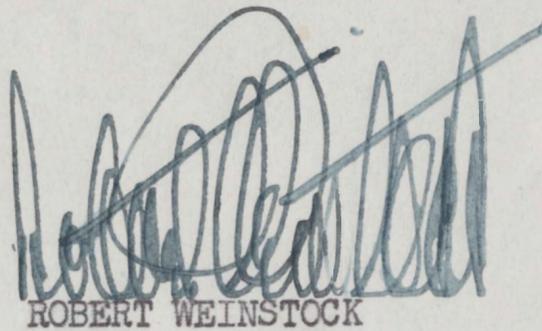
that Fujii left with Mr. Hendricks the two notes which had been prepared and signed by Mr. Williams, together with his, Fujii's, copy of the bill of sale with the understanding that Mr. Hendricks was to collect payment of the notes and deposit such payments to the account of B. Fujii in the American Trust Company branch in Elmhurst;

that then and there Mr. Hendricks turned to his secretary, handed her the notes and bill of sale and requested her to open a separate file for their safekeeping.

At the meeting during the discussion and the drawing of the notes there were present only Fujii, Williams and Mr. Hendricks.

Tetsuro Fujii insisted that he had no knowledge of the transaction beyond the statement made to him by his father on May 4, 1942 that the transaction with Williams had been closed by the acceptance of the notes, which had been left with Mr. Hendricks for collection.

Mr. B. Fujii further stated that he was perhaps remiss in having failed to obtain from Mr. Hendricks a receipt for the notes left in Mr. Hendricks' custody but, he went on to say, that having complete confidence in the Federal Reserve Bank he had thought the matter of a receipt to be an unnecessary technicality.



ROBERT WEINSTOCK

MEMORANDUM

August 29, 1942

SUBJECT: B. Fujii  
WCCA Assembly Center  
Tanforan, San Bruno, California

In view of Mr. Fujii's final statement to Mr. Weinstock at Tanforan on August 27, 1942 substantially as follows:

at the final conference with Mr. Williams at Mr. Hendricks' office, Mr. Williams signed the notes; Mr. Hendrivks said "they were just as good as if he had prepared them so far as form was concerned;" that the notes were given to Mr. Hendricks and he informed his secretary to open a special file under the name of B. Fujii and put the notes in that file;

the undersigned contacted Miss Jeanne Curtis, 3820 Lincoln Avenue, Oakland, telephone KEllogg 3-2165, who had acted as secretary to Mr. Hendricks during the time he represented us in Oakland. Miss Curtis stated over the telephone that no transaction such as Mr. Fujii had stated took place to her knowledge; that she had opened no file under the name of B. Fujii to the best of her recollection; and that the only transaction she recalled of any similarity to the case in question was in a nursery transaction that did not involve cash, but the signing of one note only by the debtor involved and its delivery simultaneously to the seller, who was also present. The name of the nursery involved in this particular transaction she could not recall. She stated that Mr. Hendricks had always been very careful in his handling and recording of transactions and she was positive that no notes of the character referred to would have been retained in our files.

Summarized therefore, we have only Mr. Fujii's statement that the notes were held by Mr. Hendricks, as against the statement of the purchaser, Paul S. Williams, that the transaction was handled between themselves; the statement by Mr. Hendricks that no transaction of the kind took place; and that no notes were ever accepted by him for safekeeping or transmittal; also the fact that our interview report files disclose no definite statement that a transaction involving the sale of the nursery stock was handled by our representative.

The undersigned talked with Mrs. L. L. Hendricks on the telephone this morning in Oakland. Mrs. Hendricks is leaving tomorrow to join her husband in Portland where they expect to reside for the next three or four months. She was requested to again ask Mr. Hendricks to have sent to us any and all papers and records, irrespective of whether they are triplicate copies or not, to this bank. She will do so and as there will be a relative living in their Oakland home, this relative will be instructed where the records are, if any, and arrangements made for sending them to us.

Mrs. Hendricks was the source through whom we located Mr. Hendricks' secretary in connection with the telephone interview referred to above.

Mr. Hendricks' new address in Portland, Oregon, is now in care of Elmer Hunt, 2364 South East Division Street, Portland, Oregon; in the event of any subsequent change of address, Mrs. Hendricks has been requested to see that we are so advised.

J. C. TYLER

MEMORANDUM TO: J. C. TYLER

August 26, 1942

SUBJECT: B. Fujii  
Barrack 43, Apartment 5, WCCA Assembly Center  
Tanforan, San Bruno, California

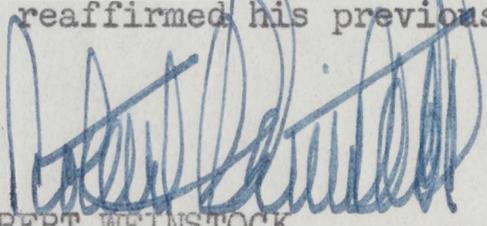
The writer interviewed the above subject August 25, 1942 at Tanforan and advised him as follows:

1. Mr. Hendricks had advised us that he did not have possession of the Williams notes;
2. Our bank files disclosed only one transaction with the Fujii family and that was concerned with Tetsuro Fujii and had to do with an Oldsmobile and GMC truck;
3. That the bank files contain no papers relating to the sale of Fujii's nursery to Mr. Williams;
4. That, because of some infection which had attacked the grass sod comprising the nursery stock purchased by Mr. Williams, a quarantine against the entrance of this sod into Santa Clara County had been established, all of which was making it difficult for Mr. Williams to convert the nursery stock into cash.

Mr. Fujii, in answer, insisted that Mr. Hendricks, at his own desk in the WCCA office in Oakland and in the presence of Williams and Fujii, prepared the notes which Mr. Williams thereupon signed - that Mr. Hendricks stated that he would take charge of the notes and keep them in his file - and further, that if Mr. Williams had any complaints to make with respect to the purchase price of the nursery such complaints should have been filed long before now, inasmuch as over four months had elapsed since the deal was consummated.

Mr. Fujii stated that no doubt the deal concerning the automobiles was filed under Tetsuro Fujii and he was quite sure that the bank files under the name of B. Fujii would disclose the missing notes.

The writer suggested to Mr. Fujii that in the excitement of preparing for evacuation he had the notes in his possession and requested that he return to his Barrack and make a thorough search of his papers in an endeavor to locate the missing notes. Fujii left and returned in about an hour, stating that a complete search failed to disclose the notes, and he reaffirmed his previous statement that Mr. Hendricks must have the notes.

  
ROBERT WEINSTOCK

Extra copy

MEMORANDUM

August 13, 1942

SUBJECT: Florin Berry Company, Florin, California

PRESENTATION OF CASE TO US

The present case was presented to us in a letter dated July 13, 1942 from Messrs Driver and Driver, attorneys, Bank of America Building, Sacramento, California.

It appeared that the Florin Berry Company, a corporation and client of Messrs Driver and Driver, had had an action brought against them in the Justice Court in Sacramento by The Best Butane Service, Inc., a California corporation, to recover the sum of \$998.46, being the selling price of certain fertilizer products by the plaintiff to the defendant company.

It appeared from the above letter to us, that the defendant company purchased this merchandise, and in turn sold or advanced it to grape and strawberry farmers, largely Japanese, contracting in return to take from these farmers their crops, and dispose of them, and to be repaid from the proceeds thereof. The merchandise was purchased early in 1942. Officers of the defendant corporation were evacuated, and likewise all, or nearly all of the farmers to whom the Florin Berry Company had advanced either cash or merchandise.

Apparently, as a result of the evacuation program primarily, the Florin Berry Company has been unable to pay its current obligations, due to its inability to collect obligations due it in return from its Japanese customers who were evacuated prior to the harvesting of their grape and strawberry crops.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

Our files disclose that the defendant company is a California corporation, with the following officers:

- ✓ J. Nakano, age 57; native of Japan; president.
- ✓ H. Hirabara, age 33; American born; vice-president.
- ✓ Frank Abe, age 36; American born; secretary.
- ✓ K. Takehara, age 62; native of Japan; treasurer.
- ✓ Y. Kiino, age 39; ? ; manager.

There is nothing in the file to disclose the nature or extent of either the assets or liabilities of the company. The file does show a statement that all of the creditors of the company have agreed to defer efforts to collect for the duration, with the single exception of the plaintiff in this case. Definite substantiation of this point, supported by a financial statement attested by an officer of the company, should be furnished at the earliest opportunity.

#### STATUS OF LITIGATION

The Best Butane Service, Inc. is the plaintiff in this case, and succeeded in some manner unknown the seller of the merchandise to the defendant company; Best Fertilizer Company being a fictitious name for Lowell W. Berry. The amount involved is \$998.46 and a stipulation has been entered into between the attorney for the plaintiff and the defendant company giving the last named until October 28, 1942 to appear in contest. The plaintiff, through its attorney, Melville C. McDonough, Central Bank Building, Oakland, California, has attached the bank account of the company (amount approximately \$290). In a letter dated July 30, 1942 from the attorney for the plaintiff he requested in addition to the sum attached, a bill of sale for office equipment of the defendant (now in possession of the constable) with the right to the company to reacquire such equipment by payment of \$300 within one year, indicating thereby a willingness to settle the account for \$600. The manager of the company, in submitting an inventory of the office equipment, places its present value at \$500.

In a letter dated August 1, 1942 from the manager of the defendant corporation at the Fresno Assembly Center to Messrs Driver and Driver, it is indicated that the defendant is willing to pay to the plaintiff about \$250 in cash at this time upon agreement to wait for the remaining unpaid amount of approximately \$748 until the end of the war. The manager further states that he does not believe the officers will approve the issuance of a bill of sale for the office equipment, because in so doing, they would be giving preference to one creditor over another, which they are apparently loathe to do. It is indicated that the company will go through bankruptcy rather than give way to such a suggested plan of settlement by attorney McDonough, referred to above.

SUGGESTED FURTHER PROCEDURE

It should be observed that the entire picture of this case, as contained in the above digest, has come through the office of the attorneys, Driver and Driver, in Sacramento, supported however by copies of certain letters to and from the manager of the defendant company and the attorney for the plaintiff.

This would appear to be one of those cases where the collection agency phase is directly involved, inasmuch as we are being requested to intervene to stop or aid in compromising the settlement of a suit already under way. If the statement made is correct - that all of the other creditors of the Florin Berry Company have agreed to waive collection of debts due for the duration - some sort of a fair compromise should be possible with the plaintiff corporation, particularly if the American born Japanese and Japanese officers of the defendant company are sincere in their statement that they will go into bankruptcy rather than have any creditor unduly favored as against another.

As the defendant corporation now seeks our aid, it seems entirely proper for it to file, through its attorney, promptly with us, as accurate a financial statement as possible from available records, setting forth clearly the current and fixed assets and similarly its long time and current debt. Its current obligations and similarly, its accounts and bills receiveable should be set forth in detail, and in each case where a creditor has agreed to postpone demand for payment until the end of the war, each such item should so clearly state. With that information before us it would seem appropriate for us to contact the attorney for the plaintiff, either alone or in conference with the principals of the plaintiff corporation, and see if some compromise plan cannot be worked out and avoid bankruptcy proceedings, which the defendant officers do not wish to do, and the majority of the creditors apparently feeling the same.

I can see no useful purpose to be achieved at the moment in reviewing the situation with Mr. McDonough in the absence of more concrete information in support of the statements made by Messrs Driver and Driver.

J. C. TYLER

May 21, 1942

Mr. Harold F. Johnson, Field Representative  
622 Nineteenth Street  
Merced, California

Dear Sir:

We are setting forth the case history involving an evacuee by the name of Joe Ohta, formerly of Salinas and more recently evacuated from the Yuba City area. He is presently in the Merced Assembly Center and we are outlining his case in order that you may discuss it with him.

The evacuee moved during the voluntary period from Salinas to Wheatland, leaving a grocery store containing certain equipment including a refrigerated case, showcases, motor, office desk, etc. He gave a Power of Attorney to a Mr. Bruno Straolzini, Box 833, Guadalupe, California, to dispose of this equipment. On April 24, Ohta approached our Marysville representative stating that Mr. Straolzini had been unable to sell these furnishings and inquired as to our storage facilities at Salinas. He was informed that, if necessary, we would store the equipment. However, by the time our Marysville representative got around to pursuing this case and Ohta had advised Straolzini of the facts, evacuation had already taken place in Salinas and we were reluctant to make storage arrangements for such equipment under these conditions.

Considerable correspondence has developed between our Salinas and Marysville representatives on this situation. Extracted from this are the following facts; which will be of interest to you:

Straolzini called at our Salinas office on May 2nd and again on May 4th and, in the company of our representative, Mr. van Loben Sels, visited the store formerly operated by Ohta. Back rent, together with that for the current month, is still owing and no arrangements have been made for payment. In view of the fact that the premises can not be rented with this equipment remaining there, further accruals will probably occur. Our representative pointed this out verbally to Mr. Straolzini and also in a letter to him on May 14th. He further urged Straolzini to take immediate steps to dispose of the property as it did not appear to be safe from thievery.

Mr. Harold F. Johnson

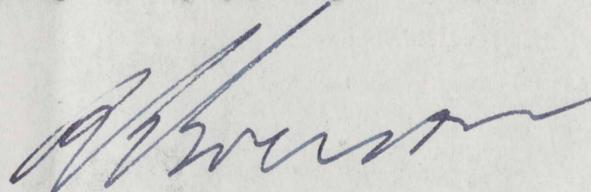
May 21, 1942

Page 2

Our representative assisted Mr. Straolzini in efforts to find a buyer and the latter left indicating a prompt return. During the time between that visit, May 4th, and the present, our representative wrote Straolzini on May 14th, as mentioned above, requesting his attention to this problem. Nothing further has been heard from him. However, the real estate broker involved who feels rent is due him, was visited by Straolzini on May 8th. They visited the premises together and Straolzini removed two large electric fans, some trays, etc., and put same in his truck ostensibly to be sold for the account of Ohta. The broker questioned Straolzini with respect to the rent who gave the impression that the remainder of the equipment was being left in payment. No definite commitment was made but apparently Straolzini inferred some such possibility. The important remaining equipment consists of the showcases, the entire refrigerating unit, some racks and a large meat box.

The foregoing indicates an apparent disregard or abuse of the Power of Attorney which Straolzini possesses. We suggest that you visit the Assembly Center and discuss the case with Ohta in detail. A copy of this letter is being sent our Salinas representative and we suggest that you advise both him and us of any action by Ohta.

Very truly yours,



Assistant Cashier

R. W. BORDEN: CW

Enclosures

*Copy in Interview file*

March 28, 1942

Mr. H. D. Armstrong  
FRB Evac Prop Dept  
SF, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Armstrong:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation for this afternoon regarding the disposition of furniture of Japanese evacuees.

With the proclamation freezing all travel as of Sunday midnight March 29th, we would say that about 10 percent of San Francisco's 5000 Japanese have and are planning to evacuate "voluntarily" by the deadline and these people have been able to dispose of their furniture in some way or another.

The problem at hand is this: The remaining Japanese population in waiting for definite evacuation order from the government recognizes that under army supervision no furniture and personal belongings other than our bare necessities will be permitted to be brought with us. The problem then is that of the disposition of such furniture and personal property.

From the activities in this community in the last few days, we fear too many of these people, without adequate and immediate assurances from the government to date, are selling most of their furniture at "give-away" prices. It is acknowledged that in the time of relocation and resettlement, such furniture as we now have will be of inestimable value and of essential need. It is our understanding that the War Relocation Authority are now considering some measure to make it possible to transport these essential furniture.

Our chapter is conducting its first meeting of the whole Japanese community Sunday afternoon at our headquarters, and at that time we wish to give adequate assurances that the government has definite intentions of providing some means whereby storage and forwarding will be anticipated so that the selling and throwing away of essential pieces will not continue. It is imperative for our organization to be firm in asking that the people still hold on to such basic articles as stoves, refrigerators, beds, tables, chairs, etc., so that every effort in relocation and resettlement can be facilitated with the least expense to the government.

Now, with the approach of frozen travel and with no present indication of when and where we will be evacuated, we fear that a wave of selling and improper disposition will be indulged in too freely and so we request some definite word from your office in collaboration with the office of War Relocation Authority on this matter.

Any communication on this subject by Sunday afternoon at our headquarters address will be gratefully appreciated.

Very truly yours,  
JACL  
Henry Tani, Exec Sety  
SF Chapter



Letter to J. H. Tolson from  
Rev. Thomas Gill member  
Committee on War Time Social Services  
Puget Sound Chapter  
American Assoc. of Social Workers

Catholic charities  
Diocese of Seattle  
907 Terry Ave  
Seattle, Wash

March 16, 1942

Cases of fraud subs

- 1) Columbia Grocery Co. & Marion Grocery Co. &  
owned by same Japanese individual valued at \$4,000<sup>00</sup>  
owner offered \$1,500<sup>00</sup>
- 2) Pacific Cafe value: \$2,500<sup>00</sup>  
sold: \$600<sup>00</sup>
- 3) Orpheum Hotel: the owner (who paid \$12,000<sup>00</sup>  
when his lease was purchased offered to sell it for  
\$7,500<sup>00</sup> & received only an offer of \$4,000<sup>00</sup>
- 4) Beer parlor: value: \$3,500<sup>00</sup>  
sold: \$2,000<sup>00</sup>
- 5) Japanese farmer Jio of Watato, Wash. was  
subleasing some land from a Mr. John. He had  
already paid \$800. Recently John told Jio to  
leave. Mr. Jio protested that he had paid \$800 to  
John. John said that he had stolen most of it  
& paid Jio \$100.

1006 Fourteenth Street  
Sacramento, California  
April 15, 1942

Mr. Rae V. Vader  
Supervising Agent  
Investigative Unit  
Treasury Department  
210 Sansome Street  
San Francisco, California

Re: SF 00.80 - and Sac.# 25 (Highland Investment Co.)

Dear Sir:

We have received your letter of the 9th instant requesting that we send you information with regard to Clarence E. King and Clarence Vollman. On March the 23rd we received a letter from the Highland Investment Company stating that Clarence King was representing himself to the president of the company, Miss Grace Sakata, as being a government agent and requesting that they give him the power of attorney to run their business. Subsequently we received other reports that this man King had made statements to other growers along the same lines. We immediately got in touch with the Federal Bureau of Investigation at their Sacramento Office. Mr. C. B. Campbell, Agent, interviewed the writer and took all the information at that time - about March the 24th.

This man King has had a rather shady past in many business dealings that he has had with growers along the Sacramento River, in the capacity of a fruit and produce buyer. He certainly is not the type that the government would have in their employ.

We are enclosing, herewith, two copies of letters written by Mr. Wayne Phelps, Representative of the F.S.A. to King, and also a letter from Phelps to his chief in San Francisco - both letters being self explanatory with reference to your last paragraph.

With reference to Clarence Vollman - the only information that we have received with reference to the operations of this man has been verbal and also telephone calls in which it was purported that he made settlements along the same lines as King. The com-

*Statements*

Mr. Rae V. Vader

Pg. 2

April 15, 1942

plaintant stated that he would write us a letter in detail with regard to what Vollman had told him, but we have received no letters. It is our thought in the matter that the Federal Bureau of Investigation probably caught up with Vollman about the same time that they caught up with King. This man Vollman's record is far worse than King's. It is known that a very suspicious fire occurred in a store owned by Vollman at Walnut Grove - subsequently there was a fire at Vollman's own home. His record along the Sacramento River, particularly at Walnut Grove and the surrounding area, is not a good one. We trust that this information will be of service to you.

Very truly yours,

A. J. Reid  
Sacramento Field Representative

AJR:DH

Enclosures

WDC & FA  
WCCA  
8/15/42  
FRB of SF

Attention: Everson

Dear Sirs:

In your memorandum of August 12, 1942, subject "Service of process on evacuees at Assem Cen.", you inclose a copy of a letter dated 8/1/42 from L L Larrabee, Att'y at Law, 458 So. Spring St. L.A. to Fred Bold, Manager of your Evac Prop. Dept, 10 & Olive Sts. L.A.

The letter of Larrabee indicates that Judge Emmet Wilson, presiding in the Law and Motion Dept of L.A. Superior Court, has denied applications for publication of summons against party defendants confined in Assem. Cen. when those defendants cannot personally be served with process.

Under letter dated 8/8/42 this office instructed all Assem Cen. Managers to assist in effecting the service of process upon Japanese by permitting process servers to enter the center as visitors. However, if a Japanese refuses to be served, the responsibility for effecting service upon him is not that of the Center Manager and it is our opinion that under such circumstances the plaintiff's position would be precisely the same as in the case of any other defendant who avoids service of process. It is believed that substituted service by publication could be obtained. Judge Wilson was so advised by letter of this office dated 8/7/42

Bendetsen

October 12, 1942

Dear Mr. Bold:

I have run into another problem in the preparation of final report on Evacuee Property Department operations relating to the matter of number of individual cases handled and the number of interviews granted.

I realize that it is extremely difficult to present an exact figure on either of these items, particularly as to the cases handled because of the rather vague definition which must be followed in determining what represents a "case".

#### INTERVIEWS

In the schedule accompanying your letter of October 1, responding to our letter of September 25, the number of interviews granted, exclusive of Assembly Centers, was stated as 5,626 and the number of interviews at Assembly Centers, 462. In checking back against the weekly report figures furnished by you and which were in turn forwarded to the Treasury Department, those reports showed a total of 8,594 interviews at your Branch to the week ending May 22, which was the figure used in the preparation of the interim report as of May 22 provided the Secretary of War and likewise provided the Treasury Department. We are of the opinion that we should bear this feature in mind in developing a total interview figure for the entire operation, and realizing the flexibility in classifying transactions are inclined to feel we should take the total figure from all weekly reports to and including the final reports submitted by you as of the week ending July 24, 1942 (a figure of 8,647) and add to that figure the item of 462 interviews at Assembly Centers, reaching a total of 9,109 interviews for your office for the operation.

Such a figure will compare with the total interviews granted at this office (7,895) in approximately the same proportion as the May 22 figures previously reported to the Treasury Department. As indicated above, the figure used for your office was 8,594 and for Head Office, 6,515.

#### CASES

A somewhat similar situation exists in the reporting of number of cases handled. Our May 22 report showed 3,919 individual cases handled at your office in accordance with your wire of June 1, 1942. This compared to 3,562 cases handled at that time in Head Office. The information submitted with your October 1 letter showed 1,057 cases handled, exclusive of Assembly Centers, and 140 cases handled at such centers.

It is apparent that our inability to express a precise definition of the term "cases handled" has lead to the result of having the current figure reduced below the figure shown as of May 22.

We have conceived a "case" as a given tangible property problem in which we have actively assisted in the solution, as distinguished from the number of consultations which may have been held with respect to the transaction.

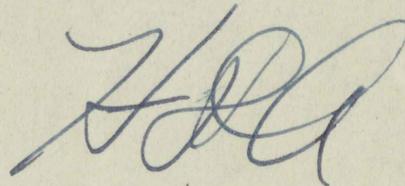
Inasmuch as the program in your zone was largely completed as of May 22 with the consequence that the volume of cases handled by you after that time arose largely in Assembly Centers, it has occurred to us that the figure may be more or less accurately estimated by taking the number of cases handled by you as of May 22 (3,919) and adding the 140 cases subsequently handled at Assembly Centers and reaching a total figure of 4,059. This figure would compare to that of 4,190 cases, which is the figure we will show for Head Office operations.

We naturally are trying to present as accurate a picture as is possible in the compilation of the report, but it is of course apparent that it may well be impossible to be absolutely precise.

We would appreciate receiving your reaction to the situation we have outlined and any further suggestions you might care to make in the light of the circumstances.

It is realized that the information we are developing is, of course, purely statistical and of historical interest only. We hope you won't feel we are burdening you unduly in attempting to avoid material discrepancies in the report and feel sure that you will bear with us in our efforts to solve these problems satisfactorily.

Best regards,



*Mr. Boed phoned  
10-13-42 to say  
O.K. to proceed as we  
planned - see above letter - JPA*

Memo to Armstrong from Agnew 3/26/42

re James T Nishimura vs Growers Rice Milling Co. et al

Pursuant to the suggestion contained in your memorandum of 3/24/42 I have interviewed Mr. Wm B Acton Representing the plaintiff, & Mr Marshall Leahey representing the defendant, & have obtained from each of them an oral statement of their respective contentions. I have also examined the letter dated 3/21/42 addressed to your office by Mr. Acton

In answer to the contentions made by Mr. Acton in his letter of 3/21/ the defendant alleges that as of 1/1/41 Nishimura agreed with Mengola that he would perform services in selling rice on a straight drawing ac't basis of \$50 a wk & that at that time it was agreed that Nishimura would not receive any further commissions on sales. Commissions then due Nishimura were paid during Jan 41, but during the remainder of the year no commissions were paid because none were due. It is admitted that Nishimura repeatedly requested an accounting and that Mengola & the other officers of the rice milling co. repeatedly stated that no accounting would be made because the drawing account covered full compensation. There was no written contract, no witnesses to the arrangement, and no statement of account has ever been prepared.

It is my opinion that, regardless of the merits of the contentions made by the respective parties, a meritorious dispute exists, & that this case is not one in relation to which freezing control should be exercised. I have so advised Mr. Acton by phone. He stated that he appreciated our interest in the matter & could see the propriety of our position. He also agreed with me that, if his application for the appointment of a receiver was meritorious and was granted, such proceeding would fulfill substantially the same office as a freezing order. I believe that you can close the file in this case.

Gen Counsel

March 9 1942

Attended with Herbert Armstrong and Naiden of the Treasury afternoon session of the J. Amer. Council of S.F. Col McGill was present. He said authorities are trying to avoid mass evacuation.

Tom Clark, Chairman of Committee on Civilian Evzcuation appointed by DeWitt talked. I don't think he did much to gain the confidence of the grou p. He (Clrak) did quite a bit of wisecracking and left the impression that he did not ~~regard~~ regard the individual's problem as seriously as he should. During the discussion period he undertook to answer ~~a~~ practically all of the questions, and in most instances he did a very poor job.

Questions: for evacuee

1. Will gov. purchase property/in place where ~~xxxx~~ they are sent?
2. Any protection against anti-J restrictions in places where they will move.?
3. Will evacuee be issued permits for return after the war?
4. What is max. amt. of personal prop. the gov will transport for J.?
5. Moratorium on debts?
6. Will farmers be reimbursed for growing crops, and will the gov. make loan to J. to put crops in new area?
7. Is it possible to move business equip.?
8. Should J. sell properties if they can get fair price?
9. Any provisions for transport. farm equip. owned by evacuees?
10. Will evacuee be permitted to name their own agents? Mr. Armstrong answered the question :that it will permitted and encouraged.

May 26, 1942

The Japanese people now fully understand that it will be the effort of Mr. Chargin to fully meet any such emergency, and that if necessary costs for same can be deducted from the income on their properties or charged to these properties against any future income, or that if these properties do not earn the costs of maintenance, they would be treated in the same manner as had been previously arranged or considered in their respective leases. This will probably mean some of these properties will divert back to the landowner as some of these people are delinquent with payments at the present time.

To conclude this report, I have the promise from the Japanese of 100% cooperation in turning all their properties over to Mr. A. V. Chargin and they are now doing this even though some had previously made other arrangements.

Yours very truly,

A. J. Reid  
Sacramento Field Representative

RMSchmitt:lm

1006 Fourteenth Street  
Sacramento, California  
May 26, 1942

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco  
Evacuee Property Department  
400 Sansome Street  
San Francisco, California

Attention: Mr. R. E. Everson

Dear Sir:

This letter refers to our problem cases of The Alex Brown Company, Irving P. Ostrom, and also the Dye property.

Until now, only about half of these property owners had agreed and decided to give Power of Attorney to A. V. Chargin of the Bank of Alex Brown. Various reasons were found for this.

I decided action to be taken as I considered this case could not be concluded to satisfactory conclusion unless this plan was unanimous.

Therefore, I presented my plan and the explanation of my predictions of what might happen if the plan was not unanimous to the leading members of the Japanese people, which resulted in a meeting with every property owner present. I then presented the case to the meeting.

After the meeting, many of the Japanese went into conferences extending until the next day. Mr. A. V. Chargin was present as were also Mr. Ostrom and his partner. I also conferred with the Alex Brown people. It was impressed upon the Japanese people that if they were wholly united to show good faith, they could expect assistance from the Browns, Ostros, and Dyes, the landowners.

A ratio of assistance was also discussed, being considered at about a ratio of one-third of the total assessed costs if and when any such cost of civil government may be required, such as police protection for the properties or added fire protection or any emergency that may arise.

# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

622-19th Street  
Merced, California  
June 29, 1942

A. J. Reid  
Field Representative  
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco  
1006-14th Street  
Sacramento, California

Dear Sir:

Kimiyo Ichikawa  
Merced Assembly Center  
H-3-15

The above mentioned evacuee formerly leased the F. W. Williams ranch at Woodland. This ranch consisted of tomatoes and figs. The lease was turned over to M. G. Williams of Woodland and Carl H. Kock. They were to operate the place. As a consideration for the sub-leasing of the place they gave the evacuee three notes. A note for \$1700- against the tomatoes with an order for same against the Hershel Cannery at Woodland. Two notes are held against the balance of the place by the Bank of America at Winthers for collection, being one for \$800.00 due October 15 and one for \$474.68 due November 30.

The evacuee has heard that the operators have abandoned the place and wants someone to check up and see if they have, and if so to see if another tennant can't be located to take care of the place.

If the FSA office is still in operation in Sacramento perhaps they can look after the matter. If not will you see that some one checks on the property and let me know what you find.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Harold Johnson

Harold Johnson  
Field Representative

30 Van Ness Avenue  
San Francisco, California

R9-LIH, Jr.

Mr. Osgood Murdock  
Tractor and Implement Club  
1355 Market Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Murdock:

Referring to the conference held in my office on Saturday, April 18, attended by yourself and representatives of the agricultural implement firms together with representatives of the Farm Security Administration, there arose a question as to the policy of the Farm Security Administration in connection with agricultural equipment of Japanese evacuees in military area #1.

In order that we may be quite clear as to the interest of the Farm Security Administration in this matter it should be clearly understood that our authority arises from a letter directed to me by General DeWitt authorizing the Farm Security Administration to take steps to insure continuity of agricultural production and fair dealings on farming properties operated by Japanese evacuees.

Farm Security Administration is therefore interested in preserving continuity of agricultural production in the areas in which Japanese agricultural operations have been carried on. Farm Security Administration is anxious that substitute operators come forward with proposals to take over Japanese agricultural operations. The function of the Farm Security Administration in regard to fair dealing in this respect is supplemented by powers delegated to it by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 5 B of Trading With the Enemy Act. However, the interpretation which has been generally placed on our operations has been to assure the completion of as many reasonable transactions as possible. There is every desire on the part of Farm Security Administration to assist the normal trade agencies, including agricultural equipment dealers, to make such transactions with regard to agricultural property, crops, and agricultural equipment generally as are reasonably fair to the Japanese. Our interest in protecting the Japanese

2 - Mr. Osgood Murdock

runs specifically toward preventing extortion or exploitation where either gross fraud or misrepresentations are present or where the position of the substitute tenant or other interest is obviously and plainly irresponsible and unreasonable. We don't propose to interfere with any transaction conducted in the normal course of business between the Japanese and other interests.

Sincerely yours,

Laurence I. Hewes, Jr.  
Regional Director

LHewes:HS 4-18-42

Summary of data received to date relative to Japanese owned farm equip. not now in productive use.

Memo. Aug. 11 1942: Interview with Mr. Helvey FSA: Armstrong of FRB

Stated his office has no record on this matter.

Insofar as evacuation phase is concerned, the J. were permitted to make their own disposition of farm machinery and equip. It is the opinion of FSA that by and large the equip. followed the farm transfers, altho it will be recalled that facilities were provided for the J. to dispose of their equip. thru dealers in farm equip. if they so desired.

The FSA called in the large farm equip. manufacturers' represent. and provided them with suggested forms of agreement, providing either for the disposition of equip. with dealers on consignment for sale, or storage with the right of sale, or storage only.

The manufacturers circularized the implement dealers, but the result of any dealings between the J. evacuees and the dealers are unknown to FSA, as ~~there~~ there was no requirement that any report be rendered by FSA. Hence the information you need will be best obtained from the implement dealers themselves.

It was suggested, however, that in the Civil Control Station contacts by FSA representat. with evacuees, some inform. ~~might~~ might have been ~~developed~~ developed with regard to the disposition of machinery and equip. by the J. The interview cards are now in the hand of R WRA .

County War Boards might know something about it.

Memo. Aug. 15 1942: Interview with farm implement dealers whose names were furnished by FSA . These were some of the persons representing the the implement dealers who attended the policy conference of the subject with FSA. Armstrong of FRB.

Conversation with Osgood Murdock, 1355 Market St., HE 1100, editor of "Implement Record" and Sec-Treas. of the Tractor and Implement Corp. of Cal. Phone conversation ~~considered~~ He said that a considerable volume of used agric. implement came into the hands of dealers from evacuees during evacuation, and that the great volume of such transaction was on the basis of voluntary deals and not under the types of agreement outlined by FSA. Because of freezing restrictions on new equip. and non-manuf. of certain type of farm. implement, the equip. moved out quickly from the dealers' hands. Implement dealers are not carrying heavy inventories of farm equip. ~~at this time~~ of J. at this time.

He said that WRA contacted J. to purchase equip. and purchased a ~~xxx~~ large amount. He referred to rumors of considerable amt. of equip stored.

Conversation C.A. Cowan, Branch mgr. Int. Harvest Co. No. Cali and Nevada.

Telephone talk Aug. 14. Confirmed what Murdock said about declining inventory of farm equip. dealers. He observed that the J. disposition of their prop. was at very favorable time and they obtained in many cases the original cost of their equip.

Conversation with C. H. Powers, Chief of Reconstruction and maintenance WRA WRA sent 5 representatives into the field in Cal. in June to purchase certain items of equip., and they were able to buy those specific items they needed. Did not believe that there was a substantial amt. of evacuee farm equip. stored.

from

Memo. Aug 28 1942: / J.C, Tyler pf FRB

Mr. Cowan referred us to Mr. Carswell who stated:

On Dec. 7 1941 the Int. Harvest Co. had 73 accounts with J. in ~~Northern~~ Northern Cal. original estimated sale price being about \$200,000. At present these accounts have been reduced to 8, held in trusteeship by Momborg of Livingston. Unless some of the small remaining trustee property is stored, which is believed doubtful, there is no farm equip. that they have sold to Northern Cal. to J. that is not in active use.

In L.A. in Dec. 41 they had about 25 cases involving \$2,500 each. All cases have been resold and no known equip., formerly held by J. privately stored.

In the Portland area they had about 20 cases all of which are now in use. In Seattle only a few cases now all resold. They have about \$25,000 in acct thurout ~~Salt Lake City~~ South Idaho, to J. living there before evac. He believed that Int. Harv. had 20 to 25% of the business of all J. farm equip. ~~It~~ Believed there is little J. farm equip. not in use now.

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Memo. Aug/ Interviews . from J.C. Tyler

John Deere Co. S.F

They sell only to dealers. Review of dealers contracts indicates no unused farm equip. formerly owned by J.

Oliver Farm Co. Oakland. for Cal. Ariz. Nev;

Knows of no farm equip. not now in use formerly owned by J. WRA has bought a large amt, of used equip. chiefly in San Jose area, Phoenix and Ariz. He stated that WRA had not yet paid ~~for~~ for equip. creating some disquiet. Believes dealers have been cleaned up of all farm. equip/

J.I. Case Co. Oakland

Quite a bit of equip. of J. came to attention of their dealers in Fresno and Chule Vista area, but they have been rapidly cleaned up;

Memo. Sept 3 1942 Interview of ,Mr. Schnell, Nash-de-Camp by J.C. Tyler

Schnell stated that his operation are confined to Loomis and Florin area. They knew of no unusable J. owned farm equip. that was not in productive use. There is quite a bit of small farm equip. of J. but that would not warrant their repair and recondition.

Memo. Sept 2 1942: Data on J. farm equip. obtained by J. C. Tyler

Interview with Mr. F. H. Walker Farm Mach. appraiser of WRA ~~and~~ He made survey of J. equip. in S. Joaquin valley S. of Stockton, March 15-July 1, for possible purchase by WRA. From 40 to 50 equip, farm units of J. unused at end of survey, this is a max. estimat could be wrong by 30% too high. Values of these units \$1,200 to \$1,500 or total of about \$100,000. It is very possible that this number has been rapidly dimishing since July 1.

Mr. Walker has contacted individual J. during his survey and he asked them why they stored they equip. privately, or took them out of private use. The major reason was that the J. felt they would be back here before long and might be unable to purchase farm equip. to replace their prsent holdings. They did not hold it out of rancor. There was some doubt in the J. mind to sell their farm machinery to WRA

General Memo by J. C. Tyler summarizing above data and giving more information.

By area:

Kern County: ~~Source:~~ G.L. Johnson , former FRB field representative, reports that all equip. pf J. opertors has been sold or transferred.

A. H. Karpe, equip. house with stores in Bakersfield, Delano, and Wasco advised no J. owned equip. stored with them or returned for sale.

FSA representatives, during evacuation, insisted upon J. turning over all farm equip. J. complied with real cooperation.

Fresno: La J. Allen, FRB rep.,: No known J. owned equip. stored in Fresno or adjacent area. FSA rep. Homsey stated same.

Madera: First Nat, Bank had one tractor left for resale. 3 or 4 units left with dealers previouly had been sold immediatley. No ~~xxx~~ equip. ~~left~~ in storage

Reedley: Arch Jack, FRB rep., no J. farm equip. ~~left~~ stored or left for resale with dealer

Visalia: No. J. owned equip. in storage. Only rumors.

Fresno area in general: L. J. Allen stated he remembered that from March 23 to time of actual evacuation, that all J. contacted indicated the wish to sell their equip. or turn it over under lease to parties re-leasing their lands. At present not 6 pieces stored.

Merced city and county: H. Johnson, FRB rep., checked matter with imp. dealers and FSA. No J. equip. stored at present. State there there is now one for sale in Woodland 1941 Farmall H with cultivator and plow costing \$2100 offered for \$1750.

Placer Co. summarized Schell statement.

S. Joaquin Co: L. S. Weeks, FRB rep., possibly 10 units of J. farm equip. stored in Stockton area. Substantial amt. of smaller farm equip. stored. No unused equip. found in Manteca and Ripon sections.

Stanislaus: L. S. Weeks: inf. from Banks. Apparently none ~~xxxx~~ unused.

Monterey Co. ~~No~~ No stored equip.

Sonoma Co. All equip. transferred to sub-op. about 12 pieces sold. Only 1 spary rig not in use.

San Jose and ~~Mountain~~ Mountain view area: Weinstock, FRB rep., reports only 4 Int. Tractor not in use.

N. Cal. north of Marysville

1 small Farmall tractor not in use, belongs to K. Katakawi of Gridley. 9 cars in area

Portland: many rumors. Only 1 tractor found to be stored

Seattle; no reports.

Memo Aug 29:

H. Pahl of Chico covered area N. of Marysville found:  
1 tractor belonging to K. Katakawi not in use ( Gridley), also belonging to same J. there was found at the same location 1 pickup and 1941 Chev. Sedan.  
Found 6 cars stored in Tusker's garage, Gridley:

Masashi Tanimota 1940 Chev. Pickup  
Saburo Yasuda 1937 Dodge Coupe  
H. Tanimota 1936 " Toyring Sedan  
Frank Tanimota 1937 Buick Sedan  
Kanshiga Matsumoto 1939 Ford Sedan  
Toyoko Kodani 1934 Chevrolet

Kochi 1 Pickup stored at Wiillard Hotel. 1. mi. N. of Chico Hiway 99E

S. Omura 1941 Chrysler Sedan stored at Oakes garage Chico.

Memo/. Aug 25 from L.S. Weeks, Stockton

Starting survey. Rumor of considerable equip. stored in packing sheds along Sacto. River

Memo Au. 27 ibid.

Interview of C. I. Byrnes, Am. Trust, Of opinion that there is no equip. idle worth altogether \$5000 in Sacto. and Yolo co. Suggests contact Int. Harvest Co.  
~~Mr. Wm. Lais~~ Mr. Wm. Lais brother of and mgr of Mrs. Perkins at Perkins and Postmaster, reports no idle equip. under their care, and sent us to Mr. J. B. Fairbairn. local farmer and former ~~field~~ field operator of FSA, who states all such equip. under his care was transferred in active use.

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Memo Sept. x5 ibid

Interview of Mr. Wetmore mgr pf Libby, McNeil and Libby. Praise of Wetmore: ideal business man, while still young started with a salary of \$20,000 with the Cal. Wine Assoc. Has been with Libby for 23 years.

Equip. of following J. used by the Co. on their ranch near Thornton:

Bob Sofye: ~~2~~ Tractors, #70 Ford Ferguson,  
11 Outfits of implements of various types used in Delta Farming  
Saddie Yagi: ~~17~~ 6 tractors of various types ~~and~~ and weights  
15 outfits as above  
Fumio Nishida: 2 tractors  
11 outfits as above  
K. E. Sasaki: No tractor  
4 outfits same as above their

Management trying to get new operators for/farm prop. formelry operard by J. If they are successful in getting as good operators then this equip. will be in use.

Mr. L I Hewes, Jr.  
Reg. Dir FSA  
6/27/42

You are undoubtedly aware that the FRB has continued its representation at certain important field points established during evacuation in Military Area No. 1. Additionally we have endeavored to maintain contact with the evacuees by virtue of full or part time representatives at the various WCCA Assem Centers. Numerous cases have come to our attention, most of which pertained to problems still unsettled in Military Area No. 1. Some of these cases are of a agric. Character & we're presenting herewith the pertinent facts surrounding these problems for your info.

1. Sadaji Fukuyama, D-5-2, WCCA Asses. Cen. Turlock, formerly lived at Rt 1 Bx 1173, Cupertino. He informs our rep. that he was the operator of 3 acres planted to raspberries & leased from the Capital Co at San Jose. Upon evacuation, transfer of leasehold was effected with the consent of the lessor and a part of the agreement called for a payment to Fukuyama of \$170.00. Subject is concerned because of lack of payment & has solicited help. He does not recall the name of the new operator but suggests the Capital Co be approached.
2. Kimiyo Ichikawa, H-3-15, WCCA Assem. Cen, Merced, operated under lease, property known as the R W Williams ranch, Woodland. The land was planted in tomatoes & figs, & transfer of leasehold interest was made to M G Williams & Carl H Kock. We understand consideration for the transfer consisted of three notes: one for \$1,700. against the tomatoes; the other 2 placed in escrow with the V of A, N T & S A, Winters Branch, falling due in the am't of \$800., 10/42 & \$475., 11/42. Subject approached our representative stating that he was informed the property had been abandoned. This info. was transmitted to our Sacto office who in turn have relayed the facts to Mr. Wayne Phelps who, we understand, is the FSA rep. for that area.
3. We've rec'd a letter from a Mr. Wm W B Seymour, Att'y Connonwealth Building, San Diego which we're enclosing. As you'll note, the evacuee Frank Otsuka, operated some farm property for a Mrs. Harrison Allbright. An agreement was effected whereby a Thos. Garcia was to harvest the crops & all proceeds therefrom to be paid to Mr. Allbright, Jr. He in turn would rebate to Garcia 1/3rd of the net proceeds & deposit the balance to the acc't of Otsuka. Apparently, Garcia, the Suboperator, refuses to render an accounting & transmit such funds, & Mr. Seymour requests the cooperation of Fed. Gov. We've acknowledged Mr. Seymour's letter, informing him that the matter has been refferred to your office.
4. The San Pedro Vegetable Cooperative Assoc. Inc. represented by it manager Hideo Takenaga, has approached our Visalia Rep. relating certain facts substantially as follows:  
His organization, consisting of approx. 20 farmers had effected a sale of certain personal property & equipment to Palos Verdes Farms Assos, a limited partnership 215 West 7th St. L.A. Upon completion of a sales agreement the san Pedro vegetable Cooperative Assoc, Inc. moved during the voluntary evacuation period to Tulare Co. & leased a substantial am't of land. There they have invested considerable sums in improvements such as buildings & crop planting. The total consideration for the sale negotiated on March 28 was \$10,487.45. Payment was to be in 3 installments, am'ting to \$2,621,87 on March 28, 1942; \$2,621, 86, June 1, 1942; \$5,243.72 Aug 1, 1942. The property was represented as free and clear of all encumbrances & the sales agreement included provision for certain deductions in the event that such was not the case of should the purchaser be forced to pay bills incurred by the sellers. On June 10, 1942, Takenaga Rec'd a letter from the legal firm of Tripp, Calloway & Sampson, L.A. informing him that a payment of \$1,834.13 was deposited at the Bank of America NT & S A, Redondo Beach Branch. Deductions totaling \$787.73 had been made, based upon certain unusuable equipment & misrepresented facts. An itemized list of 16 items was included in this letter containing

brief data surrounding each deduction. Takenaga replied on June 13, asking for further info. & denying virtually each of the 16 items as presented. He approached our Visalia office on June 16 relaying the foregoing & to the best of our knowledge has rec'd no reply from the legal firm mentioned above. Copies of the June 10 letter to Takenaga, his reply of June 13, the bill of sale, inventory, & escrow instructions are enclosed. It's our understanding that at no time did any governmental agency participate in these negotiations but we feel you will undoubtedly wish to explore this case & take whatever action you deem necessary.

5. W. Makiyama, presently at Binedale Assem Cen, approached our Fresno rep. soliciting aid. It appears that subject was the former operator of 10 acres of land near Renton, Wa. under lease from the Totem Realtors, 311 $\frac{1}{2}$  Wells Street, Renton. At the time of evacuation such lease was canceled & a sale of the property negotiated by the Totem Realtors, including an agreement with Makiyama for certain payments to be made him from the crop proceeds. A dispute has arisen between Makiyama & his former lessors re the execution of this agreement. It's our understanding that the Totem Realtors have forwarded a check to Makiyama in the am't of \$574. whereas he claims a sum approx. \$1,000. We understand that the property has been purchased by a Mr. Joe Petzer by means of a loan negotiated thru your Auburn, Was. office. There is apparently a point-blank difference of opinion between the parties involved &, in view of your present interest in the property, we feel that you will in all probability be interested in reviewing this case.

6. We're in rec't of a letter from your Santa Maria rep. which we are enclosing. You will find attached to it a letter from an evacuee, James Sakamoto, presently in the WCCA Assem Cen. Tulare addressed to your rep. together with his reply to Sakamoto, referring the matter to us. Apparently this material was forwarded to us in error as we feel upon examining it that the matter is primarily within your jurisdiction. You will note that it pertains to crops & payments thereon.

The foregoing cases, together with the enclosures mentioned, have all come to our attention by virtue of the contacts mentioned at the outset of our letter. We have examined each case and concluded that they are of an agric. character not properly within our jurisdiction. In our opinion you will undoubtedly wish to review each of these cases & possibly take such action as you consider advisable. We've informed our rep. that these matters have been referred to you for exploration & decision.

Everson, Assis Cashier.

File FSA.

REPORTING KNOWN CASES OF SABOTAGE, LOOTING, OR UNFAIR PRACTICES

I Important functions of FSA in the WCCA program are the encouraging of continuity of production of essential foods and fibers, and the lending of assistance to see that unfair advantage is not taken of agricultural people subject to exclusion orders in their arranging for disposition of their farming interests.

II Known cases of crop destruction either by persons subject to exclusion or by others, known deliberate cases of farm abandonment or crop neglect, known cases of theft of agricultural equipment, tools, etc. from farms vacated by evacuees, and known cases of intentional fraud, coercion, or unfair dealing by persons who seek or have sought to take advantage of the situation which has been created by military necessity, may represent acts which have made it impossible in such instances for the FSA to carry out its assigned responsibility in the agricultural field.

III A large number of generalized reports have been received in this office from WFA field agents alleging that such acts have been or are about to be committed. In general, such reports, it appears, have been based upon rumor or hearsay, and not upon fact. The regional WFA office will assume responsibility for transmitting to military officials for appropriate action, any specific cases of alleged sabotage, looting, or manifestly unfair dealing. A few such cases have been reported and corrective measures have already been instituted.

IV It is of considerable importance because of the unavailability of sufficient investigative personnel to run down mere rumors or unreliable reports, that WFA field agents be as specific and factual as possible in submitting reports of such cases to this office. It is also to be kept in mind that WFA field agents are not expected to perform an investigative function in searching out cases of alleged sabotage or other wrongful acts, but they should concern themselves only with specific cases voluntarily brought to their attention, or brought to their attention as a matter of complaint by the injured party or his representative. If the facts reported to the WFA agent appear to justify the conclusion that they should be reported to military officials, such reports should be submitted to this office by telegraph. The following represent types of telegraphic reports that might be submitted:

A JOHN R. BROWN, CHAIRMAN, COUNTY WAR BOARD, REPORTS I. KOMASHI, ROUTE 1, GLENVILLE, CALIFORNIA, HAS PLOED UP 10 ACRES TOMATO VINES PAST FEW DAYS. HAVE NOTIFIED COUNTY SHERIFF.

B RELINQUISHER T. YOKITO, ROUTE 5, GLENVILLE, CALIFORNIA OWED \$600 ON TRACTOR PURCHASED FOR \$1000 FROM JONES IMPLEMENT COMPANY. IMPLEMENT DEALER TODAY INDUCED YOKITO ASSIGN \$400 EQUITY FOR \$100 UNDER THREAT IMMEDIATE RE-POSSESSION ON BASIS VAGUE CLAUSE IN CONTRACT REGARDING EQUIPMENT STORAGE.

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DISTRIBUTION: All WFA, Evacuation Control, and Negotiation Personnel

CUSTODIANS AGREEMENT

This agreement made this 26th day of June, 1942 by and between Larry C. Smith, Party of the Second Part, acting by and through Imayo Harada and Ichiymon Harada, her agents.

W I T N E S S E T H

For and in consideration of the sum of \$125.00 paid by the Party of the First Part to the Party of the Second Part, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and all of the rents, covenants and conditions on the part of said First Party is mutually agreed as follows:

1. Second Parties hereby grant into said First Party, custody of that certain piece tract and parcel of land more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

11.6 Acres in N1/2 of S.W. 1/4 - Range 4 E.Sec.28 Twp 16 for the period or term commencing upon the 26th day of June, 1942, and ending upon the duration of WORLD WAR II, provided however that if the duration should cease during any particular peach crop season, said Second Parties shall have the option to either repay or reimburse to said First Party any and all monies expended by said First Party toward the production of said peach crop for that particular crop season, or this agreement shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of that particular crop season.

2. It is further mutually agreed between the Parties hereto that the rentals shall be the sum of 1/3 of the gross proceeds received from the sale of said peach crop, to be paid by said First Party to the savings account of Kiyord Harada, at Bank of America, Rideout Branch, 3rd & D Streets, in the City of Marysville, County of Yuba, State of California. Said payments shall be made by said First Party not later than 30 days upon receipt of all of the proceeds received from said peach crop for each crop season.

3. It is further mutually agreed between the parties hereto that said First Party shall pay all of the taxes and assessments which shall be lawfully charged against the aforesaid property direct to the duly authorized bodies levying the same as said taxes and assessments shall become due and payable, and said First Party shall deduct the amounts so paid by him from the share of the proceeds of said Kiyoko Harada.

4. It is further mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto, that said First Party will till and care for the aforesaid property while he is in possession thereof, under this custodians agreement, in a husbandlike manner according to the usual like course of husbandry practiced in the neighborhood. That said First Party will not commit any waste or damage or suffer any to be done, and that he will keep the premises in good repair and condition, reasonable wear and tear thereof, and damages by the elements accepted, and that said First Party will deliver to said Kiyoko Harada, on the termination of this agreement, possession of said premises in as good conditions as the same now are, reasonable use thereof and damages by the elements accepted.

5. This agreement has been submitted by said First Party to Evacuation Agent of the Farm Security Administration of Wartime Civilian Control Administration, and has been approved by said Administration acting by and through its said agent as will appear from his signature at the end hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said Parties have caused these presents to be executed the day and the year first above written.

Conversation with Fruit Reporter  
Federal Market News Service

Not notified of any slackening off of vegetable deliveries in Bay area. In S.F. only 2 or 3 Japanese firms handling vegetables whereas in L.A. almost  $\frac{1}{2}$  are Japanese

DD: Shipment east?

A: lighter.

DD: Any thing shipped from Santa Maria area

A. Cauliflower.

Tapp: read general license

DD: Intent is to prevent them from doing things not in the ordinary transactions of business

D.D: General license revoked. New license doesn't give them right to do anything they couldn't do before & may be not as much

T: They can go ahead with their normal business of production or distribution of ~~food~~ food, provided the total payments are not in excess of the weekly average for the last 6 months period. We might run into trouble in seasonal operations

DD: Won't they need more (standpoint of defense Board)

T: Don't know until find out from people in business.

DD: I understood that American firms are taking over a lot of the operations.

T: Yes, particularly the market operations.

DD: Another license whereby cannot pay more than \$100 a month to a Japanese. A man getting \$250 a month just won't stay in. Do you think I should recommend any other immediate change

T: No, ~~is~~

DD: Have you any report on poisoning of vegetables?

T: FBI + Army making special inspections

D.D. asks about restrictions on newspapers?

A. I don't know. Have you talked with the Treasury Dept as to the extent of this freezing

D.D. They said they only dealt with the control of foreign funds & commercial transactions.

We are trying to get increased supplies of agricultural commodities. Confusion. If all means of communication cut off, many Japanese won't know about anything. Try to get the information to the Japanese. I am not interested in the Japanese, but in the increased production of agricultural commodities.

A. If we have taken newspapermen, then their newspaper must remain shut down.

~~D.D.~~

# Conversation with Federal Reserve Bank

USDA

General license: D.D. asks about interpretation of license the application of license

A. Taken care of in the general license

D.D. Is it intended to be exceedingly restrictive in its application, or just to work for the spirit of the thing and leave the person with some freedom of operation

A. He has complete freedom of operation within restrictions (i.e.: average of past 6 months' operations)

D.D. If man needs expenditure ~~with~~ not within that amount because of his farming business, will that be interrupted?

A. If it exceeds average for his past 6 months' period the bank will have to report that it is seasonal business and that it compares favorably with the year before. The bank must make the reports

D.D. Do you have any information in regard to the shipment of vegetable assets? Have they been seriously interrupted?

A. They were interrupted, but I think they will handle it with these licenses. That's what they were gotten out for.

D.D. Serious problem: communication with Japanese.  
Newspapers

A. That has nothing to do with Foreign Funds control + that is what we handle.

D.D. License for payment to employees: are there any restrictions except the \$100 per month payment + an adequate report?

Conversation with FRB (2)

USDA

A. No report required

DD Does employer need specific license

A. Taken care of in general ~~to~~ license

March 26

Dave:

Yes Scott said that following your phone call to Frank Warren, Warren had called upon Scott at Sacramento & had urged he uses his influence on you to

- 1) help hold the gates in the delta area or
- 2) get a statement as to when the gates must be evacuated.

D.B.

Conversation with Butler of FBI

12/12/41

B. Japanese newspapers closed under U.S. Treasury regulations. Newspapers in custody of Treasury

D. Letter from USDA Defense Board in Manila suggesting that some alien in Point Reyes be investigated.

Conversation with Mr. Lantz

12/13/41

USDA

Called about heavy studios of "dust bowlers"  
Somebody spread rumor that their camps were  
going to be targets of air attacks. Serious  
implication on farm labor.

Conversation with Earl Warren

12/12/41

- D. asks who is in charge of doing <sup>Japanese</sup> newspapers.  
Need them to inform Japanese of what we  
want them to do.
- W. Our office has nothing to do with that.  
Contact the U.S. Attorney

Conversation with Mrs Gahagen

12/13/41

USDA

~~Q.~~ Information sought. Japanese funds impounded since the war

~~B.~~ The Treasury has issued 2 orders which does permit almost normal operations. The general information which we have is that the Japanese are going back to the fields.

change in price of vegetable bought by one hospital in 100 lots. Price by lot

	<u>Last week</u>	<u>This week</u>
Lettuce	1.90	5.70
Cabbage	.85	2.30
String beans	9.80	19.00
Tomatoes	5.00	8.50
Squash	.99	1.35
Cauliflower	2.90	5.80

Impression is that Japanese will go back to the fields.

1. Have contacted Helen Gahagan - her report
2. Current situation now improved
  - a) deliveries about normal
  - b) no shortages at hospitals
  - c) Demand now picking up again. Less fear of person. More inspectors of State Dept of Ag. + Army
  - d) not much disturbance in the fresh shipment east
3. Treasury has issued two general licenses
  - a) # 77 which allows trading
  - b) # ~~77~~ 11a which enables employer to pay Japanese
4. Possibly serious effect on continued production + food for freedom
 

Reasons:

  - a) 75% of Japs in agric.
  - b) 60% of L.A. wholesale dealers are Japs.
  - c)  $\frac{2}{3}$  of can tomatoes produced by Japs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of those have alien connection
  - d) Calif. produce much of nation's vegetable + Japs are big factor.
  - e) production can't continue at high level + maintain itself with too many restrictions
5. Many people concerned
  - (a) Crocheron's wives to ~~K.A.~~ M.L. Wilson
  - (b) County + State Defense Board.
  - (c) State Dept
  - (d) Army
  - (e) Mrs Roosevelt
  - (f) Canners - not contracting now
6. Treasury's licenses have improved matter. still many questions unanswered + procedure complicated.

Conversation with Mr. Aiken's office  
Farm Funds Control, Treasury

12/12/41

Since the freezing order of the Treasury Dept  
Japanese business have been disrupted. But  
some licenses out which will free some of operation.  
Limitation on the amt of money disbursed to  
average weekly payment for last 6 month's period  
Japanese papers closed. Difficulty to inform Japanese  
population.

④. The secretary of agriculture is most concerned that  
nothing interfere with the food supplies in this  
area & the general license was the Treasury's  
idea to avoid interfering with that and we have  
tried to interpret it broadly to allow normal  
distribution of food without any hindrance.

S.F. Examiner 9/17/42: For sale! Jap Business

L.A. Daily News 9/17/42: Ex Jap properties now for sale, cheap

L.A. Times: 9/17/42: If you're seeking Bargain Relocation Head has some

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W.C.C.A. - Operation manual

HSD

Report submitted to the Tolson Committee  
by the Emergency Defense Council Seattle J.A.C.C.

---

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Seattle  
March 16 1942, ~~at~~

Federal Reserve Bank of  
San Francisco  
S.F.

April 3 1943

Dear Sir, ... Revoke the authority given  
under evacuation

/s/ J. L. de Witt  
Lt. Colonel U.S. Army

Confidential Report on  
Walter William Groesbeck  
1914-B Francis Street  
Berkeley

May 4 1942

Rag v. Vades.

Summary, 30 years old. American born. Licensed preacher in the Pacific Coast Japanese Conference of the Free-Methodist Church. Has been given 19 P/A by Japanese evacuees in Oakland Berkeley area, all members of the church with which he is connected. These P/A cover 27 parcels of property. Has purchased from 1 evacuee with verbal agreement to sell back a cleaning establishment in Berkeley which he plans to operate. Subject came under suspicion when it was discovered that he had so many P/A. However nothing was discovered during the investigation that would indicate that he was acting other than in good faith + in a sincere drive to help the members of the church. As nearly as ~~we~~ could be determined the Japanese have turned their property over to subject's care because they trusted him + considered him as a friend. There was no evidence of coercion.

Background:

In 1938 G. + his wife accepted offer position as Young People's Sponsor at the Berkeley Japanese Methodist Church. ~~He accepted.~~ Couple received \$26 a month for their services. Became assistant of Rev. Nishimura Japanese Pastor, and has preached since English services on Sunday. G. attended U. of C. 1938-39 getting necessary 4 years of college but no degrees. G. had also part time jobs in Safeway + in other places in Berkeley. When he left university he obtained a full time job at United Detective Agency. He has now a leave of absence from this position + is devoting his full time to care for Japanese properties. At the time he applied for this leave he was making \$150 a month.

G's wife graduated from U.C. now teaching at Cal. School for the blind (\$140 a month)

Motives...

G. said that while his family has urged him to follow a religious career he has always had a desire to follow a business career & this was his opportunity. When evacuation orders came Rev. Nishimura asked G. either 1) to follow the J. in resettlement area or 2) to remain behind & look after evacuees' property.

G. said most of their friends are Japanese  
Extent to which he handled Japanese property

See summary  
Methods of handling properties

G. opened special account with Kinwood branch of American Trust Co. in Berkeley. all rents ~~was~~ received are deposited in the account, with the exceptions of instances where the evacuee requested that it be deposited to his credit in a separate account. G. pays liens on property & maintenance expenses out of rents. Set of books set up by G. with assistance of accountant. Statement will be mailed monthly to each evacuee. Has requested no commission but evacuees have given gifts total of \$200 to \$300. System of gifts instead of commission ~~is~~ is to get around a complaint registered by several Oakland Berkeley real estate men to FRB especially by Mr. Donogh, secretary of the Berkeley real estate Board.

Subject purchased College Cleaners & Dyer of 1942 College Avenue Berkeley. Establishment operated by 4 partners since 1910. Purchased under 2 provisions when

- 1) verbal agreement to sell back business when former owners come back
- 2) cleaning plant equip. located in back of the store to be locked up & not used

Reduction in rent was granted on premises.

consideration of \$7,000<sup>00</sup> cash + bill of sale showing purchase of the front store equip + one delivery truck. \$700 raised by G.'s borrowing \$400 on his personal car + \$300 on the delivery truck, certificate of ownership <sup>of truck</sup> of truck having been turned to G. before closing of deal. Press business annual gross \$1,500 + net of \$1,000 in past months. G. feels his cost will be ~~more~~ near to \$1,000

G. plans to move into K. Nakajima's house 2528 Milvia street Berkeley. Nakajima very wealthy Japanese. Luxurious home which contains many art treasures. G. will pay a rent of \$40.00 a month which is far below the rental value of the property.

G. stated that he had been collecting many bills owing to his Japanese friends.

Conclusion: G. has little business experience + does not realize what is involved. He will probably give the excuses, however, more consideration than a disinterested agent

- 1) Ask about the disposal of farm machinery since and after evacuation. How much machinery was released to American Farmers.
- 2) Ask why he thinks Farm Corporations operated Japanese farms and why did they cease operating them after 1942 crop season. How many did cease operating them? How many Japanese farms were transferred to other owners? how successfully.
- 3) Where do they have most problems arising. Nature of problem: sale of property, leasing, transportation, storage.
- 4) Relationship with Tule Lake Japanese. Effect of segregation on property transactions.
- 5) How can get in touch with Farm Corporation
- 6) How can get files of FSA.

FRB

Finance Prop. Dept circulars.

Nº 1

Foreign Funds Control  
circulars

76, 85, 86, 106,  
108, 114-118, 149,  
151, - 163-300

Foreign Funds Control  
Circular Nº 280

List of Property held xx Deposited by Enemy Aliens

		Held Sheriff's	at galt	Flouin
Radio Sets	Consoles	3	none	none
	Table Models	11	none	none
	Chassis	none	none	none
Cameras		185	29	26
Ammunition		4	none	none
Miscellaneous		43	18	1
Firearms	Rifles + shotguns	246	37	72
	Revolvers + pistols	14	3	6
Other weapons		14	none	3

Donald Cox Sheriff  
 by /s/ J.E. McVeigh  
 Deputy Sheriff

Note:

Property held as designated means:  
 Sheriff's: Sheriff's office Sacto  
 galt: AT Constable, office, galt  
 Flouin: Harry French, Special Deputy Sheriff

(U.S. Marshall, G. Vice, has requested such a list)

List received June 25 1943 by A.J. Reid, FRB field office + forwarded to FRB S.F.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
W. J. CECIL, DIRECTOR  
SACRAMENTO

March 21, 1942

TO: County Agricultural Commissioners  
Members, State Board of Agriculture  
Members Agricultural Prorate Advisory Commission  
Members, Committee on Agricultural Resources and  
Production, State Council of Defense  
Administrators of Divisions and Bureau Chiefs

FROM: W. J. CECIL

SUBJECT: Wartime Farm Adjustment Program  
(In re Alien Evacuation)

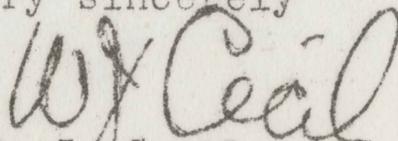
1. Attached for your information is a copy of a Farm Security Administration field letter of March 15 from Regional Director L. I. Hewes, Jr., and a copy of an initial press release used March 18, both relating to the Wartime Farm Adjustment Program announced by General J. L. DeWitt recently. It is believed you will find the enclosures fully self-explanatory.

2. For specific and detailed information or assistance relative to a particular community, refer all inquiries to the F.S.A. Field Agent in that community. Such Agent in most instances will have offices with the local office of the U. S. Employment Service (there are approximately 80 such offices in California).

3. Agricultural Commissioners: May I call your particular attention to Item 1A near the bottom of Page 2 of the attached field letter (specific data relative to Japanese farms) --- The detailed three-page questionnaires which most of you filled out for each Japanese farm in your respective counties pursuant to my request of January 21 will be of invaluable aid to the F.S.A. Field Agent in his important work. Accordingly, please make arrangements to turn over your completed questionnaires to him, even though you may not yet have finished your survey. Some of you have likewise made excellent maps as a result of your survey, a copy of which should also be given to the F.S.A. Field Agent. Please do not await a local request for these data, but take them to the Field Agent at the earliest possible date.

4. Additional information on the Wartime Farm Adjustment Program (other than that issued from time to time as press releases by the Farm Security Administration and General DeWitt) will be forwarded to you as it is made available to us.

Very sincerely

  
W. J. Cecil  
Director

Attachments (2)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
California USDA Defense Board  
P. O. Box 247  
Berkeley, California

December 13, 1941

To Chairmen,

USDA Defense Boards.

Immediately upon the declaration of war, the assets including bank accounts of Japanese aliens were impounded and general instructions were issued by the Treasury Department that no payments by cash or check should be made to Japanese nationals. Because of the importance of Japanese in the vegetable business in California, this caused a serious situation in some areas and it contains possibilities of interference with some phases of the Food-for-Freedom Campaign. The State Defense Board has acquired what information is available on this subject and we have the following statement to make as to procedures authorized at present.

The Treasury Department has as of December 11, 1941 issued a new license No. 77 as quoted below:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
Office of the Secretary

"GENERAL LICENSE NO. 77, UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389,

APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED, AND REGULATIONS ISSUED

PURSUANT THERETO, RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN

EXCHANGE, ETC.

"(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing any person engaged, prior to December 7, 1941, in the production, marketing or distribution of food products within the continental United States and who is a national of Japan to engage in all transactions ordinarily incidental to the normal conduct of their business of producing, marketing or distributing food within the continental United States, provided, however, that this general license shall not authorize -

"(a) Any transaction which could not be effected without a license if such person were not a national of any blocked country,

"(b) Total payments, transfers or withdrawals from blocked accounts of any such person during any one week in excess of the average weekly payments from such account during the six months period immediately preceding the date of this license, or

"(c) Any transaction by or on behalf of nationals of Japan who were not generally licensed nationals under General License No. 68 prior to December 7, 1941.

"(2) Any person engaging in business pursuant to this general license shall not engage in any transaction pursuant to this general license which, directly or indirectly, substantially diminishes or imperils the assets of such person within the continental United States or otherwise prejudicially affects the financial position of such person within the continental United States.

"(3) Any bank effecting any payment, transfer or withdrawal pursuant to this general license shall satisfy itself that such payment, transfer or withdrawal is being made pursuant to the terms and conditions of this general license.

"(4) Where any blocked account in a bank is debited in excess of \$500 per calendar month pursuant to this general license, such bank shall file with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank a report for such calendar month setting forth the details of the transactions in such account during the calendar month."

Those of the Treasury Department who are handling this problem in California believe that this license will enable Japanese nationals to continue their business operations in such a fashion that it will not seriously affect supplies of vegetables for local consumption nor disrupt their participation in the Food-for-Freedom Campaign.

In addition to this general license referred to above, the Treasury has issued another general license No. 11A which authorizes employers of Japanese nationals to make payments to them for services rendered.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
Office of the Secretary

"GENERAL LICENSE NO. 11A, UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389,

APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED, AND REGULATIONS ISSUED

PURSUANT THERETO, RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN

EXCHANGE, ETC.

"(1) A general license is hereby granted authorizing payments out of the blocked account of any national of Japan in the continental United States for the living and personal expenses of such national and his household; provided that the total payments under this general license from all the blocked accounts of any one national shall not exceed \$100 in any one calendar month.

"(2) Banks, employers and other persons making any such payments shall satisfy themselves, through affidavits or otherwise, that payments out of

blocked accounts for living expenses for any one national and his household do not exceed \$100 in any one calendar month."

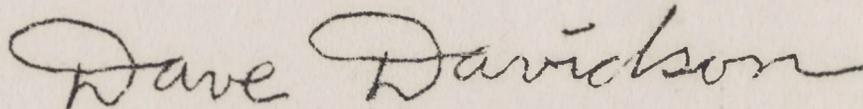
The individual employer does not need a special license. However, he does have the obligation of ascertaining that the employee has received no more than this amount of money from all sources. If there is any doubt on the part of the employer, he should protect himself by obtaining an affidavit from the employee.

It is our information that as yet these provisions do not apply to Germans and Italians, only to Japanese. The general license No. 68 was revoked only in the case of Japanese and still applies to nationals of other foreign countries.

This information will be made available through Treasury sources, to banks and persons working with Japanese. If you have additional questions on the subject, we will try to answer them. Also we will keep you informed as to developments on this subject.

After these regulations have been in effect for some time it will be possible to determine whether or not they are accomplishing the purposes for which they are designed. Please report in to the State Defense Board any instances where these regulations are preventing deliveries of adequate supplies of vegetables, etc., and any developments which interfere with reaching the Food-for-Freedom goals. Also send in any recommendations you have.

Very sincerely yours,



Dave Davidson, Chairman  
California USDA Defense Board

California  
Arizona  
Oregon  
Washington

WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION  
30 Van Ness Avenue  
San Francisco, California

WFA-NPC  
52742

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 1:

In California's famed Delta--known as the richest farm land in the world outside the Valley of the Nile--a group of Chinese and Japanese-Americans have been working together in a unique demonstration of practical democracy.

The Japanese, most of them American citizens, are now being evacuated by the U. S. Army as a military precaution, to remain in inland centers until the war is won. The Chinese have taken over this acreage and are continuing the highly important vegetable production. Pending evacuation, the Japanese have been both working for the Chinese and teaching the difficult art of truck farming to their substitutes--and employers.

Yahei Kato is one of the farmers whose place on the agricultural production line will be taken by the Chinese. He told observers how he and other Japanese-Americans feel about their forced migration into the inland. Kato has lived on his farm for 23 years, fought in the first world war, and is a member of the American Legion. He gained his citizenship in 1937; his four children are citizens by birth.

"We are sorry to go," Kato said, "but America is our country now and we don't complain. Right now we're helping the new people on this place to get started."

Kato pointed across the way to a field being planted in tomatoes. A Japanese employee was good-naturedly teaching a young Chinese to drive one of the tractors. In adjoining cabbage fields, Chinese and Japanese were harvesting side by side, as in the lettuce fields, and in other crops.

The 220-acre tract, five miles south of Sacramento, originally was made up of eight separate farms. The farms have been consolidated into Lotus-Lands, Incorporated. Louie Hin Sat, Daniel Lee, and Chester Sic Tong are part-

(MORE)

ners in the new enterprise.

Wayne L. Phelps, special Farm Security Administration field agent in Sacramento, arranged the transfer deal as a part of his job of continuing production on all lands vacated by Japanese and Japanese-Americans. The Chinese partners obtained a \$25,000 special Farm Security Administration production loan in order to finance the project.

Boundary lines of the eight original farms have been abolished for centralized production. Land now occupied by Japanese dwellings will be put into growing crops. Rotation of crops will provide year-round production.

More than \$2,000 came in from lettuce and cabbage shipments during the first week of new management.

Experts in agricultural economics have called this project a "natural". Chinese laborers will come up from San Francisco and will share in the profits according to present plans of the three partners. Japanese now working on the place earn prevailing wages. The large-scale production will simplify marketing.

Tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage and other vegetables will be produced on this farm, a substantial contribution to America's "Food For Freedom" program.

Despite language and racial barriers, there is complete cooperation between the Chinese and Japanese. They are quick to praise each other's work. Kato was quietly sincere when he called Louie, one of the new partners, a "good boss."

Kato asks most visitors to sign his new "memory book". It contains, page after page, the best wishes of neighboring farmers and American friends. Kato explained that he wants to keep in touch with his friends while he is away.

###

California  
Arizona  
Oregon  
Washington

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Farm Security Administration  
30 Van Ness Avenue  
San Francisco, California

WFA-DW  
42042

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

SAN FRANCISCO, April \_\_\_\_\_. The agricultural division of the Army's Wartime Civilian Control Administration today announced that 70 percent of the farm land operated by West Coast Japanese and Japanese-Americans had been transferred to other operators, and at the same time disclosed that the first freezing order authorized last week under extraordinary war powers had been issued.

Officials of the WCCA division "froze" a Northern California farm when the landlord refused to cooperate with the WCCA in permitting the Japanese tenant to make satisfactory arrangements for disposing of his equity in the farm operations. WCCA officials may now "unfreeze" the farm, lease it for the landlord, or operate it temporarily until it can be properly leased.

WCCA figures released today showed that 4173 farms totaling 157,755 acres--out of a total of 6603 Japanese and Japanese-American farms covering an estimated 230,000 acres--were on April 17 being handled by new operators to whom \$1,000,000 in special loans had been made. Still to be transferred to other operators were 2430 farms.

Sixty-nine percent of the Japanese acreage had been transferred in California, and figures for the other West Coast states were: Arizona, 96.6 percent; Oregon, 80.7 percent; Washington, 58.7 percent.

In all, more than 5200 farmers have applied to operate the Japanese farms. They include large and small farmers, including some Mexicans and Filipinos, as well as corporations, land companies, processors and canners.

More than 200 special Farm Security Administration loans, averaging \$4800 each, had been made to the operators and 322 others were being considered. It is estimated at least twice this amount was loaned to the new operators by banks and other government credit agencies.

The latest report from the WCCA's agricultural division showed that, in California, more than 90 percent of the Japanese acreage had been transferred in the areas adjacent to El Centro, Burbank, Indio, Inglewood, Los Angeles, Pittsburg, Redlands, Salinas, San Diego, Santa Maria, Santa Monica and Torrance. In Washington, more than 90 percent of the acreage had been transferred in the Yakima and Bremerton areas, and in Oregon more than 95 percent had been transferred in the Astoria and Salem areas. Twenty-eight of 30 Japanese farms near Phoenix, Arizona, had been transferred to new operators.

California  
Arizona  
Washington  
Oregon

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION  
30 Van Ness Avenue  
San Francisco, California

DW  
32742

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

SAN FRANCISCO, March \_\_\_\_\_. Crop losses running into millions of dollars are threatened unless California farmers take immediate steps to operate Japanese and Japanese-American farms now producing vegetables urgently needed in the war, L. I. Hewes, Jr., regional director of the Farm Security Administration, warned today.

Hewes, who heads the agricultural division of the Army's Wartime Civilian Control Administration, said that the 100 special Farm Security agents, cooperating with other agencies in aiding Japanese and helping negotiate transfer of Japanese farm operations, cannot save the crops unless American farmers are willing to take over Japanese operations.

"The 225,000 acres of Japanese and Japanese-American farm land in California produce a substantial share of the nation's vegetable supply," Hewes said.

"These farms are worth nearly \$70,000,000, not counting the value of crops already planted.

"It is mandatory that this land be kept in production. Losses are already occurring and within the next four to six months heavy losses are threatened in such crops as tomatoes, celery, spinach, peas, onions, garlic and snap beans. Tomato plants are now ready for transplanting and it is essential they be gotten into the ground without delay, for the Japanese produce a large share of the tomato pack scheduled to be purchased by the Army. Losses are also occurring in the Japanese poultry industry."

Nearly 6000 Japanese and Japanese-American farms have been listed by Farm Security agents and more than 1000 American farmers have expressed interest in operating on this land, but more new operators are needed, Hewes said. He urged all farmers interested to follow Army instructions and report at once to Farm Security agents at WCCA "service centers" at U. S. Employment Service offices in cities and towns. The agents will help farmers acquire land and can make them

loans to keep the land in production.

"We are also receiving disturbing reports of new operators who are plowing up Japanese crops," Howes said. "The Army has declared that any Japanese plowing up a crop or refusing to keep it in cultivation is guilty of sabotage, and we must point out that the identical effect is created by any American farmer who refuses to grow the vegetables already planted in land which he is acquiring."

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Howes, who heads the agricultural division of the Army's War Relocation Authority, said that the 100 special farm security agents, cooperating with other agencies in aiding Japanese and helping negotiate transfer of Japanese farm operations, must save the crops unless American farmers are willing to take over Japanese operations. "The 225,000 acres of Japanese and Japanese-American farm land in California produce a substantial share of the nation's vegetable supply," Howes said. "These farms are worth nearly \$70,000,000, not counting the value of crops already planted. It is mandatory that this land be kept in production. Loans are already being made and within the next few to six months heavy loans are expected in such crops as tomatoes, celery, spinach, peas, onions, garlic and snap beans. Tomato plants are now ready for transplanting and it is essential they be gotten into the ground without delay for the Japanese produce a large share of the tomato crop destined to be processed by the Army. Loans are also occurring in the Japanese vegetable industry." Howes said 800 Japanese and Japanese-American farms have been located in farm country agents and more than 1000 Japanese farmers have expressed interest in operating on this land, but more are operators are needed, Howes said. He urged all farmers interested to follow Army instructions and report at once to farm country agents at WRA "service centers" or U. S. War Relocation Authority offices in other and towns. The agents will help farmers acquire land and make them

March 6, 1942

Lt. General John L. De Witt, Commander  
Western Command Headquarters,  
Presidio, California.

Sir:

The following recommendations are submitted for your consideration in the problems of evacuating nationality groups - aliens and citizens - from certain areas along the Pacific coast:

1. The order of dangerousness as announced by the Western Command Headquarters should be changed to read the following:
  - (1) All persons who are suspected of espionage, sabotage, fifth column or other subversive activity,
  - (2) Japanese aliens,
  - (3) German Aliens,
  - (4) Italian aliens,
  - (5) American born persons of enemy parentage,
  - (6) All Americans.

The order of having Americans of Japanese lineage in among the aliens is diametrically opposed to the constitution and the objectives of the war.

The announced classification is developing a fatalistic attitude for those who have lived in this country and are reared through its institutions. This discrimination and permanent disaster can be remedied before a second order is issued.

2. The necessity of a Hearing Board for aliens and citizens because even apprehended persons are given a fair trial. This should be done by a competent Federal agency.
3. The handicapped, old age, bed-ridden needy cases to remain, as well as adequate plans for those evacuated.
4. Families with sons and husbands in service of armed service be given consideration to all alien families on equal basis to remain as this has been announced to apply only to Italians and Germans.
5. Evacuation plans to consider European experiences so that tragic mistakes are avoided. Evacuation should be done with the objective of establishing ideal American communities.
6. Professional students should be permitted to finish their training.
  - a. Descendants of aliens should be used to advantage realizing their abilities and training both during and after evacuation.
7. Over all unity in alien problems are needed so that news may be directed for the best interest of unity in human welfare. All information and news releases pertaining to aliens to be issued through a centralized command.
8. The Federal Government to assume the total responsibility of cost of movement, resettlement, and rehabilitation of evacuees.
9. Custodianship of property so that citizens will not lose their capital assets through evacuation or selective service draft.

Respectfully submitted,

Lincoln Kanai  
Young Men's Christian Association  
1530 Buchanan Street, San Francisco

San Francisco, Cal.

Friday January 2, 1942

My dear friends,

The cheer and light of the warm Yuletide season are at present dimmed by the ominous shadows of a nation at war and the social changes in the life of the community is amazing. With many jobs lost, families in need of welfare and relief, adjustments in living under the emergency conditions, life of those in the Uptown district of San Francisco is changing rapidly. Approximately more than one half of the business houses have reopened and every volunteer desire to cooperate under these difficult times seems to be the wishes of the community. It is unfortunate that the local long term residents who are as loyal to this soil as citizens, are prevented by law to become naturalized Americans. At present, 600 nationals whose loyalties are with their children and about 250 Americans are unemployed. Multiply this with their families and you multiply their welfare and social problems. The other business houses are now being examined by the Federal Reserve Investigation Bureau but many shops will be closed for the duration while others will never continue the usual business. The volunteer group of representatives from the Chest Agencies are assisting in the welfare and social problems especially with regard to transportation, finance, employment, and public education. Local misunderstandings of many readjustments to Presidential Orders make for confusion. However the mist of early uncertainties are now gone and resolute long term planning is under way. Most rampant fears created by misrepresentations in rumor, press, and Un-American outbursts have somewhat been subdued by close observation and cooperation with state and federal officials.

The more welcome action of the Friend's service, the Church people, and countless number of those who understand the present conditions and the problems have most reassuringly brought fair play and justice into the community atmosphere. With the above have come the various volunteers for community service in building morale, for civilian defense, for the concern and responsibility that falls to the watchful members of the organization as well as the community.

Program planning in all the various committees of the Y.M.C.A., sensitive to all that is now happening, has readjusted itself to all the unusual demands at the same time holding fast to all the hard-won standards of group work and individual processes in this character building agency. More than ever is the essence of this type of work and the value of the organization felt and brought into play.

At this time, when the turmoil of the present world conflict has taken many of our youth to defend our way of life, that no matter how justly we do desire to adjust our society, that extreme difficulty make for suffering greatly among the innocent as well as the guilty, we call for help to preserve more than ever the very objective that made the association an effective agency in its essential genius.

We do cherish the outlook and perspective that the past years have matured for us in Christian fellowship. Help us to differentiate between alien systems which we abhor and that of our degeneracy. Help us remember gratefully the fellowship and friendship across racial and national boundaries as members of this world-wide fellowship. In all areas, we must cooperate together and immediately strengthen the bonds of comradeship as we face the common danger of this emergency.

This is the time for Christian practices rather than philosophy, of penitence instead of hatred, of justice instead of brutality and stupidity. of concerted action and planning precipitated to build a world order for constructive peace and make for Christian personality in a Christian Society.

May 1942 be one where earnest hopes and greetings abound with courage in the face of things, and of good tidings to you and yours.

Yours sincerely, Lincoln Kanai

Sunday December 14, 1941

My dear friends,

Today, the fog hangs low, and the rain that usually sweeps over San Francisco hills are softly falling in sad refrain to the atmosphere. Across in the distance, there are no pleasure crafts on the emerald San Francisco Bay. Just as suddenly as the shocking news of war was flashed a week ago, so suddenly the blue bay and the brown hills cease to be scenery to become a fortified area. A sense of uncertainty is in the air.

Anxiety, confusion, remorse, et al flash thru and then follows an undermining of every plan to fall in line for a unity in carrying out the orders issued from Washington, D.C. We need reassurance, courage, humanity, leadership!

Just as suddenly as the import-export wholesale and retail stores closed down, we find approximately 400 Americans put out of work and similarly the closing of shops belonging to nationals brought further Americans unemployed. Only a few shops are owned by the second generation Americans and are remaining open for at this time, the average age of the second generation is 21.

Schools were asked to issue statements that no matter what color, those who are born here are Americans and should be treated as such. Confusion in interpreting the orders issued from Washington regarding transportation was evident and clarified later. A special volunteer group from the various Chest Agencies met to consider the problem of finance, transportation, and employment for the Americans of Japanese ancestry. The organization stepped in to coordinate the activities to assist the impending distress in the uptown district. Since no one was informed on the happenings and fear was rampant, a special mimeographed bulletin was issued by a group of volunteers and as much correct information distributed. This helped to allay fears somewhat. A squad of volunteers was organized by the Y.M.C.A. and a clearing house of information and referrals was made by the Y.W.C.A., International Institute, Y.M.C.A. and the J.A.C.L. A second order to permit - production, distributing, and marketing- of food operations and to release a withdrawal from banks of a hundred dollars per month to nationals brought further relief. Orders of transportation were clarified about American citizens and financial aid made available for immediate needs. Housing problems, employment was next in line and will become more serious as time passes on. Every recourse to take the law into a mob's hand was curbed by sudden reports in cooperation with federal authorities. With this sudden unemployment came a group of volunteers who are now organizing in various ways to develop morale and to assist life and humanity in the community. Procuring birth certificates, returning separated families on visit, assisting relief, disseminating and distributing pertinent accurate information, planning morale building program during the day, are only a few of the new responsibilities.

'Tis sad to think that the terminology of the word Japanese American is confusing authorities as compared to similar meaning of people of other races. The local citizens of Japanese ancestry are Americans and their race is Yellow (Mongolian) and as such should give clear statements to this effect. The only thing Japanese about them is that their parents are Japanese by virtue of their inability to become naturalized. Thus when a local young person answers that he is Japanese, it means that he, an American, has a father and mother ineligible to become Americans.

My thoughts pause to express thanks to God for the wonderful and genuine friends who can understand the situation and are still spreading the words of "peace, goodwill to all men".

May God give me the continued power to articulate our basic concepts and values to serve and give in every Christian way; to respect racial and religious differences, help persons develop their own integrity, to assist persons in their responsibilities, to relieve frustration and fear, to make Christianity work and to serve and sacrifice with loyalty to Christian ideals.

In this hour of need, we turn our thoughts to prayerful gratitude of your friendship and hope that God's Will be on earth.

Sincerest greetings for the light of the birth of Christ and its continuance in the New Year. Sincerely, Lincoln Kanai

The University of California

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April 7, 1942

The Honorable John H. Tolan  
Chairman Selection Committee  
Investigating National Defense Migration  
Congress of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tolan:

I have just finished reading the "Preliminary Report and Recommendations on Problems of Evacuation of Citizens and Aliens from Military Areas," issued by your committee under date of March 19, and wish to commend you and the committee members for the excellence of this study. Your summation of the problems involved in mass evacuation, recognizing the apparent unavoidable necessity of action, on the one hand, and advocating every possible service and courtesy to those evacuated, on the other, is both thoughtful and wise.

Among the many strong points made in your report several stand out in my mind as of exceeding importance because they relate to the long-term future of those evacuees, particularly the American-born Japanese, who are being asked to give up their rights as American citizens, regardless of how loyal they may be, in order to meet the exigencies of war, to safeguard military areas, and to relieve the apprehensions of their fellow citizens of Caucasian stock. I have been deeply impressed by the cooperative attitude of these Japanese-Americans, and by their willingness to make sacrifices cheerfully. It is essential that we reciprocate that cooperation to the extent of our ability in order that their experience shall leave a minimum of bitterness in years to come. No aspect of this reciprocal cooperation, to my mind, is more important than that of maintaining opportunities for the continued education of our fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry who are being forced to leave school by evacuation orders.

Your point that a new leadership will probably arise within the Japanese groups as a result of their forced migration from an established social and economic milieu requires careful consideration; for the character of that leadership, and the continued loyalty and friendliness of the entire group, will depend upon our general treatment of them, and particularly our efforts to see that they are permitted to complete educational programs in American-type schools and under the supervision of people wholly favorable to the ideals of democracy.

As a university administrator I am particularly interested in the fate of those young citizens of Japanese ancestry who are being forced to leave colleges and universities in the restricted areas. They, above all

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The Honorable John H. Tolan

April 7, 1942

others, will provide the leadership for their racial minority group in the future years. It is essential to the welfare of the nation that these leaders be given every opportunity to complete their preparation for this responsibility in a way which will insure wholehearted loyalty to this country, and deep appreciation of the essential justice which every citizen may expect from a democratic government.

The University of California has given considerable thought to this problem and with your permission I would like to make certain proposals toward its solution, and at the same time offer the services of the University in carrying them out should the Federal Government look with approval upon some variant of the plan and feel the need of cooperation from an institution peculiarly well-fitted to offer such help. The bare outlines of this plan are presented herewith as a separate memorandum.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Sproul  
President

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PROPOSAL FOR THE CONTINUED COLLEGIATE TRAINING OF  
CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY FORCED BY EVACU-  
ATION ORDERS TO INTERRUPT STUDIES

THE GENERAL PROBLEM

(1) No exact information is available on the number of American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are now enrolled in colleges and universities within prohibited or restricted military zones. If the general ratio of college enrollment to population of college age applies for Japanese-Americans, we may roughly estimate that of the 117,000 aliens and citizens of Japanese blood likely to be included in evacuation orders, some ten percent are of college age, and perhaps one out of eight or ten, of these, roughly 1200 to 1500 individuals, are attending junior or senior colleges or universities.

(2) These individuals will provide the major leadership for the rising generation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry whose normal life has been disrupted, whose future welfare has been made precarious, and whose loyalty to the United States has been clouded by the war situation. It is essential to the future unity of the country that these leaders be given the privilege of continuing and completing their educations under democratic auspices, in order that their leadership shall not be influenced by bitterness or a sense of unnecessary persecution, or more specifically, by Axis propaganda.

METHODS OF MEETING THE PROBLEM

(1) The most desirable method of meeting this problem would be to provide Federal scholarships for all collegiate grade students subject to evacuation orders who are desirous of continuing their educations, at colleges or universities of acceptable standards in non-prohibited or non-restricted military areas in the country which are willing to receive them. Because of the difficulty which may be encountered in providing part-time employment for these students under present conditions such scholarships would have to meet an irreducible minimum total cost of maintenance, for twelve months, of at least \$600, and would of necessity be more in some cases where non-resident or other fees are high.

For those students who find it impossible or undesirable to leave their families in evacuation centers, and whose course of study is of a nature to permit of special instruction by University Extension classes or correspondence, scholarships of sufficient amount to pay tuition and part-time maintenance should be provided.

(2) As an alternative to this proposal there might be a clear distinction drawn between students whose course of study is of such technical nature as to require residence at a college or university, e.g., medicine, engineering, dentistry, nursing, etc., and those students whose course of study is non-technical and capable of being followed by class work or correspondence without leaving evacuation centers. Full scholarships could then be offered to those of the first classification who wished to avail them-

selves of the opportunity, and restricted scholarships to those in the second classification.

#### SUGGESTED PROCEDURE

(1) The administration of an educational program of collegiate grade for American citizens of Japanese ancestry should be placed in the hands of a committee of university and college representatives acting for the whole group. It should not be administered by individual institutions or communities. The University of California is willing to proffer its services in forming and maintaining such a committee for the Pacific Coast, if desired.

(2) All applications from students should clear through this committee, and all inquiries to other institutions in the country should go out from this committee. Decision as to the nature of the assistance to be given individual students, and the amount of assistance to be rendered should be decided upon by the committee with the advice of the individual colleges and universities.

(3) As a means of estimating the scope and cost of the proposed plan, the first step would be to organize this central administrative or advisory committee and to authorize it to make a survey of needs and to present a definite plan. The object of the survey would be to determine more exactly the number of students involved; the nature of the facilities which they require, that is to what extent instruction can be provided in a few selected evacuation centers and to what extent it will be necessary to transfer the students to colleges and universities elsewhere in the country; the best method of providing instruction in evacuation centers through University of California Extension Division programs and similar programs which may be available at other Pacific Coast universities; and to recommend a detailed administrative procedure under an emergency full-time coordinator.

The cost of this program, including scholarship funds, special teaching staff and administrators will undoubtedly amount to a million dollars a year or more, but it will be a million dollars spent as insurance on the future welfare of the American Nation, and there will be substantial savings in the release of funds appropriated for the support of evacuation centers. Unless some governmental agency is prepared to take the responsibility for granting exceptions to evacuation orders for the great majority of American-born Japanese youth of unquestioned loyalty, there is no reasonable alternative to the adoption of a plan of emergency education such as is here proposed. We cannot safely neglect the morale and the loyalty of the future leaders of the American-born Japanese minority in this country, either on practical, political grounds, or on humanitarian grounds. Respect and love for democracy cannot be inculcated by depriving citizens of their rights and privileges without compensation, regardless of abstract or concrete justifications which may exist in the public mind.

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University of California

April 24, 1942

The Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt  
President of the United States  
White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On April 7, 1942, following receipt of the Preliminary Report and Recommendations on Problems of Evacuation of Citizens and Aliens from Military Areas prepared by a select committee authorized by H. Res. 113, I wrote to the Honorable John H. Tolan, Chairman of the Committee, assuring him of our concurrence in the need for continuing educational opportunities for native-born evacuees of college age, and suggesting a plan for cooperation between the Federal Government and universities of the Pacific Coast in bringing this about. I presumed to take leadership in this matter because the University of California has registered more Japanese-American Students than any other institution, and has devoted considerable study to the problem.

A copy of this letter and the tentative plan was sent to you, as well as to other governmental and university officers for the purpose of stimulating reactions. Special letters were also sent to a selected list of universities and colleges, presumed to be outside of restricted military areas, inquiring as to their willingness to accept Japanese transfers. Replies received indicate clearly that there is general support for a concerted plan of action, and that such a plan cannot function without financial support from the Federal Government.

Conferences of University representatives with military and governmental representatives further indicate that the attitude of the President of the United States is likely to be the deciding factor in what is done or not done to meet the problem. It is difficult for the public to differentiate between enemy Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry who seem in most instances to be loyal to the United States. It is unlikely that public opinion will recognize the importance to democratic principles and ideals of lending educational aid to loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry unless government leaders lend sponsorship to some assistance plan.

Evacuation and surveillance eliminate danger from enemy aliens or the few disloyal individuals who may exist in the second generation. The loyalty of the great majority, under this program of evacuation, should be safeguarded not merely by providing reasonable living regimes in evacuation centers, but also by affording opportunity for future leaders of this

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President Roosevelt  
April 24, 1942

minority group to complete their educations. No attempt should be made to provide luxuries or unprecedented opportunities, but every effort should be expended to see that those who would normally have obtained college or university training are allowed to do so in spite of evacuation and in spite of economic handicaps caused by evacuation.

For your information I am attaching another copy of my letter to Congressman Tolan, and the outline of the plan I submitted. I am also enclosing a copy of a letter from the president of Washington State College which, I believe, expresses the attitude of many educational administrators. If you agree that the proposals made, or some variant of them, are reasonable, I respectfully urge that you indicate your approval to those government officers whose responsibility it is to organize, finance, and administer the evacuation program. If the winning of this war is not to leave us with additional problems of hate and bitterness, the welfare of minority racial groups among our citizens and the preservation of democratic procedures concerning them, must be carefully watched. There may come a time when the unquestioned loyalty of third generation citizens of Japanese ancestry will be vitally important to our nation and to democracy generally.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Sproul  
President

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University of California

May 1, 1942

Honorable Henry A. Wallace  
Vice-President of the United States  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wallace:

As you probably know, the evacuation of American-born Japanese from west coast areas in accord with what seems to be the safest military policy, has occasioned a greater degree of sacrifice by many loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry, than by any other group in the civil population on the mainland. Colleges and universities on the Pacific Coast, notably the University of California with its large registration of citizens of Japanese ancestry, are seriously concerned with the possible effects of this evacuation after the war has been won.

In spite of the almost universal goodwill which these individuals of Japanese ancestry have shown, they would not be human if there was not some sense of injustice and resentment in the hearts of those who know they are loyal to the United States and to Democracy. Unless this natural reaction is compensated for in every possible way, we shall not be living up to our own conception of the dignity and rights of the individual, and we shall be weakening the loyalty of a whole group of our citizens.

Among many steps which may be taken we feel that it is especially important to protect the welfare of those citizens of Japanese ancestry who were in colleges and universities, or about to matriculate, when evacuation orders arrived. These young people will be the leaders and representatives of their minority racial group in future years. Upon their attitude, in large measure, will depend the inner feeling of the majority. It seems vital to us that the opportunities which these young Americans of Japanese ancestry were able to gain for themselves in the way of higher education should not be taken away from them because of a crisis over which they had no control. There is a basic justification for removing these people from areas of strategic importance, but it is unjust and unwise to attach an educational penalty to the removal. As molders of opinion in this and the coming generation of their fellows it is most desirable that these American citizens be convinced of the justice of the democracy in which they live and be allowed to complete their education under democratic auspices.

A few weeks ago, stimulated by the preliminary report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on evacuation problems, I proposed to the Honorable John H. Tolan, Chairman, a plan to meet the situation I have been describing. Later I sent copies of this proposal to President Roosevelt. I am writing now to call the matter to your attention because I know from past experience of your intelligent, warm-hearted interest in matters which are of vital concern to the welfare of the nation as a whole. Copies of the plan and correspondence are attached.

Yours respectfully,

Robert G. Sproul

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SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

1355 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.  
Phone Underhill 3301, Ext. 280

The Japanese in San Francisco

The People

In any consideration of the Japanese people on the Pacific Coast, there is the necessity of understanding the various classification into which these Japanese people fall.

The "ISSEI" - First Generation

There is first, the real immigrant Japanese group which made its main appearance in the United States from 1890 to 1920. Immigration figures will reveal the extent of this movement more accurately. The important observation to be made at this time is the fact that with the Immigration Act of 1924, the flow of Japanese immigration was effectively blocked.

This will naturally show that every single alien Japanese (with the exception of a few merchants and ministers) in this country at this time have been resident of the United States for 18 years at the least. It also follows that of this group that is remaining in this country at this time, practically all consider themselves permanent residents.

One speaks of this first group as the "first generation Japanese." The common term used to describe this group is the "Issei" (pronounced "iss-say," meaning "first-generation"). Our laws deny naturalization rights to these aliens, who otherwise might have become good American citizens. Only in passing might it be mentioned that, by and large, the "Issei" have been law-abiding and respectful citizens, and that they had contributed largely to the economic wealth of their neighborhood.

The "NISEI" - Second Generation

The offspring of the Issei, is the Nisei, (pronounced "nee-say," meaning "second generation"), who are born, reared and educated in the American culture, and are inherently American in all manifest ways, except that there are occasional cultural inclinations showing their Japanese home influence.

It is no exaggeration that by their own admission, the Nisei consider themselves far more American than Japanese. Testimonies to the contrary notwithstanding, school teachers, business associates, religious leaders, and those who have come to learn the Nisei in their normal ways of life will add their evidence to this fact. The Nisei is a citizen. He takes his citizenship seriously. He meets his obligation to society by cooperating with the civic authorities. Physically the Nisei conform more to the American standards than do their parents, -- the result of the vigorous athletic program, the diet, and the relative free expression usual to American growth.

#### The "Kibei" - "those who returned"

Of the Nisei group, there is within them but yet apart from them another group which is usually referred to as the "Kibei" (pronounced "ki-bay", meaning "those who came back"). Like the Nisei, the Kibei was born in the United States, and thus are entitled to citizenship in the United States. Unlike the Nisei, the Kibei receives his education in Japan, and is therefore more "culturally Japanese."

Of course, the degree to which the Kibei is more Japanese than American depends largely on the number of years, and the age during which he was in Japan. Many of them returned to Japan with their family at a young age, and returned to America in their late teens. It is unfair to classify the Kibei in one large group and generalize too freely with them since the variation is so largely dependent upon the many factors involved.

These things can be said of them, however: that their English is relatively poor, mainly because they missed the American schooling which their Nisei brothers and sisters got; their mastery of the Japanese language is definitely superior than what little Japanese the local Nisei got in the language schools here; their emotional life is definitely more unstable than for the Nisei, because the Kibei missed the family life which the Nisei had.

#### The "Japan-born Nisei"

In all fairness to that very little minority within the Japanese community, one must mention the few individuals who were born in Japan and came to this country with their parents in their early childhood. Such individuals missed out in getting their U. S. citizenship by being born in Japan, but otherwise are Nisei in all other aspects. This group is "culturally American," and though technically, they are Issei, they are so only because of their birth in Japan.

### Population Breakdown

According to the 1940 United States census, there were in California a total of 93,717 Japanese of which 33,569 were aliens and 60,148 were citizens. This makes a ratio of 36% alien as opposed to 64% citizens. When cast upon the whole state population which is 6,907,387, there is 135 Japanese for each 10,000 Californians.

For the city of San Francisco, the census figures show 2,276 or 43% aliens as against 3,004 or 57% citizens making a total of 5,280 Japanese out of the city's population of 634,536. The There ratio therefore in San Francisco of Japanese to the total population is 83 out of 10,000.

### Nisei Breakdown

According to the "Nisei Survey" conducted by the San Francisco Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League in October, 1940, a further breakdown of the total Nisei group revealed that 73.5% were Nisei, 22.8% were Kibei, and 3.7% were "Japan-born Nisei." This is true of San Francisco only since the metropolitan area reflects the greater Kibei element.

Of all the Nisei who are 18 years of age and over, the concentration by age showed that 61% of the total were between the age of 19 to 25 inclusive, and the 46% were between the age of 20 to 24 inclusive. This substantiates the fact that the average of the Nisei is 21 years old, further proved by the fact that the birth rate of Japanese in California hit its peak in the year 1921. This can also be verified by the high attendance of Nisei students in our universities at this time. For instance, there were 500 at the University of California last fall.

### Japanese Town

That the Japanese people in San Francisco are concentrated in their own "Japanese town" is proven by the fact that in an area of 24 square block, 73.3% of the total Nisei in San Francisco, according to the Nisei survey, are stated to be living within this area.

### Religious Alliliation

It is interesting to note that the Nisei survey showed the religious affiliations distributed as follows: 42% protestant, 35% Buddhist, 7% catholic, 3% others, and 13% none.

### Dual Citizenship

It is true that the Nisei themselves are very vague about their dual citizenship status since they are not well acquainted with the many laws that affect their status. However, 32% see to hold this dual citizenship status to the best of their knowledge according to the Nisei Survey. This figure includes those who are not certain of their status and therefore the percentage figure is increased thereby.

### Crime and Delinquency

It is safe to say that according to the best reliable sources, there is practically no crime or delinquency record involving the Japanese in San Francisco. It is also safe to say that relief cases (pre-war) have been very scarce and practically unknown though there were a few isolated cases now and then.

### Selective Service

The number of selectees in the United States Army from San Francisco has been variously estimated as being between 175 to 200 of which about 20% are volunteers. Of the total Nisei population, it is further estimated that 3000 are probably in the United States armed forces.

### Public Charities

The Community Chest in its history of fund raising campaigns have always received 100% response from the Japanese group. The usual quota for the Japanese community has been between \$3500 to \$4000 which is almost a dollar a head. Even since the outbreak of war, the Japanese contribution to the Red Cross fund exceeded the expectation of local Red Cross officials.

Submitted by

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HENRY TANI

Executive Secretary  
San Francisco JACL

California  
Arizona  
Oregon  
Washington

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION  
30 Van Ness Avenue  
San Francisco, California

WFA-FHL  
42142

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

"Loss of property and great personal disappointment will be the harvest of Japanese and Japanese-American farmers who ignore repeated evacuation warnings from the Army. These farmers throw themselves at the mercy of unscrupulous persons if they believe rumors that evacuation will be delayed, or that they will be allowed to wait until after the harvest season to dispose of their farms. The evacuation program will not stop for anyone."

This blunt warning by Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, was relayed to farmers in the Fresno area by Frank E. Nagel, special field agent of the Farm Security Administration. Nagel is responsible for the transfer of farms around Fresno from Japanese and Japanese-American operators.

"Japanese farmers have already been evacuated from Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound, from Los Angeles County, San Diego, San Francisco County, and many other places," said Nagel. "Common sense requires that every arrangement prior to evacuation be made as promptly as possible. Otherwise, we can offer no protection. Farmers should report immediately to my office in the WCCA service center, at the U. S. Employment Service, 2146 Inyo Street, Fresno, for any help they need in completing the sale or lease of their property."

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# INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

## United States Department of Agriculture

From:  
California USDA Defense Board  
P. O. Box 247  
Berkeley, California

November 14, 1941

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

BERKELEY, Nov. \_\_\_--The California Defense Board of the United States Department of Agriculture announced that the finest response to its appeal to farmers to enroll in the Farm Defense Program has come in general from farmers of Japanese ancestry.

Dave Davidson, USDA defense board chairman, explained that the department's drive to sign up every farmer in the state to produce more food in 1942 began October 1. Farmers were asked either to call at county AAA offices or attend community headquarter meetings for assistance in preparation of farm defense plans setting forth their intended 1942 operations.

The response of Japanese farmers to this appeal, said Davidson, has been "practically 100 per cent." Although thousands of other farmers have signed up, he characterized the general response as "very spotted; in some counties, discouraging." As a result, county USDA defense boards now must undertake an expensive farm-to-farm canvass during the ensuing two weeks to complete enrollment of all farmers by December 1. That date is set as a deadline to enable government officials to forecast the amount of extra food which will be available for lend-lease shipment in 1942.

"It's going to cost a lot of money to go out and get the signatures of farmers who simply have neglected to respond, despite all of the volunteer help provided by AAA committoemen and other public-spirited farmers," said Davidson. "Now, if all farmers would respond as did the Japanese, there would be nothing to it. Of course, there's still time before the first of December---."

The moral, if there be one, he said, has something to do with realization and appreciation of the blessings of American freedom.

## ##

CDB-12-JSL-AAA

File

Economic

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

ECONOMIC LOSS SURVEY OF PACIFIC COAST EVACUEES

Individual Interview Form (to be filled out by member of citizens', civic unity, church, or fair play committee on the basis of a personal interview with returned evacuee).

1. Name of evacuee (family head) \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Age \_\_\_\_\_

3. Address \_\_\_\_\_

4. Pre-evacuation occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Present occupation \_\_\_\_\_

5. Number and age of dependents \_\_\_\_\_

6. Estimate of annual income: (A) 1936 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1937 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1938 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

1939 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1940 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1941 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(B) 1942 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1943 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1944 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1945 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

7. If occupation is farming:  
No. of acres operated at time of evacuation \_\_\_\_\_ Principal crops \_\_\_\_\_

No. of acres currently operated \_\_\_\_\_ Principal crops \_\_\_\_\_

8. Estimated loss in value of personal, real, or other tangible property directly caused by evacuation (not including normal depreciation, wear and tear):

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

9. Any unusual expenses incurred which can be directly attributed to evacuation not covered above? \$ \_\_\_\_\_

10. Any marked deterioration in health directly resulting from evacuation of self or immediate family? \_\_\_\_\_ Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Comments on prospects for future improvement in earning power without assistance:  
Soon \_\_\_\_\_; Eventually \_\_\_\_\_

12. Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of interviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Name of organization \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# 太平洋沿岸立退者、経済的損失、調査

個人調査書式（市民公共団体、教会或自由青年  
委員会、員上立退帰還者同、回答ヲ記載ス）

一 立退者、姓名（家長）

二 年齢

三 住居

四 立退者、職業

現職業

五 家族数並ニ年齢

六 年收、概算額

A. 一九三六

一九三七

一九三八

一九三九

一九四〇

一九四一

B. 一九四二

一九四三

一九四四

一九四五

七 農業經營者、場合

立退ニ際シ、作付ニ植付、英加敷

主要收穫物

現在植付英加敷

八 立退ニ依リ、直接蒙ル損失、見積額（但ニ通常  
消耗見積及ヒ自然減少額ハ含マズ）

九 立退ニヨリ、直接蒙ル上記以外、特種経費、場合

十 立退ニヨリ、直接蒙ル個人又ハ家族、健康害トシ、場  
合 説明

十一 経済的援助十二 将来発展、見込ニシ、場合

直々ニ

除々ニ

十二 其他、記入事項

会員者、署名

団体 名前

時 日

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

SUGGESTIONS FOR INTERVIEWER

(Please read carefully)

1. (a) This will be a difficult assignment which you have been good enough to undertake as a voluntary contribution to the cause of securing eventual economic indemnification for those persons of Japanese ancestry who were removed from their Pacific Coast homes as a war measure. The following suggestions are made in order to facilitate your work and at the same time make it as efficient as possible.

(b) In order to be helpful to the group involved, we must be very careful not to arouse false hopes that any direct benefits will follow the results of your interview. We are only collecting information in the hope that eventually remedial policies may be set up.

2. Attached is a very simple interview form which you are to try to fill out by interviewing, in their place of residence, members of the family (preferably the family head) of persons in your community of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from their homes in Oregon, Washington, and California by military order in 1942, who were placed in government-operated Relocation Centers, or who voluntarily evacuated to other areas, and who have now returned to the Pacific Coast. The purpose of the interviews is to accumulate a mass of statistical information on which estimates of the over-all economic loss in income and property directly caused by the evacuation may be based.

3. Remember--the interviewees are under no compulsion whatever to give us this information. Consequently, you have the difficult task of enlisting cooperation in order to obtain information of a very personal kind which we hope can be used to help in a general way the whole group.

The people interviewed can help you if they want to--it may take a good deal of persuasion to create a cooperative spirit. These people have every right to be suspicious and mistrustful, but you can overcome that if you can find the proper approach. Be sure to identify yourself and the organization you represent. Make it plain that you are making the visit in a helpful spirit toward the evacuee group and desire specific information on losses suffered by reason of evacuation.

4. You should bear in mind that the objective of these interviews is to obtain an estimate of the over-all economic effects of the evacuation of Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast. You are obtaining the raw material on which such an estimate is to be based. The accuracy of the final estimates will be a reflection of the accuracy of the interviewer.

5. Be sure that the full name of the family head is spelled accurately and also that the address is correct.

6. Under question five, the interviewer may encounter an unusual degree of dependency in family relations not usually considered normal, such as collateral relatives (uncles and aunts) or doubled-up families. If this situation appears too complex or to represent an unusual situation, it may be desirable to substitute another family. However it may be possible to get a member of the family group to undertake to secure the information desired. If there is actually more than one distinct family group in one home, then the interviewer can make out two forms, one for each family.

7. Question six is crucially important. The information obtained from this question when compiled along with other reports will tend to give a picture of the total income loss of the evacuee group. Consequently, if at least a portion of this information is not obtained, the value of the interview is greatly diminished. It is anticipated that the interviewer may have real difficulty with this question and that in many instances the person interviewed will not be able to recall the information except vaguely--never mind, just do the best you can.

質問者、第1号事件 (熟読子元)

(一) 是、難之、委託、ハ、アリ、ス、ガ、戦時規定、ヨリ、沿岸、ヨリ、移、却、可、也、ト、シ、多、ク、日、本、人、ガ、今、後、経、済、的、損、害、ヲ、受、ケ、ル、場、合、以、下、價、同、條、項、ガ、非、第、三、項、動、二、條、立、テ、モ、ナ、ク、價、同、條、項、注、意、シ、テ、行、フ、事、ト、此、項、查、二、條、に、依、リ、直、ニ、利、益、ヲ、得、ル、様、ニ、思、ハ、サ、シ、事、ト、ス、  
且、確、定、シ、報、告、ヲ、集、メ、テ、後、日、賦、債、ノ、年、率、ト、ス、ル、事、ト、ス、

(二) 價、同、内、令、ニ、關、シ、テ、一、九、四、二、年、軍、令、ヨリ、治、岸、ヨリ、立、退、キ、移、住、所、ハ、セ、シ、家、族、又、目、由、立、退、キ、カ、家、族、ニ、テ、現、在、太、平、洋、沿、岸、に、居、住、シ、テ、在、家、族、ヲ、訪、問、シ、家、長、ヨリ、家、族、住、所、及、立、退、キ、原、因、ニ、關、シ、テ、直、接、家、族、ノ、經、済、的、現、状、ヲ、調、査、ス、ル、ガ、目、的、ト、ス、

(三) 記、録、シ、テ、行、フ、事、ト、應、答、者、ガ、報、告、ヲ、得、ル、場、合、不、論、何、事、ト、モ、價、同、全、日、本、人、ノ、利、益、ニ、干、渉、ス、ル、様、ニ、思、ハ、サ、シ、事、ト、ス、己、ノ、應、答、者、ガ、協、力、ス、ル、ニ、基、キ、テ、行、フ、事、ト、ス、共、同、精、神、ヲ、興、ス、様、送、明、シ、對、シ、テ、疑、義、又、不、安、ヲ、抱、キ、在、座、誠、意、ヲ、以、テ、答、へ、テ、得、ル、事、ト、ス、勿、論、訪、問、際、係、員、又、之、ヲ、記、録、シ、テ、後、日、報、告、ヲ、得、ル、事、ト、ス、

(四) 太、平、洋、沿、岸、ヨリ、立、退、シ、ル、日、本、人、ノ、再、興、經、済、ヲ、促、進、ス、ル、為、メ、報、告、ヲ、行、フ、事、ト、意、見、シ、テ、最、終、ニ、確、ク、見、積、リ、ヲ、求、メ、テ、行、フ、事、ト、ス、

(五) 家、長、姓、名、ト、住、所、ガ、正、確、ニ、書、キ、テ、行、フ、事、ト、ス、確、カ、ク、行、フ、事、ト、ス、

(六) 價、同、五、條、ハ、普、通、家、族、ノ、上、ニ、テ、ハ、親、戚、身、分、家、族、(伯、父、叔、母) 或、ハ、思、系、ノ、家、族、ト、シ、テ、復、難、協、會、他、ノ、家、長、ト、シ、テ、報、告、ス、ル、事、ト、ス、又、叔、父、ノ、家、族、同、族、協、會、各、ノ、一、家、族、ノ、報、告、ヲ、行、フ、事、ト、ス、

(七) 價、同、六、條、ハ、重、要、ト、シ、テ、ス、此、價、同、報、告、ト、他、ノ、報、告、ヲ、合、ス、ル、事、ト、立、退、者、終、極、ノ、現、状、ヲ、示、ス、故、ニ、此、ノ、報、告、ヲ、得、ル、事、ト、ス、調、査、ノ、効、果、ハ、甚、ク、ナ、ク、モ、ナ、リ、ス、カ、ラ、價、同、條、項、注、意、シ、テ、行、フ、事、ト、ス、ガ、未、ダ、ク、記、録、ヲ、呼、ビ、記、ス、様、協、力、シ、テ、行、フ、事、ト、ス、

查、考、者、ヨリ、A、ニ、テ、ハ、右、ノ、計、算、ト、B、ニ、テ、ハ、左、ノ、各、一、年、ノ、計、算、ヲ、得、ル、ハ、ソ、レ、比、較、基、礎、カ、右、ノ、報、告、ノ、價、値、ハ、行、未、ク、ス、同、時、價、同、條、項、A、ノ、一、年、ト、B、ノ、一、年、ト、ノ、収、入、見、積、リ、ガ、同、一、場、合、ト、シ、テ、記、ス、美、違、ノ、下、(常、令、ハ、一) ヲ、記、ス、下、ノ、又、大、体、同、一、ノ、場、合、ト、シ、テ、行、フ、事、ト、ス、

此、六、條、價、同、ト、上、平、土、何、度、モ、同、ノ、應、答、者、ノ、記、憶、ヲ、呼、ビ、記、ス、好、キ、國、名、ヲ、示、ス、場、合、ヨリ、ハ、家、族、者、同、人、ト、シ、テ、行、フ、事、ト、ス、

B、年、期、間、ノ、立、退、者、始、ニ、移、住、所、ニ、在、住、シ、同、條、上、収、入、(一) 政、府、ヨリ、及、給、(二) 商、業、農、業、其、他、ノ、事、業、經、営、者、ノ、留、守、申、借、主、又、ハ、支、取、人、ヨリ、収、入、(三) 移、住、所、ノ、陸、時、働、キ、ニ、由、リ、得、ル、収、入、等、ヲ、示、ス、

If the person interviewed can give a figure for a single year in the "A" year group and a single year in the "B" year group, we still have a basis for comparison, and you may consider the interview of value. If you could also get the interviewee to estimate whether the other years in the "A" and "B" groups were about the same as the year he does recall, then you can so indicate by putting a plus (+) sign in those years in the group which were above and a minus (-) sign in those years in the group which were below. If the interviewee agrees that the figure he gives is a fair average for the remaining years in the year group, write the word "same" opposite the appropriate year. The interviewer may have to be fairly persistent (tactfully) in getting at the answers to question six. Keep coming back to it--the interviewee's memory will improve if you can only keep him interested long enough. Call on other members of the family for help if you can.

In connection with the years in the "B" year group, you will recall that many interviewees were in a Relocation Center for most of the time. Consequently, the interviewee's income consisted for the most part of: (1) government payments, (2) payments made to his account or in his behalf from those tenants or managers who were operating his business, farm enterprise, etc., during his absence, (3) wage payments earned from agricultural work outside the Relocation Center performed on temporary leave from the Center.

In the period after return from the Center, many evacuees will have very uncertain earnings, and in some instances the only income will be relief payments. If you can get the interviewee to agree on a typical month, simply multiply that by 12 and indicate it as the income for 1945.

Incidentally, as a last resort, you could use this procedure in connection with any other year.

If the interviewee is at all cooperative, you should be able to get him to work with you in calculating these figures. If he has records--even fragmentary ones--for the years prior to evacuation, use your own ingenuity to build up the probable total. We want these figures to be valid, but if you are careful to indicate that any figure you report is an approximation or an estimate the results will still be useful.

8. On question eight, the interviewer will probably be wise to remind the evacuee of items which he may have forgotten or overlooked. For example, the interviewer might ask the interviewee (if a businessman) to estimate how much the goodwill value of his business was affected by the evacuation. In many cases the goodwill value was entirely wiped out. Another item that may be more easily estimated, since it is likely to be clearly remembered by those who have experienced it, is losses due to vandalism. Indicate the degree of accuracy of your estimate.

On question nine, the interviewer may refresh the memory of the interviewee by recalling to his mind costs arising from preparation for evacuation such as freighting and drayage, storage, expenditures for special clothing, baggage, and inoculations. Then there are such items as liquidator's expenses, costs of arranging for absentee management of the property, attorney's fees, costs of periodic property expenses including escort costs and repossession costs. Many evacuees incurred needless expense in voluntarily moving from Military Area No. 1 to Military Area No. 2 on the promise that they could relocate in Area No. 2. When Area No. 2 was evacuated, all the costs due to this move were a loss. Try to arrive at a lump sum to cover all these unusual costs, using your best judgment and indicating how accurate you consider your estimate to be.

9. If for the sake of convenience the form can be filled out best by the evacuee, your only responsibility will be to check for mutual agreement as to the results.

10. Explanations of any unusual conditions which cannot be covered simply in the appropriate place in the questionnaire should be described under point number twelve of the Economic Loss Survey. Lengthy details may be appended by attachment to the Loss Survey Form.

11. Your efforts are a real contribution to achieving economic as well as social justice for our friends of Japanese ancestry.

PLEASE WRITE ANSWERS IN ENGLISH

職任所より退任後、多量に立退者、不確當、収入下り、或、軍  
二救済金、之ヲアツカシ、一九四五、収入、代表的、収入十  
二倍、之ハ、命、譯、云、

高スルニ、應答者、其ノ抑、力、之ハ、谷、易、計算、由、来、之、又、記録、十、  
場合、定、金、下、下、ト、モ、コ、ト、モ、立、退、中、前、ノ、計算、之、適用、之、程、  
理、ス、ト、モ、コ、ト、モ、之、出、来、之、多、ク、確、定、ノ、計算、ヲ、得、テ、下、サ、イ、

(八) 質問、之、件、ノ、立、退、者、カ、之、ヲ、希、フ、タ、リ、又、之、見、カ、シ、テ、在、タ、コ、ト、  
同、想、セ、ル、コ、ト、ヲ、又、例、外、ノ、人、際、ニ、立、退、中、之、立、退、中、之、  
如何、程、ノ、損失、復、得、カ、見、テ、立、退、者、之、損、害、額、之、無、ク、ナ、リ、  
他、例、ノ、多、ク、不、可、シ、於、先、次、立、退、者、之、損、害、額、復、得、テ、

質問、之、件、ノ、立、退、中、之、立、退、中、之、立、退、中、之、立、退、中、之、  
即、チ、存、在、ノ、立、退、中、之、立、退、中、之、立、退、中、之、立、退、中、之、  
及、之、種、種、其、他、之、費用、等、ノ、記憶、等、ヲ、記、サ、ル、コ、ト、ヲ、  
其他、同、店、ニ、付、テ、之、種、種、其、他、之、費用、等、ノ、記憶、等、ヲ、  
辨、護、士、ノ、費用、取、リ、所、之、費用、之、他、之、費用、

又、自由、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、  
指、向、又、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、  
至、テ、見、積、ノ、又、十、下、

(九) 都、官、上、之、立、退、者、自、身、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、  
結果、之、其、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、

(十) 其他、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、  
二、倍、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、  
之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、

(十一) 皆、得、ノ、其、ノ、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、  
社、会、的、公、平、ヲ、得、セ、ル、コ、ト、ヲ、又、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、之、立、退、中、者、

以上

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Registration of  
Congressional Districts



Congressional Directory  
78th Congress 1st session January 1943  
Washington 1942 p. 758