

EVACUATION OPERATIONS
PACIFIC COAST MILITARY AREAS
1942

REPORT OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

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Federal Reserve Bank of
San Francisco.
Evacuation operations --
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Federal Reserve Bank
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REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO,
AS FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ON ITS OPERATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH EVACUATION OPERATIONS
IN MILITARY AREAS NO. 1 AND NO. 2 DURING 1942.

Preface

After the United States became involved in actual war with Japan, Germany, and Italy, in December, 1941, the Government decided that it would be necessary to control the movements and activities of German and Italian aliens and persons of Japanese ancestry in certain areas. The chief problems in connection with control measures for the Pacific Coast centered around the Japanese. It was decided that, in the interest of national safety, all persons of Japanese ancestry would be evacuated from Military Areas of that region. By Public Proclamation No. 1 of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army on March 2, 1942 certain regions along the Pacific Coast were set up as Military Areas No. 1 and No. 2. These areas covered all of the states of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona. Military Area No. 1 extended over approximately the western half of Washington, Oregon, and California, and the southern part of Arizona.

The machinery for evacuation of the Japanese was set up under the Wartime Civil Control Administration, the operating arm of the Civil Affairs Division of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. The machinery for their resettlement was set up by the War Relocation Authority which was established for that purpose by Executive Order.

The Wartime Civil Control Administration embraced numerous civilian agencies as well as military personnel. The civilian agencies drawn together by that organization in the conduct of the program included the Federal Security Agency, working through the Bureau of Public Assistance and the United States Employment Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, acting in the capacity of Fiscal Agent of the United States, and a few other agencies.

The organizations which acted together under the Wartime Civil Control Administration grouped their representatives into "teams" in order to handle more effectively the wide variety of problems with which they were confronted. The duties were spread among the various members of the "team" in each office in accordance with their responsibilities.

Evacuation from Military Area No. 1 was completed in June, 1942, and within a month similar operations were under way in the California portion of Military Area No. 2. The same plan of procedure was used and the evacuation of this area was completed in August.

Responsibility for the evacuees on the part of the Wartime Civil Control Administration came to a close when they were placed in the care of the War Relocation Authority.

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This report deals with that part of the evacuation program which was undertaken by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco as Fiscal Agent of the United States. The bank was interested primarily in problems concerned with evacuee property, with the exception of agricultural property and equipment problems which were placed within the jurisdiction of the Farm Security Administration early in the course of the program. It outlines the authority under which the Federal Reserve Bank acted and tells how the bank conducted its share of the entire operation. During the course of this operation, some attention was given to the German and Italian alien residents in the Military Areas, but they were not evacuated en masse as were the Japanese, and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco had little to do with their problems. The part played by other agencies in the Japanese evacuation is referred to in this report only to the extent necessary to give the reader a proper understanding of the work done by this bank.

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Authority of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
in Connection with the Program for Evacuee Property Protection

The Evacuee Property Program, and the part of that program assigned to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco was first officially brought to the attention of this bank by a telegram from the Treasury Department dated March 5, 1942 (Appendix, Exhibit 12). The program arose out of the then contemplated evacuation of German and Italian aliens and both native and foreign born Japanese from military areas on the Pacific Coast. It was intended to resolve the multitude of property problems presented in connection with the evacuation of these persons and designed to afford evacuees protection, "consistent with the war effort", against fraud, forced sales and unscrupulous creditors. Although it was hoped that the program would proceed on a voluntary basis, governmental sanctions were authorized to be used if necessary in order to deal with creditors and others who might attempt to take unfair advantage of the plight of the evacuees. Direct responsibility for the execution of the property aspects of the program was placed by the Treasury Department upon the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, subject to the control of the War Department. The bank was advised that the nature and urgency of the situation required that it be "cloaked with full authority to act without reference to Washington". However, it was to work in close cooperation with other Federal, state and local public agencies, and others who might be of assistance in making equitable disposition of property interests of evacuees.

The duties imposed upon the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco by the foregoing directive from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury emanated from Executive Order No. 9066 (Appendix, Exhibit 1), issued by the President of the United States on February 19, 1942. This Executive Order conferred upon the Secretary of War, and the military commanders under him, authority to prescribe military areas "in such places and of such extent as he (the Secretary of War) or the appropriate military commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any persons to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate military commander may impose in his discretion". The Executive Order also directed all executive departments, independent establishments, and other federal agencies to assist the Secretary of War or the military commanders in carrying out the Order, including the furnishing of certain specified facilities and general services.

On March 11, 1942, the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army addressed to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco a letter (Exhibit 2), stating that he was familiar with the contemplated program outlined by the Treasury Department for dealing with the problem of evacuation and that he found the prompt execution of such program essential to the successful prosecution of the war and the performance of his duties under Executive Order No. 9066.

Accordingly, this bank was authorized "to take all steps which in your judgment are necessary or desirable in order to carry out the objective of the program".

On March 21, 1942 the President of the United States gave his approval to Public Law No. 503—77th Congress—under the terms of which any person knowingly entering, remaining in, leaving, or committing any act in any military area or zone prescribed by the Secretary of War, or by any military commander designated by him, contrary to the restrictions applicable in such area or zone, was subjected to certain specified penalties (Exhibit 3). In view of the enactment of this statute, the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, by virtue of the additional authority vested in him by Public Law No. 503, reauthorized and redirected the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to continue to take all steps which in its judgment were necessary or desirable in order to carry out the objectives of the program dealing with the problem of evacuees from Military Area No. 1 (Exhibit 4).

On March 18, 1942 the President of the United States issued Executive Order No. 9102, establishing the War Relocation Authority and defining its functions and duties (Exhibit 5). The Director of this agency was required to supplement all steps in connection with the evacuation not undertaken by the Secretary of War or the appropriate military commander and was authorized to secure the cooperation, assistance and services of any governmental agency and to make such delegations of authority as he deemed necessary. Pursuant to the provisions of this Executive Order, the Director of the War Relocation Authority, on March 25, 1942, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury (Exhibit 6) in which he stated that he was familiar with the program then in operation, designed to deal with the property of Japanese evacuees, and with the delegations of authority to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, made by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. The Director of the War Relocation Authority said:

"I am in agreement with and approve the program as contemplated and now in effect and, as Director of the War Relocation Authority and to the extent of my authority to do so, delegate to the Treasury Department and its agencies, including the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the authority vested in me . . . to assist persons removed . . . in the management and disposal of their property."

On February 12, 1942 the President of the United States, by a brief memorandum addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury (Exhibit 7), delegated to that official all power and authority conferred upon the President by sections 3 (a) and 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended. On March 7, 1942 the Secretary of the Treasury, by telegram addressed to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Exhibit 8), delegated to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as

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Fiscal Agent of the United States, "full authority to exercise any and all powers delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury under section 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended by Title III of the First War Powers Act, 1941, together with all other powers vested in me, for the purpose of carrying out this general program." This authority was confirmed by further telegrams addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco on March 11, 1942 and March 16, 1942 (Exhibits 9 and 10). The confirmation of the delegation of authority covered in the telegram of March 7, 1942, was necessitated by the fact that on March 11, 1942, the Alien Property Custodian had been vested with certain powers theretofore exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury and on that date had delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury all powers vested in him under section 3 (a) and section 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended (Exhibit 11). It was considered that this break in the continuity of the authority resting in the Secretary of the Treasury required confirmation of the authorities theretofore granted.

It will thus be seen that the participation of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in the evacuation program was covered by full authority stemming from Executive Order No. 9066 and specifically conferred upon this bank by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, the Secretary of the Treasury, the War Relocation Authority, and the Alien Property Custodian. Since the functions performed by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco under these authorizations involved only voluntary action on the part of evacuees and did not necessitate the exercise of any governmental sanctions designed to compel or coerce action on the part of either the evacuees or those with whom they were dealing, the propriety and legality of the steps taken by this bank seem clearly established.

II

Initial Steps Taken by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to Administer the Authority and Duties Delegated to It

A. Preliminary Steps and Publicity

The scope of the program instituted by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco was outlined in the previously mentioned telegram directed to it by the Treasury Department under date of March 5, 1942 (Exhibit 12). The bank was asked to assist in every way possible persons to be evacuated in making equitable disposition of their property holdings. It was contemplated that the bank should act as the evacuee's agent in cases where the evacuee was otherwise unable to select his own agent for the purpose of handling his property interests and to assist in arranging storage when necessary. On agricultural properties the bank's representatives, with the assistance of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, were to "attempt to arrange for the leasing or sale of such property, or if need be, for the growing of the crops, with a view to preventing their loss through inattention".

Conferences were held at San Francisco between representatives of the Treasury Department, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Additional conferences with the military authorities occurred. These resulted in the formulation of the policy to be followed in carrying out the property protection phase of the evacuation program. The controlling principles to be followed were those outlined in the Treasury telegram (Exhibit 12). In these conferences, the problem of guarding against the possibility that persons dealing with evacuees might endeavor to take advantage of their position, was given serious consideration. It was decided that the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco would invoke the freezing powers and other powers of section 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, where necessary to protect evacuees from unscrupulous action, but only after prior consultation and agreement with the Treasury Department.

With this background the bank set its phase of the operation in motion. The first step was to send a letter (Exhibit 14) to all banks within Military Area No. 1, soliciting their full cooperation in the administration of the program. The banks so addressed were provided with a memorandum (Exhibit 15) setting forth the principles and procedure under which the Federal Reserve Bank proposed to act, and were requested to carry on their part in the program with these principles in mind. The communication to the banks coincided with the release of general publicity as to the part to be played in the program by this bank. This publicity followed in general the substance of a press release submitted to and approved by the military authorities (Exhibit 16).

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On March 18, 1942 the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco promulgated Special Regulation No. 1 (Exhibit 17), which related to transactions in Special Blocked Property. The regulation was drafted in accordance with decisions reached in the conferences mentioned above. It was issued under the authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his wire of March 7, 1942 and by virtue of the authority vested in the bank by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. The regulation prohibited, except as authorized by license, the acquisition, disposition or transfer of, or other dealing in, or exercising any right, power or privilege with respect to property designated as Special Blocked Property. The term "Special Blocked Property" was defined to mean property in which an evacuee national had an interest and which had been designated as Special Blocked Property by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. The term "evacuee national" was defined and the procedure for obtaining licenses to deal in Special Blocked Property was set forth in the regulation. Samples of forms provided for use in connection with the regulation are included in the Appendix (Exhibits 18 to 22, inclusive).

Special Regulation No. 1 was intended to provide for the issuance of "freezing orders" required in those cases in which it appeared that persons dealing with evacuees were peremptorily attempting to take unfair advantage of them. The regulation was confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury and published in the Federal Register on March 21, 1942. Similar powers to be used in connection with agricultural properties and equipment problems, which by this time were within the jurisdiction of the Farm Security Administration, were delegated to that agency by the Secretary of the Treasury effective April 7, 1942.

Special Regulation No. 1 was given broad publicity in the press and over the radio. The publicity followed the general outlines of the press release appearing on the reverse of Evacuee Property Department Circular No. 1 (Exhibit 23).

Throughout the course of the evacuation program the services offered by this bank and the other agencies in its performance were continuously publicized by the Press Section of the Wartime Civil Control Administration. The purpose of this publicity was to acquaint evacuees with the services available to them and to gain the cooperation and assistance of the general public, particularly of those persons having dealings with evacuees. Additional illustrations of press releases submitted by this bank in connection with this operation appear in the Appendix (Exhibits 24 and 25). In order to give the widest publicity possible to the aspects of the evacuation program relating to the treatment of properties of evacuees, the bank endeavored to take advantage of every opportunity for its representatives to speak before organizations of all kinds, including banking groups, trade, credit and other associations and representative business organizations, as well as organizations of the Japanese themselves. Church groups, social and other organizations of the Japanese, including the Japanese American Citizens League, were consulted as frequently as possible and their services were used in disseminating information

among the evacuees.

B. Establishment of Offices

To implement the evacuation program a new department, designated the Evacuee Property Department, was established within the structure of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. All of the bank's facilities, including those of its branches, were made available to expedite the operations of the new department.

The Evacuee Property Department operated under the general supervision of a Vice President at the Head Office of the bank in San Francisco and under the direct supervision of an Assistant Cashier. In accordance with the usual bank form and procedure, operations in each of the branches were under the supervision of the Managing Director and an Assistant Manager. The department at Head Office and at each of the branches was placed in charge of a department head, and the staff was recruited from bank personnel as well as from outside sources.

In recognition of the fact that considerable public contact would be involved and in order to provide ready accessibility of the personnel of the Evacuee Property Department to evacuees for consultation, offices outside the regular bank buildings were established at the following addresses:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Date Opened</u>
500 California Street, San Francisco, California.	March 9, 1942
707 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California.	March 13, 1942
317 Southwest Sixth Street, Portland, Oregon.	March 13, 1942
808 Second Avenue, Seattle, Washington.	March 12, 1942

Immediately after the opening of the four principal offices, arrangements were made by the Wartime Civil Control Administration to open field offices. They were located throughout Military Area No. 1 in certain of the offices of the United States Employment Service. The staffing of these offices with representatives of the bank was accomplished by sending key men from the bank's organization in Head Office or branch zone to the communities in which the field offices were to be established. These representatives were supplied with employment applications pending in the files of the bank, and they secured additional applications through the facilities of local banks and other local concerns. In most cases the personnel manning the

field offices was drawn from the local community. The qualifications of all applicants considered for employment were discussed by telephone with the bank's personnel officer before selections were made. Thus the bank was able to secure in a short space of time the services of persons familiar with local problems and conditions, and qualified by experience to lend valuable assistance to the evacuees in their own communities.

All field representatives as well as other employees of the Evacuee Property Department selected from sources outside the bank were employed on a temporary basis and their employment was subject to termination at any time.

A schedule showing the field offices, staffed by representatives of the bank as parts of "teams" functioning in those offices, is set forth in the Appendix (Exhibit 26). All of the offices established in Military Area No. 2 were within the Head Office zone.

The bank's representatives periodically visited other communities than those in which field offices (designated as "primary" in Exhibit 26) were located. Many of these other communities had local offices of the United States Employment Service which were used as headquarters by the bank's representatives, as well as those of the other agencies comprising the "teams", when they were in the community. Some of these offices were designated as "secondary" field offices.

It will be noted that in the Portland Branch zone, representatives of this bank were continuously maintained in the Portland office only. However, these representatives frequently called at other communities in the area.

In May, 1942, at the peak of operations, 184 persons were engaged directly in the performance of duties in the Evacuee Property Department, segregated by office as follows:

San Francisco (Head Office)	79
Los Angeles	72
Portland	12
Seattle	<u>21</u>
Total	184

These figures exclude many members of the bank's personnel, both officers and employees, who were indirectly or intermittently engaged in the work of the Evacuee Property Program.

In order to handle the wide variety of problems that seemed certain to arise, it was necessary to staff the Evacuee Property Department with a group of men whose experience had been wide and varied and whose understanding and judgment were above average. The staffs at the four principal offices, as well as at the field offices, were employed through the regular employment facilities of the bank. They

represented a composite experience made up of counseling, advertising, law, trusteeship, business organization, agriculture, fruit packing, importing and exporting, real estate and property management, Federal Land Bank operations, mortgage loan activities, banking, and security analysis.

After the evacuation of Military Area No. 1 was completed, representatives of the bank were placed in Wartime Civil Control Administration offices which were opened for the servicing of evacuees in Military Area No. 2. These representatives were men who had served in the area previously evacuated and were well versed in the operation of the program.

The policy under which the bank's representatives acted was determined at the Head Office, where close contact was maintained with the Wartime Civil Control Administration headquarters. During operations in Military Area No. 1, a representative of the bank was stationed at these headquarters at all times in a liaison capacity. During operations in the California portion of Military Area No. 2 this contact was maintained through Army officers specifically assigned to that duty. Although policy was established for the most part at the Head Office, administration of the program was decentralized so far as possible in the branches, in the interest of speedy execution of the duties delegated to the bank.

The Evacuee Property Department offices in the four principal coast cities were first staffed exclusively with Federal Reserve Bank personnel. The staffs were later enlarged to include representatives of other agencies comprising the "teams", including chiefly the Federal Security Agency and the Farm Security Administration. Similarly, representatives of the bank were placed in the field offices to work with the other members of the "teams" in those offices.

C. Operating Procedures

Representatives of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco working in the Evacuee Property Department were provided with detailed instructions and written information setting forth their duties and providing information of value in performing those duties in furtherance of the evacuation program. Operating instructions were issued from time to time as the program developed and as various problems arose. Representatives were required to prepare reports on all interviews and those in the field were directed to forward copies of their interview reports to the particular office of this bank with which they were associated. Interview reports, both from field offices and from representatives in the four offices established by the bank, were subjected to review and additional action was taken where desirable. The form of interview report adopted for use in this operation appears in the Appendix (Exhibit 27). Copies of typical letters of instruction to representatives of the bank likewise appear in the Appendix (Exhibits 28 to 51(b), inclusive). Copies of typical memoranda con-

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taining general information for the representatives of the bank are also set forth in the Appendix (Exhibits 52 to 55, inclusive).

A review of the instruction letters will disclose that they covered a variety of subjects dealing with bank operations under the program. Included were subjects such as the granting of powers of attorney, operation of the freezing power, the use of personal property and motor vehicle forms, the storage of property in advance of controlled evacuation operations, as well as numerous other matters. Representatives were informed as to the relationship of this bank to the military authorities, through the Wartime Civil Control Administration, and as to the position of trust in which they were placed. They were particularly instructed as to the utter necessity of avoiding any transactions on their own account, directly or through their families, involving properties of evacuees.

During the opening phases of operation daily staff meetings were held in the four principal offices for instruction purposes. Throughout the course of operations, close contact was maintained with field offices by telephone and by personal conferences with representatives acting as district supervisors. For the purpose of maintaining supervision over the work of field representatives operating in the field offices in Head Office zone, these field offices were divided into districts and persons in Head Office were assigned to the supervision of each such district. A similar procedure was followed in the Los Angeles Branch zone, where numerous field offices were also maintained.

In addition to the principal staff, which was concerned primarily with handling the immediate problems of evacuees and persons dealing with them, the Foreign Funds Control Investigative Unit of the Treasury Department provided investigative services in transactions where the use of such a service appeared warranted. This service also continuously assured the bank as to the integrity and good faith of its representatives in the performance of their duties.

III

Functions Performed by the Federal Reserve Bank
of San Francisco in Administering Its Phase of the Program

A. General

In full compass, the evacuation program covered German and Italian aliens as well as persons of Japanese ancestry. Some service was rendered German and Italian aliens who availed themselves of the facilities of the bank, but such cases were few in number. In its practical operation the evacuation program was confined almost entirely to persons of Japanese ancestry.

The primary function of the bank was to render assistance to evacuees in making equitable disposition of their property holdings. In order to serve this purpose adequately, the bank directed its efforts toward establishing personal contact with evacuees and all persons dealing with them. Evacuees were encouraged to call upon our representatives in the various offices to present their problems for consideration and solution. To this end the bank's representatives worked with Japanese organizations and local business concerns having dealings with the evacuees, in an attempt to place before them the need for considering and properly disposing of any existing problems and anticipating future problems arising out of the operation of the program. Banking groups, accountants' organizations, credit men's associations, and other similar organizations were addressed by representatives of this bank from time to time in pursuance of the program of necessary public education with a view toward protecting the interests of evacuees.

In handling interviews with evacuees every effort was made to place the problem presented by the case in the hands of a representative qualified to handle problems of that particular nature. Representatives were instructed to explore fully the facts and circumstances of each case, to render considered advice, and in all instances where relationships of other persons with the evacuees were involved, to interview such persons in the interests of the evacuee. Through the use of all practical means of negotiation and compromise, implemented where necessary by the existence of the "freezing power" provided by Special Regulation No. 1, problems of considerable complexity, including those of a nature which would ordinarily end in litigation, were amicably settled.

Special Regulation No. 1 provided a forceful weapon for discouraging inequitable action on the part of creditors and others dealing with the property of evacuees. Potentialities of this regulation were recognized by creditors and that recognition was an important factor in the settlement of numerous problems which otherwise would have been subject to long dispute. Although the regulation was of immense value, there was no occasion to make direct use of its power.

The problems presented to the bank covered all types of property and businesses, from single items of personal property to residences, and flats and apartments and other income properties, as well as the problems of all types of professional persons. Bakeries, beauty parlors, canneries, church properties, cleaning and dyeing establishments, dry goods concerns, florists, garages, hotels, laundries, markets, newspapers, novelty stores, nurseries, packing concerns, and restaurants were some of the many types of businesses involved in day to day adjustments. Problems affecting whole groups of evacuees, such as those of obtaining prompt remittances of refunds on discontinued utility services, were given attention. Such problems as termination of tenancy commitments, the settlement of contract obligations of all types, including the adjustment of installment sale contracts and realty purchase obligations, the realization by evacuees on their equities in properties, and the collection of moneys owing to the evacuees, were handled in quantity. The liquidation of business inventories, including inventories of food products; the realization on or protection of lease-hold interests of evacuees; the readjustment of relationships between evacuee mortgagors and the mortgagees of real and personal property and the matter of obtaining needed property management for properties of evacuees, were problems considered and adjusted in volume.

In the opening phases of the evacuation program, the services of the bank comprised more than just the treatment of property problems, in so far as the four principal offices were concerned. Due to the newness of the program and the time lapse before the "team" plan was established, it was necessary to render assistance to evacuees and to respond to numerous inquiries from other sources, relating to general information with respect to the broad program, and to handle transactions which later came within the jurisdiction of other agencies. Because of the inability in every case to divorce general property problems from agricultural pursuits of evacuees, in some instances the bank treated problems relating to evacuees engaged in agriculture. This was particularly the case in the early phases of the program. In general, however, the responsibility for settlement of the agricultural problems of the evacuees rested with the Farm Security Administration.

The types of business representing the major volume of cases varied in different communities. In the Seattle Branch zone, for instance, one of the major problems was occasioned by the large number of Japanese hotel tenant operators who owned or were purchasing under contract the furnishings and equipment of hotels or apartment and rooming houses on a month-to-month rental basis or under lease. Over 200 hotels were involved in the Seattle zone alone and the problem was present in considerable volume in all other zones. The most frequent problems in Head Office zone related to dry cleaning establishments and nurseries. In Los Angeles Branch zone, the greatest volume of problems presented was in connection with the disposition of residence properties; and hotel, apartment, and market properties presented the chief volume of business property problems. In the Portland Branch zone, hotel properties, markets, dry cleaning

establishments, and laundries provided the greatest number of problems.

A record maintained in the Head Office zone, for the purpose of indicating the various types of business involved and the relative volume relating to each, appears in the Appendix (Exhibit 56). This Exhibit is presented as of a date when operations had reached their peak. Certain of the more interesting and typical cases handled by the Evacuee Property Department are summarized in Exhibits 59 and 60.

The volume of interviews undertaken by representatives of the bank on general property problems totaled 26,954 covering 10,600 individual cases. In many instances the person interviewed represented not only himself and his family but also other groups or organizations. The result was that the actual number of persons represented by the interviews was considerably larger than the number of interviews would indicate. The break-down of interviews and cases by zone appears in Exhibit 57.

One of the services provided evacuees was the establishment of files disclosing properties available for disposition and persons desirous of obtaining properties, in order that the buyer and seller, or owner and potential manager, as the case might be, could be brought together. These data were set up in schedule form and circulated among the various offices for the use of the bank's representatives. An example of the schedule used for this purpose is set forth in Exhibit 61.

The bank undertook an intensive program of following up first interviews on which no later information had been provided. The bank's representatives communicated with evacuees by telephone, by personal calls, and by correspondence, in order to obtain assurance that their problems had been given consideration and had been satisfactorily settled. An illustration of the type of letter which was widely used by all of our offices in such cases appears in Exhibit 58.

It was found necessary to pursue an aggressive program of contact with persons dealing with evacuees. Even in the treatment of minor property matters, such as the settlement of installment sale contracts on single items, personal interviews with creditors were often necessary. In many cases, "follow-up" telephone calls and further personal interviews, as well as correspondence, were required to complete the case. Whenever such action was indicated, representatives of various groups of persons dealing with evacuees were interviewed and informed of the situation regarding the position of evacuees and of this bank with respect to the program. The fact that over-zealousness in an endeavor to protect their own interests could result in the operation of the freezing power provided by Special Regulation No. 1 of this bank, as well as other possible consequences, was brought to the attention of such representatives. As an illustration, representatives of the finance companies dealing in automobile paper, as well as paper covering household equipment, such as refrigerations, were called together in conference with represent-

atives of the bank. The problems arising out of the program with respect to their dealings with evacuees were explored and their cooperation in effecting the equitable settlement of property rights in property under conditional sale contracts was secured. Such conferences laid the groundwork for the solution of the large volume of problems relating to property subject to installment sale contracts in a manner which recognized the property rights of evacuees without undue prejudice to the interests of creditors.

The essence of the entire program in so far as it related to property problems was that the services of the bank were continuously available to evacuees, who were urged but not compelled to make use of them. All property problems were handled on a purely voluntary basis and the evacuees were encouraged at all times to make such arrangements as they might desire with respect to their properties. Subject to the limitations of the Foreign Funds Control operations of the Treasury Department, persons of Japanese ancestry were at liberty to dispose of their properties by sale or lease or any other arrangement of their own choice. All necessary licensing transactions under Foreign Funds Control requirements were completed with dispatch so that the existence of such control presented no obstacle to the program.

Evacuees were in a position to appoint agents to represent their property interests in the area from which they were to be excluded. The services of the bank were made available to them in obtaining proper representation by agents through references to banks and other organizations qualified to render the types of service needed in given cases. Where indicated the services of the evacuee's attorney were suggested. In the background at all times was the potential use of the offices of this bank as agent for evacuees wherever such arrangements appeared to be necessary. The cases in which powers of attorney were given to this bank, however, were limited for the most part to transactions under the Army purchase program for motor vehicles. This was true because of the ready availability of individuals and organizations well qualified to handle specialized problems such as those relating to real property and the operation of business enterprises of various kinds on behalf of the evacuees.

During the period from the beginning of operations to the date when controlled evacuation began, every effort was expended by the bank to encourage evacuees to anticipate their departure, with the result that relatively few general property problems remained for disposition during the course of any controlled evacuation project. However, there remained the problems of arranging for the storage of goods tendered to the care of the bank by evacuees and the disposition of their motor vehicles, both of which provided the bulk of the problems handled by the bank in the latter phase of operations.

B. Storage of Household Goods and other
Personal Property

In the first phase of the evacuation program, the Japanese were permitted to move at their own will from Military Area No. 1. The theory underlying the program at its inception contemplated that evacuees removing themselves more or less at their own convenience from Military Area No. 1 would make private arrangements for the disposition of their goods, as would be the case in the voluntary removal of any person from his place of domicile to a new residence. During this period the evacuees through their own organizations, such as church and social groups, made arrangements for the private storage of their household goods and other properties, either in anticipation of their departure to localities outside Military Area No. 1, or in some cases in anticipation of their removal under government supervision. At this point it was not necessary to provide facilities for the storage of evacuees' properties or for the disposition of their motor vehicles.

Caucasian church groups in the various localities were active in assisting the evacuees in making arrangements for the storage of their property. The services offered by such organizations were used extensively by evacuees, and this fact, together with the private storage in their own church premises and other buildings, reduced considerably the amount of goods eventually tendered for government storage. This was particularly true in connection with goods which the evacuees did not expect to use at the relocation areas. Furthermore, many evacuees left their goods in their residences, which in most cases were rented, leased, or left in the care of agents.

By March 27, 1942 the military authorities had concluded to place the movement under more orderly control. On that date Public Proclamation No. 4 was issued, effective March 29, 1942, under which persons of Japanese ancestry were required to remain in Military Area No. 1 until the time and manner of their removal had been determined by the Wartime Civil Control Administration. As it then became evident that all further evacuation would take place under government supervision, it was likewise apparent that storage facilities should be provided for the property of evacuees in those cases in which they desired to utilize them. In executing the policies established by the military authorities, the representatives of this bank were instructed immediately to anticipate storage needs, to locate warehouses in strategic areas, wherever possible, and to prepare the evacuees in their communities with respect to the storage problem.

In a desire to guard against possible loss through vandalism and pilferage, particularly in remote communities where goods might remain unattended, evacuees from rural areas were encouraged to concentrate the bulk of their goods on a voluntary basis in depositories of their own choice. Excellent cooperation was secured and this procedure made it possible for the bank to pick up and store the greater portion of the properties of rural evacuees before they actually left

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their communities. The number of additional items picked up at the time of evacuation was thus restricted largely to those household goods which necessarily could be surrendered for storage only at the last moment. Delivery of these items to the temporary depositories did not constitute a difficult problem.

Drayage facilities were provided in connection with each controlled evacuation operation. The pick-up was made at the evacuee's residence, place of business, or wherever the goods tendered for storage were situated. The practice of dealing through associations of drayage concerns was followed in urban communities where a large volume of property was received for storage. When desirable, publicity was given the need for temporarily burdening such facilities in order to assist the drayage firms in handling the problems which arose in connection with the need for immediate pick-up and hauling of large quantities of goods.

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco was instructed by the military authorities to provide warehouse facilities in a manner which would not exhaust or burden facilities of that character already in existence. This made it necessary to procure premises of a type not ordinarily used for storage purposes. In so far as possible, therefore, buildings not previously used for storage purposes were secured on a lease basis. Lease-holds were obtained, either on a monthly basis or for a period of 90 days, with options to renew for three additional similar periods. Every effort was made to keep the number of warehouses at a minimum to limit guarding costs. Guarding services at all storage points were provided by the bank on a 24-hour a day basis, as directed by the military authorities.

Most of the property of evacuees from the state of Washington was stored at Puyallup Assembly Center. In San Diego and Stockton, California, it was necessary to arrange for storage in private warehouses due to the lack of other space in those communities. In Portland, Oregon, warehousing arrangements were made with a private warehouse concern, but with the utilization of premises not previously so used. A list of the properties used for warehouse purposes is set forth in Exhibit 62.

As previously indicated, goods were received from evacuees during the course of controlled evacuation operations, subsequent to the promulgation of Public Proclamation No. 4. Under the procedure established by the military authorities, inventory forms were provided evacuees at Civil Control Stations, on which were listed the goods submitted for storage. The inventory form (WCCA-Form FRB-2) appears in Exhibit 63. Identification tags for property tendered for storage, based on the items shown in the inventory submitted by the evacuee, were likewise provided at Civil Control Stations. The evacuee was required to tag his property with the identification tag form. A sample of the form used appears in the Appendix (Exhibit 64).

Under the policy established by the military authorities, machinery and equipment and stocks of merchandise other than perishable

goods were acceptable for storage. For the further protection of their goods, evacuees were directed to crate the goods tendered for storage and it was stressed that small articles were not acceptable unless boxed. In practice it was necessary to accept, in an uncrated condition, substantial amounts of property which had been in use up to the very hour of evacuation, but crating requirements were enforced to the fullest extent possible in the circumstances.

Goods received for storage were checked against the covering Personal Property Inventory Forms (Exhibit 63) by employees of the bank. Receipted copies of the form were forwarded to the evacuees in order to assure them of the receipt of their goods and to inform them of any discrepancies between the items listed on the forms submitted by them and the goods actually received. Some evacuees failed to indicate on the inventory form all the goods left behind for storage, with the result that receipts into storage for their account were in excess of goods listed. On the other hand, it was sometimes found that during the interim between completion of the inventory form and pick-up of the goods the evacuees had disposed of part of the goods listed on the forms. The resulting shortages of goods actually received for storage, as compared with goods inventoried, were called to the attention of the individuals involved. All differences were reconciled. Copies of the form letters used in different types of cases appear in the Appendix (Exhibits 65 and 66).

In both Military Area No. 1 and the California portion of Military Area No. 2, those evacuees electing to use the storage facilities provided by this bank were in the minority. It should be noted, however, that the evacuees from Military Area No. 2 were transferred directly to War Relocation Projects upon evacuation, rather than to Assembly Centers. Many evacuees from that area grouped together and at their own expense, shipped large quantities of property to the projects to which they were destined so that it would be available for use upon their arrival.

In addition to property accepted for storage from the evacuees in Military Areas No. 1 and No. 2, goods were accepted from evacuees and internees from the Territory of Alaska. The property of these persons was taken into the warehouse established in Seattle, Washington, the port of debarkation for Alaskan evacuees and internees. Except in connection with the storage of goods which was handled under express instructions from the Wartime Civil Control Administration, this bank did not participate in the evacuation of either the evacuees or internees from that Territory. Property of the internees was subsequently released from storage under arrangements duly made with the proper authorities.

Although the bank provided the warehouses and arranged for the storage of goods of evacuees in the first instance, it was understood throughout that the future disposition of both the warehouses and the properties they contained was within the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority. Therefore, even during the period when the warehouses remained under the control of the bank, all inquiries and

requests regarding the disposition of their contents were referred to the War Relocation Authority. In certain special cases specific items of property were forwarded by the bank to evacuees at the direction of the War Relocation Authority. Such instances were few in number. As the various warehouses were filled or the areas which they served were evacuated, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco transferred custody of them and their contents to the War Relocation Authority.

The schedule of warehouse properties transferred to the War Relocation Authority appears in Exhibit 62. The contents of the warehouses at the time of transfer totaled 2,983 family units of property, made up of 38,693 individual parcels. A schedule of the property so stored by evacuees in warehouses provided by the bank and transferred to the custody of the War Relocation Authority is set forth in Exhibit 67.

C. Motor Vehicles of Evacuees

The treatment of motor vehicles of evacuees was a serious evacuation problem confronting the military authorities. It was understood, of course, that evacuees would not be permitted to take their automobiles with them. By late March, a plan had been evolved for the handling of these vehicles. Under this plan, evacuees had three alternatives: They could sell, store or otherwise dispose of their automobiles privately; they could store them in the custody of the bank; or they could sell them to the Army through the bank's facilities in accordance with the purchase plan subsequently discussed. These alternatives and the appraisal basis used in the Army purchase plan were explained in written instructions to the evacuees. WCCA Forms FRB-3 and 4, setting forth the instructions in this connection, appear as Exhibits 68 and 69. These forms were handed evacuees at the Civil Control Stations. The instructions informed the evacuees, among other things, that in most instances their vehicles would be stored in open areas under conditions which would subject them to more or less rapid deterioration.

The instructions stressed the fact that prior to evacuation evacuees at all times had the right to dispose of their motor vehicles under private arrangement rather than under either of the two other alternatives provided by the Wartime Civil Control Administration. Even after they had placed their automobiles in the custody of the bank, evacuees were permitted to dispose of their vehicles privately. In these cases the bank required a written order from the evacuee directing the delivery of any vehicle to the party named by him who was permitted to take possession of it, pursuant to the terms of the order. The form used in that connection appears in the Appendix (Exhibit 70(a)). This operation was likewise conducted under authorization from the military authorities.

In some instances evacuees were permitted to drive their vehicles to the Assembly Centers and these cars were taken into the

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custody of the bank at this point. The great bulk of vehicles which came into the custody of the bank were held at the Santa Anita Assembly Center, Arcadia, California. In those cases in which transportation of the evacuees to their destination by private conveyance was not permitted, the bank provided facilities for receiving the vehicles into its custody. To establish proper identification at the point of receipt, the vehicles were checked against the forms (WCCA-Forms FRB-3 and 4) prepared at the Civil Control Stations.

Each vehicle received into the custody of the bank was promptly appraised by two disinterested appraisers. The appraisers were employed by the bank and the appraisal was made whether the vehicle was tendered for sale to the Army or for storage. Sales of vehicles qualified for purchase under the Army purchase plan were completed as soon as possible after appraisal.

It was apparent that storage of evacuee automobiles under the conditions which existed would result in considerable economic waste, and hence in a loss to the evacuee. In the case of vehicles tendered for storage, therefore, when the appraised value of a given vehicle was determined, the bank extended an offer of purchase to the evacuee. The written offer was followed by personal contact with each evacuee. A sample of the offer form appears in the Appendix (Exhibit 70). Of the 1,905 motor vehicles received into the custody of the bank, 1,469 were sold to the Army and 319 released in accordance with the directions of the evacuees.

Late in the Fall of 1942, 117 cars remained in the custody of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. At that time the military authorities, in consideration of the national interest during wartime, and in the interests of the evacuees themselves, decided to requisition these vehicles. Pending completion of the requisitioning procedure, voluntary sales to the Army continued in accordance with the procedure outlined above.

A schedule showing the vehicles received and their disposition by bank zones is included in the Appendix (Exhibit 72).

As was the case in personal property warehoused, under the program the bank maintained guarding services over motor vehicles of evacuees tendered for sale and storage on a 24-hour a day basis. At the outset the motor vehicles of evacuees were held in open storage as directed by the Wartime Civil Control Administration. As the operations progressed, however, wherever possible the vehicles were placed in dead storage in private garages (and in some cases in the warehouses provided by the bank) in order to minimize guarding costs.

In administering the automobile program, contact was made with legal owners (if other than registered owners) to determine the balances owing on the motor vehicles and the amount acceptable in settlement of these obligations. Balances were checked with the evacuees and the foundation established for the sale of vehicles in the interests of all parties concerned. The form used in this connection is included in the Appendix (Exhibit 71).

When a motor vehicle was qualified for purchase by the Army, a check was issued by this bank to the registered owner in the amount of the appraised value, subject to certain price limitations on various classes of automobiles imposed by Army regulations. The cases in which such limitations restricted the amount paid to evacuees were rare. No such limits applied to trucks. Upon purchase the vehicle was delivered to a designated representative of the Army Quartermaster Corps against receipt. The receipt form is set forth in Exhibit 71(a). Where a legal owner other than the registered owner was involved, his interest was cleared through the issuance of a check by this bank in the necessary amount and the difference between that sum and the purchase price was remitted to the registered owner. Reimbursement for sums so advanced by the bank was obtained from the Wartime Civil Control Administration upon the presentation of proper vouchers.

It is to be noted that the Army purchase program administered by the bank covered motor vehicles exclusive of farm equipment, which came within the jurisdiction of the Farm Security Administration. Farm equipment was defined as the type of equipment ordinarily handled by dealers in farm implements. The only motor vehicles actually tendered to the bank were automobiles and trucks, and, on occasion, trailers appended to them as accessories.

D. Staffing Civil Control Stations

Representatives of the bank were present at each Civil Control Station for the purpose of carrying into effect the property storage and motor vehicle purchase and storage programs, and for the purpose of assisting evacuees in the disposition of those property problems which remained unsolved at the time of evacuation. As a result of the groundwork laid earlier in communities, few cases of a general property nature were left to be settled when actual evacuation was undertaken. The bank's representatives participated as members of Civil Control Station "teams" and handled their specialized problems in coordination with the activities of the other agencies involved.

The number of bank representatives varied in different operations from three to five persons in the control station itself, with additional personnel in the warehouses where evacuees' goods were stored, and at the places where evacuees' motor vehicles were received for storage or sale under the Army program.

E. Operations at Assembly Centers

Although in a limited number of evacuation operations in Military Area No. 1 the evacuees were removed directly to War Relocation Projects (which was the case in all evacuation operations in the California portion of Military Area No. 2), in the great majority of projects the evacuees were placed in Assembly Centers, pending transfer

to War Relocation areas. It was apparent that the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Military Areas would not immediately dispose of their property problems and that some contact would be needed between them at their new places of residence and their former communities. The bank, therefore, maintained representatives at all Assembly Centers. In some instances the representatives were permanently assigned to the Centers; in others, contact was maintained through periodic visits. A list of the Assembly Centers and their locations is contained in the Appendix (Exhibit 72(a)).

Inasmuch as the ultimate responsibility for the welfare of the evacuees reposed with the War Relocation Authority, that agency assumed the property protection function with respect to the residents of War Relocation Projects. Consequently, no representatives of this bank were assigned to those areas and it is considered that the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has no further official responsibility in the Japanese evacuation program.

IV

Expenses Incurred

The administration of the phase of the evacuation program delegated to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for performance resulted in an expense of \$315,694.47 to December 31, 1942. A schedule showing expenses on a monthly basis for the period from March to December, 1942, inclusive, segregated into various classifications, appears in Exhibit 73.

Public Reaction and Reaction of Evacuees to Work Performed

The attitude of the public with respect to the property problems of evacuees was, for the most part, considerate of their position. On the whole, the press displayed a laudable tolerance and understanding of the complexity of the problem and cooperated actively and willingly in the dissemination of information essential to the successful conduct of the evacuation program. The evacuees as a class were cooperative and were generally anxious to conform with requirements and suggestions. Letters of appreciation for the services rendered the evacuees appear in the Appendix (Exhibit 74). The American citizen Japanese evidenced their appreciation through their principal organization, the Japanese American Citizens League. Copies of communications directed to this bank by that organization appear in the Appendix (Exhibit 75).

The attitude of the banks and other corporate entities and business organizations with which it was necessary to deal during the course of the program was one of helpfulness. Many banks followed the policy of accepting powers of attorney from their evacuee clients covering all phases of business, particularly the handling of real estate. In many instances arrangements were made for the handling of properties under broad operating agreements in which considerable discretion was vested in the representative of the evacuee. By and large the evacuees appear to have reposed a high degree of confidence in their banking connections.

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VI

Conclusion

The evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from Military Area No. 1 and the California portion of Military Area No. 2 has now been completed and, with few exceptions, the evacuees are situated in relocation areas established by the War Relocation Authority, or are otherwise under its control. No steps have been taken up to this time looking toward group movement of either German or Italian aliens out of the military areas.

The War Relocation Authority has succeeded to the duties performed by the other civilian agencies during the course of the evacuation operations, which have been the subject matter of this report. Its duties include the administration of the property problems of evacuees which formerly came within the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in its capacity as Fiscal Agent of the United States.

According to preliminary figures provided by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, the evacuation movement involved 108,266 persons of Japanese ancestry distributed among the zones of bank operations as follows:

Head Office Zone	52,501
Los Angeles Branch Zone	39,271
Portland Branch Zone	4,823
Seattle Branch Zone	<u>11,671</u>
Total	108,266

This total is exclusive of 132 evacuees from the Territory of Alaska and it does not include an estimated 2,000 persons sent directly to Assembly Centers or Relocation Projects without registering during the course of specific Civil Control Station operations.

The program had an historical significance in that it accomplished the evacuation of an entire racial group from a wide area in a limited period of time, an operation unique in the nation's history. That it was conducted without serious incident during a period of war and strong animosity against the Japanese was the result of a high degree of restraint displayed by both the evacuees and the persons with whom they had dealings.

Submitted as of December 31, 1942.

A P P E N D I X

EXHIBITS SUPPORTING
REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO,
AS FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ON ITS OPERATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH EVACUATION OPERATIONS
IN MILITARY AREAS NO. 1 AND NO. 2 DURING 1942.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER

#9066

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO PRESCRIBE MILITARY AREAS

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities as defined in Section 4, Act of April 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by the Act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the Act of August 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 655 (U. S. C., Title 50, Sec. 104):

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any persons to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such areas who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of War or the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order. The designation of military areas in any region or locality shall supersede designations of prohibited and restricted areas by the Attorney General under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, and shall supersede the responsibility and authority of the Attorney General under the said Proclamations in respect of such prohibited and restricted areas.

I hereby further authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the said Military Commanders to take such other steps as he or the appropriate Military Commander may deem advisable to enforce compliance with the restrictions applicable to each Military area hereinabove authorized to be designated, including the use of Federal troops and other Federal Agencies, with authority to accept assistance of state and local agencies.

I hereby further authorize and direct all Executive Departments, independent establishments and other Federal Agencies to assist the Secretary of War or the said Military Commanders in carrying out this Executive Order, including the furnishing of medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, shelter, and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities and services.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

February 19, 1942.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
Office of the Commanding General
Presidio of San Francisco, California

March 11, 1942

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
San Francisco, California

Sirs:

By virtue of orders issued by the War Department on December 11, 1941, the entire Pacific Coast of the United States was established as the Western Defense Command and designated as a theatre of operations under my command.

By Executive Order No. 9066, dated February 19, 1942, the President of the United States authorized and directed the Secretary of War and the military commanders whom he may from time to time designate to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate military commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave, shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate military commander may impose in his discretion.

The Secretary of War, on February 20, 1942, designated the undersigned as the military commander to carry out the duties and responsibilities imposed by said Executive Order for that portion of the United States embraced in the Western Defense Command.

On March 2, 1942, pursuant to authority vested in me, I issued Public Proclamation No. 1, under which I designated and established certain military areas and zones. It is my intention, by subsequent proclamations, to exclude certain persons and classes of persons from all of Military Area No. 1, and also from such zones described in said Public Proclamation No. 1 as Zones A-2 to A-99 inclusive as are within Military Area No. 2. The evacuees will include Japanese, German and Italian aliens and persons of Japanese ancestry now resident in Military Area No. 1. I am familiar with the contemplated program dealing with the problem of evacuees and I find that the prompt execution of such a program is essential to the successful prosecution of the war and the performance of my duty under Executive Order No. 9066. Accordingly, I hereby authorize and direct you to take all steps which in your judgment are necessary or desirable in order to carry out the objective of the program.

You are authorized and requested to employ such personnel and set up such offices within the Western Defense Command as you may consider advisable, necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the program of dealing with the property interests of said evacuees. You are further authorized to employ such personnel and appoint such sub-agents as you may see fit in connection therewith.

You will be reimbursed for all necessary and proper expenses incurred in connection with the carrying out of this program. Furthermore, you are directed to perform any and all acts incident to the accomplishment or furtherance of this program and as such you are, of course, entitled to be reimbursed for all necessary and proper expenses and obligations arising out of such agency, for which under law such an agent would be entitled to reimbursement.

It is understood that in executing the foregoing no warranty of my authority is included nor is any personal liability imposed upon or assumed by the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. L. DeWITT

Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

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CHAPTER 191 - 2d SESSION
(PUBLIC LAW 503 - 77th CONGRESS)
(H. R. 6758)

An Act to provide a penalty for violation of
restrictions or orders with respect to persons
entering, remaining in, leaving, or committing
any act in military areas or zones.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled,
That:

Whoever shall enter, remain in, leave, or commit any act in any military area
or military zone prescribed, under the authority of an Executive Order of the President,
by the Secretary of War, or by any military commander designated by the Secretary of War,
contrary to the restrictions applicable to any such area or zone or contrary to the order
of the Secretary of War or any such military commander, shall, if it appears that he knew
or should have known of the existence and extent of the restrictions or order and that his
act was in violation thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be
liable to a fine of not to exceed \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year,
or both, for each offence.

Approved, March 21, 1942

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
Office of the Commanding General
Presidio of San Francisco, California

April 5, 1942

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
San Francisco, California

Sirs:

Reference is made to my letter dated March 11, 1942, addressed to you, in which I authorize and direct you to take all steps which in your judgment are necessary or desirable in order to carry out the objective of the program dealing with the problem of evacuees from Military Area No. 1, as designated and established in my Public Proclamation No. 1, dated March 2, 1942.

Last week the Congress of the United States enacted and on March 21, 1942, the President of the United States approved Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, under the terms of which whomsoever shall enter, remain in, leave, or commit any act in any military area or any military zone prescribed, under the authority of an executive order of the President, by the Secretary of War, or by any military commander designated by the Secretary of War, contrary to the restrictions applicable to any such area or zone or contrary to the order of the Secretary of War or any such military commander, shall, if it appears that he knew or should have known of the existence and extent of the restrictions or order and that this act was in violation thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to certain penalties stated therein.

Accordingly, by virtue of the additional authority vested in me by said Public Law, No. 503, 77th Congress, approved by the President of the United States on March 21, 1942, as well as by virtue of all other authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 9066, dated February 9, 1942, the orders and designation issued by the Secretary of War on February 20, 1942, designating the undersigned as a Military Commander to carry out the duties and responsibilities embodied by said Executive Order No. 9066 for that portion of the United States embraced within the Western Defense Command, and pursuant to all other authority vested in me, I hereby authorize and direct you to continue to take all steps which in your judgment are necessary or desirable in order to carry out the objectives of the program dealing with the problem of evacuees from the Western Defense Command and particularly Military Area No. 1, embraced therein.

Very truly yours,

(signed) J. L. DeWITT

Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

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ESTABLISHING THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
AND DEFINING ITS FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to provide for the removal from designated areas of persons whose removal is necessary in the interests of national security, it is ordered as follows:

1. There is established in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President the War Relocation Authority, at the head of which shall be a Director appointed by and responsible to the President.

2. The Director of the War Relocation Authority is authorized and directed to formulate and effectuate a program for the removal, from the areas designated from time to time by the Secretary of War or appropriate military commander under the authority of Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, of the persons or classes of persons designated under such Executive Order, and for their relocation, maintenance, and supervision.

3. In effectuating such program the Director shall have authority to --

(a) Accomplish all necessary evacuation not undertaken by the Secretary of War or appropriate military commander, provide for the relocation of such persons in appropriate places, provide for their needs in such manner as may be appropriate, and supervise their activities.

(b) Provide, insofar as feasible and desirable, for the employment of such persons at useful work in industry, commerce, agriculture, or public projects, prescribe the terms and conditions of such public employment, and safeguard the public interest in the private employment of such persons.

(c) Secure the cooperation, assistance, or services of any governmental agency.

(d) Prescribe regulations necessary or desirable to promote effective execution of such program, and, as a means of coordinating evacuation and relocation activities, consult with the Secretary of War with respect to regulations issued and measures taken by him.

(e) Make such delegations of authority as he may deem necessary.

(f) Employ necessary personnel, and make such expenditures, including the making of loans and grants and the purchase of real property, as may be necessary, within the limits of such funds as may be made available to the Authority.

4. The Director shall consult with the United States Employment Service and other agencies on employment and other problems incident to activities under this order.

5. The Director shall cooperate with the Alien Property Custodian appointed pursuant to Executive Order No. 9095 of March 11, 1942, in formulating policies to govern the custody, management, and disposal by the Alien Property Custodian of property belonging to foreign nationals removed under this order or under Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942; and may assist all other persons removed under either of such Executive Orders in the management and disposal of their property.

6. Departments and agencies of the United States are directed to cooperate with and assist the Director in his activities hereunder. The Departments of War and Justice, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, respectively, shall insofar as consistent with the national interest provide such protective, police and investigational services as the Director shall find necessary in connection with activities under this order.

7. There is established within the War Relocation Authority the War Relocation Work Corps. The Director shall provide, by general regulations, for the enlistment in such Corps, for the duration of the present war, of persons removed under this order or under Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, and shall prescribe the terms and conditions of the work to be performed by such Corps, and the compensation to be paid.

8. There is established within the War Relocation Authority a Liaison Committee on War Relocation, which shall consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Labor, the Federal Security Administrator, the Director of Civilian Defense, and the Alien Property Custodian, or their deputies, and such other persons or agencies as the Director may designate. The Liaison Committee shall meet at the call of the Director and shall assist him in his duties.

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9. The Director shall keep the President informed with regard to the progress made in carrying out this order, and perform such related duties as the President may from time to time assign to him.

10. In order to avoid duplication of evacuation activities under this order and Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, the Director shall not undertake any evacuation activities within military areas designated under said Executive Order No. 9066, without the prior approval of the Secretary of War or the appropriate military commander.

11. This order does not limit the authority granted in Executive Order No. 8972 of December 12, 1941; Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942; Executive Order No. 9095 of March 11, 1942; Executive Proclamation No. 2525 of December 7, 1941; Executive Proclamation 2526 of December 8, 1941; Executive Proclamation No. 2527 of December 8, 1941; Executive Proclamation No. 2533 of December 29, 1941; or Executive Proclamation No. 2537 of January 14, 1942; nor does it limit the functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE
March 18, 1942

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1942

Secretary of the Treasury
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Under Executive Order No. 9102 of March 18, 1942, establishing the War Relocation Authority in the Executive Office of the President and defining its functions and duties, the Director of the War Relocation Authority is authorized and directed to formulate and effectuate a program for the removal, from the areas designated from time to time by the Secretary of War or appropriate military commander, under the authority of Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, of the persons or classes of persons designated under such Executive Order, and for their relocation, maintenance, and supervision. I have been furnished with copies of the program to deal with the property of such persons, and with the delegation of authority to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, by the Secretary of the Treasury and by John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. I am also familiar with the progress being made in putting such program into effect, with Special Regulation No. 1 issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and with the contemplated plan for dealing with farms owned or operated by persons to be evacuated. I am in agreement with and approve the program as contemplated and now in effect and, as Director of the War Relocation Authority and to the extent of my authority to do so, delegate to the Treasury Department and its agencies, including the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the authority vested in me under Executive Order No. 9102 of March 18, 1942, to assist persons removed under such Executive Order No. 9102 or under Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, in the management and disposal of their property.

I shall advise you promptly of any special needs or problems that may develop in connection with such property management as our experience brings them to light, and shall appreciate your sending me copies of any reports of progress, or other reports, that may be made to you from time to time by those directly charged with such management.

Copies of this letter are being sent to Mr. Leo C. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, and to General John L. DeWitt.

Very truly yours,

(signed) M. S. EISENHOWER

Director, War Relocation Authority

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.
FEBRUARY 12, 1942.

Memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury:

All power and authority conferred upon me by sections 3 (A) and 5 (B) of the Trading With The Enemy Act, as amended, are hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

EXHIBIT 7

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(Telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury dated March 7, 1942)

You have been furnished with copies of the program to deal with property of evacuees from the Pacific Coast military areas.

There is hereby delegated to and conferred upon you, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, full authority to exercise any and all powers delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 5 (b) of the Trading With The Enemy Act, as amended by Title III of the First War Powers Act, 1941, together with all other powers vested in me, for the purpose of carrying out this general program. You are hereby authorized and directed to perform any and all acts incident to the accomplishment or furtherance of this program, and we will see that you are reimbursed for all expenses in connection therewith.

This program is being put into effect at the request of the Secretary of War and the program should be carried out under the general direction of the local military authorities.

H. MORGENTHAU, JR.,

Secretary of the Treasury

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WIRE FROM
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1942

Reference is made to my telegram of March 7, 1942, conferring upon you, as fiscal agent of the United States, full authority to exercise any and all powers delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury under section 5 (B) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, together with all other powers vested in me, for the purpose of carrying out the program for dealing with the property of evacuees from the Pacific Coast military areas.

As stated in such telegram, you will be reimbursed for all expenses incurred in connection with the carrying out of this program. Furthermore, you are directed to perform any and all acts incident to the accomplishment or furtherance of this program as fiscal agent of the United States, and as such you are of course entitled to be reimbursed for all expenses and obligations arising out of such agency, for which under law such an agent would be entitled to reimbursement.

Your attention is also directed to the acquittance provisions of subdivision (2) of section 5 (B) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended. In addition, to the extent that I have authority to obligate the Treasury Department, the Treasury Department will hold you harmless from any liability incurred by you without negligence in connection with the carrying out of this program.

H. Morgenthau, Jr.,

Secretary of the Treasury

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WIRE FROM

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1942

This will confirm that the authority conferred upon you in my telegrams of March 7 and 11, 1942, and the commitments contained therein remain in full force and effect.

H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 11, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

There is hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury all power and authority under sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading With The Enemy Act, as amended, conferred upon me by the President by Executive Order dated March 11, 1942. This delegation is temporary, pending the staffing and organization of the office of the Alien Property Custodian, and shall continue until revoked in writing in whole or in part at any time by me. This delegation shall not be construed as a limitation upon my authority to exercise such power and authority at any time.

(signed) LEO T. CROWLEY
Alien Property Custodian

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SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
AND OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES TO DEAL WITH PROPERTY OF EVACUEES
FROM PACIFIC COAST MILITARY AREAS

Suggested program for the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and other public agencies to deal with property of evacuees from Pacific Coast military areas. The success of the proposed program will depend upon placing complete responsibility for its execution in a responsible West Coast agency acting under the general directions of the local military authorities.

I - SCOPE OF PROBLEM:

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

II - LEGAL AUTHORITY:

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

III - ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM:

The nature and urgency of the situation, coupled with the large volume of transactions that will require prompt handling, necessitates the program's being administered by an agency on the West Coast cloaked with full authority to act without reference to Washington. The over-all control of all aspects of the evacuation must obviously rest in the military authorities. Subject to this over-all control by the army, the direct responsibility for the execution of the property aspects of the program should be placed in the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, which has branch offices in Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland. The Federal Reserve Bank will be in a position to obtain the cooperation of other Government agencies and of well-known and experienced individuals and institutions in the various communities throughout the West Coast area. This cooperation, together with the established integrity and ability of the Federal Reserve Bank, will enlist the confidence of all of the affected groups and discourage gouging by creditors or other self-seeking interests. The Federal Reserve Bank will also work in close liaison with the Federal Security Agency, the United States Department of Agriculture, and other Federal, State and local public agencies that can be of assistance in dealing with the property during the course of its liquidation. These agencies will undoubtedly be called upon by the military

authorities to handle other aspects of the evacuation problem, such as the transportation and resettlement of the evacuees, and their re-employment in new areas.

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, which is the Fiscal Agent of the Treasury Department, will be clothed with ample authority to execute the program. The Treasury Department will lay down the broad principles and objectives of such programs as well as the general procedure to be followed. The Department will also furnish the San Francisco Bank by airplane with the requisite number of trained experts to assist in working out the details of the program in the field and to participate in its execution. If need be the Department is in a position to provide the San Francisco Federal at once with 100 or more men for this purpose. The keynote of this program is speed. It is believed that it can be put in operation by Monday, March 9, 1942.

IV - OUTLINE OF PROGRAM:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MEMORANDUM OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE OPERATIONS
OF RESERVE BANK UNDER AUTHORITY GRANTED BY WIRE OF MARCH 7
FROM SECRETARY OF TREASURY IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROGRAM
OF DEALING WITH THE PROPERTY OF EVACUEES FROM
PACIFIC COAST MILITARY AREAS

(1) The controlling principles to be followed are those outlined in the "Suggested Program for the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and Other Public Agencies to Deal with Property of Evacuees of Pacific Coast Military Areas" referred to in the telegram of March 7 from the Secretary of the Treasury delegating authority to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

(2) All available sources, including the press, radio, appropriate federal agencies, banking institutions etc. will be employed by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in the dissemination of information to evacuees with respect to the protection of their property interests. The evacuees will be encouraged to consult with the institutions with which they have been dealing and in which they have confidence, such as their local banking connections, attorneys, real estate agents, etc. in order to obtain information and work out satisfactory arrangements with respect to the disposition or maintenance of their property holdings. It will be made clear to the evacuees that the services of the Federal Reserve Bank and its branches and offices are freely available to them to see that they are not taken advantage of. Where the evacuee is unable to make other arrangements satisfactory to him, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will undertake to act as agent for the evacuee, reserving the right to decline to act if no useful purpose will be served.

(3) It is understood that no decision has been made that evacuees may not return after the war. Accordingly, while emphasis will be on liquidation, the evacuee may retain the ownership of property which he leaves behind, making appropriate arrangements with the Federal Reserve Bank or otherwise for its care and preservation.

(4) In addition to its branches in Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland, the Federal Reserve Bank expects to establish offices in such other communities as may be necessary to furnish adequate service to the evacuees. It is recognized, however, that the Federal Reserve Bank may, in cases where it has accepted a power of attorney to act on behalf of an evacuee, appoint as its agent any bank or other appropriate agency or person which it may designate.

(5) It is understood that in protecting evacuees from unscrupulous action on the part of creditors, the Federal Reserve Bank may invoke the freezing powers and the other powers in Section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act. Thus evacuees threatened by creditors will be encouraged to come to the Federal Reserve offices and discuss their problems. These

offices will be prepared to call in the creditor and attempt to negotiate a reasonable settlement. If it appears that the creditor is not willing to deal fairly, the Federal Reserve office will make use of its delegated powers. It will block all or the relevant part of the evacuee's assets and freeze them against any attempt of the creditor to seize or attach them. The creditor will be granted permission to pursue his remedies only when the Federal Reserve office is satisfied that adequate protection has been accorded the evacuee. Usually the knowledge that the Federal Reserve office is prepared to act will be more than adequate to remedy the situation.

(6) It is understood in carrying out this program that the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will not exercise the powers under Section 5(b) of Trading with the Enemy Act as Amended by Title III of First War Powers Act to vest title to any alien property without prior consultation and agreement of the Treasury Department.

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COPY OF LETTER FROM MR. DAY REQUESTING COOPERATION
IN EVACUEE PROPERTY PROGRAM

March 14, 1942

TO OFFICER ADDRESSED, AS PER ATTACHED LIST

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, has been delegated the duty of assisting German, Italian and Japanese aliens, as well as persons of Japanese ancestry, in making arrangements for equitable disposition of their properties in connection with their evacuation from the areas recently designated as "military areas" by the military authorities who maintain general supervision and direction of the entire program.

The property-disposal phase of the plan envisions voluntary action on the part of each evacuee, but its fulfillment in accordance with the guiding principles of American democracy will require the thoughtful and wholehearted cooperation of all who are in a position to lend their support.

It must be recognized that the problems which will confront the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in these additional duties, with the pressure of time foremost in our minds, dictate that all agencies, including the banks in the military areas, be called upon to render their unselfish help in their solution. We must, therefore ask you and your organization to join with us in an effort to assure speedy, proper, and complete execution of the program. Governmental agencies (Federal, state, and local) will also be called upon for assistance.

We are enclosing a copy of a press release which has been submitted to the office of Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, for general publication. A memorandum is also enclosed which outlines certain guiding principles for performance of the plan, and which emphasizes our hope and expectation that each bank will do its part in the acceptance of responsibilities delegated to it by evacuees, as well as in the dissemination of information and extension of assistance.

We shall be anxious to assist you at all times in solving the mutual problems confronting us in the execution of the program.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. A. Day

President

Enclosures

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Evacuee Property Department

March 11, 1942.

**Memorandum of Functions and Operations of the Evacuee Property Department
of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco as Fiscal Agent of the United
States, and Suggested Procedure for Cooperation of Other Banks in Administra-
tion of Evacuation Program.**

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

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

1. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will not take possession of property of an evacuee as an alien property custodian, but will serve largely as an advisor to the evacuee in the matter of disposition of his property.
2. All dealings with the evacuee will be on a purely voluntary basis, and he will have complete freedom in disposing of his property.
3. The evacuee will be encouraged in his own interest to make private arrangements for the disposition of his property by sale, lease, or other appropriate means by either:
 - (a) Independent action of the evacuee on his own account, or
 - (b) Through an agent of the evacuee's own selection.
4. In the selection of an agent the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will recommend the appointment by the evacuee of some person or institution in which the evacuee reposes confidence to represent his interests such as his bank, his attorney, or his real estate agent.
5. If an evacuee is unable to otherwise arrange for the equitable disposal of his property or for an agent acceptable to the evacuee to represent him, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will give consideration to accepting his power of attorney.
6. Each case will be considered on its individual merits and disposed of on that basis.
7. All advice and assistance possible will be provided the evacuee by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and it is expected that the banks and others within the Areas involved who are approached by evacuees for assistance will likewise extend their full assistance and cooperation to the end that the purpose of the program will be completely served. It is recognized that the assistance of the banks in the field will make for greater speed in the execution of the program.
8. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will endeavor to advise and assist banks and others whom the evacuees select as their agents in the performance of their agencies. Obviously, if the banks and others within the Military Areas who are approached by evacuees to act as agents will accept such agencies, the entire program will benefit.
9. From time to time the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will disseminate such information and instructions as will assist in the administration of the plan.
10. Assistance will be provided by governmental agencies, both Federal and state, in the administration of the evacuation plan, including those agencies handling other aspects of the evacuee

[OVER]

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

problem. The evacuees and their representatives including their agents should seek the help of such agencies for specific matters within their fields such as those arising out of the treatment of growing crops and other specialized problems.

11. While emphasis is placed on the liquidation of the property holdings of the evacuee, he will be informed by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that he may retain ownership of property left behind if appropriate arrangements can be made for its protection and preservation.
12. The program will be administered by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco through its head office and through its branches in Seattle, Washington; Portland, Oregon; and Los Angeles, California; as well as such other offices as may be established in the Areas for the efficient furtherance of its aims. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has established its Evacuee Property Department in San Francisco, California, at 500 California Street in that city.
13. It is intended to undertake to forestall action by unscrupulous creditors which would be detrimental to the interest of the evacuee and in all respects to minimize his losses to the greatest possible extent in connection with the disposition of his property. It is anticipated that this will be accomplished to a large extent through appeal to the creditor's sense of fair play and the obvious necessity of complete cooperation in the administration of the evacuation program. Any cases in which an equitable settlement is not agreed upon should be promptly brought to the attention of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.
14. No compulsion will be placed upon evacuees to utilize the facilities provided by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, but they are invited to make use of them.

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

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Evacuee Property Department

March 10, 1942

PRESS RELEASE

Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, announced today that the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has been appointed to assist Japanese and other evacuees situated within prohibited or restricted military areas in the disposition of their property.

The Treasury Department and the military authorities have given broad powers to the bank to enable it to carry out the objectives of the program. Bank officials indicated that they are undertaking this program under the direction of General DeWitt for the purpose of assisting military authorities in clearing up the problem presented by the war emergency.

The Federal Reserve Bank, acting in conjunction with the commanding general, plans to carry on the project through the bank's extensive facilities, as well as those of its branches in Seattle, Portland, and Los Angeles. The objective of the program will be to bring about a fair and just liquidation of that property which the evacuees cannot take with them.

The Federal Reserve Bank will establish other offices in the coastal areas in order that evacuees may receive impartial counsel and advice in their efforts to liquidate their property, as well as assistance in the sale or other disposition of their property. These offices also will take strong measures to protect the evacuees against unscrupulous creditors.

General DeWitt and Federal Reserve officials stated that the government does not plan to take title to the property of the evacuees. On the contrary, it is their intention to aid the evacuees in a voluntary liquidation of their property at reasonable prices and to protect them against individuals who seek to take advantage of their situation. If need be, officials stated, the bank will be prepared to take over the control of the property under powers of attorney in order to protect the property interest of the evacuee. Evacuees will be encouraged to come in and discuss their problems relating to the disposition of their property. No one will be compelled to come in, but those desiring the bank's services will find competent and impartial men prepared to assist them in their problems.

General DeWitt made clear that speed and fairness are the keynotes of this program and that expeditious handling of the evacuee's property is essential because of the urgency of the West Coast situation.

Officials stated that the Federal Reserve Bank will work in close cooperation with Federal, state, and local public agencies that may be called upon for assistance in dealing with the property of evacuees during the course of its liquidation. These agencies have been or undoubtedly will be called upon by the military authorities to handle other aspects of the evacuation problem, such as the transportation and the resettlement of the evacuees and their reemployment in new areas. Banks and other institutions in the various communities throughout the West Coast area will be called upon to do their full part in bringing about an orderly and equitable disposition of the evacuee's property.

General DeWitt stated that he had been requested by the Federal Reserve Bank to point out that Treasury Department freezing regulations will not interfere with the program. This is particularly true in view of the amendment to General License No. 68A being released by the Federal Reserve Bank. The General License now permits Japanese evacuees operating under such license to dispose of their property without restriction.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 18, 1942

Evacuee Property Department

Circular No. 1

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

DEAR SIRs:

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

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

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

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

- (1) The acquisition, disposition or transfer of, or other dealing in, or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to, any property hereafter designated as Special Blocked Property is prohibited except as authorized by license expressly referring to this regulation.
- (2) Applications for any such license may be filed on Form TFE-1 by any person with the nearest office of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Such applications should set forth (a) the interest, if any, of the applicant in the property; (b) the details of the transaction for which a license is requested, including the terms of any proposed settlement; (c) the manner in which the interest of the evacuee national in the property is being protected; and (d) whether or not the evacuee national is in agreement with the proposed settlement.
- (3) As used in this special regulation and in any ruling, license, instruction, etc.:
 - (a) The term "evacuee national" shall mean any Japanese, German, or Italian alien, or any person of Japanese ancestry, resident on or since December 7, 1941 in Military Area No. 1 or in specified zones in other Military Areas prescribed in or pursuant to public proclamations issued by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. For the purpose of this regulation all evacuee nationals are nationals of a foreign country.
 - (b) The term "Special Blocked Property" shall mean property in which an evacuee national has an interest and which has been designated as Special Blocked Property by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in one or more of the following ways:
 - (i) There is posted on or reasonably near such property an official Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco notice that such property is Special Blocked Property.
 - (ii) The person holding such property or having possession or custody thereof has been

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

[OVER]

notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that such property is Special Blocked Property.

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

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco,
Fiscal Agent of the United States

By WM. A. DAY,
President.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

Yours very truly,


President.

Petition for Blocking Under Special
Regulation No. 1

The undersigned certifies that he is:

- ☐ A Japanese alien
- ☐ A person of Japanese ancestry
- ☐ A German alien
- ☐ An Italian alien

(Insert "X" in applicable box)

and that he has been residing at _____,
(Street)
_____, _____
(City) (State)

The undersigned represents to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that he has been unsuccessful in his attempts to reach an equitable settlement with the following creditors:

The undersigned hereby petitions the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to designate the following property as Special Blocked Property:

Dated this _____ day of _____, 194____,
at _____

(Evacuee)

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POSTING NOTICE NO.....
SPECIAL BLOCKED PROPERTY

The property listed below is designated Special Blocked Property :

Pursuant to Special Regulation No. 1 issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, any acquisition, disposition or transfer of or other dealing in or with respect to any property designated as Special Blocked Property is prohibited under penalty of law unless such transaction is authorized by appropriate license.

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

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

.....
(Date)

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Evacuee Property Department

Notice No.
Special Blocked Property

DEAR SIRs:

You are hereby notified that the property listed below is Special Blocked Property:

Pursuant to Special Regulation No. 1 issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, any acquisition, disposition or transfer of or other dealing in or with respect to any property designated as Special Blocked Property is prohibited under penalty of law unless such transaction is authorized by appropriate license.

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

Yours very truly,

Assistant Cashier.

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MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT AND SETTLEMENT

This agreement is entered into this..... day of....., 1942,
between....., hereinafter referred to as
"debtor," and....., hereinafter referred to as
"creditor."

In consideration of debtor's joining in an application under Special Regulation No. 1 issued
by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and in consideration of their mutual consent, the
above named debtor and creditor have entered into a settlement upon the following terms:

.....
(Debtor)

.....
(Creditor)

Witnesses:

.....

.....

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Application For a License to Engage in a Foreign Exchange Transaction, Transfer of Credit, Payment, Export or Withdrawal From the United States, or the Earmarking, of Gold or Silver Coin or Bullion or Currency, or the Transfer, Withdrawal or Exportation of, or Dealing in, Evidences of Indebtedness or Evidences of Ownership of Property.*

(To be executed and filed in triplicate with the Federal Reserve bank for the district or with the Governor or High Commissioner of the territory or possession of the United States in which the applicant resides or has his principal place of business or principal office or agency. If the applicant has no legal residence or principal place of business or principal office or agency in a Federal Reserve district or such territory or possession the application should be filed with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.)

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

I

SIR:
In accordance with Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, regulating transactions in foreign exchange, etc., and the Regulations and Rulings issued thereunder, the undersigned hereby applies for a license to execute the transaction described below:

- A. (1) The name of the applicant is.....;
(2) Applicant resides at or, in the case of a corporation, partnership, association or other organization, has its principal place of business at:

.....
(Street) (City) (State) (Country)

- (3) Applicant is and has been a citizen of.....
since.....;
(Month) (Day) (Year)

- (4) The nationality** of the applicant is.....

- (5) Since.....the applicant has been engaged in the business of
.....
(State nature of business)

- B. The applicant desires a license in order to:
(State in detail the nature, purpose and amount of the transaction, and the name, address, nationality** and extent of interest of every party, including the applicant, involved or interested in the transaction.)

*All definitions appearing in Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations and Rulings issued thereunder shall apply to the terms employed herein.
**In the case of a corporation, partnership, or association, give country in which organized and indicate the approximate percentages of stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations of such organization owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a blocked country or one or more nationals thereof.

C. The applicant represents and warrants that no party other than those mentioned in item B above has any interest, direct or indirect, in the transaction or transactions for which a license is applied for herein. If there are any exceptions, note them below.

D. The applicant represents and warrants that all the facts herein stated are correct and true and that he does not have knowledge of any material facts in connection with such application which are not fully and accurately set forth herein. (Attach hereto schedules of any additional material information.)

E. The applicant represents and warrants that he has complied, and agrees that he will comply, in all respects, with Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations and Rulings issued thereunder, and with any and all licenses issued to the applicant pursuant thereto, and that, with respect to the transaction here involved, no other application of the undersigned for a license has been filed or is pending, except as follows:

STATE OF _____
County of _____ } ss:

By _____
(Applicant)

I, _____, on oath, depose and say that I am the applicant in the above application for license, or the _____, of _____, who is the applicant in the above application for a license, and that I am duly authorized to make the foregoing application on behalf of the applicant; that I have personal knowledge of the facts as set forth in said application and know the same to be true and accurate; and that I do not have knowledge of any material facts in connection with such application which are not fully and accurately set forth herein.

(Signature of affiant)

(Address)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 194_____

(Notarial Seal)

(Officer administering oath)

My commission expires _____

Recommendation of Federal Reserve Bank

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

The above application is forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury with the recommendation that a license should be (granted in the following amount _____
(denied).

Remarks:

Respectfully,

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

By _____

NOTE: If this application covers gold in any form the provisions of the Provisional Regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 must also be complied with.

Copies of this form may be obtained, on request, at any Federal Reserve bank, mint or assay office, or the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PRESS RELEASE CONCERNING SPECIAL REGULATION NO. I

(Reverse of Evacuee Property Department Circular No. 1 - See Exhibit 17)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
AS FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONNECTION
WITH THE EVACUATION PROGRAM

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, has been given the authority and has been requested, in cooperation with other agencies, to assist in dealing with the problems arising through the evacuations being undertaken by the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army under the authority of Executive Order No. 9066.

The Federal Reserve Bank's particular function is to assist evacuees in connection with their property problems. It has staffed offices in approximately 50 localities in the areas affected and evacuees are invited to visit these offices and take advantage of the services available.

Individually, the evacuee's problem is the same as that of any other person confronted with the necessity of changing his place of residence. He should, as far as possible, provide for either the disposition or preservation and care of his property prior to his evacuation. If this is impossible to do, he should give his power of attorney or enter into proper agency contract with some party or concern having his confidence and qualified to take care of his particular situation. In endeavoring to be helpful the Bank has prepared and is keeping current, lists of properties for sale and similar lists of persons who have indicated interest in the purchase of properties. This information is available at all offices. If it appears desirable, the Bank itself may accept a power of attorney to act for an evacuee. It has attempted to give the widest dissemination of information concerning the service available and to that end has solicited the aid of many agencies such as banks, finance companies, and others.

The Bank has been delegated broad powers designed to permit it, where necessary, to afford protection to an evacuee who may feel that in the settlement of his affairs he is being unfairly dealt with and advantage is being taken of his predicament. Evacuees are urged to bring to the attention of the Bank any such situation.

At the time of evacuation, the Bank is prepared and will have made arrangements to accept for storage, at the owner's risk and at the Government's expense, the furniture, professional equipment, and other nonperishable property which the evacuee desires to retain. It will also accept for storage, automobiles, but in most instances this will be open air storage. As an alternative the evacuee may authorize the Bank to arrange for the sale of his car to the Army. Complete information as to handling such a transaction is available at all offices.

April 11, 1942

April 14, 1942

SUGGESTED PRESS RELEASE

Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, have again called attention to the necessity of complete fair dealings with evacuees by creditors and others in business negotiations with them.

"It is an obvious fact that the urgency of the Evacuation Program, with its drastic effect upon the property interests of evacuees, requires that all persons having business dealings with them, including their creditors holding conditional sale contracts on such items as automobiles and household equipment, exercise clear judgment and extend consideration to the evacuee," said Colonel Bendetsen. "Every effort should be made to avoid instances where overzeal on the part of creditors and their representatives in protecting their interests in the properties of evacuees would lead to the abrogation of fundamental property rights," stated Mr. William A. Day, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

While the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, may, under its authority, designate the property of evacuees as Special Blocked Property, effectively preventing any transactions with respect to property so designated, it is felt the necessity of exercise of such power can be avoided by the exercise of discretion on the part of persons dealing with evacuees.

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SCHEDULE OF FIELD OFFICES STAFFED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
AND COMMUNITIES VISITED

I. PRIMARY OFFICES

A. Military Area No. 1

HEAD OFFICE ZONE
(California)

Alameda
Bakersfield
Berkeley
Chico
Fresno
Hayward
Marysville
Merced
Oakland
Pittsburg
Richmond
Sacramento
Salinas
San Francisco
San Jose
San Mateo
Santa Rosa
Stockton
Visalia
Watsonville

Florin } Open one week only for
Walnut Grove } emergency situation.

PORTLAND BRANCH ZONE
(Oregon)

Portland

LOS ANGELES BRANCH ZONE
(California)

Alhambra
Burbank
El Centro
Inglewood
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Pasadena
Pomona
Redlands
Riverside
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Fernando
San Pedro
Santa Ana
Santa Maria
Santa Monica
Torrance
Ventura
Whittier

(Arizona)
Phoenix

SEATTLE BRANCH ZONE
(Washington)

Raymond
Seattle
Tacoma
Yakima

B. Military Area No. 2

HEAD OFFICE ZONE
(California)

Chico
Lincoln
Marysville
Reedley
Visalia

II. COMMUNITIES VISITED

Military Areas No. 1 and No. 2
Including Secondary Field Offices

<u>HEAD OFFICE ZONE</u> (California)	<u>LOS ANGELES BRANCH ZONE</u> (California)	<u>SEATTLE BRANCH ZONE</u> (Washington)	<u>PORTLAND BRANCH ZONE</u> (Oregon)
Arvin	Arcadia	Bellingham	Astoria
Auburn	Arroyo Grande	Chehalis	Brooks
Byron	Brawley	Everett	Clatskanie
Carmel	Colton	Mt. Vernon	Hood River
Coalinga	Conago Park	Olympia	Klamath Falls
Colusa	El Monte	Port Angeles	Salem
Concord	Garden Grove	Toppenish	Seaside
Cutler	Gardena	Wapato	Westport
Delano	Garvey	Winslow	
Dinuba	Guadalupe		(Washington)
Ducor	Harbor City		Long View
Dunsmuir	Hawthorne		
Exeter	Holtville		
Gerber	Indio		
Gridley	Lennox		
Grimes	Long Beach		
Hanford	Moneta		
Ivanhoe	Monterey Park		
Lindsay	North San Bernardino		
Livingston	Oceanside		
Lodi	Ontario		
Loomis	Redondo Beach		
Madera	Rosemond		
Martinez	Rosemead		
Modesto	San Gabriel		
Monterey	Santa Barbara		
Orosi	Uplands		
Pacific Grove	West Los Angeles		
Porterville	Westminster		
Petaluma	Wilmar		
Red Bluff			
Redwood City	(Arizona)		
Richmond Rural Area	Tempe		
Roseville			
Seaside			
Santa Cruz			
Strathmore			
Suisun			
Tulare			
Turlock			
Vacaville			
Woodland			

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
Fiscal Agent of the United States

Name: _____
(Surname) (Print) (Given)

Address: _____
(Street and Number)

_____ (City) _____ (State)

(Date) _____

Telephone: _____
Interview: _____

Adult: _____
Minor: _____
Male: _____
Female: _____
Citizenship: _____

Name _____
(Surname) _____
(Given) _____

Date of last entry into United States: _____

Operating under Treasury license now?: _____

Type of Business: _____
Partnership: _____
Proprietorship: _____
Corporation: _____
Individual: _____

Person Interviewed: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Principal property involved and scope of problem:

Action taken:*

Handled by: _____

Directed to file: _____

*Attach additional pages where necessary
(S-5055)

EXHIBIT 27

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

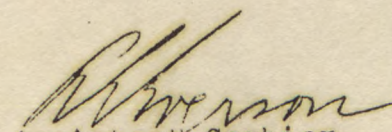
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 18, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

We are forwarding, under separate cover, a small supply of "Power of Attorney" forms, Numbers Mis. 235 and 236. You will observe that one form has been prepared for the use of an evacuee who is an individual or represents a partnership, and the other form for the use of a corporation. Both forms have been prepared merely for convenience of the evacuee and are therefore, suggested forms to be used at his option. These forms may be distributed to anyone requesting them.

For your information, we also have prepared, but are not distributing, similar forms wherein the evacuee appoints the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco as his attorney-in-fact, but which will be used only in extreme cases. Therefore, no power of attorney should be accepted by you in behalf of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco as Fiscal Agent of the United States except under specific instructions from this office, which will be forthcoming only after a complete resume of the case submitted by you has been made.


Assistant Cashier

NOTE: This is the first of a series of numbered "Instruction letters". You should maintain a file of these letters and communicate with us should you fail to receive any letter, which would be indicated by a missing number.



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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

March 19, 1942,

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 2.

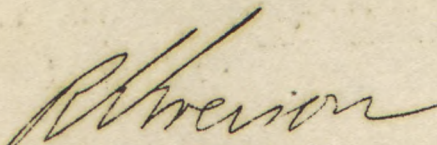
Reference is made to the EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1 consisting of Special Regulation No. 1 and press release respecting that regulation.

In the interest of clarity and to be certain that the effect of the regulation is understood, your attention is called to the fact that the regulation vests authority in this bank over the property which may be designated as Special Blocked Property, but that property falls in this classification only when the steps indicated in the regulation are taken.

In other words, by the mere publication of the regulation, all property of "Evacuee Nationals" does not become Special Blocked Property, but it is possible for this bank to protect the interests of evacuees by conforming to the steps contemplated by the regulation in cases where warranted.

Please study this circular most carefully and bear in mind that caution must be used in the exercise of the powers which this bank holds in that connection.

Additional forms relating to this subject and the enforcement of the regulation will be forthcoming in due course. No steps should be taken by Field Representatives in exercising powers covered by this regulation without first referring the matter to this office.


Assistant Cashier



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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 20, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 3.

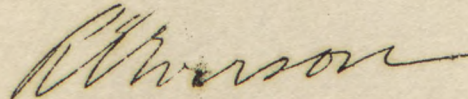
Subject: Confidential Nature of Communications
to Field Representatives

Please bear in mind that the instructions, memoranda and other material going to you from time to time from this office are of a confidential nature intended for your own information and guidance and not to be distributed to others.

Subject: Santa Rosa Field Office

The list of locations of field offices dated March 18, 1942, should be changed as follows:

Under NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, second item in right column, change San Jose to Santa Rosa at address indicated.



Assistant Cashier.

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FACTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
DEBT
BONDS
STAMPS

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 21, 1942.

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 4.

SUBJECT: SPECIAL BLOCKED PROPERTY

Reference is made to Instruction letter No. 2, dated March 19, 1942, and to Evacuee Property Department Circular No. 1, consisting of Special Regulation No. 1 and Press Release respecting that Regulation.

Specific forms have been designed for the use of the various offices of this bank and our Field Representatives, to carry out the program of designating and freeing "Special Blocked Property", and a supply is being forwarded for your information and use as follows:

Form EP 4. Petition for Blocking under Special Regulations No. 1.

In reviewing this form you will observe that it is to be filed with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, by the evacuee, in instances where unsuccessful attempts to reach equitable settlements with his creditors have been made. The form should not be given out until such time as the Field Representative has exhausted every effort to bring together the evacuee and his creditor on a reasonable basis. If, after such effort has been made, you feel that the Federal Reserve Bank should take action in freezing the property concerned, the form should be executed and delivered to you, in triplicate, by the evacuee. Two copies of the form should immediately be forwarded to the Office of the Federal Reserve Bank, by which you were assigned to your duties, together with a detailed report of the transaction involved.

Form EP 1. Posting Notice No.....Special Blocked Property.

This form has been designed to carry out the provisions of Paragraph (3), (b), (i), of Special Regulation No. 1, and the original will be posted on or reasonably near property designated as Special Blocked Property.

Normally, these forms will be prepared by the Office of the Federal Reserve Bank in your zone, after complete analysis of the report which accompanied Form EP 4.

CTORY

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UNITED
STATES
DEFENSE
BONDS
STAMPS

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Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 4.

Page 2

SUBJECT: SPECIAL BLOCKED PROPERTY

March 21, 1942

Form EP 2. Letter to Creditor Concerned.

This letter will be prepared by the Office of the Federal Reserve Bank in your zone and is for the purpose of notifying persons holding property, or having possession or custody thereof, or having an interest therein, that the particular property is Special Blocked Property, in accordance with Paragraph (3), (b), (ii), (iii) of Special Regulation No. 1 and also may be used in conjunction with Form EPI.

Form EP 3. Memorandum of Agreement and Settlement.

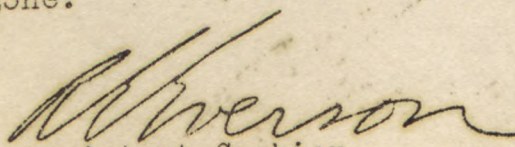
This form is to be executed in triplicate by the debtor and creditor, after a satisfactory settlement has been agreed upon by such persons.

You will observe that the form provides for witnesses, but does not necessarily have to be notarized.

At the time this form is submitted in duplicate to the Office of the Federal Reserve Bank in your zone, it should be accompanied by Form TFE-1 (Revised), in triplicate, which is the application form mentioned in Paragraph (2) of Circular No. 1, and which will be the basis for issuing a license, as indicated in Paragraph (1) of Circular No. 1. The application should, in each instance, indicate that the purpose for which the license is desired is "to consummate a transaction covering Special Blocked Property", and the information required in Paragraph (2), (a), (b), (c), (d). A copy of Form TFE-1 is enclosed for your information and a supply will be forwarded to you later.

You will observe, from the above instructions, that no latitude in so far as posting or advising that certain property is Special Blocked Property, has been given to the Field Representatives; however, in cases of emergency, or when time is the essence, the report mentioned above may be submitted, in the first instance, by telephone, to the office with which you are affiliated, who may give you instructions as to the issuance of Forms Nos. EP 1 and EP 2, bearing in mind, at all times, that this authority will be given to a Field Representative only in unusual and urgent cases.

As the power of designating property, as Special Blocked Property, is so great, it is requested that if this procedure is at all doubtful in your mind, you immediately contact the office of the Federal Reserve Bank in your zone.


Assistant Cashier

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 23, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 6.

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF PROPERTY OF AN EVACUEE
BY EMPLOYEES OF THIS BANK

The following is quoted from a letter sent to all branches on March 11, 1942:

"We cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity of instructions to employees of this bank prohibiting the purchase by them or members of their families of any property of an evacuee, the sale of which relates in any way to contacts with this bank. This, of course, does not mean that the employee or his family may not make purchases of an evacuee's goods offered for sale to the general public in the normal course of business."

The policy outlined above must be strictly observed.

C. L. Carhart

C a s h i e r.



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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 25, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 7.

SUBJECT: CONTRABAND ITEMS.

On January 3, 1942, the Office of the United States Attorney, sent to all state and local Police authorities, a notice calling their attention to the fact that the President had, by his proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, directed in the interests of national safety that alien enemies should not possess or use various items, such as firearms, weapons, ammunition, short-wave radio sets, signal devices, etc. The notice stated further it was necessary to require alien enemies to deposit such prohibited articles with law enforcement agencies and asked for the help and cooperation of the local police authorities throughout the country.

Public Proclamation No. 3, dated March 24, 1942, issued by J. L. DeWitt, Lieutenant General, U.S. Army, carries a provision that after March 31, 1942, no persons of Japanese ancestry shall have in his possession similar items.

We have determined locally that in many instances after the first order was given, Japanese aliens delivered such contraband to American citizens of Japanese ancestry, and the question therefore arises as to the amount of such contraband which has not as yet been deposited with state and local Police authorities.

In order that we might better be able to visualize this condition, we ask that each of our Field Representatives contact such law enforcement agencies in their particular territory, ascertaining in a general way the amount of such contraband now in their hands, and report their findings to the Office of the Federal Reserve Bank with which they are affiliated. Any information developed in instances where the amount on deposit would seem to indicate that there was still a considerable quantity remaining in the hands of U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry, will be of great assistance.

R. W. Iverson
Assistant Cashier.

VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
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DEFENSE
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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 28, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

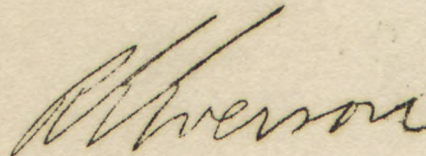
Instruction Letter No. 8

SUBJECT: EVACUEE PROPERTY PROGRAM - EXERCISE OF FREEZING
CONTROL IN CASES BEING LITIGATED - SPECIAL RE-
GULATION NO. 1.

The only cases in which the power of freezing control covered by Special Regulation No. 1 will be exercised are those in which it clearly appears either that the evacuation program will be delayed unless the power is exercised or the evacuee is being taken advantage of by reason of the fact that he is or may shortly be under orders to leave the community.

In those cases where the parties have resorted to civil litigation in order to settle conflicting claims regarding property interests, the exercise of freezing control will seldom, if ever, be justified. The use of these powers would be, in effect, to prejudge the rights of the parties litigant. Therefore, when the parties have resorted to litigation, we should leave them where we find them, especially so since in every case the evacuee, whether party plaintiff or defendant, would be in a position to continue the action even after evacuation, his testimony, if necessary, being taken by deposition.

Generally speaking, the only cases in which the freezing control, in relation to a situation which might be settled by litigation, would be justified are those in which the rights of the evacuee are clear and, by reason of indigence or the necessity for immediate departure from the community, the evacuee is not able to have his rights determined in our courts of law.



Assistant Cashier.

EXHIBIT 35

FACTORY
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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 28, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 9.

SUBJECT: TRANSFER OF EVACUEE REAL PROPERTY, OR INTEREST THEREIN.

The following memorandum, dated March 25, 1942, was received from the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, signed by Karl R. Bendetsen, Colonel G. S. C., Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division:

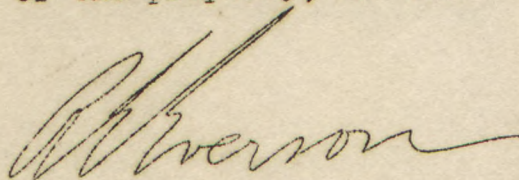
"MEMORANDUM for Mr. William M. Hale, Federal Reserve Bank,
San Francisco

Subject: Reports to the FBI on substitute farmers

The Commanding General has directed me to request that you instruct your property protection field representatives engaged in the evacuation program to do the following:

a. Where substitute occupants of property formerly occupied, farmed, owned, rented or operated by Japanese have been procured by your representatives, or have been procured as a result of negotiation initiated by your representative, to furnish a list of such persons to the nearest FBI office for checking and to furnish a duplicate list through WCCA channels to this Division for delivery to the Military Intelligence Division."

In accordance with the above, Field Representatives are requested to forward a weekly report as of the close of business Friday, in triplicate, to the office of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, with which they are affiliated. This report should include the name of the evacuee, the name of the new owner or operator and a sufficient description of the property, so that it might be readily identified.



Assistant Cashier.

VICTORY
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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 3, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 10.

SUBJECT: DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

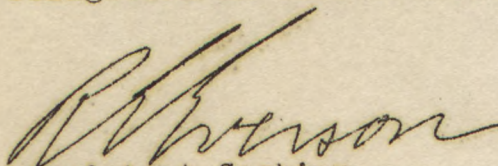
The following text of a memorandum dated April 1, 1942, from Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen is set forth with the request that all our personnel be guided by its terms in connection with this program:

"1. It has come to my attention from reliable sources today, that during the course of planning for an evacuation from the San Francisco area, the tentative evacuation zone boundaries were described in the presence of a member of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, by a member of the civilian staff. This incident occurred prior to the time when the proposed boundary and the proposed evacuation project had been approved. The result was that the Japanese concerned immediately undertook to notify other Japanese of what he had overheard, by telephone.

"2. Even if the project had been then approved, the dissemination of such information in advance of the time for publication might have resulted in serious consequences.

"3. All persons, whether military or civilian, assigned to, serving with, or in any way connected with the Civil Affairs Division or the Wartime Civil Control Administration, are directed to exercise every precaution to insure the utmost secrecy of information regarding evacuation scheduling and planning. Such information must not be discussed in the presence of any person not officially connected with the project, or released for publication prior to approval for such release. The seriousness of violations of this directive cannot be overemphasized.

"4. Loose talk may cost lives, may retard the war effort, may invite serious direct action. Aside from the liabilities imposed by law, every person has a patriotic duty during time of war, to exercise the utmost discretion and to avoid unauthorized dissemination of military information. I ask that each person who reads this memorandum bring it to the attention of all concerned so that no one will fail to be reminded of his or her obligation in this connection."


Assistant Cashier.

FACTORY
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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 3, 1942

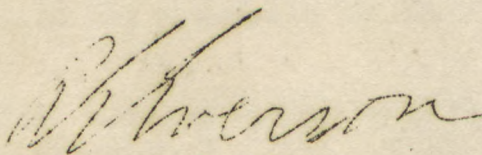
Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department Instruction letter No. 11.

SUBJECT: USE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY FORMS, WCCA FRB-2.

We are enclosing, for your information only, a memorandum prepared for the use of our representatives in the first WCCA office established in San Francisco.

You will observe that we have outlined a method of procedure in the preparation of the handling of the Form, in which we have gone into quite some detail.

It does not necessarily follow that all subsequent offices will use the same procedure, as conditions in various locations obviously will not be the same, and will result in amending such procedure from time to time.


Assistant Cashier.

Enclosure

EXHIBIT 38

April 2, 1942

SUBJECT: Use of Personal Property Form (WCCA FRB-2)

Evacuee's First Visit

These forms will be available at all WCCA offices, and normally will be handed to evacuees by the representative of the Federal Security Agency at such offices, at the time the Family No. is assigned. It is believed that the "Instructions to Owner" for the preparation of the form are complete and self-explanatory.

The evacuee should take 4 copies of the form to his place of residence for completion, including the "Personal Property Inventory List" on the reverse of the form.

Evacuee's Second Visit

All copies of the form should be returned to the Evacuee Property representative, who should check them for conformity, delivering one copy to the evacuee for his record.

It should be explained to the evacuee at this time, that any property not included in the Inventory List will not be taken from the residence at the time that the other items are removed therefrom. For example:

If a stove, refrigerator or any other item is found at the place of residence and is not included on the Inventory List, it will be assumed that such items belong to the landlord or that proper arrangements have been made with a finance company, or other person, for their disposition. This point cannot be too strongly emphasized.

It should be explained to the evacuee that all such items as stoves to be stored with us, should be disconnected and that wherever possible, goods should be crated for their protection, as we do not assume any responsibility for breakage, etc.

The evacuee should then be given a sufficient number of Storage Tags (WCCA Form FRB-1), bearing in mind at all times that the number of pieces indicated in the columns provided for that purpose on the Inventory List, would not necessarily indicate the number of tags needed. For example:

In moving and storing a grand piano, the three legs are removed therefrom, therefore, a grand piano might require 4 storage tags. Likewise, a bed will consist of the headboard, footboard, side rails, slats, springs and mattress, and consequently would require at least 6 tags. The storage tags must be completed by the evacuee, giving the family name, Family No. and indicating the office of issuance, i.e., San Francisco.

At this time arrangements must be made so that the furniture movers will have access to the property. If the keys to the premises are delivered to us, we should immediately attach Form VT 17D, which was not drawn for this purpose but which will suffice until such a form has been prepared. The evacuee's Family No. should be shown on this form, as well as his name and address - and most important, the name and address of the person to whom the keys are to be returned after the furniture has been removed from the premises. If the key is not delivered to us the evacuee must indicate on the form, the name and address of the person holding the key, who must be located in the immediate vicinity.

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Drayage Instructions

The first copy of WCCA Form FRB-2 should be delivered to the person designated as a coordinator for the various moving concerns, who will take care of the furniture from this point to the time that it is actually delivered in our warehouse. The second copy will be placed with other similar forms, arranged numerically, and delivered to our representative at the warehouse. The third copy should be retained by our representative in the WCCA offices, in a numerically arranged file.

Delivery of Furniture at Warehouse

Arrangements have been made with the furniture moving people, not only to take care of the cartage but also to properly stack the furniture in the warehouse. Therefore, we will not receipt to the driver of the van, for furniture off the tail-gate, but rather will make our check of the inventory as the furniture is stacked.

On the Inventory List, immediately following the description of the article, the moving people will indicate, in the column headed "Article", the number of pieces which are being delivered. For example:

Piano, Grand - 4

Our representative, in checking the goods into the warehouse, will indicate the number of pieces in the column "Rec'd", which should correspond with that inserted by the movers, and we will receipt on a form provided by the movers for the total number of pieces indicated in the "Rec'd" column, rather than the number of pieces indicated in the column headed "Number of Pieces".

After the Personal Property Inventory List has been checked, the checker will retain the list until the end of the day, or some other convenient time, to be delivered to our representative at the WCCA office.

Because of the possibility that a great number of items, particularly refrigerators, have not been completely paid for, and it might therefore be necessary to examine these items for Serial Nos., etc., in connection with claims from the finance companies, we have requested that in storing the furniture, refrigerators be placed as close to the aisle as possible, so that they will be more readily available.

Office Routine

After the furniture has been properly stored, receipted for to the movers, etc., copies of WCCA Form FRB-2 will be returned to the Main Office of the Evacuee Property Department for proper distribution to the War Relocation Authority and the evacuee.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 4, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 12.

SUBJECT: STORAGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND TREATMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

We are enclosing for your information the following:

1. Personal Property Form (WCCA - Form FRB-2)
2. Motor Vehicle Registration Form (WCCA - Form FRB-3)

These forms are intended for use in connection with controlled evacuation operations in each area as evacuation occurs. They are forwarded to you in order that you may be apprised of the procedure to be followed in this connection.

PERSONAL PROPERTY FORM (WCCA - FORM FRB-2)

This form is provided at Civil Control Centers by Federal Security Agency Representatives to permit evacuees to indicate the household furniture and other personal property of a substantial nature, crated articles and inventories of acceptable merchandise properly crated, which the evacuee proposes to store with us. The use of this form is discussed in Instruction Letter No. 11.

As is indicated, this bank will arrange warehouse facilities at owner's risk for the above types of property which the evacuees desire to leave in our care under those circumstances, as each area is evacuated.

In this connection, Field Representatives are requested to investigate warehousing facilities in their respective areas to determine what storage will be available when the need arises. The Army has requested that we do not make use of existing private warehouse facilities, but that we endeavor to obtain facilities not now in use or the use of which would not be anticipated for regular storage purposes.

In considering storage facilities, it should be borne in mind that unloading facilities such as door space should be adequate in order to minimize the need for tying up numerous vans and trucks at the warehouse point through bottleneck of unloading facilities.

As not only must we arrange for storage but for pickup of goods as well, Field Representatives are also requested to explore with local drayage companies possible arrangements for them to pick up property from various addresses, moving it to and storing in such storage location as may be obtained at which point our representatives will check it in and guard the goods.

VICTORY
BUY
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AND STAMPS

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 12.
Page 2.
April 4, 1942.

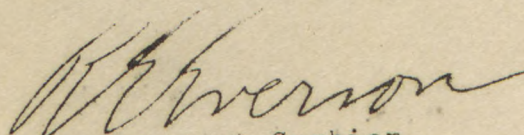
SUBJECT: STORAGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND TREATMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Please make your preliminary investigation and give us the results of your survey.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTRATION FORM (WCCA - FORM FRB-3)

This form is for use in connection with the obligation placed on this bank to make arrangements for the storage of such motor vehicles as evacuees may desire to place in our care in open-air storage at the risk of the evacuee. It is intended that this form shall be completed at the Civil Control Center by our representatives. The plan contemplates that the form will be prepared from the registration certificate and identification tag of the evacuee, in triplicate. The details of the use of the form will be the subject of a separate Instruction Letter.

It is intended that space will be provided at Assembly Centers or other places which may be designated later for storage by this bank at that point.


Assistant Cashier.

Enclosure

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 4, 1942

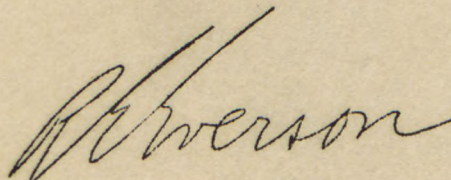
Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction Letter No.14

SUBJECT: USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FORM, WCCA
FORM FRB-3 AND AGREEMENT REGARDING DISPOSITION
OF MOTOR VEHICLE, WCCA FORM FRB-4.

We are enclosing, for your information only,
a memorandum prepared for the use of our representatives
in Civil Control Stations, established or to be established,
throughout the military area.

We believe that the information furnished in
this memorandum, together with that contained in the two
forms mentioned, will give you a clear picture of the
manner in which the program is progressing, insofar as
motor vehicles are concerned.



Assistant Cashier

Enclosures



EXHIBIT 41

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MEMORANDUM

April 4, 1942

SUBJECT: USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FORM, WCCA FORM FRB-3
AND AGREEMENT REGARDING DISPOSITION OF MOTOR VEHICLE,
WCCA FORM FRB-4.

Evacuee's First Visit

One copy of each of these forms should be given to the evacuee on his first visit, in order that he might study them and know the contents thereof.

Evacuee's Second Visit

The State Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate, for the vehicle, must be submitted at the Civil Control Station and should immediately be checked to see that the owner's signature appears on the reverse.

Three copies of each form should be prepared at this time and WCCA Forms FRB-3 and FRB-4 should be stapled together in sets.

Two sets, together with the Registration Certificate, and an identification tag which the evacuee will tie securely on the steering apparatus of the motor vehicle, should be placed in an envelope and handed to the evacuee at this time, with instructions to bring all of these documents to the designated automobile storage point at the proper time. The third set should be retained as office copies.

ALTERNATIVE NO. 2 (Sell to Army)

If Alternative No. 2 has been indicated, and the evacuee is the legal owner of the motor vehicle, he must at this time present the Ownership Certificate, duly endorsed (lines 1 and 2 on reverse) and the Ownership Certificate should be attached to the office set of WCCA Form FRB-3 and FRB-4. The endorsements must be exactly the same as the name enscribed on the face of the form.

If Alternative No. 2 has been selected and the evacuee is not the legal owner of the motor vehicle, the Ownership Certificate, being in the hands of the legal owner, will obviously not be available.

Delivery of Automobiles at the Place of Storage

From the above, you will observe that when the evacuee arrives at the place of storage, the only documents he will present, will be the tag to be placed on the steering apparatus, two sets of WCCA Form FRB-3 and FRB-4 and the Registration Certificate. At this point, all the numbers appearing on WCCA Form FRB-4 should be thoroughly checked, together with the information concerning accessories, etc., and any exceptions should be noted on both copies of the form. Inspection should be made to see that the tag is securely tied to steering apparatus. The space provided for "Receipt for Vehicle" on WCCA Form FRB-3 (both copies), should be completed and one set handed to the evacuee. The remaining set should be held and delivered to the Main Office of the Evacuee Property Department, together with the Registration Certificate and the keys.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

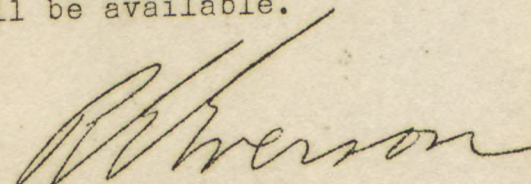
April 4, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department Instruction Letter No. 15.

SUBJECT: INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

We have previously stressed that information contained in Instruction Letters is of a confidential nature, however, information contained in printed forms which are already being used in Civil Control Stations, is in the hands of the public and you should discuss freely such information contained therein, with persons interested in the subject. The Instruction Letters are for your own further guidance in such discussions.

The program of storing motor vehicles, furniture, etc., has been established and although we will not give service along these lines until the particular area is to be evacuated, you may nevertheless inform evacuees that such services will be available.


Assistant Cashier.



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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

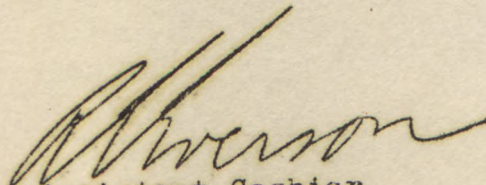
April 6, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction Letter No. 16

SUBJECT: CORRECTION IN MEMORANDUM ATTACHED TO INSTRUCTION
LETTER NO. 14.

In line 5 of the last paragraph of the memorandum,
WCCA Form FRB-4 is mentioned. This should be WCCA Form
FRB-5. The sentence will then read "At this point, all the
numbers appearing on WCCA Form FRB-3 should be thoroughly
checked,"


Assistant Cashier



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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 25, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 17.
Revision No. 1.

SUBJECT: ASSEMBLY CENTERS

The following is a revised list of Assembly Centers for various areas which the Army has tentatively determined will be available for use in the evacuation program:

<u>State</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>Washington</u>		
Puyallup	8000	Fair Grounds
Yakima	1200	Yakima Golding Hop Farm
<u>Oregon</u>		
Portland	3000	Pac. Int. Livestock Exposition
<u>California</u>		
Arcadia	17000	Santa Anita Race Track
San Bruno	8000	Tanforan Race Track
Sacramento	5000	Wallergero Advanced Depot
Stockton	5000	Fair Grounds
Marysville	3000	Sec's: 19 & 30, T. 14N., R. 4E., M.D.B. & M., about one mile S. of Marysville
Turlock	4000	Fair Grounds
Tulare	5000	Fair Grounds
Merced	5000	Fair Grounds
Fresno	5000	Fair Grounds
Pinedale	5000	Sec. 32, T. 12S., R. 20E., M.D.B. & M.
Salinas	4000	Fair Grounds
Pomona	5000	Fair Grounds
Lone Pine	10000	Manzanar
<u>Arizona</u>		
Near Phoenix	250	CCC Cave Creek Camp
" "	250	CCC Mayer Camp

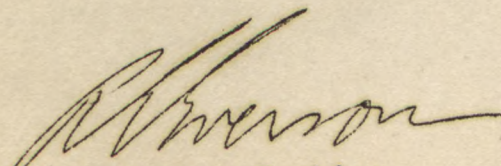

Assistant Cashier.

EXHIBIT 45



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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 10, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 18.

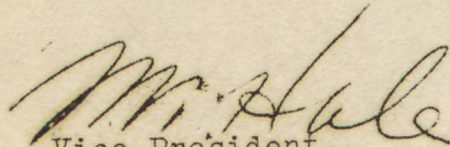
SUBJECT: STORAGE OF PROPERTY IN ADVANCE OF CONTROLLED
EVACUATION OPERATIONS

While storage facilities under the supervision of this bank will not be provided for evacuees under present plans, before controlled evacuation occurs in each area, it is recognized that many practical difficulties will be involved, particularly in the rural areas, in arranging for the pick up and storage of the properties of evacuees during the short time available in any given evacuation operation.

In view of this fact we are encouraging evacuees to make preliminary storage arrangements so far as they may care to do so at their own risk and on their own account, with a view toward having their properties deposited in some central location in each area from which they can be picked up and stored by us at the time of evacuation. In many cases evacuees are depositing their properties at their own church or association premises with this objective in view. Naturally it will be necessary at the time actual evacuation operations are started to request evacuees to take additional steps in identifying their properties by tag and to otherwise place them in proper condition for storage.

It is believed that the best interests of evacuees will be served wherever they can make preliminary arrangements of this character.

Please inform us as to the solution you propose to find for your area.


Vice President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 10, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 19

SUBJECT: RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROTECTION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY

Reference is made to Instruction Letters No. 4 (Special Blocked Property) and No. 8 (Exercise of Freezing Control).

We have every reason to believe that evacuation in remaining areas will be carried forward in a comparatively short time. Experience indicates that the actual evacuation is greatly facilitated when property problems have been satisfactorily adjusted prior to notice of evacuation. We therefore urge that every effort be made to contact potential evacuees in your area to the end that a solution be found to any property problems they may have.

We wish to reiterate that it is our responsibility to see that such settlements are carried through on an equitable basis. It is not sufficient merely to advise the evacuee to settle his affairs or consult his creditors. You should, in each instance, go sufficiently into the details of the problem to satisfy yourself as to the character of the problem and then follow through until you have definite knowledge that it has reached a satisfactory conclusion.

We further request that you review your interview files and, in instances in which advice was given but you do not know the final disposition, that you endeavor to contact the evacuee and learn from him the results of his efforts. This will then enable you to complete your file.

Your reports and records should fully set forth a complete history of the case so that in future the file will reflect fully the problem presented and the solution arrived at. Remember, undoubtedly cases will be found in the future in which we shall be called upon to defend our actions.

That we have not had referred to us more critical cases raises a question in our minds as to whether field representatives are getting close enough to the problems presented, and being thorough enough in their investigations. We of course do not welcome the use of the freezing power; nevertheless, such power is available and, as previously instructed, you should promptly contact the office of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in your zone if its use seems desirable.

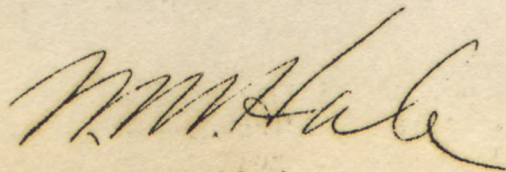


EXHIBIT 47 Vice President



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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 11, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 20.

SUBJECT: COMPILATION OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO RE-EXAMINATION OF
MILITARY AREAS AND ZONES

Following is the text of a memorandum dated April 8, 1942, from Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, relating to the above subject:

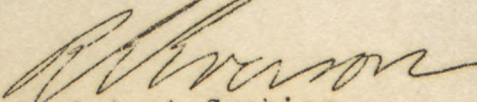
"1. On the assumption that the matter of designating military areas and zones is one for continuing study and that there will be necessity for the future clarification, correction and extension of Military Areas, and particularly Prohibited Zones A, as already set forth in Public Proclamations No. 1 and No. 2, it is desired that all communications, data, files and information bearing upon this subject be assembled for the purpose of study and the determination of a general policy in this regard.

2. The major part of the information available in this connection will appear in the correspondence and written recommendations that have reached this Division, either direct or by transmittal from Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. In addition to the material that has already been assembled, it is assumed that there are also communications scattered throughout the Division which have been retained by various Sections for lack of information as to where they should be forwarded or for the purpose of handling additional matters referred to therein not related to the subject matter of this memorandum.

3. It is directed that all such communications, data, files and information referred to heretofore received, be forwarded to Captain Truman R. Young, Room 420, to reach him not later than Friday, April 10, 1942, and that similar disposition be made of such material received in the future.

4. Any suggestions or ideas that WCCA personnel may have on the matter of the readjustment of military areas, prohibited and restricted zones, which may have occurred to him by reason of participation in activities of the Division, or that may have been communicated to him orally from outside sources, will be placed in the form of a written memorandum and referred to Captain Young within the time specified in the foregoing."

Any information of the character referred to which is now in your hands or which may come to your attention in the future should be forwarded to the office of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco with which you are affiliated for transmission to the proper authorities.


Assistant Cashier.

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 24, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 21.

SUBJECT: DISPOSITION OF FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Considerable confusion has existed as to the definition of "farm machinery" and as to the eligibility of property which might conceivably fall within that definition for the benefits of Alternative No. 2 contained in WCCA Form FRB-4.

After consultation between this bank and the Farm Security Administration the following matters have been determined upon by the military authorities:

1. All machinery and equipment primarily susceptible of use in farm operations shall be subject to disposition or care under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration.
2. The determination of the proper classification of machinery and equipment will be made at each Civil Control Station by consultation between the representatives of the Farm Security Administration and this bank with respect to such property.
3. The basis of classification of such machinery and equipment shall be whether it is the type which an implement dealer can ordinarily sell to farm trade, this exclusive of trucks of all types.
4. Trucks and all other equipment which does not fall within the foregoing definition of farm equipment will be regarded as qualifying for disposition by this bank under either of the alternatives set forth on WCCA Form FRB-4.

It is believed that close cooperation between our Field Representatives and the Farm Security Administration will result in the solution of any problems with respect to the foregoing, and our Field Representatives are requested to extend full cooperation in this regard.

R. H. Emerson



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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 25, 1942

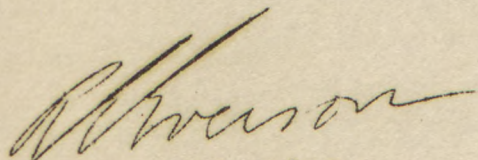
Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 22

Subject: Japanese Evacuation Operations

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army dated April 23, 1942, setting forth the general instructions regarding evacuation operations.

As the memorandum indicates, additional specific instructions will be provided regarding each operation as it occurs in a given area; however, the accompanying instructions will apply to all operations.


Assistant Cashier.

Enclosure.



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MEMORANDUM

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY

Office of the Commanding General
Presidio of San Francisco, California.

April 23, 1942

SUBJECT: Japanese Evacuation Operations

TO: All Sector Commanders
All Civilian Agencies, Wartime
Civil Control Administration

1. References:

- Public Proclamation No. 1, this Headquarters, March 2, 1942
- Public Proclamation No. 2, this Headquarters, March 16, 1942
- Public Proclamation No. 3, this Headquarters, March 24, 1942
- Public Proclamation No. 4, this Headquarters, March 27, 1942
- Public Proclamation No. 5, this Headquarters, March 30, 1942

2. The following instructions will guide the activities of Sector Commanders and Civilian Agencies in the evacuation processes. The instructions contained herein will replace the separate directives which previously have been forwarded for each evacuation project. The practice of distributing such separate directives is discontinued. It is contemplated that only such advance information as is pertinent to an evacuation project will be forwarded.

3. The evacuation of all Japanese, both aliens and non-aliens, from the area of the Western Defense Command will be directed by this Headquarters. Pending the resettlement of such persons by the War Relocation Authority, evacuees will be provided temporary shelter and other facilities at Assembly Centers and Reception Centers.

4. Numbered Exclusion Orders issued from this Headquarters with Instructions pertaining thereto will provide for the exclusion by a specific time of all Japanese, both aliens and non-aliens, from a specifically described area. The Sector Commanders are charged with the supervision of the evacuation from their respective Sectors of all affected persons within such areas to Assembly Centers or Reception Centers to be designated by this Headquarters. They will cause Exclusion Orders and Instructions pertaining thereto to be posted at prominent points throughout the prescribed areas during such hours as are specified by this Headquarters. A suitable supply of such Orders and Instructions will be furnished by this Headquarters at the earliest practicable date preceeding the effective date of each Exclusion Order. The Officers specifically charged with the posting of Exclusion Orders and Instructions pertaining thereto will execute certificates of such posting to include the area, the date, the time and manner of posting. These certificates will be forwarded to this Headquarters within twelve hours after completion of posting.

5. For the purpose of registering and processing evacuees, Civil Control Stations will be located in each area to be evacuated. The Federal Security Agency will locate, establish, organize, and operate these installations. That agency is authorized to deal directly with the Office of Emergency Management and other Federal Agencies as may be needed in the establishment and operation of Control Stations. Within each such station there will be included appropriate sections to render services applicable to the several interested Civilian Agencies. The Civilian Agencies concerned will provide for the personnel and the instruction of the personnel assigned to these sections. The Supervisor of each section will control all matters pertaining to the services rendered by his particular Civilian Agency.

6. The manager of each Control Station will be named by the Federal Security Agency. This manager will receive instructions with reference to the evacuation project from the representative of the Sector Commander at the Control Station and will be responsible for the distribution and execution of these instructions by Supervisors of sections within the Control Station.

7. The several Civilian Agencies will control the services rendered by their representatives at Control Stations but, insofar as the coordination and operation of the installation as a whole is concerned, Supervisors of sections will receive their instructions from the manager of the Control Station.

8. The Federal Security Agency, the Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will provide for necessary general services such as:

- a. The registration of all evacuees.
- b. The medical examination of all evacuees either during processing or after their arrival at an Assembly Center.
- c. Medical aid, including hospitalization, and social welfare service for and during the processing.

- d. The settlement and protection of all the real and personal property of the evacuees, including the registration of those private automobiles belonging to evacuees to be used as transportation to an Assembly Center.
- e. Storage facilities for items not otherwise disposed of, parking and immobilization of private automobiles at the Assembly Center or other designated place, and provision for proper policing thereof.
- f. All forms, and operating details incidental to the foregoing, and the maintenance of an adequate filing system for all documents and other data assembled in connection with a particular project or combination of projects.

9. A physician will be made available by the Federal Security Agency at the Civil Control Station during the entire period of registration and processing to attend invalid and other exception medical cases.

10. In addition to their prescribed functions, the Civilian Agencies mentioned above will assist the Sector Commander in the discharge of his duties pertaining to the evacuation.

11. The Sector Commander will provide such military personnel as he deems necessary for and during the registration and processing of evacuees.

12. Sector Commanders will be responsible for the supervision of all movements of evacuees from affected areas in their respective Sectors to the destination designated by this Headquarters. Arrangements for all transportation other than by private conveyance will be made by this Headquarters for movements of evacuees from control stations in affected areas to Assembly Centers and Reception Centers. Any additional transportation for evacuees within an affected area will be arranged for locally by the Sector Commander.

13. In certain cases where specifically directed by this Headquarters, evacuees will be permitted to use their own private automobiles as transportation to an Assembly Center. All private automobiles so used will first have been registered with the representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco at the Control Station and provision made by that Agency for the disposition of such automobiles upon arrival at the Assembly Center. As soon as is practicable after registration, the Sector Commander will cause a schedule of such movement to be prepared for the Civil Control Station concerned and provide for adequate supervision of convoys of not more than twenty-five cars each. Arrivals of these groups of automobiles will be spaced throughout the travel day with emphasis being placed upon morning arrivals in order to permit the early settlement of evacuees at the point of destination.

14. The Sector Commander will provide such military personnel as he deems necessary for and during all movements of evacuees. In addition thereto, appropriate maintenance personnel and wrecking equipment will be provided by the Sector Commanders for all movements in supervised groups involving the use of private automobiles by evacuees.

15. The Federal Security Agency will provide medical aid, to include an appropriate number of physicians, and social welfare service for and during all bus and train movements of evacuees from Control Stations in the affected areas to Assembly Centers and Reception Centers. For movements of evacuees by private automobiles, the Federal Security Agency will make appropriate arrangements for medical service.

16. It is contemplated that the number of evacuees moved from one affected area under a given project will not exceed five hundred per day and the number of evacuees arriving at any one Assembly Center or Reception Center from all areas being evacuated under simultaneous operations will not exceed one thousand per day. If practicable, rail transportation will be utilized for all movements involving travel of more than one hundred miles and for all trips during which a meal must be served to the evacuees. At least one tourist-sleeper will be provided for each train to insure appropriate accommodations for medical cases. Once the mode of transportation has been established and a schedule determined, evacuees will be assigned by the manager of the Control Station to a particular bus, street-car, railroad-car or motor convoy in sufficient numbers as directed by the Sector Commander. Close liaison between the representatives of the Sector Commander at the Control Station and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, this Headquarters, is essential during the entire period of processing, in order to coordinate specific transportation requirements and transportation schedules. In the preparation of all transportation schedules, primary consideration should be given to the capacity of a given Assembly Center or Reception Center to assimilate properly the arriving evacuees. In this connection, movements from affected areas will be coordinated so that all arrivals will be spaced and timed as early as is practicable during daylight hours in order to insure proper settlement in the Center prior to darkness. Sector Commanders will designate specifically a train Commander for each train used in transporting evacuees from his Sector to a Center. Similarly, Commanders will be specifically designated for all other group movements of evacuees.

17. Sector Commanders will inform other Sector Commanders concerned if the route of a movement of evacuees from his Sector to an Assembly Center or Reception Center requires the crossing of, or movement into, another Sector. This action is designed to obviate tactical complications and the possibility of rail and highway congestion.

18. Sector Commanders will cause the following reports to be made at the times indicated:

- A. At noon and at 5:00 p.m. of each day of registration a statement as of that time showing the total number of families registered and the total number of individuals to be evacuated thereunder, will be forwarded by wire or teletype to the Wartime Civil Control Administration, 1231 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
- b. At least forty-eight hours prior to departure of evacuees, a statement showing the exact number of persons who will require rail or bus transportation to the Assembly Center or Reception Center, will be forwarded by wire or teletype to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California.
- c. At least forty-eight hours prior to departure of evacuees for Assembly Centers or Reception Centers, a statement showing the total number of persons for which lunches are to be prepared, will be forwarded by wire or teletype to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California. In rendering this report, full consideration should be given to the number of children and infants requiring food and formula milk and ingredients.
- d. At least twenty-four hours prior to departure of evacuees, the Manager of the Assembly Center or Reception Center concerned will be informed by the most expeditious means of the total number of evacuees to be expected with the mode or modes of travel, date, and the probable time of arrival.
- e. Upon departure of evacuees, a statement showing the exact number of evacuees who departed, the type of transportation utilized, the number of private cars in any and all convoys, with the date and the probable time of arrival thereof, will be forwarded to the Manager of the Assembly Center or Reception Center concerned, by the most expeditious means.
- f. Upon departure of evacuees for Assembly Centers or Reception Centers, a statement showing the exact number of evacuees who departed, the type of transportation utilized, the number of private automobiles in any and all convoys, the time of departure and the destinations of such movements will be forwarded by wire or teletype to the Wartime Civil Control Administration, 1231 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
- g. Timely information will be forwarded to the Manager of the Assembly Center or Reception Center concerned in order that appropriate arrangements can be made for unloading, if the nature of the baggage or other equipment forwarded with evacuees to the Assembly Center or Reception Center cannot be adequately handled by the evacuees.
- h. Within seventy-two hours after the completion of the evacuation of any specified area, the Sector Commander will forward a report covering the operation of the evacuation project with such recommendations as he desires to make thereon, to the Wartime Civil Control Administration, 1231 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
- i. Within seventy-two hours after the completion of the evacuation of any specified area, the Control Station Manager and the Supervisor of each Civilian Agency involved in the evacuation project will forward through their immediate superiors, a report covering their actions in connection with such evacuation project with such recommendations as they desire to make, to the Wartime Civil Control Administration, 1231 Market Street, San Francisco, California. Copies of the reports by the Civilian Agencies concerned with each evacuation project will be made available to the Federal Security Agency at the time they are submitted to the Wartime Civil Control Administration.

19. Aliens failing to comply with the Exclusion Order and the Instructions issued thereunder are subject to immediate apprehension and detention. Alien and non-alien Japanese alike are subject to the penalties provided by Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, approved March 21, 1942, entitled, "An Act to Provide a Penalty for Violation of Restrictions or Orders with Respect to Persons Entering, Remaining in, Leaving, or Committing any Act in Military Areas or Zones". Sector Commanders will make suitable provisions for bringing this matter to the attention of the Federal Civil Authorities for any necessary action. Sector Commanders are authorized to call upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the enforcement of the statute and for the apprehension of any aliens failing to comply with published orders and instructions.

By Command of Lieutenant General DeWitt:

(signed) Hugh T. Fullerton
Captain A. G. D.
Assistant Adjutant General

Distribution "M"

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

May 1, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

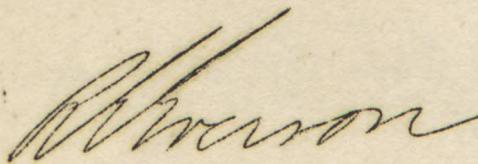
Instruction Letter No. 23

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATION OF ACTIVITIES OF PERSONS
DEALING WITH EVACUEES

In addition to the freezing powers available to this bank under Special Regulation No. 1, set forth in Evacuee Property Department Circular No. 1, for the protection of evacuees, which is ordinarily set in motion at the request of the evacuee, this bank has at its disposal the assistance of the Foreign Funds Control Investigative Unit of the Treasury Department for the investigation of transactions where such a step seems appropriate.

You may encounter cases which, in your opinion, demand inquiry into the motives and good faith of persons dealing with evacuees, even though the evacuee may be satisfied with the arrangement he contemplates or may already have made. Cases of this character should be referred to the office of this bank with which you are associated, in order that they may be brought to the attention of the Investigative Section to which they should properly be presented, rather than enforcement agencies whose interest therein might be doubtful.

It is not intended that all transactions which involve the question of exercise of the freezing power be so submitted, but it is our thought that we should make use of this facility where the services of an investigative agency would be warranted, particularly where fraud or dishonesty might be involved. This step should certainly be taken where illegality is suspected.



Assistant Cashier.

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FOR
BUY
UNITED
STATES
BONDS
STAMPS

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

June 24, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction Letter No. 24

SUBJECT: PERSONAL DEALINGS WITH EVACUEES

The following is the substance of a memorandum from Colonel Bendetsen, dated June 9, 1942, directed to all agencies serving in or with the Wartime Civil Control Administration:

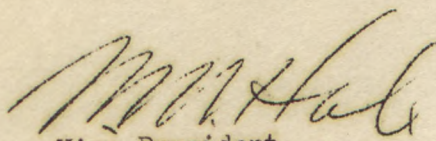
"SUBJECT: Personal dealings with Evacuees

TO: All Agencies serving in or with
Wartime Civil Control Administration

1. It has come to my attention that there may have been personal financial transactions or negotiations between personnel serving in or with the Wartime Civil Control Administration and Japanese evacuees.

2. Any such practice by persons connected with the Wartime Civil Control Administration in any capacity cannot be tolerated and it is requested that you caution any of your officers or employees serving with or in Wartime Civil Control Administration that they are required to confine their relationships and dealings with such evacuees to official business only. No personal business of any nature between Wartime Civil Control Administration personnel and such evacuees is permitted."

We understand that the memorandum has been given general circulation among all of the agencies working with the Wartime Civil Control Administration and their personnel.


Vice President

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

June 29, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction Letter No. 25

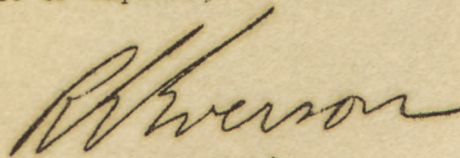
SUBJECT: JAPANESE EVACUATION OPERATIONS, MILITARY AREA NO. 2

The following is the substance of a memorandum from the Wartime Civil Control Administration dated June 26, 1942, laying down the procedure for the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the California portion of Military Area No. 2:

"SUBJECT: Japanese Evacuation Operations, Military Area No. 2

TO: All Civilian Agencies
Wartime Civil Control Administration

1. The procedure for the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry, both aliens and non-aliens, from the California portion of Military Area No. 2 will follow the operations procedure utilized for the evacuation of Military Area No. 1 under instructions contained in the letter, this Headquarters, dated April 23, 1942, except as hereinafter provided.
2. All persons of Japanese ancestry residing in the California portion of Military Area No. 2 will be evacuated to Relocation Projects and are to be advised to take with them on departure, in addition to bedding, linens, toilet articles and clothing, personal property essential to housekeeping, but not to exceed 150 pounds for persons over 11 years of age, and not to exceed 75 pounds for children under 12 years of age. Substantial household items, such as refrigerators, washing machines, pianos and heavy furniture will be temporarily stored, to be shipped to Relocation Projects at a later date. However, smaller items of personal property may be shipped by the evacuees at their own expense, by parcel post or express, to the Relocation Project."



Assistant Cashier

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
Fiscal Agent of the United States
Evacuee Property Department

MEMORANDUM

March 18, 1942.

No. 1 - SUBJECT: JAPANESE BEING MOVED BY THE ARMY TO THE CAMPS
(Involuntary Evacuation)

At present the plans are that they will be allowed to take only bedding and personal effects; i.e., no furniture, dishes, or household goods. This plan is subject to change.

Moving plans at present. Evacuees will first be handled by the U. S. Employment Service; through them to U. S. Public Health Department to groups with captains of their own people, then to Army trucks to induction centers. The plan is that if personal cars are to be taken, they will be numbered and go in the army truck train.

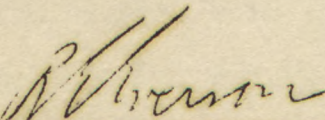
(This information came from L. S. Diehl of W.P.A.)

No. 2 - SUBJECT: HALF-BREEDS

On foregoing no general ruling applies.

W.C.C.A. is having application blanks printed now. These blanks, when completed, will be handed to the various offices. People making application to remain in restricted territories must fill out these applications which, in turn, will be submitted to the local draft boards or draft appeal boards. The draft board will act as a filter on these applications. If the application is recommended by the draft board, it will be passed to the military command who will then give final approval or rejection. There will be no exceptions on Japanese except where health is involved and it would be dangerous to move people for that reason (paralysis, blindness, etc.)

Aliens may not remain in the restricted or prohibited areas while the application is being decided upon. If evacuated and later passed as an exception, the evacuee will be allowed to return.



Assistant Cashier

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM
March 30, 1942

NO. 5 - SUBJECT: DISPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, STORAGE, ETC.

The following press release was issued by the Wartime Civil Control Administration under date of March 29th:

"Reports that Japanese and Japanese Americans subject to the 'freezing order', effective at midnight Sunday (March 29) providing for all movements or evacuation under rigid Army control, were rushing to dispose of their fishing gear, household effects, refrigerators, and other personal property, today brought two statements from the Wartime Civil Control Administration:

1. Stern warning from Tom C. Clark, chief of the WCCA civilian staff, and special assistant to the Attorney General, that any person taking advantage of the perplexed state of mind of the evacuees to defraud them of property will be prosecuted by the Department of Justice.
2. Statement from the WCCA that arrangements have been made for the storing of property of the evacuees prior to issuance of exclusion orders. Warehouse space is being acquired, and all non-perishable goods properly crated will be stored. Information regarding storage and storage regulations can be obtained by Japanese at any of the 64 WCCA service offices established along the Pacific Coast. These offices are staffed with experts prepared to facilitate the closing of all personal and property affairs of Japanese in an equitable manner prior to their exclusion.

"The 'freezing order' was issued as Proclamation No.4 (March 27) by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

"The order prohibits all alien Japanese and persons of Japanese ancestry from leaving Military Area No.1, representing the western portions of California, Oregon, Washington, and the southern part of Arizona, until they are evacuated under Army supervision.

"Discussing the situation, General DeWitt stated that the Wartime Civil Control Administration will provide for the storage of evacuees' household furniture and non-perishable stocks of goods.

"Storage space will be available for the storage of household furniture and properly crated stocks of non-perishable goods prior to the time when any Japanese exclusion orders will be issued', General DeWitt said. 'Provision will be made for instructing each person desiring to avail himself of storage space as to how to proceed. Information regarding storage space and regulations can be

obtained by any Japanese at any of the 64 WCCA service offices established along the Pacific Coast, in or near each Japanese colony.'

"Commenting on reports of Japanese panic and forced sales, General DeWitt said: 'No Japanese need sacrifice any personal property of value. If he cannot dispose of it at a fair price, he will have opportunity to store it prior to the time he is forced to evacuate by Exclusion Order. Persons who attempt to take advantage of Japanese evacuees by trying to obtain property at sacrifice prices are un-American, unfair, and are deserving only of the severest censure.

"'Evacuation of Japanese from Military Area No. 1 is a military necessity, but I insist that it shall be accomplished with the maximum duty of fairness, consistent with rapid and orderly accomplishment of the objective. I counsel and advise all Japanese to await official orders, to be calm, law-abiding, and to prepare themselves for the coming evacuation by taking advantage of the property protection services offered them.

"'Japanese who know of these services owe a duty to advise other Japanese to take early action to prepare for evacuation, and to tell them that for such personal property of value as cannot be sold at a fair price, storage will be available.'"

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM
March 30, 1942

NO. 6 - SUBJECT: PROCLAMATION #5 - QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

The following wire has been received from the Federal Security Agency:

"General DeWitt tomorrow will issue the following Proclamation implementing Form WDC-PM 5 (Application for Exemption for Military Evacuations) wherewith you are already supplied:

"To the people within the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona and the public generally: Whereas, by Public Proclamation No. 1, dated March 2, 1942, this Headquarters, there were designated and established Military Areas Nos. 1 and 2 and zones thereof; and, whereas, by Public Proclamation No. 2, dated March 16, 1942, this Headquarters, there were designated and established Military Areas Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 and zones thereof; and, whereas, the present situation within these military areas and zones requires, as a matter of military necessity, the establishment of certain regulations as set forth hereinafter:

"Now, therefore, I, J. L. DeWitt, Lieutenant General, United States Army, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of War and my powers and prerogatives and Commanding General, Western Defense Command, do hereby declare and establish the following regulations covering the conduct to be observed by all alien Japanese, all alien Germans, all alien Italians, and all persons of Japanese ancestry, residing or being within the military areas above described

"Prior to and during the period of exclusion and evacuation of certain persons or classes of persons from prescribed military areas and zones, persons otherwise subject thereto but who come within one or more of the classes specified in A, B, C, D, E, and F following may make written application for exemption from such exclusion and evacuation. Application form WDC-PM 5 has been prepared for that purpose and copies thereof may be procured from any United States Post Office or United States Employment Service Office in the Western Defense Command by persons who deem themselves entitled to exemption. The following classes of persons are hereby authorized to be exempted from exclusion and evacuation upon the furnishing of satisfactory proof as specified in Form WDC-PM 5:

MEMORANDUM
March 30, 1942

NO. 6 - SUBJECT: PROCLAMATION #5 - QUESTIONS & ANSWERS (continued)

"A. German and Italian aliens seventy or more years of age.

"B. In the case of German and Italian aliens, the parent, wife, husband, child of (or other persons who reside in the household and whose support is wholly dependent upon) an officer, an enlisted man or commissioned nurse on active duty in the Army of the United States or any component thereof, United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, or United States Coast Guard.

"C. In the case of German and Italian aliens, the parent, wife, husband, child of (or other person who resides in the household, and whose support is wholly dependent upon) an officer, enlisted man or commissioned nurse who, on or since December 7, 1941, died in line of duty with the armed services of the United States, indicated in the preceding sub-paragraph.

"D. German and Italian aliens awaiting naturalization who had filed a petition for naturalization and who had paid the filing fee therefor in a court of competent jurisdiction on or before December 7, 1941.

"E. Patients in hospital or confined elsewhere and too ill or incapacitated to be removed therefrom without danger to life.

"F. Inmates of orphanages and the totally deaf, dumb or blind.

"The applicant for exemption will be required to furnish the kinds of proof specified in Form WDC-PM 5 in support of the application. The certificate of exemption from evacuation will also include exemption from compliance with curfew regulations, subject however to such future proclamations or orders in the premises as may from time to time be issued by this headquarters. The person to whom such exemption from evacuation and curfew has been granted shall thereafter be entitled to reside in any portion of any prohibited area, including those areas heretofore declared prohibited by the Attorney General of the United States."

"Where above quoted instructions vary from Form WDC-PM 5, these instructions prevail. New proclamation identified as "Public Proclamation No. 5". Please issue Form WDC-PM 5 only to persons clearly within classifications outlined. All others must conform strictly to previously issued proclamations awaiting some future order or permission for any modification. Interpretation of new proclamation solely military function to be performed by Army officials or their designated representatives.

MEMORANDUM
March 30, 1942

NO. 6 - SUBJECT: PROCLAMATION #5 - QUESTIONS & ANSWERS (continued)

"It was determined at conference with General DeWitt that full responsibility and authority in field exemptions, licensing and exemptions from exclusion orders and curfew regulations is imposed in Provost Marshall, Western Defense Command. This office will attempt to keep you currently advised on developments, all interpretations, all exceptions and licensing other than in individual cases. Meanwhile we will refer to Provost Marshall all inquiries received.

"Herewith follow approved answers several questions:

Question: Wholesale produce dealers, Sacramento, regularly receive deliveries from Japanese producers, live more than five miles from city. Producers usually call on two or three wholesale dealers, then return to their farms. No curfew angle involved. May these deliveries continue?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Japanese in grocery businesses who sought permission to make rounds of their debtors to collect outstanding bills been told would have to use White collectors. No curfew angle involved. May they make their own collections?

Answer: Yes.

Question: May Japanese collectors make one or two trips with White collectors to acquaint them with customers and routes?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Area around Sacramento has been dependent upon Japanese grocery and fish delivery routes in areas where no local stores located. Both Japanese and White customers affected. Such routes usually travel four or five towns, total distance twenty five to thirty miles. No curfew angle. Can these routes continue?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Some enemy aliens and citizens Japanese ancestry wish to travel more than five miles to buy food supplies. Is this permitted?

Answer: No, unless there are no stores there or within five miles, and then only if making purchases while on normal business trips from homes to places of employment.

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Page 4

MEMORANDUM
March 30, 1942

NO. 6 - SUBJECT: PROCLAMATION #5 - QUESTIONS & ANSWERS (continued)

Question: May enemy aliens and citizens Japanese ancestry travel more than five miles from home if employed as traveling salesmen?

Answer: No.

Question: May enemy aliens or citizens Japanese ancestry travel more than five miles if employed as gardeners traveling throughout County?

Answer: Yes, if they travel incident to carrying on their work in their own community and among their own former and regular patrons.

Question: Can regular collectors for Japanese newspaper, published San Francisco, continue collection work without violating five miles rule?

Answer: Yes.

PEARCE DAVIES, Federal Security Agency
Liaison Wartime Civil
Control Administration

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM
March 30, 1942.

NO. 7 - SUBJECT: Release of Information Concerning WCCA and WRA.

The following Administrative Memorandum has been issued by the Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army under date of March 30.

"1. It is the desire of both organizations to keep the Public fully informed of activities in evacuation and relocation, insofar as actions, contemplated actions and policies have been officially decided upon.

"2. The programs of both organizations has been embarrassed by unofficial, unauthorized statements, prematurely made in conversation and without full knowledge of facts. Such unauthorized statements cause confusion in the minds of the public and further confuse the prospective evacuees. And although much time must be given to trying to correct such erroneous and harmful statements, the damage of indiscreet utterances cannot be overcome.

"3. Both the WCCA and WRA Programs are a vital part of the Military effort.

"4. No person connected with WCCA will make any statement for publication without the authorization of Col. Bendetsen; no person connected with WCCA will make any statement concerning WRA without clearance from Col. Bendetsen and then Mr. Eisenhower.

"5. No person connected with WRA will make any statement for publication without the authority of Mr. Eisenhower; no person connected with WRA will make any statement concerning WCCA without clearance from Mr. Eisenhower and Col. Bendetsen.

"6. Capt. Sinnott is press relations officer for WCCA, and Mr. Laurence M. Benedict is public relations adviser for WCCA. Mr. John Bird is press relations manager for WRA, and they alone are authorized to issue information to the press, after approval of their respective superiors. Any press release issued by either organization in which the other is mentioned, or which bears directly or indirectly on the program of the other organization, will first be jointly approved."

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HEAD OFFICE ZONE

CLASSIFICATION OF INTERVIEWS BY TYPES OF BUSINESSES AS OF

MAY 22, 1942

Number of Cases	3,562
Number of Persons Interviewed	6,515
Number of Persons Represented	41,483
Residences	712
Flats & Apartments	120
Business	1,325
Equipment & Merchandise	2,111
Furniture & Fixtures	942
Farms & Orchards	1,002

BREAKDOWN OF MAJOR BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION

Bakeries	7
Beauticians	38
Canneries	1
Churches	34
Cleaners	205
Dry Goods	32
Fertilizers	5
Florists	21
Garages	16
Hotels	158
Laundries	75
Liquors	14
Markets	102
Newspapers	6
Novelties	19
Nurseries	230
Packers	9
Professions	19
Restaurants	56
Sport Goods	2
All Others	274

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SCHEDULE OF INTERVIEWS IN CONNECTION WITH EVACUATION PROGRAM AND
SCHEDULE OF INDIVIDUAL CASES HANDLED BY
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

SCHEDULE OF INTERVIEWS

	<u>Number of Interviews</u>
Head Office	7,895
Los Angeles Branch	9,109
Portland Branch	3,741
Seattle Branch	6,209
	<hr/>
TOTAL	26,954

SCHEDULE OF CASES HANDLED

	<u>Total Cases</u>
Head Office	4,630
Los Angeles Branch	4,059
Portland Branch	207
Seattle Branch	1,704
	<hr/>
TOTAL	10,600

SPECIMEN

Dear Sir:

You recently called at this office for assistance in connection with your property problems relating to the evacuation program, but we are not informed as to whether you have been able to make satisfactory arrangements in this regard.

As we desire to learn whether our further assistance is needed, it will be appreciated if you will advise us as to the present status of your problem.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Cashier

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SUMMARY
OF
CASES OF INTEREST

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SUMMARIES OF CASES OF INTEREST COMING BEFORE THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
RELATING TO

EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

SUBJECT: WARREN ETO, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

This case involved a marketing problem. Mr. Eto conducted a produce market handling strawberries and grapes only, but shortly after the publicity of the Japanese evacuation, he was refused a State "Dealers' License" to continue in business.

The Board gave as its excuse for refusal the fact that this Japanese was being evacuated and would therefore be unable to continue in business. Our representative telephoned the Department of Agriculture and made arrangements for an immediate special hearing in an effort to get this permit granted.

Several talks were subsequently held with the State Permit Department but little progress seemed to be made. However, upon hearing the case the Permit Department, after talking with our representative, did grant a license to Mr. Eto to continue business up until the time of his actual evacuation. This enabled Mr. Eto to dispose of his remaining equipment and also permitted him to make enough money to pay off some of his own creditors.

SUBJECT: LOUIS K. ISHINO, CLARKSBURG, CALIFORNIA

This evacuee approached our Sacramento office March 30, 1942, stating that a dispute involving farm property had arisen. It appears that he was a sub-lessee jointly with Mrs. Dell Kercheval of certain farm property in that area planted to asparagus. These people, operating as partners, had entered into a canning contract covering the crop shipments for the years 1940-1942, inclusive. Dispute centered around the shipment of asparagus by Kercheval below the market without Ishino's consent. Both parties were represented by counsel who submitted briefs to our representative of their views of the case.

Conversations were held in our office between the partners and an agreement was reached whereby all funds were placed in a specified bank under the name of Mrs. Kercheval. These funds, representing gross receipts, were to be disbursed by Mrs. Kercheval on all bills properly chargeable to both parties and the balance distributed equally.

Subsequent interviews indicated that Ishino felt that he was being abused under this agreement by virtue of unnecessary expenses incurred by Mrs. Kercheval. The ranch in question, located in Solano County, was now unapproachable by Ishino in view of evacuation having transpired in that locale. Ishino further had paid a year's rent in advance and had not been reimbursed for his share of last year's crop proceeds nor his labor during that period.

On May 5, 1942 his attorney, Anthony Kennedy, set forth in a memorandum the pertinent factors on which this complaint was based. Additionally, Mrs. Kercheval had arranged for the purchase from Ishino of certain equipment owned by him to be used in the operation of the property and no settlement had been made against this purchase.

In answer to Mrs. Kercheval's attorney, Henry M. Bedeau, emphatically stated that Ishino's position was unfair and improperly presented. A considerable part of the basic agreement hinged on price obtained for some of the asparagus involved and at this juncture it appeared no further compromise could be effected. Legal recourse, regardless of how dilatory, appeared to be the only solution.

However, our representative, who is thoroughly familiar with farm problems in that area, explored aggressively with the Farm Security Administration representative all phases of the problem. Due to the evident self-interest of both parties and the loose

provisions of the original contract, many controversies were encountered. On May 15, 1942 a complete settlement, without court proceedings, was effected. Mrs. Kercheval handed Ishino a check for \$4,771.00 in payment of the equipment aforementioned; rental claims were compromised by payment of an additional \$2,000.00, and his claim against crop proceeds was settled for an additional \$4,007.00. An agreement was executed by Ishino and Mrs. Kercheval and witnessed by our representative, copy of which is in our possession. Both parties expressed complete satisfaction with the outcome.

SUBJECT: SCOTO MISSION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This bank was visited early in March by a Buddhist priest, Daito Suzuki, and a member, H. Kasuga. The church property was encumbered by a mortgage in the amount of \$3,500.00, having been reduced from \$4,800.00. While the building itself is quite old and could not be used for any other purpose, the location is desirable and the members have been active in supporting the mortgage. However, in view of doubtful earnings by all members of the congregation, there is some problem as to the maintenance of the mortgage and care of the property. Nine members had agreed to a pledge retiring the loan but seven of the nine had been interned and no earnings were forthcoming.

After some thought and discussion with the bank holding the mortgage, which expressed every desire to cooperate, it was suggested that the temple be used as a warehouse for storage of members' goods during their absence. In lieu of normal contributions members could pay a certain nominal storage rate monthly which should service the debt and keep the loan current. Both of the Japanese felt that some such arrangement could be worked out and immediately began to contact members of the congregation and other Japanese in the vicinity. Voluntary evacuation was still permissible and many members were taking advantage of this opportunity.

A legal barrier was encountered in the form of a zoning ordinance precluding the usage of such property as a storage warehouse. This bank then contacted the Planning Commission and prevailed upon the chairman to overlook technical enforcement of such ordinance. The thought was expressed that as only one storage function would take place and one removal at the end of the evacuation period, this could not be truly construed as operating in the warehouse business. The City agreed to this interpretation and although no legal authority was given, arrangements were made.

Subsequently the two Japanese aforementioned contacted this office and expressed their pleasure in the outcome of this matter. We contacted the creditor bank in question and ascertained that an agreement had been made reducing the monthly payments commensurate with the storage rental receipts and they were satisfied that proper fire and police protection had been obtained.

SUBJECT: USHIBO UCHIBA, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

This Japanese alien, age 54, had been an employee of the Singer Sewing Machine Company for the past 20 years, resigning in December, 1941, at their request. With a family of five to support he soon became destitute and approached our office in Fresno the latter part of March, 1942. It appeared that he had certain funds on deposit with the company amounting to \$487.00 which could not be withdrawn under their rules for a period of six months. He requested our help in obtaining a release of these funds. Our representative contacted the local manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and within 48 hours they advised that a special release had been obtained under a program of monthly payments amounting to \$90.00 each, and the first had already been mailed.

SUBJECT: S. YAMAMOTO, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Evacuee approached our office on April 6, 1942, inquiring as to method for disposition of an encumbered house involving monthly payments. A vehicle being purchased under monthly contract was also involved. He was advised to discuss his case with the savings and loan association holding the contract on his house, and with the finance company who had a loan on the machine.

Our representative communicated with these concerns and fully explained the evacuee's situation to them. After considerable negotiations on April 8, 1942 arrangements were made for a reduction in monthly payments on the real estate loan to an amount which evacuee could meet and at the same time, service the automobile payments.

SUBJECT: TOYOKO ITO, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

The above subject approached our Fresno office April 17, 1942 stating re-possession was threatened on a Chevrolet Coupe which he was purchasing. A complete schedule of the contract was produced and no delinquency was apparent. The G. M. A. C. through which financing had taken place, refused to accept additional payments in accordance with the contract, and had stated earlier they would not even accept the full balance due. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco representative immediately called upon the G. M. A. C. agent in that territory and asked for an explanation of such attitude.

It developed that the company would accept payment in full, but they felt evacuation weakened the contract, and in view of doubtful earning power of these people, they were making an intensive drive to repossess equipment or acquire the full balance due. Our opinion and position in this matter were explained to them in detail, and after considerable discussion during which it was necessary for the head office of this bank to intervene with their Pacific Coast Head Office, arrangements were made for a normal program involving no hardship on evacuees.

SUBJECT: FRANK MATSUMURA, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The subject appeared at our head office March 25, 1942 stating that as proprietor of a garage he had certain tools including a lathe, machine tools, hydraulic press, compressor, etc. He wished to sell this equipment if such proceedings were legal. Upon advice from us that any sale which satisfied him was in order, he departed. Two days later he reappeared, stating that he had consummated the sale of the equipment, apparently prior to his first visit, as the deal was made March 3, 1942. This equipment was sold to Patterson Parts, Inc. with the understanding that check would be forwarded promptly. After contacting these people numerous times asking for either payment or the tools, he was told that they had surrendered the tools to some United States government agency and payment would be forthcoming as soon as they were reimbursed. This office checked with the company in question who advised that subject's machine tools had been delivered to Fort Baker and they had been advised by the Quartermaster that requisition slips had been presented and they would get their money as soon as possible.

We then contacted the Quartermaster's office at Fort Baker and Fort Scott and discussed with a clerk the matter of payment. He advised that the equipment had been obtained in order to fit a machine shop. An order for payment was promised and after discussing it again with Patterson Parts, Inc. we advised Matsumura of the details underlying this transaction. On April 6, 1942 Matsumura was called upon in person by one of our representatives and information received that he had been paid in full.

SUBJECT: HANS KOEPPEN, EMERYVILLE, CALIFORNIA

This German alien approached our Oakland representative March 13, 1942, stating that he desired to dispose of a bungalow in which he was living. Evacuation was anticipated and he felt it necessary to get his affairs in order. The property had been purchased in November, 1941 for \$3,000.00, against which one of the local banks held a mortgage for \$1,300.00 and the bulk of the balance had been supplied by means of personal loans from other members of the family. Our representative suggested that in the course of such sale, the holders of the mortgage should be apprised of the situation. A few days later subject returned to our office, stating that he had given an exclusive sales contract to sell for \$2,500.00 to one L. B. Frederick, and that he now wished to cancel such agreement. Our representative, well versed in real estate affairs in the Bay area, called upon Frederick, who stated that he had sold the property for \$3,250.00, of which \$300.00 was in cash, and the balance, a cottage located on a lake in the northern part of the state, which would have to be sold. Frederick further stated that the contract could not be broken, and he refused to make any concessions. In the meantime Koeppen had already contacted an attorney, David Oliphant, who stated that in his opinion the contract was poorly drawn and therefore nullified. Our representative then learned the name of the purchaser, Mrs. Daly, and called upon her, eliciting the information that there was no lake cottage involved, but that she had paid \$400.00 cash, the balance payable at the rate of \$60.00 per month. Our representative then contacted Frederick again, stating that in his opinion the contract was of no value due to its faulty construction and lack of proper signatures, and furthermore, that the commission received was exorbitant. In the meantime, he made an independent appraisal of the home and secured three additional appraisals, all pointing towards an average worth of approximately \$3,000.00. Later on the same day, a conference was called, attended by Frederick, Oliphant, Mr. Koeppen and our representative. When faced with the facts, Frederick agreed to withdraw entirely from the transaction and allow a direct sale from Koeppen to Daly. A final sales price, \$3,150.00 was established and in view of the fact that Frederick had found this buyer he was given a normal commission of \$150.00.

SUBJECT: TOWN OF WALNUT GROVE, CALIFORNIA (Unincorporated)

This community is predominantly Japanese in population, they having established it many years ago. The background is unique, however, as the land is leased almost entirely from an institution known as the Bank of Alex Brown. The improvements, including stores, lights, homes, etc., have been installed by the Japanese, as the lease has always been renewable, and has many years to run. However, a very serious problem arose at the time of evacuation because of the complexity in disposing of an entire integrated community. Our Sacramento representatives held many conferences, beginning in early April, with the Japanese and additionally, the Caucasian landowners affected. The landowners were understandably reluctant to assume full responsibility for operation and disposition of this property, and therefore the situation was pending over a considerable period of time.

On May 25, 1942 three representatives from our Sacramento office visited this area and after exploration of the case, called a meeting of all Japanese. It appeared that roughly one half of the property owners had made arrangements to delegate a power of attorney to the Bank of Alex Brown, whereas the balance had not taken any action. Our representative addressed this meeting, explained the necessity for immediate action, made predictions as to the outcome if such action were not taken, and strongly outlined the need for unanimity amongst the Japanese leaders. Other important landowners such as the Ostrom and Dye families, gave their full assistance to the program. Our representative, in conjunction with these people, announced detailed plans involving the establishment of a complete civic government, furnishing police, fire, sanitary and other necessary services. Costs for maintenance of such protection were to be deducted from income accruing to their respective properties, and a complete schedule was prepared. The Bank of Alex Brown is charged with the final responsibility and has been delegated authority in carrying out this program. On May 27th our representatives reported to us a 100 percent sign-up on this plan, and our files contain letters to that effect, together with a copy of the contract and all signatures.

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SUBJECT: SUMITOMO BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

This institution has been operating under a conservator since December 1941. All bank accounts were frozen and as a result many Japanese were extremely hardpressed to carry on their affairs in the normal manner. Arrangements were made with the Manager to expedite every case that came to our attention by means of this program; two other local banks agreed to accept an assignment of claims when properly authenticated against accounts in this institution. The mechanical process was so simplified that literally hundreds of cases were handled in this manner. Loans and credits were established up to 50 percent of the full deposit resting in the Sumitomo Bank. The two institutions which cooperated will in many instances wait a considerable length of time before being reimbursed.

SUBJECT: GEORGE NAKAMURA, CENTERVILLE, CALIFORNIA

This evacuee approached our Hayward office on April 9, 1942 as the buyer of an automobile on sales contract. It appeared that he had a purchaser for his equity who would assume the balance of the contract and that the creditor in question had mailed the necessary assignment of contract and credit report on the buyer, as requested. However, certain language contained in the assignment of the contract indicated that Nakamura would remain as a co-signer and therefore be contingently liable after transfer. Our representative telephoned this office who contacted the head office of the credit agency and the objectionable wording was deleted. Transfer was completed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

SUBJECT: MASAKO ABE, ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA

This evacuee approached our Alameda office March 21, 1942, having purchased an ice cream storage Kelvinator in April, 1941 on a sales contract. Total purchase price of \$400.00 had been reduced to a balance due of \$260.00 and she was afraid of repossession in view of her inability to make further payments. After checking with creditor at our advice she returned March 30, 1942, stating that no agreement precluding repossession or equity adjustment had been reached and that certain unused merchandise purchased from a novelty company on credit was denied return although undamaged.

Our representative called on the Kelvinator Company, who agreed, due to the circumstances, to pay a reasonable amount for her equity and accept the refrigerator. The wholesale novelty company was then contacted and they agreed to take back the merchandise.

On April 7, 1942 she again contacted our representative, saying that some material from two dealers, and some syrup from a third party, was not returnable, although unused and undamaged. Our representative contacted all three of these concerns and upon explanation of our position the merchandise was returned and credit adjusted.

SUBJECT: FRANK MITSUZI, MT. EDEN, CALIFORNIA

Evacuee approached our Hayward representative stating that certain fire insurance on his automobile had been cancelled March 25, 1942. A rebate on the premium to which he was entitled was not forthcoming and he therefore sought our help. Our representative contacted the insurance company who stated that they needed authorization from this bank before making such payment. Upon due investigation of the status of this evacuee we then informed the insurance company that no such authority was necessary and they promptly paid the amount in question. We had many more such cases, generally similar in character.

SUBJECT: TOM MOREDCMI, CONCORD, CALIFORNIA

Evacuee approached our Pittsburgh representative April 4, 1942, stating that he was not delinquent on a purchase contract involving an automobile. A representative of the finance company had called, wishing to repossess the machine, and he asked our protection. Head office of the finance company was called. Specific instructions were rendered that no repossession would be allowed unless normal delinquency had occurred, to which the finance company agreed. Evacuee subsequently returned to our office, stating that local utilities company had presented bill for unexpired term of three-year contract. These contracts were a common method of obtaining power facilities in certain rural areas by means of which the utility company agreed to furnish such power and construct the necessary polelines, etc., predicated upon a long-term power subscription agreement by the consumer based on certain monthly requirements. The utility company was contacted, the situation explained, together with suggestion that the subsequent occupant of property be allowed to assume contract. Considerable discussion took place, but utility company eventually agreed to such arrangement, and if necessary, to waive the contractual requirements until the property was being successfully operated or until after eventual return of the evacuee, if need be.

SUBJECT: FRANK MARUYAMA, GILROY, CALIFORNIA

Evacuee approached our San Jose representative April 7, 1942, stating that he was one of several laborer and share-cropper occupants of the house owned by their employer. Further related that employer was trying to evict them from house in order to substitute Filipino labor. He and associates refused to leave the house until such time as they had been paid their back wages. Our representative contacted landlord immediately, ascertained truth of foregoing statement and concluded arrangements same day for payment in full of back wages, the evacuees agreeing to vacate property that evening.

SUBJECT: MRS. HARRY SATO, SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA

The owner of a 1940 automobile being purchased on contract had incurred a delinquency of short period on one payment. Repossession was threatened. Our representative contacted bank holding contract, who promised a few weeks of grace. Representative aided evacuee in finding buyer, who was taken to bank and mutually satisfactory deal completed, wherein Mrs. Sato was reimbursed for her equity.

SUBJECT: HASUKO YAMAUCHI, SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

This person was proprietor of a substantial laundry which had been purchased through a bank loan, equipment for which was under lease. She was further buying a home and furniture. At the time of her first visit she was advised to call on her bank, representative realty firms, etc., to arrange possible disposition. On April 6, 1942 she returned to our office, stating that she had been unable to find a buyer and as payments of approximately \$450.00 a month were required, the problem was acute. Our representative called on her attorney, and by mutual endeavor, promptly arranged for disposition of the home and furniture problems. Shortly thereafter a prospect was secured to act as manager of the laundry enterprise and all creditors were contacted and agreed to reduce monthly payments. The manager then received the margin between monthly requirements and profits above and beyond that level, together with taxes under the constant supervision of the above mentioned attorney.

SUBJECT: SHIGEO IKEGAMI, SEBASTOPOL, CALIFORNIA

The above evacuee had numerous bills payable, primarily to doctors, and was concerned as to a method of equitable disposition. Our Santa Rosa representative called on the various creditors, explaining the situation and worked out an arrangement whereby small monthly payments to be divided among themselves would be made by the evacuee after relocation and establishment of some earning power.

SUBJECT: HOME CLEANERS & DYERS, INC., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This substantial laundry and cleaning enterprise was operated by two Japanese, George Shigezumi and Eiichi Sato. Their interest in the business was evidenced by an assignment of the lease from the original lessees, which instrument was drawn many years ago. The lease still had several years to run, with monthly payments of \$350.00. Equipment worth \$25,000.00 to \$30,000.00 had been installed by these Japanese over a period of years. Much of it was of a permanent nature and complete sale and removal would prove a very expensive undertaking. Nevertheless the property on which this industry was located had been condemned by the City and County of San Francisco for playground purposes and as the Caucasian owner was anxious to make this sale, some disposition must be effected promptly.

The two Japanese principals mentioned above appeared in this office March 16, 1942 and outlined the foregoing facts, together with a statement that they felt entitled to a substantial settlement for vacating this lease in view of its long duration and in view of the substantial loss incurred by forced removal of the equipment.

At that time the facts were briefly confirmed by virtue of an additional interview with the real estate agent for the property owner. This office suggested that the owner and the lessee work out a mutually satisfactory arrangement among themselves, if possible. In view of the City's condemnation undertaking, however, we suggested that if further legal entanglements were encountered that we be apprised of the facts if assistance were needed. Shortly thereafter Shigezumi returned, stating that he felt the condemnation had been instituted as an anti-Japanese measure, which further prejudiced equitable disposition. This office suggested that a non-affected agent might be approached with the idea of lease and purchase, if such were the case, as he would be readily able to obtain a waiver or cancellation of the condemnation.

The second week in April Shigezumi returned with his attorney, Saburo Kido, and a lengthy review of the case was conducted, disclosing that a satisfactory buyer had been located who would remove the equipment at his own expense and had already undertaken this job, with a thirty days' grace period. Furthermore, an arrangement with the landowner, M. C. Wade, had been made whereby the Home Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., would be reimbursed to the extent of roughly \$3,700.00 for vacation of the lease. However, such settlement was predicated upon satisfactory conclusion of the condemnation sale and for each month expiring prior to such sale the regular rental was being deducted. The problem was to expedite such sale, it apparently being snarled in legal red tape.

Checks were made by this bank with the lessor and his attorney, who substantiated the foregoing details, and further contributed the fact that the corporation had not complied with certain California Code requirements some years prior in a transfer of the interest, and further legal entanglements might be anticipated.

Upon investigation this bank discovered that a delay of condemnation proceedings was caused by an inter-departmental dispute as to proper residence of title between the City and the School Board. Many visits were made upon the president of the School Board, counsel for the School Board, the City Purchasing Agent and the Mayor's office. It was necessary to present the background of the case and acquaint numerous officials with the facts. Certain resolutions were necessary and this bank found it essential to vigorously pursue progress of negotiations. Finally, they arrived at an agreement whereby joint title to the property would be taken and the Controller was directed to pay for it at once. (Continued)

Investigation of the Code violation disclosed that necessary legal steps had been taken and nothing further was required of the principals involved. The Japanese attorney, Kido, delegated his authority in the proceedings to a Caucasian associate, James Purcell, who expedited this phase of the problem.

The bank has received a letter recapitulating the essential facts, from this attorney, together with a statement that moneys have been received in full and proper disbursements made.

SUBJECT: SHIZUKO and FRANK T. KITADA, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

These American citizens owned approximately 20 acres (planted in grapes and strawberries) on which they gave a power of attorney to certain real estate dealers, Artz and Cook, prematurely. It appears that a member of this firm approached them when publicity announcing evacuation was first released and made certain representations that such action was absolutely essential. They approached our representative at Sacramento April 1, 1942, saying that they did not wish to convey this power of attorney and that the holder of the Deed of Trust (instalment mortgage) was not satisfied with such arrangement and would we, therefore, arrange to cancel same. That afternoon our representative contacted the principal member of this realty firm, who immediately came to our office and denied obtaining such power under duress. After a short and reasonably amicable discussion he gave us a signed letter stating the full facts surrounding the acquisition of this power and agreed to cancel same. This was done and a satisfactory transfer was effected through the F.S.A. representative in Sacramento of the U.S.E.S. office.

SUBJECT: ICARO IMAMURA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

This evacuee was part owner of a substantial laundry business wherein one of the other partners was an internee. He approached our representative the latter part of March, asking what procedure to follow in order to secure a sale. Our representative arranged for certain powers of attorney to be forwarded to the internee in care of the camp censor as he could neither read nor write English. Full explanations were required in order that the sale could be expedited. Our representative further arranged for a trustee ship with one of the local banks by which purchase was made on an instalment plan after taking care of the taxes and providing for a pro-rated distribution to each of the selling partners. The necessary documents were received and complete sale effected within a fortnight after the original interview.

SUBJECT: YUHEI OSHIMA, SAN LORENZO, CALIFORNIA

This Japanese is the principal member of a corporation operating a large enterprise known as the Contra Costa Nursery. He approached our representative on April 10, 1942, supplying a complete list of details involving a nursery, stock, the grounds and certain houses located on the grounds, together with their furnishings. The entire operation was encumbered by a Deed of Trust executed in 1930 which had been reduced to roughly \$7,000.00 from approximately \$20,000.00. Interest was payable at 7%, together with annual instalments of, roughly, \$1,000.00. Oshima wished to protect his property and forestall possible foreclosure. Our representative recognized the holder of the Trust Deed as a responsible individual and suggested that Oshima contact him looking toward a reduction in the interest and principal payments.

Three days later Oshima returned, giving details of an agreement reached with the principal who reduced the interest rate to 4% and delayed all principal payments until January, 1944. Mutual satisfaction and confidence were expressed by all parties. This property has been leased to E. O. Burge for five years beginning May 15, 1942 and we understand is being operated satisfactorily.

SUBJECT: PAUL PIODA, SALINAS, CALIFORNIA

This Caucasian is the attorney for the Salinas Valley Building and Loan Association. Together with other principal members of this organization he approached our Salinas representative April 10, 1942 stating that they had a substantial number of Japanese accounts and wished our advice as they had been unable to secure the cooperation of these evacuees. Considerable discussion evolved the following general program:

An instrument was prepared for the debtors to sign if they wished, giving the Building and Loan Association the right to manage the property during evacuees' absence, with income to be applied against the loan and balance to be forwarded to the evacuees. All members of the Association stated their interest in carrying these loans for the duration if possible, although they of course had to protect themselves if circumstances forced such action. Subsequently, a list of such arrangements was forwarded to our office together with the terms of the loan and payment schedules, which appear equitable.

SUBJECT: PERKINS, CALIFORNIA

This small community was the site of a Civil Control Station for the processing of Japanese immediately before their evacuation. It became evident that many of these people were carrying large sums of money and banking facilities were necessary. Due to the fact that evacuation had already taken place in Sacramento most of them were unable to deposit such funds. Our representative contacted two banks and convinced them that some immediate service was necessary. The same afternoon temporary facilities were installed by both banks at the Control Station, allowing these people to deposit funds, purchase traveler's checks, open new accounts and arrange for future banking by mail.

SUBJECT: HANZO MIYASAKI, SELMA, CALIFORNIA

This evacuee approached our Stockton office April 10, 1942, stating that he had purchased a refrigerator on instalment contract through the C.I.T. Corporation. A representative from this finance company had visited him the previous day and demanded payment in full on the contract, stating that they would repossess at the end of 48 hours if such payment were not made, although Miyasaki had maintained payments promptly. The original cost of the article was approximately \$235.00 and the balance was roughly \$80.00.

Our representative immediately contacted this corporation, was told that in view of evacuation these people were making a general policy of such calls. Our representative told them that he felt this position was improper and distinctly unfair; whereupon he was referred by the agent to their head office. Our field representative contacted the head office of this bank which got in touch with the Coast Manager for the finance company and stated that such policies as they contemplated must be altered to conform with the general program. A lengthy discussion was held, eventually resulting in a directive by the finance company to its field agents, retracting earlier instructions along this line. Full cooperation was subsequently enjoyed.

SUBJECT: KANZO KODAI, VACAVILLE, CALIFORNIA

This evacuee approached our Sacramento representative on April 30, 1942, stating his present employer refused to pay the back wages due him. Exploration evolved the fact that there were many similar cases in the Vacaville area, most of whom were employees of this same rancher. Our representative then called upon the State Labor Commission who despatched a deputy to the area to investigate the problem. This deputy returned and reported to our office that he had uncovered a total of twelve cases in which various back sums were owing to employees. The Labor Commission has now taken an official position in this matter and is protecting the interests of all those affected, most of them having since been evacuated.

SUBJECT: FLOTILL PRODUCTS COMPANY, STOCKTON, SACRAMENTO, LODI, ETC., CALIFORNIA

This company for many years, did a substantial canning business in the Sacramento Valley, particularly tomatoes. Normal procedure involves a contract with each grower based on an agreement to pay so much per ton minimum together with bonuses for improved market conditions if such occur.

Our Sacramento office was approached by growers from Walnut Grove, Lodi, and other points at various times in early April, stating that certain verbal agreements, particularly as to the bonus arrangement, had not been lived up to by this corporation. Subsequently, our Stockton office had similar complaints, and we referred these to Sacramento in order that the problem might be handled as a group proposition. Our Sacramento representative made detailed reports of each case and took them up with the Bureau of State Market Enforcement, who agreed that the claims were justified and joined us in writing letters to the canning company, outlining the case and informing them of our attitude. A meeting was called between a representative of the Flotill Company, several of the growers, a man from the Bureau of Market Enforcement and our representative, on April 16, 1942. Shortly thereafter we were informed by letter from each of the claimants that the full amount owing had been paid voluntarily by the Flotill Company.

SUBJECT: GEORGE YAMASAKI, VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA

This subject appeared at our San Francisco office March 17, 1942 as the proprietor of the Navy Laundry in Vallejo. Certain equipment in the laundry valued at \$8,500.00 had been offered for sale but thus far he had been unable to find a satisfactory purchaser. This equipment was being purchased on an instalment basis from three creditors who were interested in obtaining some settlement due to the imminence of evacuation. Yamasaki, whose parents are interned in North Dakota, is quite youthful and was slated to be inducted into the Army April 8, 1942. The landowner, John Potter, had informed Yamasaki that he contemplated increasing the rent from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per month. This further complicated the problem and precluded satisfactory sub-letting arrangements. His information was quite sketchy and he was asked to obtain more details and return promptly.

Two days later he called at our Oakland office, detailed much of the foregoing, together with a statement that repossession appeared likely on the bulk of the equipment. Sale of the equipment for operation at that site was increasingly difficult, due to the rental increase in prospect and he was very much concerned. The establishment had been run by his family for some thirty-six years and the lease did not expire until 1957. Our representative then called upon each of the three contract holders in person and obtained from them a promise of leniency and full cooperation. A buyer who would be interested if the lease agreement was not disturbed, was brought into the office and a full statement of his position extracted. The landlord was contacted and our position stated in this matter, whereupon he agreed to give the case due consideration. Within a few days Yamasaki reappeared in our San Francisco office and stated that a deal had been consummated with the buyer, Harry Egan, based upon the assumption by him of the purchasing contracts and payment on mutually satisfactory terms for Yamasaki's equity, partially in cash and the balance monthly. The landlord had agreed to maintain the rent at the \$50.00 level and confirmation of this was obtained by telephoning him. Our files contain a letter from one of the local banks stating that they are fully satisfied with the purchaser's credit rating and the creditors have agreed to an assignment, making him the ultimate purchaser of the equipment. On May 11, 1942 we received a letter from Egan stating that he had taken possession of and was operating the Navy Laundry in a manner completely satisfactory to himself and Yamasaki, and expressing his appreciation.

SUBJECT: TED T. OTSUJI, CONCORD, CALIFORNIA

This evacuee, proprietor of a small laundry establishment, approached our Pittsburg office on March 31, 1942. Practically all of the equipment for operating this business had been purchased at various times on sales contracts, together with a small truck used in the business. He desired our help as he had been unable to find a buyer and had no place to store the equipment, nor means of keeping up the payments due. In every case his equity appeared to be substantial.

After a complete review our representative contacted the various creditors for the equipment and truck, who promised to see if proper disposition could be effected. Subsequent interviews were held with the various parties relative to the specified problems in this chattel and eventually creditors and our representative succeeded in finding a buyer who would assume the contract and business, and pay Otsuji a reasonable sum for his equity. About seven conferences covering a period of fifteen days were necessary in the disposition of this case.

SUBJECT: MRS. IDA ISHIKAWA, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

On April 29, 1942 Mrs. Thorval Carlsen reported that Mrs. Ishikawa, on leaving for the reception center from the Control Station at 1701 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, had left behind at her home \$340.00 in cash, one diamond ring and one plain ring. Mrs. Carlsen stated that she found the \$340.00 in a paper bag deposited in the garbage can and the two rings were found in the bread box in the former home of Mrs. Ishikawa.

Mrs. Carlsen further stated that she deposited \$300.00 of the money to the joint account of her husband and herself in the bank and was holding the jewelry for Mrs. Ishikawa. She stated that the deposit was made to the joint account of herself and her husband as it had been reported that Japanese evacuees would not be permitted to have money or draw checks from camp. She also stated that a portion of the remaining \$40.00 had been spent at the direction of Mrs. Ishikawa for some expenses incurred in moving.

It appeared that this transaction was handled in good faith by Mrs. Carlsen on being requested to take care of the money by Mrs. Ishikawa.

The bank communicated with Mrs. Ishikawa at the Santa Anita Assembly Center to obtain an expression of her desire as to the disposition of this money and the jewelry with the result that she requested that the money and jewelry be sent to her in camp.

On receiving this information, the bank so informed Mrs. Carlsen and advised the forwarding of the funds by cashier's check and the jewelry by registered mail, all of which was done on May 26, 1942.

In conclusion of this matter, a statement showing a balance of \$318.00 was prepared by Mrs. Carlsen and presented to the bank. The difference between this amount, \$22.00, and that found was itemized according to expenditures authorized by Mrs. Ishikawa in connection with their moving. A copy of this statement accompanied by a letter from the bank was forwarded to Mrs. Ishikawa.

SUBJECT: MRS. STACEY P. HARRIS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Stacey Harris, Japanese alien married to an American Petty Officer in the United States Navy now stationed in Pearl Harbor, owned a six-room cottage in Vallejo, California. On or about February 24, 1942 Mrs. Harris, being alien, was ordered out of Vallejo, a prohibited zone, and moved to the above address in San Francisco. Just before leaving she leased her home, partially furnished, to a Mrs. Kirk at an agreed rental of \$60.00 per month. Thereafter Mrs. Kirk, although begging Mrs. Harris for the premises because of scarcity, complained to the Fair Rent Committee on a charge of excessive rental and a hearing was ordered. Furthermore, on this date, April 15, 1942, Mrs. Kirk refused to pay the rent as of the first of the month, still occupying the premises. (continued)

On obtaining the full facts regarding this case the bank's representative arranged with the Fair Rent Committee of Vallejo for representation by the Bank of America under letter of appointment as her agent to collect the rents and answer the charges made by Mrs. Kirk.

The results obtained in this controversy were that Mrs. Kirk paid the rent as of April 1, 1942 and agreed to continue payments thereafter on the basis of \$60.00 per month or vacate the property upon any further contention for a reduction in rental. This settlement was made to the full satisfaction of Mrs. Harris.

SUBJECT: SENYEN KUZE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This evacuee, about four months prior to his evacuation on May 11, 1942, had leased the premises at the above address and completely re-equipped this location for a restaurant with an investment of approximately \$3,000.00. The premises were leased from Burt Hulting, realtor, 41 Sutter Street, San Francisco, for ten years at \$30.00 per month.

On presentation of this problem to the representative of the bank it appeared that a substantial portion of this investment would be lost unless some consideration could be obtained by the landlord to have the restaurant taken over by a new tenant on such a rental basis as would cause the evacuee to realize some return on his investment in equipment and furnishings.

Our representative had a conference with Mr. Hulting and the above named evacuee wherein an amicable settlement was entered into, whereby any excess rental obtained would be credited and deposited to the evacuee's account on the existing contract.

Within a few days after this conference the premises were leased at a monthly rental of \$65.00 per month, which afforded the evacuee a credit to be applied on the contract in excess of the \$30.00 rental under the lease.

The interest in this matter shown by the bank brought forth an expression of appreciation from both the evacuee and the landlord.

SUBJECT: GOLDEN GATE PARK JAPANESE TEA GARDEN CONCESSION; HAGIWARA FAMILY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

This case came to our attention March 13, 1942 through Mr. H. S. Young, attorney at law, acting as attorney and family advisor for the Hagiwara family.

This family, consisting of four living generations, has been occupying the concession located within Golden Gate Park for more than forty years, operating under a verbal agreement only, until about two years ago. At that time a written lease was executed subject to termination by either party on thirty days' written notice.

The problem involved was a complicated one embracing determination of ownership of permanent improvements located within the concession, consisting of buildings, bridges, etc., thousands of growing plants and flowers - some in the ground - many in pots and boxes; valuable works of art and sculpture scattered throughout the concession, some firmly embedded, others free; and a large number of other types of personal property situated in the building used by the family as their home. Accentuated by antagonisms created by George Hagiwara and a friend named Schnabel, to whom power of attorney had been conveyed by the family, the situation rapidly threatened to end in legal complications and furthermore, undesirable publicity in the news papers was anticipated due to the large public interest in the concession.

At a joint meeting of representatives of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the Army, the City and County of San Francisco and the Board of Park Commissioners, an effort was made to amicably reach some mutually satisfactory agreement promptly, inasmuch as the family was facing evacuation within a very brief period. Two representatives of the Board of Park Commissioners were appointed to meet with two members of the Hagiwara family, and a representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. The last named was authorized (continued).

in the event no mutual agreement between two parties could be reached, to determine the ownership of property then in dispute and such decision would be binding upon the family and the City.

After private consultations with the City representatives and the Hagiwara family, immediately followed by joint meetings of all interests concerned, prompt and satisfactory adjudications were made of all of the important items under dispute. It was not necessary in a single instance for the representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to exercise his authority in determining title. Written agreements were executed by both the Board of Park Commissioners and responsible members of the Hagiwara family, relinquishing all further claims against the other and permitting the prompt removal of the properties mutually adjudged to belong to the Hagiwara family, from the Park. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco arranged for drayage facilities to convey these personal properties under prior dispute to the home of a friend of the family in Mill Valley, California, who, upon investigation, we found possessed advantageous facilities for caring for the properties until final disposition by the Hagiwara family. Both the Board of Park Commissioners by formal resolution and the Hagiwara family orally conveyed their appreciation to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for their efforts in promptly and fairly adjusting a difficult situation of broad interest to not only the Hagiwara family and the Board of Park Commissioners, but also to the citizens of San Francisco.

SUBJECT: FRED TANAKA, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tanaka purchased a meat case from Refrigeration Discount Company, 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles. He was successful in selling all of his fixtures in his store with the exception of this meat case on which he still had a balance due of \$1,000.00. The Discount Company refused to release him and filed an attachment against the escrow in which there was deposited some \$1,500.00 as the proceeds of the sale of the other store fixtures. Mr. Larabee, our attorney, reported that the Discount Company was within its legal rights and nothing could be done. We called Mr. Pimerton of the Discount Company and after threat of the freezing order, settled this matter by having Mr. Tanaka pay the current monthly payment of \$56.00, consideration to be a full release of any further liability under the terms of the purchase contract.

SUBJECT: KENNETH HIRAMI, BELLFLOWER, CALIFORNIA

This party was farming 48 acres which are leased from the Union Development Company in Los Angeles. Leases provided for instalment payments and lessee was delinquent for several months' rental and informed us that he would be unable to pay the delinquencies inasmuch as the landlord wanted him to pay the instalment not due until June 1, 1942. The Japanese felt that he was being treated unfairly.

Upon suggestion of our counsel, we contacted the representative of the Union Development Company, who subsequently came to this office with the lessee for discussion. Arbitration resulted in an agreement which was satisfactory to all concerned, the main issue being consent of the lessor to sub-lease on a pro-rata settlement. The landlord promised his full cooperation and indicated that he would arrange a new lease within a week.

Upon subsequently writing to the Japanese to determine whether the matter had been concluded, we received his letter dated April 17, 1942, indicating that the services of this department had been of assistance and greatly appreciated.

SUBJECT: JACK M. IWATA, MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA

On December 20, 1941 Jack M. Iwata sold the equity in his 1941 Buick to John Winniman, dealer, 2438 West Pico Street, Los Angeles, and received check of \$240.10 on which Winniman stopped payment because he claimed to the Japanese he did not want to pay out his money until the title to the car cleared with the Motor Vehicle Department. Iwata tried to, on many occasions, collect the money, without results, until he was evacuated on May 8, 1942, at which time he gave Power of Attorney to his friend, Henry T. Ushijima. Ushijima called on Mr. Winniman and tried to obtain the money even after Winniman had resold the car. Inasmuch as Ushijima's evacuation date was set for May 16, 1942 he solicited our help on May 14, 1942.

After a number of telephone calls to Mr. Winniman's office and home, which he seemed to ignore, we left word for him to appear at our offices, 707 South Spring Street, at 10:00 A.M. May 15, 1942, which he failed to do. However, after stern warning, he called at our office at 4:30 P.M. May 15th with cash in the amount of \$240.10, which we turned over to Mr. Ushijima in time for him to meet his train for Manzanar where he now resides at Block 14, Building 1, Apartment 4.

SUBJECT: SANGORO HORI, TARZANA, CALIFORNIA

This Japanese had been arrested for violation of regulations applicable to Japanese in that he had travelled without a permit between his home in Tarzana and the market where he was in the habit of distributing flowers. Subsequently while Mr. Hori was on his way to the local Federal Building, presumably in connection with his previous arrest, he was again arrested on the same charge and arraigned on these charges before the local United States Court at 11 o'clock on April 27, 1942.

The Japanese was located in an area which was subject to controlled evacuation on April 28, 1942. Our counsel attended the court hearing and acted as friend of the court, explaining the objectives of the Evacuee Property Department with relation to the orderly disposition of property interests of the evacuees and pointed out also that it is of interest to governmental authorities that growing crops be marketed in an orderly manner insofar as practicable and indicated that Mr. Hori might have been given a permit to travel for the purpose of marketing his crops. The court also was informed that Mr. Hori was subject to an Exclusion Order which would be effective the following day.

In the discussion which followed, it appeared that Mr. Hori was also charged with a violation of the curfew regulation to which he pleaded guilty. Inasmuch as he neither speaks nor understands English the session was conducted through an interpreter,

At the conclusion of his examination and on the strength of the explanation offered by our counsel, the judge ordered the bond released and Mr. Hori released from custody on condition that he report to his Control Station and permit himself to be evacuated the following day.

SUBJECT: J. M. KOSAKA, SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

This young Japanese man owned a one and one-half ton Chevrolet truck which he had left in care of his parents and two brothers who resided at Santa Ana. Mr. Kosaka at that time was employed in Los Angeles. Some time previous to the current transaction, some member of the family other than Mr. Kosaka incurred some medical expense through the Orange County Medical Bureau. This account was placed in the hands of a collection agency which immediately instituted suit and attached the truck belonging to Mr. Kosaka, contending that he had promised to pay the debt of his parents. This Kosaka denied, contending that his brother may have done so, although the collection agency refused to recognize his stand and seized the truck. In addition to that action, the Orange County Medical Bureau then proceeded to purchase the outstanding obligation on the truck, which was then held by G.M.A.C.; they also purchased the tire account held by a Santa Ana supplier. (Continued)

Our field agent in Santa Ana in this particular case was instructed to negotiate with the collection agency in an endeavor to have the truck released so that it could be sold. Preliminary negotiations were not successful and, in order to safeguard the interests of the Japanese, we instructed the collection agency representative not to dispose of the truck without having consulted this office. Our field agent at the same time prepared to issue an order designating the car as being special blocked property.

Without resorting to this extreme action we finally succeeded in negotiating the matter between the collection agency and Mr. Kosaka. As a result we did not issue the blocking order, and succeeded in obtaining what the Japanese considered to be an equitable settlement.

SUBJECT: AMY FUJII, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

This party was purchasing household furniture on the instalment payment plan from Barker Brothers, a large home furnishing store in Los Angeles. The original cost was \$1,200.00 which had been reduced to \$550.00 by monthly payments of \$36.00. The Japanese desired to take the mattress and blankets and cooking utensils to the Assembly Center upon evacuation and agreed to return the rest of the merchandise.

Upon our advice, Barker Brothers was contacted for the purpose of obtaining an adjustment and we subsequently talked with a Mr. Ash of the Credit Department of that company who informed us that, while a loss was involved for the store, he was permitting the Japanese to take the articles desired, which apparently was satisfactory to both parties.

This family was also operating a cleaning establishment and owned a 1938 Pontiac Coupe on which \$200.00 had been borrowed, the remaining balance being \$80.00, payable at \$20.00 per month. We advised contact with the lien holder before removing the automobile as the family intended and had attempted to dispose of the cleaning business. We obtained a listing of both the automobile and the cleaning business for the attention of our Property Department and subsequently received a letter from Mrs. Fujii after the family had been evacuated, informing us that the automobile and cleaning establishment had been disposed of to their entire satisfaction.

SUBJECT: M. UKAI, K. ANDO, A. HAZAMA, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

M. Ukai, a Japanese owner of one of three hotels on land owned by landlords Anshwer and Dworman, 5861 Locksley, Los Angeles, complains that landlords would not permit assignment of hotel lease to prospective buyer of furniture. It appears that the other hotel owners were Japanese, one a minor whose father was interned at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the other Ando, a wealthy Japanese hotel owner who so disliked and hated the landlord that he was giving the furniture over to his American housekeeper, Mrs. Homech; however, each of these also had maturing leases in 1942.

Anshwer and Dworman desired to conclude the leases, and secure one master tenant for the three hotels; at least, that was the reason given for refusal. Mr. Ukai and Mr. Hazama had a Chinese, Harry Wong, interested in purchasing their two hotels and willing to pay \$1,800.00 in cash, providing new lease could be obtained from landlord. Evacuation was pending.

The landlords, Anshwer and Dworman, were prevailed upon to call at our office together with the Chinese buyer, his interpreter and attorney, Mr. Ralston, and the three Japanese, Ukai, Hazama and Ando. The landlords desired to obtain a master tenant, the Chinese wanted only two hotels, and, while financially in a position to purchase, did not care to buy Ando's hotel. After several hours of discussion, Mr. Ando agreed to sell his place for \$1,000.00 and we obtained also \$1,800.00 in cash for Ukai and Hazama, all of which was released to the landlords and the case closed.

SUBJECT: GEORGE HATAGO, SAUGUS, CALIFORNIA

This party borrowed \$300.00 from Osage Produce Company on or about February 1 of this year to transplant dry onions, with the understanding that the amount would be repaid when the crop was harvested. However, Mr. Hatago, fearing that he would be evacuated before harvest, sold his interest in the crop for \$500.00 and used the proceeds to pay off debts other than that owed the Osage Produce Company.

At the time of his contact at our office he owned farm machinery estimated to be worth \$2,500.00 which he offered for sale at \$1,725.00. The Osage Produce Company threatened to attach the equipment unless he immediately paid the \$300.00 debt. A representative of this office telephoned to the Osage Produce Company and after explaining the situation to them, obtained their agreement to withhold action for a period of two weeks which would give Mr. Hatago sufficient time to sell his equipment and liquidate his account with them.

SUBJECT: MR. and MRS. BIN NAKAGAWA, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

On April 25, 1942 these evacuees contacted our representative at the Control Station with the problem of having purchased furniture from Redlicks, Seventh and Mission Streets, San Francisco. This furniture was purchased on October 31, 1941 under a conditional sales contract, original value \$242.11, providing for eighteen monthly payments at \$13.00 each.

It appeared that within about six months these evacuees had paid in varying amounts in excess of \$13.00, totalling \$173.00, with an outstanding balance of \$69.11, or having paid up seven months in advance of the due date of monthly payments under the contract. These evacuees were notified by Redlicks that they would have to pay the balance on the contract before evacuation or make delivery of the furniture, thereby cancelling the contract.

Our representative verified these statements with Redlicks who expressed much bitterness over the Japanese situation since the incident at Pearl Harbor. It was pointed out to this firm that since payments had been made some seven months in advance of the due dates, that it would seem unreasonable to now demand full payment of the balance or the surrender of the furniture.

After considerable discussion, a personal conference was arranged with Mr. A. Arnold, credit manager, in the presence of the evacuees, with the result that it was agreed no further action would be taken in the matter, providing a continuation of payments are made according to the contract at the expiration of the term for which payments have already been made. This decision was reached however, only after Mr. Arnold was told of the apparent attempted advantage taken and the duty of the bank in protecting evacuees against undue discrimination. This settlement was made with the expressed appreciation of the evacuees.

SUBJECT: EIJI NAGAMI, ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA

Eiji Nagami, a minor Japanese, reached majority on May 10, 1942. On March 31, 1942 he was the victim in an automobile accident in which two automobile owners were charged with the cause for the accident, one being represented by Mr. Price, adjuster for General Accident Assurance Corporation, and the other by Mr. Lynn Watts of the Pacific Casualty Corporation. Mr. Price indicated disposition to settle providing the other company would participate, which Mr. Watts refused until settled by court of proper jurisdiction. In the meantime the Japanese had been evacuated and appealed to us to help him collect something to cover his medical costs of \$35.00 and had no attorney to handle this matter for him. He advised us of his attempt to settle by mail, but no headway could be made. (Continued)

Our representative made an appointment for each insurance company representative to appear at the Federal Reserve Bank offices in Los Angeles, asking them to bring copies of police records, reports of investigators and statements of witnesses. The facts indicated one driver guilty of driving over reasonable speed on Redondo Boulevard in the 1200 block south, and the other guilty of double parking. After appealing to each representative's sense of fairness and stating our desire to aid and protect the Japanese evacuee, an offer of settlement to be subscribed to by each company for \$175.00 was arrived at and agreed to. The Japanese was presented with checks and gave each firm complete releases. We subsequently received a letter from the General Accident Assurance Corporation under date of May 20, 1942 in confirmation of the foregoing.

SUBJECT: RUTH SACHKO ISHIMINE (DBA SUNRISE MARKET), LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

This Japanese girl was operating a small grocery store under a lease arrangement with Mike Chitjian. This lease called for \$75.00 a month rental and there was an initial rental deposit of \$200.00 posted. This lease had been assigned on two previous occasions, this Japanese girl obtaining it from her father. In neither of the two previous assignments had there been any general release given to the lessees. The landlord, through his attorney, had refused to cancel the lease and demanded the payment of six months' rent at \$75.00 a month, in addition to forfeiture of the \$200.00 deposit.

Our initial contact indicated that there was no arrearage in the rent, that the groceries were free and clear of encumbrances of any kind and that there was no reason why the girl should hesitate to dispose of the property, regardless of the fact that demand had been made for bonus for cancellation of the lease.

Subsequent to disposing of the stock and certain items such as a coffee grinder and scales, the attorney and the landlord, together with the Japanese girl and her father, called at this office for us to arbitrate in connection with the settlement of the lease. The attorney had drawn an agreement which provided that the Federal Reserve Bank was to act as depository for the funds forfeited and the six months' rent to be paid. These funds would be released to the Japanese girl provided no loss was incurred in obtaining a new tenant. It was the contention at this point that the landlord would lose much more than the six months' rent because of the anticipated difficulty in finding a suitable tenant.

We finally prevailed upon the parties to negotiate this matter without our assistance except that we undertook to advise the Japanese girl. We finally succeeded in obtaining a complete settlement of the account for \$50.00 in addition to the advance rental deposit of \$200.00 and obtained from the landlord a complete release in writing for the Japanese girl and the two prior lessees. We held the \$50.00 deposit pending delivery of suitable document of release and, subsequent to this, the landlord's receipt for the money delivered upon our acceptance of the general release.

SUBJECT: MRS. H. HEROSUOA, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

This Japanese was leasing property located at the above address from a Mrs. Sarah Hern. The lessee owned the furniture which was being purchased by the lessor for \$1,500.00 in cash. The only point for determination was disposition of the last month's rental of \$165.00. A representative of this office contacted Mrs. Hern and asked for her cooperation in refunding the \$165.00 to the lessee, which she finally agreed to do.

SUBJECT: MINNIE YAMADA, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A Japanese, Stephen Takiguchi, son of the owner of a 52-room hotel, called at this office. The hotel was being purchased at an original cost of \$55,000.00, the balance owing \$29,815.12, of which all but \$8,000.00 was owing to the Mortgage Guarantee Company of this city. The \$8,000.00 represented a second lien held by a Mrs. Christie. Payments amounted to \$350.00 to the Mortgage Guarantee Company and \$225.00 to Mrs. Christie, per month. The taxes approximated \$200.00 per month, with the operating expense of the hotel about \$600.00.

The Yamada family operated the hotel and in addition a cafe on the ground floor. After war was declared the patronage declined to a point where revenue from the cafe was carrying the entire property and it was not possible to obtain proper management for the cafe and hotel because the increased expense incident to such an arrangement would not permit proper servicing of the purchase money obligations.

The son, Stephen Takiguchi, contacted us originally with the idea of obtaining our assistance in converting the hotel to a storage house which would be rented to various Japanese families at \$50.00 per year per room. The revenue thus obtained would be insufficient to carry the payments then required on the mortgage and as a part of the contemplated transaction we were to assist in obtaining the consent of the Mortgage Guarantee Company and the second lien holder to a reduction of payments which would be in line with the decreased revenue. Such an arrangement was accomplished under our guidance, the Mortgage Guarantee Company agreeing to accept \$200.00 per month and Mrs. Christie \$50.00. At this time our first indication that storage of household furniture belonging to the Japanese would be taken care of without cost by the government was had.

We accordingly advised the Japanese not to convert the property to a storage house and our efforts resulted in the Japanese owners obtaining the services of a competent management company to handle the property during the owner's absence. We prevailed upon the lien holders in the final instance to accept payments in line with the net income to be derived from the property after the management costs. The transaction was consummated on this basis to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

SUBJECT: TAMEHACHI HAYASHIDA, DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA

This American born Japanese girl called at our office March 19, 1942, asking our assistance in relation to disposition of a crop of strawberries which were then ready for market. The alien father had been interned by Federal authorities and the girl wanted to dispose of the growing crop in order to retire notes held by a bank, proceeds of which had been used to promote the agricultural operations.

Upon our advice the bank was contacted. It subsequently developed that the landlord refused to approve a new lessee but had agreed to take things over and harvest and sell the crops and use the proceeds to pay the indebtedness of the Japanese. Pending evacuation he also agreed to advance some funds for living expenses. At that time Miss Hayashida considered the growing crop of strawberries to be worth \$10,000.00 gross; this figure apparently was based on previous crop records for the place. She felt that the landlord was not taking care of her interests to the best of his ability. She felt also that he was discouraging possible buyers and had refused to approve potential lessees who were willing to take the crop over.

We suggested that she ask the landlord to come into the office and discuss the matter with us. Although he did not come to the office we discussed the matter with him by telephone. At that time he offered to settle \$2,100.00 worth of debts for the Japanese and pay \$200.00 to Miss Hayashida as consideration for the strawberry crop. After several subsequent contacts by telephone we could not succeed in prevailing upon the landlord to offer a better deal and the matter rested until about April 8, 1942 when a buyer was obtained who paid \$3,000.00 for the crop and equipment. The landlord finally agreed to permit transfer of the lease and subsequent to evacuation we contacted Miss Hayashida by letter and she replied, informing us that everything had been settled and the whole matter was concluded satisfactorily.

SUBJECT: SHASTA HOTEL, PORTLAND, OREGON

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

SUBJECT: FUJI GROCERY, PORTLAND, OREGON

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

SUBJECT: MIKADO BATHS, PORTLAND, OREGON

In a round table discussion with Somaji Hara, owner of the Mikado Baths, his attorney, Paul Harrowitz, landlord and Evacuee Property Department representatives, a reasonable and agreeable settlement was reached regarding some fixtures which had been removed and sold by Hara against the wishes and without the permission of the landlord.

SUBJECT: S. KATO, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Kato operated Kenilworth Apartments under lease expiring April 10, 1942, rental \$250.00 per month. Landlord Robert Terhune, representing owner, an estate, refused to grant new lease. Kato believed furnishings with renewal of lease worth \$6,000.00 although paid \$8,500.00 in August, 1942. Investigation revealed one Kabota (now in Japan) entered into a three-year lease April 10, 1939, paying \$250.00 per month plus \$4,000.00 for furnishings. Kabota assigned lease to M. Nakata who paid Kabota \$5,000.00 cash for furnishings in November, 1940. On July 10, 1941 Nakata assigned lease and sold furnishings to Kato for \$8,500.00; terms, \$2,000.00 cash down and \$150.00 per month, plus 6% interest. Mrs. Nakata signed earnest money receipt guaranteeing three-year renewal of lease. Terhune insisted he had told Kabota lease would not be renewed. No one denies except Kato, who purchased lease on representation of Mrs. Nakata, that lease would be renewed.

Terhune requested Kato to sell furnishings for \$1,500.00 at expiration of lease or remove furniture. Appraisal indicated value of furnishings on street \$1,000.00 to \$1,500.00 - possibly \$3,500.00 in hotel. Nakata insisted Kato pay balance of \$8,500.00 contract for purchase of furnishings. Kato had no legal right to request renewal of lease. Nakata had apparent right to balance of \$8,500.00 purchase price of furnishings except for informal earnest money receipt of Mrs. Nakata indicating that consideration included guarantee of new three-year lease.

Terhune and a broker for Kabota (P. P. Antill of Puget Sound Company) satisfied us renewal or extension of lease had been refused to Kabota and that any future representations of promised renewal of lease were not founded on fact.

The property was listed by us as available for rent on month to month basis.

Kato, whose lease had expired, appeared with Mr. C. Taylor who offered to pay \$3,500.00 cash for furnishings and take over hotel operation. Taylor had received our listings of available hotels.

(Continued)

Terhune threatened to remove furniture since lease had expired. We requested him to withhold any action pending our further advice and he agreed to a three-day deferment of action.

Our request of former operator for opinion brought response that furnishings could be replaced for \$3,500.00 to \$4,000.00 and that furniture had been abused.

We suggested to Kato that \$3,500.00 offer be accepted. Kato agreed \$3,500 valuation of furniture was reasonable except for fact he had mistakenly purchased for \$8,500.00 from Nakata in belief lease would be renewed. Nakata claimed entire \$3,500.00 for application on \$8,500.00 debt.

Guarantee by Mrs. Nakata of three-year lease renewal pointed out and parties urged to divide \$3,500.00 since both had relied on inflated values not justified by actual value and both should assume some portion of loss.

Parties agreed to divide \$3,500.00 as follows: 40% to Nakata and 60% to Kato, based on respective losses. Although both suffered loss in transaction, they informed us they appreciated fact that losses were minimized by our intervention since otherwise would have been under necessity of accepting \$1,500.00 from Terhune in full settlement.

SUBJECT: KAZUO TATSUMI, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Tatsumi operated Yale Apartment building representing 43 furnished apartments and grocery store on ground floor. Rent \$300.00 per month, lease expiring February 1, 1943. Believed lease, furniture, fixtures and store inventory worth \$7,000.00. Hotel grossed \$953.00 average expense \$600.00 - net \$353.00. Grocery store averaged gross sales of \$125.00 per day. Tatsumi owed \$500.00 on furniture, payable \$60.00 per month.

Property owner, Arthur Banks, would not permit transfer of lease unless monthly rental was increased from \$300.00 to \$450.00 per month; hence it was difficult to obtain a new operator who would pay fair prices for furnishings.

The property was listed on our public records as available for lease.

William F. Kelly, Caledonia Hotel, Seattle, will purchase the hotel lease and furniture for \$5,000.00; terms \$2,500.00 cash, balance in monthly payments of not less than \$100.00.

Arthur Banks was contacted. He claimed he was entitled to participate in increased value of lease and in consequence lease will not be transferred. Banks claimed net investment return of only \$87.00 per month, after 2 1/2% depreciation allowance. Banks refused to arbitrate. He and his broker were advised of our freezing power and urged to arbitrate through our office. They were brought together in our office with Tatsumi and the prospective purchaser, Kelly. John Davis & Company are Banks' broker.

Banks agreed to purchase the lease and furnishings for \$5,000.00 to equal offer of Kelly. Tatsumi advised he could sell store for \$1,600.00. Banks demurred. All parties were instructed to return two days later for further effort toward reconciliation.

Tatsumi appeared with Chinese purchaser offering \$1,600.00 for store inventory. Banks finally agreed to sign lease of store and to grant option for three-year lease of store at \$85.00 per month. Tatsumi, who was seeking \$7,000.00 (believed by us to be too high), received \$6,600.00 and expressed complete satisfaction. Solution believed to be fair to all parties.

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SUMMARY OF CASES
RELATING TO DISPOSITION OF
LEASEHOLD INTERESTS AND SHORT TERM TENANCIES

EXHIBIT 60

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SUMMARIES OF CASES COMING BEFORE THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO IN CONNECTION
WITH EVACUEE PROPERTY PROBLEMS RELATING TO DISPOSITION OF LEASEHOLD INTERESTS AND SHORT
TERM TENANCIES

SUBJECT: JAMES M. NISHIOKA, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

This evacuee approached our Fresno office April 9, 1942 as lessee of the Ryan Theatre in that city. It appeared that the lease agreement had approximately four years to run with payments of \$150.00 per month and that a clause in the lease provided for cancellation of the lease only if this business was continuously operated. He was forced to close the theatre on account of the curfew law and when he attempted to sublet the lessor demanded \$200.00 per month, thereby precluding such a deal.

Our representative contacted the lessor who offered, in the presence of her attorney, to pay Nishioka \$6,500.00 for vacation of the agreement and purchase of certain equipment installed by Nishioka. Subsequently a prospective buyer from Oakland approached us and presented a purchasing agreement based on certain cash payments, together with an escrow deposit from which monthly sums were to be disbursed, together with a renewal clause at the end of four years. Nishioka was advised to consult his attorney.

In a subsequent interview with them our representative felt that lessor's proposition should be accepted. Thereafter the lessor appeared and expressed considerable dissatisfaction with Nishioka's tenancy and stated that she could easily lease the property for \$200.00 per month and could not improve her offer.

On April 15, 1942 Nishioka returned to our office, stating that a settlement had been effected with the buyer from Oakland mentioned earlier, terms of the agreement were set forth and upon contact with the lessor, she stated that she had agreed to such transfer as a means of cooperating with the general program.

SUBJECT: TATSUO UCHIDA, CHICO, CALIFORNIA

This evacuee operated a small farm of 37 acres on lease from Mrs. J. H. Jones. He approached our office at Chico after having reached an understanding with one, Stanley Lyon, as to the disposition of his equity in the crops, etc. He wished our assistance in drawing up necessary papers and legally securing this transaction. Our representative and the Farm Security Administration representative together drew up an assignment of the lease and a contract as to the division of crop equity after calling in all parties, including the landowner. All parties involved signed the agreements and the property was continuously operated without loss.

SUBJECT: TOSHIO SHIOZAKI, CENTERVILLE, CALIFORNIA

Evacuee approached our representative stating that he had occupied 21 acres of vegetable land on a three-year lease executed November, 1940. The lessor refused permission for him to sublet the property during his absence. Our representative contacted lessor and arranged for a meeting at his office of all interested parties. A sub-leasing agreement had already been concluded by the evacuee before the meeting occurred. However, the proposed signer of the sub-lease was contacted and refused to sign the agreement due to objectionable phraseology. Our representative proposed a modification of this clause which was agreeable to the evacuee, owner and sub-lessee; a mutually satisfactory agreement was signed and arrangements made eleven days after original interview.

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRUIT GROWERS, INC.-"CUSTODIANS, INC." NEWCASTLE, LOCMIS, AUBURN, CALIFORNIA

The American Fruit Growers, Inc. are fruit shippers for a large area with offices in the above communities. On March 24, 1942 it first came to our attention that they proposed formation of a subsidiary corporation to operate under the name of "Custodians, Inc." to take over and operate a large number of Japanese-held ranches in that area. Such functions seemed absolutely necessary in order to prevent loss of crops and assure uninterrupted production.

On April 8, 1942 a conference was held with the principal members of the above organization, together with the California Attorney General and a representative of the Division of Corporations in Sacramento. Certain legal details such as 'trading with the enemy' were worked out and we stipulated that a change in the proposed title of the subsidiary be made in order to avoid confusion.

On April 20, 1942 a final report was rendered by the corporation to us, listing the properties taken over by them under a power of attorney, which we had examined and approved, together with the names of the evacuated Japanese. This case established one of the most important precedents for the entire agricultural area, permitting the operation of such properties by those qualified to handle same. Similar arrangements were concluded in many other sections of the fruit and ranch areas, precluding the abandonment of crops and assuring an equitable arrangement in sympathy with the general objective.

SUBJECT: KAZUTO ADACHI, COURTLAND, CALIFORNIA

This Japanese, a citizen of the United States, was inducted into the Army during the month of February, 1942. He owns 100 acres of tomatoes on ground which he leased from one of the large landowners in the Sacramento district, together with the necessary farming equipment to conduct his operations. A brother of the above owner first contacted our offices under date of March 28, 1942, making inquiry as to the possible disposition of both the leasehold interest and the farming equipment. Our representative, having gained considerable knowledge in that district regarding interested people, promptly sent the interviewee to the Sacramento River Association, which is a large farming operator in that community. A short time later in the same day Adachi again returned to our office, advising that the Sacramento River Association liked the possibilities of the deal presented to them and that he expected to close in a satisfactory manner within a short while, although 100 acres of tomatoes is a sizeable farming operation. After several meetings of all parties concerned a deal was completed under date of April 22, 1942.

SUBJECT: YOSHIKAWA BABA, STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Baba operated the Hollywood Hotel in Stockton under a lease from one Jack Mazzera, paying his rental monthly. Upon evacuation notice, he came into our offices, stating that he had a possible purchaser for his leasehold interest but that his deal was being held up by the local health authorities who refused to pass the deal on account of a leaky roof; with the additional advice that other extensive renovating should be done. Our representative had a discussion with Mr. Mazzera, the landowner and some six days later was advised by the evacuee that the sale of his leasehold interest had been completed and the new tenant already on the property; meanwhile the requirements of the Department of Health were being fully carried out.

This deal cleared in nine days after first being brought to our attention.

SUBJECT: RICHARD A. INABA, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

The above evacuee, a citizen of the United States, ran a grocery store in the city of Fresno, doing a gross business of some \$12,000.00 per month. This grocery business was in a store room which he occupied under a lease.

At the time this evacuee came to our Fresno offices on the 24th of March, 1942, his lease had approximately one year to run at a rental of \$150.00 per month, with an option for a five-year extension at its expiration. Tenant had on deposit with his landlord \$450.00 as provided under the terms of the lease. Tenant came in, having in mind some sort of a settlement regarding the \$450.00 in the possession of his landlord. Our representative suggested two different plans which seemed fair to both parties and a few days later Inaba returned with his landlord, announcing that both had agreed on one of the plans suggested by our representative. The case was thereafter promptly closed to the entire satisfaction of both men.

Meanwhile evacuee had successfully sold all of his remaining merchandise and subsequently stored his equipment.

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LIST OF BUSINESSES AND PROPERTIES FOR SALE,
LEASE, RENT, AND MANAGEMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

<u>BUSINESS OR PROPERTY</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Beauty Shop	Wishes to dispose of business & equipment	Miss Lily Oshima 701 Bush Street Apts. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wishes to lease beauty shop, living quarters and optical store	Toshi Takeshita 38 East Market St. Salinas, Calif.
Cleaner & Dyer	Wishes to rent cleaning fixtures and a 15 year old pressing machine	Chugoro Aoki 2100 Mason St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell equipment	Mary Coxhead 121 Monticello Ave. Piedmont, Calif.
"	Wishes to purchase equipment	C. Von Ende Box 102 Concord, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell or lease this property	Home Dyeing and Cleaning 907 Washington St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wishes to lease or sell equipment and Dodge car, 1937	Kiyoji Kanehara 1960 University Ave. Berkeley, Calif.
"	Wishes to dispose of two cleaning establishments	Fred Morioka 1923 Bush Street San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wishes to dispose of equipment	Mrs. Sumi Miyaki 2511 Irving St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell business property and home	Harry Sakada 1165-84th Ave. Oakland, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell property	Vallejo Street Cleaners 734 Vallejo Street San Francisco, Calif.
Club House	Wishes to lease building	Alameda Japanese Corp. Community House 2320 Buena Vista Ave. Alameda, Calif.

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<u>BUSINESS OR PROPERTY</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Dentist	Wishes to lease office and equipment	Harry Y. Kita 202 Pajaro St. Salinas, Calif.
Drug Store	Wishes to sell stock and fixtures	Sydney Nobe 1734 Parker St. Berkeley, Calif.
Residence	Wishes to sell	Dave M. Tatsuno 1625 Buchanan St. San Francisco, Calif.
Fishing Boats	Desires to purchase deep sea fishing boats	F. Gloria Fishing Corp. 481 Fort Washington Ave. New York City
Grocery Store	Wishes to dispose of property	Fred K. Akaba 1103-12th St. Oakland, Calif.
"	Wishes to lease or sell	James Hanamaru 1518 Pacific Ave. Alameda, Calif.
"	Desires to sell equipment and merchandise	Dick Kanzaki 3657 Telegraph Ave. Oakland, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell property, furn. & fixt. & merchandise	Tom Nakashige 1102 Market St. Oakland, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell property	Ayoko Oneda 1501 E Street Sacramento, Calif.
Grocery & Butcher Shop	Wishes to sell business and merchandise	Masato Shintaku 240 E. Market St. Salinas, Calif.
Grocery Store	Wishes to sell	Nami Takei 6506 San Pablo Ave. Oakland, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell property machinery & equipment and merchandise	Frank Tsukahira 2801 Telegraph Ave. Oakland, Calif.

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<u>BUSINESS OR PROPERTY</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Grocery Store	Wishes to sell half-interest owned	Masao Yamado 403 Grove St. Oakland, Calif.
Fish Market	Wishes to lease	Kasuma Hayashi P. O. Box 268 Marysville, Calif.
Beauty Shop	Wishes to sell	Masaka Onizuka 1910 Fillmore St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell	Alice Suyehiro 2943 Pine Street San Francisco, Calif.
Hotel	Wishes to sell	Tomoichi, Yamasaki and Kiniyjo 250 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kay St. Sacramento, Calif.
Hotel	Wishes to lease	George Kaneko 2020 N Street Bakersfield, Calif.
Hotel, Cafe, Bars	Wishes to purchase	Mr. Frank B. Bennett U. S. Nat'l Bank Bldg. Broadway at 2nd Ave. San Diego, Calif.
Hotel	Wishes to sublease and sell equipment	Hironori Hirose 15 E. Washington Stockton, Calif.
Dry Goods	Wishes to dispose of merchandise	Gertrude Mayers (Pacific Dry Goods Co.) Gaylord Hotel San Francisco, Calif.
Hotels or theatre	Wishes to lease or buy	Charles Heffernan 2001 Allston Way Stockton, Calif.
Hotel	Desires to sell	Toshi Kataoka 1651 Post Street San Francisco, Calif.
Hotel	Desires to sell lease	Tatsugira Nishimoto 401 South Center St. Stockton, Calif.

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LIST OF BUSINESSES AND PROPERTIES FOR SALE,
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<u>BUSINESS OR PROPERTY</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Cleaning & Tailoring Establishment	Wishes to sell or obtain manager for	Valley Cleaner Co. 911-2nd St. Sacramento, Calif.
Laundry	Wishes to sell interest in laundry	Suichi Akiyama 2040 Ashby Ave. Berkeley, Calif.
"	Wants manager for laundry	Ashby Laundry 2076 Ashby Ave. Berkeley, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell business and machinery	Kiyoshi Kinoshita 217 Main St. Chico, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell	T. A. Billington 1073 Bush St. San Francisco, Calif.
Laundry & home	Wishes to sell or lease	Toshio Endo 26 S. Claremont San Mateo, Calif.
Laundry	Wishes to sell	Tarao Hidaka 612 G Street Modesto, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell his 1-5th interest	Icaro Imamura 2530 Shattuck Ave. Berkeley, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell laundry & equipment	Jantaro Kinoshita 217 Main St. Chico, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell	Mrs. T. Nozawa 1259 Arguello Blvd. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell or lease	Kazuo Takayanagi 1432 El Camino Real Menlo Park, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell equipt. & property	Union Laundry 2510 Filbert Oakland, Calif.
"	Wishes to lease	Hasuko Yamauchi 46 North B St. San Mateo, Calif.

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<u>BUSINESS OR PROPERTY</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Laundry & Equipment including 2 trucks	Property to be sold	Kubokawa Yosimoto 2429 California St. San Francisco, Calif.
Nursery	Has 12 greenhouses & 1 dwelling for lease or sale	Adachi Florist 2325 San Pablo Ave. Richmond, Calif.
"	Wants to lease or sell	Ashland Nursery 1537 - 165th Ave. San Leandro, Calif.
"	Greenhouses in Richmond, San Leandro Venice, & Los Angeles for lease or sale	Contra Costa Nursery Co 5035 Wall Ave. Richmond, Calif.
"	Nursery for sale	Franks Nursery 98075 Foothill Blvd. Oakland, Calif.
"	Has nursery to lease	H. Hayashi Corp. 73 & Krause Sts. Oakland, Calif.
"	Has 3 acres with 2 greenhouses for lease or sale	Helen Honda R.F.D. 1467 20th & River Sts. Richmond, Calif.
"	Has nursery for sale	Hiroji Kaviya 1959 Clark Ave. Palo Alto, Calif.
"	Has 2½ acres with 10 greenhouse to manage	Kawai Nursery Road 17 R.F.D. Box 1688 Richmond, Calif.
"	Wants someone to manage property or dispose of it	Harry Korematso 10800 Edes St. Oakland, Calif.
"	1½ acres with 11 room house for sale	Miss Meriko Maida 4855 Wall Ave. Richmond, Calif.
Florist Store	Lease for sale	Dick Mansho 2127 University Ave. Berkeley, Calif.

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<u>BUSINESS OR PROPERTY</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Florist	Building for lease	Masao Sakuma 33 S. Grant St. San Mateo, Calif.
Nursery	Greenhouses for sale or lease	Minaru Mayeda Route 2 Richmond, Calif.
"	8 acres, 5 room house, garage, car, 2 room home, barn, pumping plant and tank house for lease	George Minami 21626 Hesperian Blvd. Hayward, Calif.
"	Stock and fixtures for sale	M. Muramatsu 9875 Foothill Blvd. Oakland, Calif.
"	Desires to lease or buy nursery in Alameda Co.	Mrs. Celia Nelson Box 156 Del Paso Heights, Cal.
"	will buy or rent retail nursery in East Bay	Harry E. Nelson San Francisco Jr. College, S F
"	Has property, equip- ment & plants for sale	Harry Shirachi 33 6 El Camino Real Salinas, Calif.
"	Nursery for sale	Katsuo Tanabe 1540 - 164th Ave. San Leandro, Calif.
"	3 acres & 2 green- houses for lease, sale or management	West Richmond Nursery 5917 Potrero Ave. El Cerrito, Calif.
"	5 acres of land, small greenhouse & home for lease	Rikiemon Yamane 1403 D Street Hayward, Calif.
"	Manager for nursery wanted	Satsuo Yanaoi 20301 Meekland Ave. Hayward, Calif.
"	Has nursery to lease also house	Eisaku Yoshida 9626 Sunnyside Ave. Oakland, Calif.

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<u>BUSINESS OR PROPERTY</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Optometrist	Wants to sell lease on store	Tokuji Hedani 1714 Fillmore St. San Francisco, Calif.
Optical Store	Building, consisting of store, beauty shop, and living quarters, for lease	Toshi Takeshita 38 E. Market St. Salinas, Calif.
Optometrist	Business and equipment for sale	Edwin Hashioka 3085 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Calif.
Shoe Repair Shop	For sale to German or Italian alien	Allan E. Kramer Yosemite Nat'l Park California
Restaurant & Rooming House	For sale	Mrs. G. Inoue 639 Pacific St. San Francisco, Calif.
Restaurant	For sale or lease	Guy Murotani 1219-20th St. Bakersfield, Calif.
"	For sale	Mrs. Edako Ono 656 Kearny St. San Francisco, Calif.
Roadhouse	For sale or rent	Victor J. Cornaggia 12 Standr Avenue Watsonville, Calif.
Secondhand Clothing Store	Wants to buy	E. Donner 4258 Balfour Ave. Oakland, Calif.
Service Station	Wants to lease service station	Avenue Service Station 601-23rd Ave. Oakland, Calif.
Sporting Goods Store	Has sporting goods store for sale	Mark Bando 30 South Idaho San Mateo, Calif.
Stores-real estate	Has 3 stores for lease or management	Kikuo Endo and Paul M. Sugawara 1521 Scott St. San Francisco, Calif.

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<u>BUSINESS OR PROPERTY</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Store	Has store for subleasing	Toshi Futamase 36 E. Market St. Salinas, Calif.
"	Lease for sale	Gift Mart 338 Grant Ave. San Francisco, Calif.
"	2 stores for lease	Yoneko Hagaki 7332 E. 14th St. Oakland, Calif.
Cleaning & Dyeing	Store for sale	Home Dyeing & Cleaning 709 Washington St. San Francisco, Calif.
Store	Manager wanted for store building with living quarters above	Tatsu Hori 1725 Post St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Interested in buying Japanese business	Richard Jung 130 E. Washington St. Stockton, Calif.
Linen Shop	Balance of lease term for sale	Ichiro Kubayashi 2197 Shattuck Ave. Berkeley, Calif.
Store	Wishes to buy business from Japanese	E. C. Lawton 1125 N. Fulton St. Fresno, Calif.
Florist Shop	Wishes to dispose of lease on store for Japanese	Herman W. Mintz 1419 Broadway Oakland, Calif.
Store	Store for sale	Annie Miyoshi 901-9th Ave. Sacramento, Calif.
"	Wants manager for 5 stores	Lewis Monti 2327 E. 14th St. Oakland, Calif.
" Fruit & vegetable	Lease for sale	Masao Najima 1110 Willow St. San Jose, Calif.
Grocery Store	Lease on store for sale	Bennie Nobori 2597-35th Ave. Oakland, Calif.

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<u>BUSINESS OR PROPERTY</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Grocery store	Lease on store for sale	Henry Noguchi 707 Howard St. Martinez, Calif.
Florist Shop	Wishes to sell lease	Jitsus Jerry Ohara 763 Lydia St. Oakland, Calif.
Stores	Manager wanted for stores	Okamura Farm Land Corp. Box 307; R.F.D. #1 Turlock, Calif.
Store	Lease for sale	Takeuchi Brothers 552 Mission St. San Francisco, Calif.
Shoe Store	Business and stock for sale	Mrs. Angelina Varallo 1546 San Pablo Ave. El Cerrito, Calif.
Store	Store for rent	Sakai Yutka 14 N. Bayshore Blvd. San Mateo, Calif.
Packing House & equipment	For sale or manager wanted	Robt. Yamasaki Ivanhoe, Calif.
Warehouse	Warehouse for lease	Frank Dietz 2935 Southwood Dr. Alameda, Calif.
Chicken Ranch	Desires to sell or lease	Nakano Masa Rt. 1, Box 219 Petaluma, Calif.
"	15,000 chickens & 12½ acres of land for sale or lease	Riyuo Uydea Peterson Rd. Star Rt. Box 76, Petaluma, Calif.
Berry Farm	10 acre farm planted to berries, cherries and peas for sale with house & bldg.	Ichiro Asada Rt. 1, Box 410 Santa Clara, Calif.
Peas, lettuce & strawberries	Manager wanted	James I. Fudenna R.F.D., Box 55 A Irvington, Calif.

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<u>BUSINESS OR PROPERTY</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Berry & Vegetable Farm	12½ acres in berries & vegetables for sale or lease	Toshio Hara 440 Boronda Rd. Salinas, Calif.
Berry and Walnut Farm	For lease 23 acres, house & outbuildings	Hidee Kaida Rt. 2, Box 427 Concord, Calif.
Farm	15 acres of land & house for sale	Geo. Kawanami Rt. 4, Box 485 San Jose, Calif.
Berry Farm	9 acres in raspberries Manager wanted.	H. C. Kawahara Rt. 1, Box 362 Campbell, Calif.
Berry Farm	5 acres in berries Manager wanted	John Kurazawa Rt. 1, Box 138B Cupertino, Calif.
Berry Farm	Leases on shares; wishes to sell	Tsugio Takemoto Box 182; Williams Rd. Salinas, Calif.
Sugar Beet Farm	150 acres for lease or management	Chester Tanase Rt. 4, Box 492 San Jose, Calif.
Farm	Wants to rent farms	Tony S. Baio 195 Viola Avenue San Jose, Calif.
"	Wants to lease, purchase or manage farms	Walter Baum Rt. 3, Box 210 Los Gatos, Calif.
"	Wants to buy ranch south or east of San Francisco Would lease.	Joseph Borlo 229 Richland Avenue San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wants to trade farmland for alien owned property in Oakland. (owns 40 acres)	E. M. Clapper 2558 Lakeshore Avenue Oakland, Calif.
"	Wants to lease or sell orchard. (10 acres)	Alice Hashimoto Rt. 2, Box 198 San Jose, Calif.

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<u>FARMS</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
"	Wants to sell lease on farm.	Alice M. Hirahara Rt. 2, Box 194 Hollister, Calif.
"	Wants someone to manage farm. (Has 5 acres of assorted crops)	Jim Honda Rt. 1, Box 16 Moorpark Avenue San Jose, Calif.
"	Will lease or sell farm. (Has 14 acres on 3 yr. lease)	George H. Inouya P. O. Box 43 Broderick, Calif.
"	Wants to lease property.	Mrs. Tsugiye Ito Rt. 2, Box 66 Sebastopol, Calif.
"	Wants assistant in managing evacuee farm property.	R. Charles Jones 315 West Indio Street Tulare, Calif.
"	Wants to lease his truck farm.	Feimiye Kitani or Masukuri Kitani RFD Box 114 San Lorenzo, Calif.
"	Wants to lease land for duration.	Shozo Mayeda 1751 Bayshore Blvd. Palo Alto, Calif.
"	Wants to assign lease to American born citizen.	Masa Moriguchi Bridgeport Hendocino County California.
"	Has farm to lease. (10½ acres of vegetables)	H. Nakano Rt. 2, Box 201 Mountain View, Calif.
"	Wants to lease his vineyards, truck garden, and orchard. (90 acres)	Baba Nobuzo Rt. 1, Box 340 Turlock, Calif.
"	Wants to lease farm around Salinas, Watsonville or Sacramento River District.	L. T. Reese Hotel Embassy Turk & Polk Sts. San Francisco, Calif.

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<u>FARMS</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
"	Wants to take charge of ranch or farm. May buy.	Douglas A. Robertson 1018 Pearl St. Alameda, Calif.
"	Wants someone to take over lease.	Miss Eva Ruffino P. O. Box 202 Castroville, Calif.
"	Would like to sell ranch. (20 acres)	W. N. Sakuda Rt. 1, Box 77 San Juan, Calif.
"	Wants to dispose of buildings on farm.	Henry T. Sasaki Rt. 1, Box 435 Santa Clara, Calif.
"	Would like to sell farm. (50 acres improved)	Matsuo Taoka P. O. Box 375 Hollister, Calif.
"	Wants to dispose of lease of farm.	Harry Tominaga P. O. Box 101 Chico, Calif.
"	Has 103 acres to lease. (Planted in vegetables)	Kumao Yamashita Box 95 Concord, Calif.
"	Wants to dispose of land already planted.	Mr. Yasuo Yoshino Rt. 1, Box 1925 Sacramento, Calif.
Fruit Farm	Wants to sell or lease farm.	R. A. & M. P. Cole 345 South 15th St. San Jose, Calif.
Apple Dryers	Needs apple dryers owned by Japanese	J. B. Danielson Suisun, Calif.
Fruit Farm	Wants to dispose of property with fruit & walnut trees	Silvio Delucchi 5843 Vallejo St. Emeryville, Calif.
"	Has orchard & vineyard in Contra Costa Co. to lease or sale.	Ellis Giannini 461 No. S. Pedro San Jose, Calif.

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<u>FARMS</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Farm, Orchard, Ranch	Has 20 acres to rent on a share basis.	Nuiko Kirito Rt. 6, Box 244 Fresno, Calif.
Fruit Orchard	Interested in renting orchard in San Diego County.	Mr. Harry E. Miller 384 E. Street Chula Vista, Calif.
"	Has 47 acres of vineyard, 30 acres of orchards, 13 acres truck garden to lease or rent.	Baba Nobuzo Rt. 1, Box 340 Turlock, Calif.
"	Has 38 acres to lease.	Masuye Okada Rt. 6, Box 232 Fresno, Calif.
"	Has prune & apricot orchard to lease or sell.	M. Ozawa Sunnyvale Road Rt 1, Box 305 Cupertino, Calif.
"	Would like to sublease 30 acres of vineyard, 8 acres of orchard, & 19 acres truck garden.	Norman Satow P. O. Box 37 Livingston, Calif.

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<u>FARMS</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
"	Has 32 acre orchard to rent	K. Tauji Rt. 1, Box 50 Esparto, Calif.
"	Wants to sublease 18 acre strawberry plot	Harry M. Yokhama P.O.Box 623 Old San Juan Road Salinas, Calif.
"	Has 18 acres cherries, 5 acres berries, 40 acres tomatoes for lease or sale.	I. Yuchiyama Rout 3, Box 148 Los Gatos, Calif.
"	Wants to sell or lease 10 acre truck farm	Seiichi Yamamoto Rt. 8, Box 4483 Sacramento, Calif.
"	wants to sell or lease 62 acres of strawberries & tokay	Toshio & Sigern Umeda Rt. 2, Box 3290 Sacramento, Calif.
"	Would like to buy 80 acres of grapes and cotton	Porter Fitzgerald Rt.3, Box 480 Fresno, Calif.
"	Has 23 acres of berry land to lease or sell.	Kazuo Kobayashi P. O. Box 5 Mills, Calif.
"	Has 2 acre truck farm to sell or lease	Kazuo Kushida Rt. 2, Box 3625 Sacramento, Calif.
"	Has 289 acres of farming land to sell or have someone manage.	Tomiko Nishihara P.O. Box 87 Cressy, Calif.
"	Has 222 acres of vineyard & orchard that he wishes to lease or have someone manage.	Naokichi Tanji Rt. 1, Box 328 Livingston, Calif.
"	Has 18 acres of cantaloupes & 17 acres of tomatoes to lease or have someone manage	Tishio Saika P. O. Box 265 Livingston, Calif.
"	Wants to sublease 170 acres of tomatoes	Frank Y. Abe Rt. 5, Box 258 Stockton, Calif.

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<u>F.A.M.S.</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
"	Wants to sell equity in crop. Machinery	Harry Tominaga Box 101 Chico, Calif.
"	Has lease on 4 acres of strawberries 12 acres of wheat, 3 acres of hay to release	Tatsuo Uchida 926 Oak St. Chico, Calif.
"	Wants someone to take lease over on 100 acres of tomatoes in Courtland, Calif.	Kazuto Adachi U. S. Army
"	Wants to lease farm land on shares	Toshi Hanazono Rt. 2, Box 535 Sherwood Road Salinas, Calif.
"	Has 21 acres of apricots & pears to dispose of. Sunnyvale, Calif.	James T. Uyeda 1988 Bush St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Would like to rent or purchase small home with acreage near Oakland, San Leandro, or Lafayette	Ted Kemp 149 East Julian St. San Jose, California
"	Would like to buy 10 acres truck garden land near Los Angeles.	H. Techentin 1023 North Edgement St. Los Angeles, Calif.
"	Has 14 acre farm home in Montrose, Colorado that he would like to ex- change for one near Mare Island Navy Yard.	Henry Bellgardt 1421 Gregory Way Bremerton, Washington
"	Would like to dispose of 33 acres of flowers & vegetables	Hanamura Farm Co. Box 219, R.A. 1 Half Moon Bay, Calif.
"	Wants to sell 10 acres of peas, berries and beans.	Toshio Miyauchi P.O. Box 33 Mountain View, Calif.
"	Has leased 20 acres of vegetagles 20 acres unplanted that he wants to dispose of.	Mike Murotsune Rt. 3, Box 761 San Jose, Calif.
"	Represents 20 Japanese who have vegetable gardens to lease or sell	Yotaro Najima 331 6th Street Oakland, Calif.

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<u>FARMS</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSONS TO BE CONTACTED</u>
"	Has 47 acres vineyard, 30 acres orchard, 13 acres truck garden to lease or rent.	Baba Nobuzo Rt. 1 Box 340 Turlock, Calif.
"	Has 30 acres of vegetables to sell or have someone manage	Vegetable Exchange Robert Yamasaki, Mgr. Box 55 Ivanhoe, Calif.
FLATS & APART- MENTS	Plans to sell or lease house	Bernard Eiteneuer 1104 Myrtle St. Oakland, Calif.
"	Wants to take on leases and operate apartments	Fireman Realty Co. 949 Fillmore St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wants someone to manage flats	Francis Junzo Tonomura 1435 O'Farrell St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Has apartment house for lease	Miss Ethel Hirano Ross General Hospital Ross, California
"	Wants someone to manage 9 apartments and flats	Joe Kawaguchi 1959 Pine Street San Francisco, Calif.
"	Has apartment house for rent	Hatsume Kosakai 159 - 15th St. Pacific Grove, Calif.
"	wants to buy apartment house or duplex flats. Must be Mission District	Mrs. Evelyn Lyman 49 Noe Street San Francisco, Calif.
"	Has flats for rent	Tatsuro Masuda 881 Athens St. Oakland, Calif.
"	Will sell but prefers management of two buildings	Ritsu Nakashima 2072 Bush St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wants to lease or sell cottages and an apartment house	Joseph Schoensteiner 226 Putnam St. San Francisco, Calif.

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<u>FLATS & APARTMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
"	Wants management for three flats	Ryosuke Yamamoto 1856 Sutter St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wants to sell apartment house	Henry E. Seling 356 26th Avenue San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wants management or rental for two flats and garage	Mrs. Hida Hide 2016 - 10th St. Sacramento, Calif.
"	wants management for three flats and rooming house with eight small stores	Dr. Koki Kumamoto 1107 Fifth St. Sacramento, Calif.
<u>FURNITURE & FIXTURES</u>	Wants to sell furniture	Ichiro Akuja 1884 Bush St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wants to sell household furniture and farm equipment	Mitsura Fijieka Box 400 Blanco Road Salinas, California
"	Wants to sell fixtures of grocery store	James Hanamaru 1518 Pacific Ave. Alameda, Calif.
"	Wishes to sell icebox and stove	Shizuo Hata 1123 Cypress San Mateo, Calif.
"	Household furniture for sale	Hidee Kaide Route 2, Box 427 Concord, Calif.
"	Washing machine for sale	Mrs. Michi Kimura 1212 - 28th St. Oakland, Calif.
"	Furniture and cleaning estab- lishment equipment for sale	Frances Kogg 818 San Pablo Ave. Albany, Calif.
"	Restaurant fixtures for sale	Kaquo Kojima 1015 Glenwood St. Delano, Calif.

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LIST OF BUSINESSES AND PROPERTIES FOR SALE,
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<u>FURNITURE & FIXTURES</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
"	Represents more than 40 aliens in her area who want to sell store equipment and furniture.	Mrs. K. Koyama Koyama Service Co. Santa Maria, Calif.
"	Wants to sell household furniture	Toshihika Nakagawa 2018 Bush St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wants to sell household furniture	Chiyotaro Nakano c/o Mr. Okimoto, Box 275, Gerber, Calif.
"	Wants to sell piano	Torazo Ogata 1800 Sutter St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Wants to sell cafe	Toru Okawachi 810 Franklin St. Oakland, Calif.
"	Sale of furniture and dental equipment	Mrs. Y. Shimada 907 Alice St. Oakland, Calif.
"	Sell furniture, refrigerator, gas range, gas water heater, sewing machine and washing machine.	Tsugio Takemoto Box 182, Williams Road Salinas, Calif.
"	Sell washing machine - Encyclopedia Britannica - owes on them	Harry K. Takizawa 512 Lincoln Ave. Salinas, Calif.
"	Sale of furniture - owes on it	Frank S. Tanaka 1820 Sutter St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	Sale of fixtures, value \$2000 according to Jack Tabata	Masao Yamado 403 Grove St. Oakland, Calif.
"	Sale of his restaurant equipment	Seisuke Yoshii 688 22nd Avenue Oakland

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<u>MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Cleaning Equipment	Sun Cleaning Establish- ment, 325 E.14th St. Oakland, For sale	Mary Coxhead 121 Monticello Ave. Piedmont, Calif.
Equipment	Alameda Wheel & Brake Service Equipment for sale. Value \$2000	C. V. Davier 2225 Bryon St. Berkeley, Calif.
"	Farm equipment for sale	Mason Funabiki P. O. Box 7 Mountain View, Calif.
"	3 laundry presses for sale	Mr. Higeaka Sunrise Laundry Co. 612 "G" Street Modesto, Calif.
"	Ford, tractor, scraper, plow, cultivator for sale.	Albert Hirota 940 O'Connor East Palo Alto, Calif.
"	Rototiller Tractor for sale.	Helen Honda R.F.D. 1467 20th and River Richmond, Calif.
"	Nursery Equipment \$600 Pottery \$50 for sale	Roy T. Kaneko 835 San Pablo Ave. Albany, Calif.
"	Tractor & Equipment for sale	George Kavanami Route 4, Box 485 San Jose, Calif.
"	Cleaning & Dyeing Equipment for sale	Nobuo Kitagaki 3935 Piedmont Ave. Oakland, Calif.
"	Cleaning Equipment for sale cost \$1500	Frances Kogg 818 San Pablo Ave. Albany, Calif.
"	40 aliens in area with store equipment, autos and furniture for sale wishes to purchase cameras offered to him by Japanese American	Mrs. K. Koyama Koyama Service Co. Santa Maria, Calif. Claude Laval 314 No. Van Ness Ave. Fresno, Calif.

Cameras

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<u>MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Equipment	Barber shop equipment Value \$400 for sale	Jerry Mizuiri 805a Franklin St. Oakland, Calif.
"	Electrical apple drying equipment for sale	George Otsuka 2234 Monroe Road Santa Rosa, Calif.
"	Dyeing and cleaning equipment value \$3000 828 Franklin St. Oakland, Calif. for sale	Rose Shiozawa 934 E. 18th St. Oakland, Calif.
Farm machinery	Tractor, 1 horse, disc plow, cultivators for sale	Chikauki Tanouye Route 2, Box 316 San Jose, Calif.
Office equipment	Interested in buying any kind of office fixtures	James E. Townsend & Co. 601 Mission St. S F
Farm implements	Tractor and implements for sale	Howard Uchida 926 Oak Street Chico, California.
"	Spray machines, farm machinery for sale	Eiko Yamakawa P.O. Box 394 Sonoma, Calif.
Equipment	Laundry Equipment for sale Valued at \$8500	George Yamasaki 411 York St. Vallejo, California.
Machinery	Desires to purchase tractor	John S. Treanor 721 E. Maine St. Visalia, Calif.
Hotel and Restaurant Equipment	Hotel furnishings and restau- rant equipment for sale	Tatsuko Okuda 1739 Post St. San Francisco, Calif.
Restaurant stock	Interested in purchasing restaurant stock	Mangrum-Holbrook & Elkus, San Francisco R. W. Douglas, Mgr.

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<u>MERCHANDISE</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Art Goods	Wants to sell goods valued at \$5000	Mr. Tatsuo Hatanaka 417-8th Street Oakland, Calif.
Canned Goods	Interested in purchase of Japanese canned goods branded "The Matui" or "North American Company".	Harris Harris 2200 Jerold Ave. San Francisco, Calif.
Drugs	Offers aid in liquidation of alien drugs, chemicals, root barks and herbs.	Mr. G. H. Dikeman 654 Leavenworth St. San Francisco, Calif.
Merchandise	Interested in purchasing stock of merchandise from evacuees.	Ben Kaplan 220 3rd Avenue San Francisco, Calif.
Grocery Stock	Offers aid in disposition of grocery stock.	Wholesalers Service Bureau P. O. Box 1046, Stockton, Calif. (Mr. J. B. Campbell)
Stock & Fixtures	Sale of nursery stock and fixtures.	M. Muramatsu 9875 Foothill Blvd. Oakland, Calif.
Property & Laundry Equipt.	Disposition of equipment & property.	Union Laundry 2510 Filbert Oakland, Calif. (Mr. Nichols, Att'y.)
Shoe Stock	Sale of business & stock	Mrs. Angelina Varallo 1546 San Pablo Ave. El Cerrito, Calif.
Novelties	Sale of stock & store fixtures	Alice Yamada 316 N. Delaware San Mateo, Calif.
Textile Leather Goods Food Stuffs	Interested in purchasing stock.	W. I. Zimmerman Co. 382-19th St. San Francisco, Calif.
Stock	Wants to sell general merchandise, \$1500 inventory	Takemori Bros. 226 S. Eldorado St. Stockton, Calif.

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<u>MERCHANDISE</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Building Stock	Wants to sell grocery store and living quarters including stock.	Robt. K. Iwasake 604 Church St. Roseville, Calif.
Shoe Stock	Wants to dispose of \$2500 stock.	Seiki Yamamoto 222 S. El Dorado Stockton, Calif.
Stock & Store	Wants to sell general store	Masako Takahashi 2219 Union Ave. Bakersfield, Calif.
Book Stock	Wants to sell stock	Goshado Book Store 1698 Post Street San Francisco, Calif.
Soy Beans	Wants to sell soy beans	Mrs. E. K. Fujimoto 2063 Bush Street San Francisco, Calif.
<u>REAL ESTATE</u>		
Lot	North Palo Alto lot for sale	Mrs. Duetthorn 30 Abbey Street San Francisco, Calif.
Houses	For lease or sale 2815 Grant Ave, Berkeley 2811 " " "	Sakaye Iwai 2034 Addison Berkeley, Calif.
Property	Offers to exchange 600 acres for alien property	F. D. Keeley New Plaza Hotel San Diego, Calif.
House Furnished	For lease.	G. Acquietapace 8162 Monroe Road Santa Rosa, Calif.
House	For lease or sale	Kaoru Kimura 1212-28th St. Oakland, Calif.
House	Five room house for sale	Yoshika Katayanagi 1508 MacDonald Ave. Richmond, Calif.

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<u>REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Houses	2124 Clement Ave, Alameda for sale 1436-46th Ave., Oakland for rent	Takeshi Yanashita Avenue Service Station 601-23rd Ave. Oakland, Calif.
House	Wishes to lease or buy home at 1510 Oregon St., Berkeley	Mrs. Luvenia Brown 1517 Oregon St. Berkeley, Calif.
"	Wishes to lease home at Point Richmond	Dominico Cerretto 434 Avon St. Oakland, Calif.
"	8-rm house at Brentwood for sale - \$1500	George Tokio Doi 296 Brentwood, Calif.
"	Wishes to rent house in 2900 block, Downer St. Richmond	George W. Frampton 1611 Fairview St. Berkeley, Calif.
" Furnished	For lease	Chiyoko Furuno 2150 Pacific Ave. Alameda, Calif.
" Furnished	For lease	Alice Hammer 1008 Bayswater Ave. San Mateo, Calif.
House & Cottage	7-rm house with 4-rm cottage for lease	Tokuji Hedani 1714 Fillmore St. San Francisco, Calif.
House	For lease	T. Mori 1725 Post St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	For lease	Irene Ikeda 152 N. El Dorado St. San Mateo, Calif.
"	For sale or lease value \$2500	Mary Ikeda 235-7th St. Oakland, Calif.
Lots-4 Houses -2	4 vacant lots for sale 2815 Grant & 2811 Grant Berkeley, for sale	Sakaye Iwai 2034 Addison Berkeley, Calif.

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<u>REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
House	For lease	Toshi Iyoya 321 North Delaware San Mateo, Calif.
"	For sale.	Mrs. Chiya Izumi 954 Stannage Ave. Albany, Calif.
"	Wishes to purchase house in North Oakland	S. Jenkins 1748-7th St. Oakland, Calif.
"	4-rm house, 50x100 for rent about \$25	Chris Koga 598 Hedding St. San Jose, Calif.
"	Wants to rent house at 1711 Ward St., Berkeley	T. R. Mamatsuoka 1711 Ward St. Berkeley, Calif.
"	Wants to lease home furnished.	Shigeki Mori 822 Tilton Avenue San Mateo, Calif.
"	Wants to sell house for \$1500	Yoshiaki Mori P. O. Box 12 Belmont, Calif.
2 Flats	1727-1729 Lyon St., San Francisco for lease or rent	Etsuko Murayama 1624 Post Street San Francisco, Calif.
5-rm house	Purchased for \$2600. Needs someone to manage property.	Ben S. Nagashima 96 Stewart Avenue San Jose, Calif.
House	For lease or sale Value \$4500	Fumiko Nagata 5440 Crittenden St. Oakland, Calif.
"	House valued at \$3000. For rent or sell	Haruo Najima 331-6th St. Oakland, Calif.
"	House at 418 Riker St. for rent.	John Nakamura 418 Riker St. Salinas, Calif.

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Fiscal Agent of the United States,
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<u>REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
House	To lease or sell	Frank Nishida 19 West Market St. Salinas, Calif.
House & lots	To lease	K. Noshima 4014 Hobart Ave. San Jose, Calif.
House	To lease \$30 per mo.	Masa Oida 32 South Idaho San Mateo, Calif.
"	For sale or lease	Mrs. Yuki Oishi 2024 Blossom St. Oakland, Calif.
General Mer- chandise store & House	For lease or sell	Bernice Okahara 500 R St. Bakersfield, Calif.
House	5-rm house for sell or lease Price \$2500 Rent or lease \$25 per mo.	Jinichi Onizuka 106 So. Humbolt San Mateo, Calif.
"	For lease or rent Value \$8500	Shuichi Ono 2105 Pine St. San Francisco, Calif.
"	For lease furnished	Loranzo Pelascini 1460 Sebastapol Road Santa Rosa, Calif.
House & Cleaning Business	Both for sale. Equipment Business value \$450	Harry Sakada 1165-84th Ave. Oakland, Calif.
House	To lease or rent. Value \$6000	Henry Sambo 4615 Brookdale Ave. Oakland, Calif.
"	For rent	Tsugio Sano Rt. 1, Box 378 Livingston, Calif.
"	For lease or rent \$3000 purchase price	Cherry Shiozawa 827-17th St. Oakland, Calif.

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<u>REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
House	For sale or rent. Value \$4300	Rose Shiozawa 934 E. 18th St. Oakland, California
"	For rent	Mrs. George Shiraki 1932 81st Ave. Oakland, Calif.
"	For sale or lease	Mr. C. Stano 1641 Kains Ave. Berkeley, Calif.
2 Houses	2 houses on one lot for lease	Shizue Sugiyama 2412 10th St. Berkeley, Calif.
House	To lease	Mrs. Roy Y. Takagi 1914 Pine, Apt. 4 San Francisco, Calif.
2 Residences	For lease	Henry Takahashi 1724 Carleton Way Berkeley, Calif.
House	For lease or sell. Value \$2000	Tom Takahashi 2760 Grove St. Oakland, Calif.
"	For rent at \$50 mo.	Wm. N. Takahashi Lafayette, Calif.
House & store	6-rm & store below 4-car garage for lease or sell	Okida Tetsuko 248 Jackson St. San Jose, Calif.
House & lot	For lease	Mrs. Kathleen Uchiyama 598 Hedding St. San Jose, Calif.
Residential Property	Interested in renting property of evacuees in Berkeley & vicinity	Mrs. T. E. White 1720 Delaware St. Berkeley, Calif.
House & lot	To lease home in San Jose	Kelly Yamada 2611 Telegraph Ave. Oakland, Calif.

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<u>REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
House	To lease. Value \$5000	Shizuku Yamasaki 2523 Eagle Ave. Alameda, Calif.
Houses	3 houses to lease	Kio Yamane Rt. 2, Box 5 Redwood City, Calif.
House	To lease	Kiyoke Yashida 1812 Bonita Ave. Berkeley, Calif.
House & nursery	Wishes to rent	Eisaku Yoshida 9626 Sunnyside Ave. Oakland, Calif.
House Furnished	For sale \$4250	John Y. Yoshino 1534 Park St. Alameda, Calif.
House Furnished	For rent	Charles S. Tanda 115 Iverson St. Salinas, Calif.
House 1 acre	To lease	Tsuneyo Maruyama 461 Highland Ave. Salinas, Calif.
House	For lease or sale.	Ukichichi Fukuhara 521 Elm St. Seaside, Calif.
Property	Wishes to rent or lease alien property	Mrs. C. P. Mendes 2149 Sonoma Way Oakland, Calif.
2 residences	1-Los Angeles County 1-Modesto For rent or lease	F. H. Brack Modesto, Calif.
House	For rent	Shotaro Tsumnoka 1935 Webster St. San Francisco, Calif.

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April 3, 1942.
Supplement No. 1.

LIST OF BUSINESSES AND PROPERTIES FOR SALE,
LEASE, RENT, AND MANAGEMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

<u>REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Residence	Wishes to lease or sell	Geo. Y. Suzuki 935 So. Van Buren Stockton, Calif.
Property	Management of house on Bush. Also apt house & store.	Fred Morioka 1923 Bush St. San Francisco, Calif.
House	Will sell or rent	Shunta Marubayashi 2608 California St. Berkeley, Calif.
"	7-rm house to lease	Kawai Nursery Road 17, RFD 1688 Richmond, Calif.

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April 3, 1942

Supplement No. 1

LIST OF BUSINESSES AND PROPERTIES FOR SALE
LEASE, RENT AND MANAGEMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

<u>AUTOMOBILES</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
Truck & Automobile	Looking for buyer	Mr. Robert Akamatsu 2259 Pacific Avenue Alameda, California
1942 Dodge Sedan	Looking for buyer	Winthrop Martin 507 Kohl Bldg. San Francisco Garfield 1641
1941 Chevrolet	Car valued at \$885 Unpaid balance \$640 Wishes to sell	Mr. Tervo Asahara P. O. Box 331 Menlo Park, Calif.
1941 Dodge 3/4 Ton Truck	Looking for buyer Valued at \$700	Mr. James Hanamaru 1518 Pacific Ave. Alameda, Calif.
Chevrolet Coupe	Wishes to sell	Mr. John Hayashida 1824 Price St. Berkeley, California.
1932 Buick Sedan	Wishes to sell - Value \$75	Mr. Tokuji Hedani 1714 Fillmore St. San Francisco, Calif.
1941 Dodge 3 laundry presses	Wishes to sell	Mrs. Higeaka Sunrise Laundry Co. 612 "G" Street Modesto, Calif.
2 automobiles	Wishes to sell	Miss Alice M. Hirahara Route #2, Box 194 Hollister, Calif.
1940 Oldsmobile Sedan	Wants to sell	Mr. Masayuki Iyama 2023 Blake St. Berkeley, Calif.
1936 Nash Sedan	Wants to sell	Mr. Zenichi Kambara 1624 Oregon St. Berkeley, Calif.
1937 Dodge Passenger Truck	Wants to sell	Mr. Kiyaji Kanehara 1060 University Ave. Berkeley, Calif.
	wants to sell	Mr. Roy T. Kaneko 835 San Pablo Ave. Albany, Calif.

April 3, 1942

Supplement No. 1

LIST OF BUSINESSES AND PROPERTIES FOR SALE
LEASE, RENT AND MANAGEMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

<u>AUTOMOBILES</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
1940 Plymouth Sedan	Wants to sell, Leaving car with Mr. and Mrs. Groesbeck	Kawai Nursery R.F.D. Box 1688, Rt.17 Richmond, Calif.
Truck 1936 1/2 ton Chevrolet	wants to sell	Mr. T. Kinoshita Route 2, Box 2225 Sacramento, Calif.
1939 Ford Coach	Wants to sell	Frances Kogg 818 San Pablo Ave. Albany, Calif.
Automobiles	Representing approximately 40 people wanting to sell their automobiles, etc.	Mrs. K. Koyama Koyama Service Co. Santa Maria, Calif.
Automobile	Wants to sell	Mr. George Minami 21626 Hesperian Blvd. Hayward, Calif.
"	Wants to sell	Mr. Susuma Nakamura 1651 Tyler St. Berkeley, Calif.
1941 Chevrolet	Wants to sell	Mr. Selishi Nakao 3789 Broadway Oakland, Calif.
1940 Chevrolet Canopy Express	Wants to sell	Mr. Henry Noguchi 707 Howard St. Martinez, Calif.
Automobile	Wants to sell	Mr. Kameo Nose 1736 Ward St. Berkeley, Calif.
Two Automobiles	Wants to sell	Mr. W. N. Sakuda Route #1 Box 77 San Juan, Calif.
1936 Dodge Automobile	Wants to sell	Mr. W. Senda 2281 East 14th St. Oakland, Calif.
1940 Dodge Truck		

April 3, 1942

Supplement No. 1

LIST OF BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES FOR SALE
LEASE, RENT AND MANAGEMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

<u>AUTOMOBILES</u>	<u>TYPE OF INQUIRY</u>	<u>PERSON TO BE CONTACTED</u>
1940 Chevrolet	Wants to sell	Mrs. Marilyn Toriye 1016 Raymundo Hillsborough, Calif.
Automobile	wants to sell	Mr. Masao Yamano 320 Sencliff San Francisco, Calif.
1941 4 door Sedan Ford 1935 Ford V-8 Truck	Wants to sell	Mr. Seiichi Yamamoto Route 8, Box 4483 Sacramento, Calif.
1941 Oldsmobile	wants to sell	Terada, Laura & Sejere R.F.D. Box 231 Loomis, Calif.
1938 Ford Sedan	Wants to sell	Inouye, Shehie & Kanji Route 2, Box 2925 Sacramento, Calif.
1937 Chevrolet Sedan	Wants to sell	Mr. Shunichi Hashioka 3085 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Calif.
Kleiber Truck	Wants to sell	Mr. Shigezo Eimoto 1535 Laguna St. San Francisco, Calif.
1939 Ford Coupe	Wants to sell	Mr. Sadayasu Furuya Route 32G, Box 300 Area #1. Bismarck, North Dakota

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]	[Illegible]
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[Illegible]	[Illegible]
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[Illegible]

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2. [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]
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[Illegible]	[Illegible]

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SCHEDULE OF PREMISES ACQUIRED FOR WAREHOUSE PURPOSES BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
AND PREMISES ALLOCATED TO THE USE OF THE BANK BY PRIVATE STORAGE COMPANIES AND AT
PUYALLUP ASSEMBLY CENTER

I. WAREHOUSES ULTIMATELY TRANSFERRED TO WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

HEAD OFFICE ZONE
(California)

<u>City</u>	<u>Location</u>
San Francisco	1595 Van Ness Avenue
Oakland	320 Tenth Street
Sacramento	Sacramento Navigation Wharf, and P Street Wharf
Vacaville	Main & Bernard Streets
Salinas	232 Monterey Street
Fresno	414 P Street
Roseville	422 Tahoe Avenue
Woodland	Central Garage, College & Bush Streets
Stockton	Pacific Storage Company, Hunter & Fremont Streets

LOS ANGELES BRANCH ZONE
(California)

Los Angeles	358 East First Street, and 5800 South Hoover Street
Long Beach	324 East Fourth Street
Santa Barbara	1025 Chapala Street
San Diego	Ace Van & Storage Company 3720 El Cajon Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona	Lightning Moving & Warehouse Company, 425 East Jackson Street

PORTLAND BRANCH ZONE
(Oregon)

Arrangements were made with the Oregon Transfer Company for the storage of goods at their warehouse No. 5, newly acquired for the purpose at 733 North West Everett Street, Portland, Oregon.

SEATTLE BRANCH ZONE
(Washington)

Seattle	208-210-212 Third Avenue South
Toppenish	Richey & Gilbert Warehouse
Puyallup	Puyallup Assembly Center

II. ADDITIONAL WAREHOUSES HELD FOR LIMITED PERIODS

HEAD OFFICE ZONE
(California)

San Jose	560 South First Street
----------	------------------------

LOS ANGELES BRANCH ZONE
(California)

Pasadena	387 Arroyo Parkway
Santa Maria	705 West Main Street

PERSONAL PROPERTY FORM

NAME OF OWNER _____ FAMILY No. _____

ADDRESS AT WHICH PROPERTY IS LOCATED: _____ (NUMBER) _____ (STREET) _____ (FLOOR, OR APT. NO.)

(CITY)

(STATE)

The property described on the reverse side of this form located at the address given above is delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, at the sole risk of the undersigned. It is agreed that no liability or responsibility shall be assumed by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for any act or omission in connection with its disposition. It is understood that no insurance will be provided on this property.

WITNESSES _____

FOR _____ SIGNATURE OF OWNER _____

LITERATES _____

Note to Owner: DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

STORAGE NOTICE

The list of items appearing on the reverse side of this form have been placed in storage at the place indicated below with the exception of those items specifically indicated on the reverse side of this form as not found, or not delivered to the undersigned representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, or as not being of the proper type for storage. The stored items are identified only as to the number of items, crates, or boxes, and not as to the contents thereof.

SIGNED _____
Representing the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco,
as Fiscal Agent of the United States.

DATE _____
PLACED IN STORAGE AT _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO OWNER

Before any property will be accepted for storage by the United States Government four (4) copies of this form must be filled in and returned to the Civil Control Station at which you registered for evacuation. On the back of each copy the items to be left for storage must be carefully listed. Items not on the printed list should be written in the blank spaces provided on this form.

Small articles must be securely packed in crates or boxes of not less than two (2) cubic feet capacity and will be indicated simply as to number of boxes, no attempt being made to itemize on this form the articles therein. All crates and boxes must be securely packed and fastened. Each box, crate, or article must be identified with tags obtained from the Civil Control Station.

No loose bundles of clothes, linens, utensils, or other small or unsubstantial household items will be accepted for storage. Farm products, farm machinery, automobiles, land, livestock, or pets must not be listed as personal property on this form.

After all copies of the form have been filled in and returned to the

Civil Control Station, one copy, checked for conformity with the other three, will be given to the owner of the property. The copy delivered to the owner will be evidence merely that other copies of the form have been delivered. At this time the owner must leave the keys to the place where the property is to be found, or make arrangements to deliver the keys to the representative of the Evacuee Property Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco before leaving the area of his residence.

The copy delivered to the owner merely shows the number of items, boxes, and crates which the owner claims he has prepared for storage. It does not constitute an agreed inventory. It does not constitute a verified list. It does not constitute any evidence of the number of items actually stored or of the contents of boxes, crates or packages. Verification of the inventory list of items actually stored will be made as storage is accomplished. A verified list will then be forwarded to the owner.

The copy of the list mailed to the owner will serve as a permanent record and should be carefully preserved by him.

PERSONAL PROPERTY INVENTORY LIST

OWNER'S REPORT NUMBER OF PCS.	ARTICLE	ITEM CHECK		OWNER'S REPORT NUMBER OF PCS.	ARTICLE	ITEM CHECK		OWNER'S REPORT NUMBER OF PCS.	ARTICLE	ITEM CHECK	
		REC'D	SHIPPED			REC'D	SHIPPED			REC'D	SHIPPED
LIVING ROOM				BEDROOM				KITCHEN — (Con't)			
	Bookcase				Bassinet						
	Book shelves				Beds, incl. spring & matt.						
	Chair, arm				Double						
	Chair, occasional				Single						
	Chair, overstuffed				Box springs for double bed						
	Chair, straight				Box springs for single bed						
	Davenport				Carton, clothes						
	Desk				Chair, boudoir						
	Lamp, floor				Chair, straight						
	Music cabinet				Chair, rocker						
	Piano, Grand				Chest, cedar						
	Piano upright				Chest of drawers						
	Piano bench				Child's bed						
	Phonograph				Child's rocker						
	Radio, cabinet				Child's table and chairs						
	Radio, table model				Chiffonier						
	Rocker				Dresser						
	Rug, large				Dresser, vanity						
	Rug, small				Dresser, vanity bench						
	Rug, pad—large				Hamper, clothes						
	Smoking stand				Lamp, floor						
	Stool, foot				Lamp, table (no shade) box						
	Studio couch				Night table						
	Table, coffee				Rug, large						
	Table, dropleaf				Rug, small						
	Table, end				Suitcase						
	Table, gateleg				Trunk						
	Table, library										
	Table, nest										
	Table, occasional										
	Telephone stand & chair										
DINING ROOM				KITCHEN				MISCELLANEOUS			
	Buffet				Brooms & mops, bundle				Barrel		
	Chair, arm				Chair				Basket		
	Chair, straight				Highchair				Bicycle		
	China closet				Ironing board				Boxes		
	Dinette table				Kitchen cabinet				Buggy		
	Rug, large				Linoleum				Cartons		
	Rug, small				Range				Card table		
	Table, extension				Refrigerator, electric				Cot, folding		
					Refrigerator, ice				Day bed		
					Stool				Folding chair		
					Table				Heater		
					Utility cabinet				Lawn mower		
									Mangle		
									Play pen		
									Porch chair (wicker)		
									Porch rocker		
									Porch davenport		
									Porch rug, large		
									Porch table		
									Sewing cabinet		
									Sewing machine		
									Step ladder		
									Tool chest		
									Tub		
									Vacuum cleaner		
									Wash boiler		
									Washing machine		
									Work bench		

If the property herein claimed to have been delivered, and which actually was delivered is lost, damaged, or destroyed as the result of negligence while it is in the possession or custody of the United States, or of any agency acting for it, the Congress of the United States will be asked to take appropriate action for the benefit of the owners.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WCCA FORM FRB-1

STORAGE TAG

NAME _____

No. _____

OFFICE OF ISSUE _____

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Family Number_____.

Enclosed is a copy of form WCCA-FRB-2 covering your property placed in storage at the place indicated on the form. The property received agrees with the list submitted by you.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of the enclosure by signing and returning the enclosed copy of this letter.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Cashier.

Receipt of the enclosure is acknowledged

Date

Signature

VICTORY

BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Family Number _____.

Enclosed is a copy of form WCCA-FRB-2 covering your property placed in storage at the place indicated on the form. The property received agrees with the list submitted by you with the following exceptions:

Kindly acknowledge receipt of the enclosure by signing and returning the enclosed copy of this letter.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Cashier.

Receipt of the enclosure is acknowledged

Date Signature

Comments: _____

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY RECEIVED FOR STORAGE BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
IN MILITARY AREAS NO. 1 AND NO. 2 AND TRANSFERRED TO WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

<u>Office</u>	<u>Number of Family Units</u>	<u>Number of Individual Units</u>
San Francisco (Head Office)	1,375	17,930
Los Angeles	1,190	15,168
Portland	153	2,966
Seattle	265	2,629
Totals (All Offices)	2,983	38,693

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FORM

(See instructions on back of this sheet)

Name of Registered Owner _____ Family Number _____

Address of Registered Owner _____

Name of Legal Owner (if different) _____

Address of Legal Owner _____

License Number _____ Serial Number _____

Make of Vehicle _____ Engine Number _____

Date First Sold _____ Type of Vehicle _____

Accessories (Indicate number on vehicle): Spare Tire(s) _____ Fog Light(s) _____ Radio _____

Heater _____ Other _____

Remarks: _____

WAIVER

The motor vehicle described in this form is delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, at the sole risk of the undersigned. It is agreed that no liability or responsibility shall be assumed by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for any act or omission in connection with its disposition. It is understood that no insurance will be provided on this property.

Witnesses _____

for _____ Signature of Owner _____

Iterates _____

RECEIPT FOR VEHICLE

Place of Delivery _____

Receipt of the vehicle described above is hereby acknowledged.

Date _____

Representing the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco,
Fiscal Agent of the United States.

Placed in Storage at _____

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FORM

(See instructions on back of this sheet)

Family Number

Owner of Registered

Owner of Legal Owner (if different)

Instructions to Owner

To be accepted for storage by the United States Government, the motor vehicle must be in proper running order.

The procedure for registering and storing a motor vehicle is as follows:

- (a) The State Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate for this vehicle must be submitted at the Civil Control Station, and three copies of this form (FRB-3) will then be prepared.
- (b) Two copies of this form, together with the Registration Certificate, will be handed to the evacuee for his retention until arrival at the designated Assembly Center. The third copy will be retained at the Civil Control Station.
- (c) The evacuee will be given an identification tag which he will tie securely to the steering apparatus of the motor vehicle.
- (d) On arrival at the Assembly Center the evacuee will deliver to the representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco the two copies of this form, the Registration Certificate, and the keys to the vehicle.
- (e) The representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will check all numbers on the form and if found to be correct will acknowledge receipt of the motor vehicle by signing one copy of the form and delivering it to the evacuee.

If the motor vehicle described in this form is lost, damaged, or destroyed as the result of negligence while it is in the possession or custody of the United States, or any agency acting for it, the Congress of the United States will be asked to take appropriate action for the benefit of the owner.

Representing the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
Fiscal Agent of the United States

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
San Francisco, California

INSTRUCTIONS TO EVACUEES
REGARDING DISPOSITION OF MOTOR VEHICLES



Evacuees will not be permitted to take their motor vehicles to reception centers. No assurance whatever can be given that evacuees will be enabled at some future time to have the motor vehicles now owned by them returned for their individual use.

The United States Army is authorized, in its discretion, to purchase motor vehicles from evacuees.

Prior to evacuation, motor vehicles may be stored, sold or otherwise disposed of by the owner privately, without governmental interference or assistance.

ALTERNATIVES OF STORAGE OR SALE

The other alternatives presented to the evacuee who owns a motor vehicle are as follows:

Alternative 1. To deliver his motor vehicle to Federal Reserve Bank San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, for storage at the owner's risk, without insurance; which storage will, in most instances, be in open areas (at Assembly Centers or other designated places) and it may of necessity be of a character which will subject motor vehicles to more or less rapid deterioration.

Alternative 2. To offer his motor vehicle for sale to the United States on the following basis:

The motor vehicle will be appraised by two disinterested appraisers. In its discretion and at its option, the Army may buy the motor vehicle at the appraised price which shall not, however, exceed the Blue Book wholesale value in the locality where the purchase is consummated.

PURCHASE OF MOTOR VEHICLES BY THE
UNITED STATES

A. If the evacuee is NOT the legal owner of the motor vehicle, in order to arrange for a sale to the Army, he must present to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, at the Civil Control Station, or such other place as may be designated, the following:

1. Registration certificate, duly endorsed.
2. The agreement on the reverse hereof, duly signed and witnessed.
3. Such other authorization and assurance as may be required by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States.

In case the evacuee is not the legal owner, it must be clearly understood that if the indebtedness against the motor vehicle is equal to or

greater than the appraised value so that the evacuee has no equity, no sale to the United States will be consummated. In such an instance the right of any creditor to repossess or recapture, as provided by law, will not be resisted by the custodian of the motor vehicle.

B. If the evacuee IS the legal owner of the motor vehicle, he must, in addition to the foregoing, present the ownership certificate, duly endorsed.

DEFINITIONS AND CONDITIONS

Included in the term "motor vehicle" are the following:

1. Passenger cars, light and medium. Heavy passenger cars in order to come within the purchasable category must be classed as "medium", as the Army is not authorized to purchase any "heavy" passenger cars.
2. Motorcycles.
3. Busses and trucks of all types, including pick-up and delivery trucks; and tractors, including semi-truck tractors.

It is not intended to include within the term "motor vehicle" those self-propelled motor vehicles suited only for farm operation.

In the event that the sale of any motor vehicle is not completed or appears not feasible, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, acting for and as agent of the evacuee, reserves the right to store such motor vehicle at the owner's risk, as above set forth, or to make such other disposition of such motor vehicle as may, in its sole discretion, appear to be just and equitable, including the right to permit the legal owner of such motor vehicle to take his legal recourse for repossession or otherwise.

It is intended that the above procedure will provide a feasible means of protecting the interests of evacuees in their motor vehicles, without prejudice to the interests of others therein, and thus will effect an equitable disposition of such property.

Agreement Regarding Disposition of Motor Vehicle



THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the undersigned has read and understands the instructions on the reverse hereof regarding the disposition of the motor vehicle described on WCCA Form FRB-3, [to be attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein if this Agreement is signed] which the undersigned has signed concurrently herewith.

Said instructions and those on the reverse of WCCA Form FRB-3 are a part of this Agreement.

The undersigned desires to dispose of the aforesaid motor vehicle according to Alternative No. _____ set forth on the reverse hereof, and requests the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, to act accordingly. If the accomplishment of the alternative herein selected appears to said Bank, in its sole discretion, impossible or not feasible, said Bank is authorized to make such other disposition of said motor vehicle as it deems proper.

Said motor vehicle is delivered to said Bank at the sole risk of the undersigned, and it is agreed that no liability or responsibility shall attach to said Bank for any act or omission in connection with the handling of said motor vehicle or disposition of the proceeds thereof.

The undersigned further agrees, upon demand, to reimburse the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Fiscal Agent of the United States, in full for all charges and expenses incurred in connection with the disposition of said motor vehicle, and authorizes and instructs said Bank to deduct from the proceeds of the sale of said motor vehicle any of such expenses incurred.

Executed at _____ this _____ day of _____, 1942.

Family No. _____

WITNESS:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

At the time the Exclusion Order, affecting the area in which you previously resided, was being carried out, you delivered your motor vehicle to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, for storage at your own risk and without insurance, with the understanding that such storage would be in an open area which would subject it to more or less rapid deterioration.

With the thought in mind that you might have been hesitant to offer your motor vehicle for sale to the United States Army at that time, because you had no assurance of the amount which you would receive for it, we have had it appraised by two independent appraisers.

The Army, through this Bank, is now ready to make a definite offer, based on this appraisal, as follows:

Amount offered	\$
Less amount which will be acceptable	
as final payment by legal owner	\$
Balance to be remitted to registered owner	\$

Should you now feel that because of the rapid deterioration to which your car is subjected, you are willing to accept payment as indicated above, please so indicate in the space provided below.

Please give this matter your immediate consideration, as the appraised value, as mentioned, is based upon an immediate sale to the Army and cannot be held open for an indefinite period of time.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Cashier.

To the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco,
Fiscal Agent of the United States

I wish to sell my car to the Army under Alternative No. 2 on WCCA Form FRB-4 on the above basis instead of having it held for storage. This will constitute your authority to effect such sale.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
Fiscal Agent of the United States
Evacuee Property Department

Instructions as to disposition
of Motor Vehicle

To: Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco Date _____

This is to certify that the undersigned is the Registered Owner of the following described motor vehicle:

License Number _____ Serial Number _____
Make of Vehicle _____ Engine Number _____
Type of Vehicle _____

previously delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco as Fiscal Agent of the United States. Said bank is hereby instructed to make the following disposition of such vehicle:

The receipt form delivered by said bank at the time they took delivery of the car is returned herewith.

Signature of Registered Owner

The undersigned hereby represents that he is entitled to receive the above described motor vehicle, in accordance with the above instructions of the registered owner and hereby acknowledges receipt of the delivery of such motor vehicle.

(Signature)

(Date)

Statement of Indebtedness Owing to Legal Owner of Motor Vehicle

(Family Number)

(Date)

The following described motor vehicle has been delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, by the registered owner for disposition. Inasmuch as the registration certificate indicates that you are the legal owner, it is requested that the center portion of this form be completed by you and returned to this bank in order that proper disposition may be made of the vehicle or proceeds therefrom.

Registered Owner..... Address.....
 Make..... Model..... License Number.....
 Motor Number..... Serial Number..... Date first sold.....

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
 FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

By.....

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
 FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
 As Agent of the Evacuee.

(Date)

We hereby certify that the following information, as shown by our records, is correct and that we, as legal owners of the vehicle described above, will accept as final payment of the indebtedness against it, the amount indicated after the caption "SETTLEMENT BALANCE".

CONTRACT ☐ Dated..... 19....., payments to be made..... in
 OR (Monthly, etc.)
 MORTGAGE ☐ amount of \$..... commencing..... 19....., and matur-
 ing..... 19.....

Original amount of contract - - - - - \$.....

Paid to date - - - - - \$.....

BALANCE OWING ON CONTRACT - \$.....

Less:

Insurance Rebate - - - - - \$.....

Carrying Charge Refund - - - - - \$.....

Other Allowances - - - - - \$.....

\$.....

Plus:

Interest to..... (Date) \$.....

Other charges..... (Specify) \$.....

SETTLEMENT BALANCE (Amount which will be acceptable as final payment on or
 prior to..... (Date) *). \$.....

(Name of Legal Owner)

(Address)

By..... (Official Signature)

(Date)

The foregoing statement of balance owing is hereby confirmed.

*Insert date next installment is due.

(Name of Evacuee)

EXHIBIT 71

30

UNITED STATES WAR DEP'T, FOURTH ARMY AND WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND, QM
EPM 10 (4-42)

75

SCHEDULE OF MOTOR VEHICLES RECEIVED AND HANDLED BY
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

	<u>SOLD TO ARMY</u>	<u>RELEASED TO DEPOSITORS ON FORM EPL 8 FOR PRIVATE DISPOSITION</u>	<u>SUBMITTED FOR REQUISITIONING</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
San Francisco (Head Office)	120	28	4	152
Los Angeles Branch	1,312	259	+ 111	1,682
Portland Branch	7	5	1	13
Seattle Branch	30	27	1	58
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,469	319	117	1,905

+ While 111 vehicles in Los Angeles Branch zone were submitted to the Military authorities under proposals for requisitioning, voluntary sales of the vehicles to the Army continued, pending completion of requisitioning details.

WCCA ASSEMBLY CENTERS

<u>Assembly Center</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	
Santa Anita Assembly Center	Arcadia
Tanforan Assembly Center	San Bruno
Sacramento Assembly Center	Sacramento
Stockton Assembly Center	Stockton
Marysville Assembly Center	Marysville
Tulare Assembly Center	Tulare
Turlock Assembly Center	Turlock
Merced Assembly Center	Merced
Fresno Assembly Center	Fresno
Pinedale Assembly Center	Fresno
Salinas Assembly Center	Salinas
Pomona Assembly Center	Pomona
<u>OREGON</u>	
Portland Assembly Center	Portland
<u>WASHINGTON</u>	
Puyallup Assembly Center	Puyallup

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
AS FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN OPERATIONS UNDER
THE EVACUATION PROGRAM FOR THE PERIOD MARCH - DECEMBER 1942

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salaries	17,765.05	43,792.47	44,257.32	24,767.90	16,347.52	9,126.59	5,275.99	2,832.27	1,305.38	615.92	166,086.41
Traveling Expense	378.76	1,564.01	7,112.96	3,136.92	1,981.03	1,127.92	472.16	116.57	24.79		15,915.12
Rent	3,839.96	9,019.77	10,747.63	7,439.45	4,835.41	3,553.26	1,533.34	1,295.42	1,085.57	45.30	43,395.11
Postage	222.55	237.69	271.10	155.07	248.72	415.58	36.75	9.94	5.79	3.68	1,606.87
Printing, Stationery & Supplies	324.25	1,247.38	894.03	266.65	99.10	189.14	33.10	93.93	20.57	5.48	3,173.63
Telephone & Telegraph		1,308.22	2,344.96	2,787.27	1,292.44	241.05	176.68	87.29	66.87	24.71	8,329.49
Expressage	37.00	1,406.87	6,883.31	14,230.32	4,657.81	635.00	46.17	10.01	9.60		27,916.09
Guard Service		676.89	6,358.38	14,296.81	10,801.11	7,464.53	2,663.19	1,098.00	1,134.60	1,108.90	45,602.41
Miscellaneous	18.53	864.48	1,365.25	616.70	98.95	42.76	534.55	106.71	16.20	5.21	3,669.34
Total	22,586.10	60,117.78	80,234.94	67,697.09	40,362.09	22,795.83	10,771.93	5,650.14	3,669.37	1,809.20	315,694.47

EXHIBIT 73

EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION

FROM

EVACUEES

LETTERS ILLUSTRATING EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION OF EVACUEES FOR SERVICES RENDERED
IN CONNECTION WITH EVACUATION PROGRAM

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 27, 1942

Subject: Home Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
George Shigezumi - Eiicki Sato

This is to inform you that we have secured a check from Martin C. Wade, Jr. in payment of the money due to the above persons on account of the sale of the property occupied by them under lease to the Unified School District of San Francisco. The original agreement called for payment of \$3,750.00.

There was deducted from that, unpaid rent for said premises from April 15 to May 15, 1942. You will note that from the period of May 15, 1942 to May 25, 1942, we secured an allowance of rent free. The interim from April 15 was used in closing the above entitled matter. In addition to the unpaid rent there was a deduction of \$50.00 on account of costs of cleaning up the premises so that it would be accepted by the City and County of San Francisco.

In addition to the above there was a charge of \$3.50 on account of recording fees for a certificate of revivor of the corporation and certain quit claim deeds executed thereafter.

The check therefore delivered to me was in the sum of \$3,396.50 and was payable to me in accordance with the instructions from the above entitled party and in accordance with the power of attorney. In addition to the check heretofore mentioned there was delivered to me a \$1,000.00 Liberty Bond with the interest coupons attached from September 15, 1942 to maturity.

As attorney in fact for the above entitled parties I executed a receipt and release.

In regard to the charge of \$50.00 for cleaning it was the contention of the lessees that they had made arrangements for the cleaning of said property at the time that they sold the personal property therein to Borello's Cleaning and Dyeing Company, 2695 San Bruno Avenue. However, we could not stand in this position as it would have cost \$10.00 a day for rent during the period we were arguing with Borello's as to whether or not they should clean the place.

I have this day forwarded to the parties above a letter setting forth the closing of the transaction and notifying them that I have deposited said \$1,000.00 bond in a safe deposit box in my name at the French Branch of the Bank of America in an envelope addressed to them, and that I have deposited to the account of Home Cleaners and Dyers, Inc. at the American Trust Company, Grant Avenue and Broadway, my check in the sum of \$2,996.50.

The difference of \$400.00 being the deduction on account of legal fees for representing said parties in the foregoing transaction. This representation has continued since early March. I am forwarding a full account of the closing of the transaction because I feel that the Federal Reserve is entitled to know the details since they accorded us such complete cooperation in the matter.

I wish at this time to express my appreciation of the manner in which our constant requests for assistance were met.

It was undoubtedly due to the efforts of the Federal Reserve and their agents that we succeeded in procuring such a prompt closure of this matter and forestalled further deductions for rent. I am confident that it was the knowledge that the Federal Reserve was interested in the matter that enabled us to secure speedy cooperation of the different public officials whose approval should be forthcoming and was necessary to close the deal with speed and saving. I am very much impressed with the fact that no matter how often we requested assistance, nor how short the notice of our needs therefor, it was forthcoming. (Continued)

In conclusion let me say that the earnestness shown by the Federal Reserve Bank in its endeavor to protect the evacuees is in pleasant contrast to the attitude of too many of our state officials who seem to feel they are outlaws without civil rights.

I am respectfully yours,

JAMES C. PURCELL
FERRITER & PURCELL
Attorneys For
HOME CLEANERS & DYERS, INC.

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO FRESNO FIELD OFFICE

June 2, 1942

Just a line to thank you for what Mr. Allen and Mr. Townes of W.C.C.A. did for us. They worked very hard to help us Japanese.

Thank you again for everything.

Mr and Mrs R. Oishi
Fresno Assembly Center

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SANTA ROSA FIELD OFFICE

May 20, 1942

We arrived safely at the Merced Assembly Center about 6:30 p.m. This is certainly a nice assembly center. The manager is a very nice man like you told me. I want to thank you for all you have done for me and hope everything will turn out for the best. Please give my best regards to Mr. Thomas and Miss Hamilton. Good luck and good-bye and hope to hear from you soon.

Joe Furushi

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SANTA ROSA FIELD OFFICE

May 22, 1942

How are you, Mr. Knight? I guess you are much relieved now that we are moved out. I know you must have some splitting headaches with all of us running in and out of your office every day for a couple of months.

May I take this time Mr. Knight, to express my sincerest appreciation for all you have done to help us in preparation for our new life and adventure. I'm sure everything went quite smoothly at the train depot, thanks to you and Mr. Roger Thomas. Please give him my best regards if you see him, Mr. Knight, thanks.

Well, after leaving Santa Rosa we reached Merced via Sacramento and Modesto at 6:00 p.m. And transported from the railroad station to this Assembly Center by bus. There were two buses and several baggage trucks to help complete the trip. We went thru the administration building getting our quarters, meal tickets and other instructions. The baggage were all unloaded in an open lot and were all segregated by the first Sonoma people who left Saturday. Then they all helped carry them to our quarters, some wheeled them on wheel barrels and some carried suit cases for us. Really, everything went along very smoothly and we were all situated in our quarters before dark.

We have very comfortable quarters here. Each room was furnished with so many beds and mattresses to meet the needs of the family. So, since we came here, I've been trying boards here and there and making furniture for my two families. (Continued)

Everything is swell here Mr Knight - comfortable quarters, good meals - good shower rooms and we all go watch the younger boys play baseball in the later afternoon. All is well except for the weather. Just think!! 105° in the shade and 115° in the open - some heat, don't you think, Mr. Knight. How about trading places - I'll take care of your business while you come here for a vacation Ha!! Ha!!

Well, all joking aside - once again before I close I want to thank you again and I hope you can find time to write to me how everything is coming along up there. Please give my best regards to Mrs. Knight and Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Knight, thank you.

Leo T. Kikuchi

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO STOCKTON FIELD OFFICE

May 22, 1942

Many thanks for the favors and the assistance given to us boys, Jimmie Ouye, Kenneth Sakoda, Ted Ohashi, Paul Shimada and our people of Lodi. Your efforts in connection with your office was greatly appreciated by all concerned. This short acquaintance will long be remembered by all of us.

But we still ask for another favor in which we would appreciate very much a letter of recommendation in separate copies to each of us at the above address, advising to whom it may concern a few words that will help us gain recognition in whatever line of endeavor we may be seeking to participate in. This consideration will be greatly appreciated by us.

Paul Shimada
Kenneth Sakoda
Ted Ohashi
Jimmie Ouye

(Stationery on the foregoing bears the following:)

THE AMERICAN WAY

The American Way means Freedom
Protection for one and all
The American Way means Justice
For the big man and the small
The American Way is OUR way
A Way that must not end
The American Way is the only Way
Worth fighting to defend.

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO STOCKTON FIELD OFFICE

May 25, 1942

In reply to your letter of May 21st. In regards to the disposal of furniture in Mikado Hotel, I wish to let you know that all the furnitures were rented. This party is taking care of the hotel and depositing the rent money in the Stockton Savings and Loan Bank for me. This matter was handled to my complete satisfaction.

Nobu Tsunemori

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO STOCKTON FIELD OFFICE

May 25, 1942

Thank you very kindly for your consideration of this matter. I appreciate very much your kindness and willingness to help. I went to see you several days ago but they told me you had gone to Lodi. I went to the bank to talk the matter over and we finally got this matter settled.

T. Fukano

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO STOCKTON FIELD OFFICE

May 25, 1942

I have received your letter informing me about my brother, Paul's claim. Paul owes Mr. Frank Sermento repairing bill on his truck. Paul figures the claim amount is \$2,090.72 with no deduction. The figure is from his books which I had already shown you. I will forward the books if you wish to see them. Will you please ask the repairing bill before claiming the \$2,090.72.

Mr. A. J. Sturtevant has worked 8 hours a day for 4 days and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours one day, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours another, making the total hours to 36 hours put in at \$2.50 an hour. The total amount would be \$90.00. He has plowed and seeded about 20 acres of land. This amount should be paid in rent of house. At the time he was to have plowed and deseed my field; the agreement was that I rent a house on my leased land to him from April to November, 1942, at the rate of \$12.00 a month. The rent would amount to \$96.00 as for these 8 months.

Before evacuation I asked Mr. Sturtevant to come with me to the W.C.C.A. office to see Mr. Gilhovey but he failed to appear. I would think that responsibility of this negligence to negotiating a deal before evacuation is upon Mr. Sturtevant.

I would like very much if you would go ahead with my claim on Mr. Frank Sermento. I appreciate wholeheartedly what you have done for me. Please accept my thanks.

Mr. Yosui, partner of Mr. Eli Titade, extends his best regards to you for appreciation for your great help.

George Yamashiro

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO STOCKTON FIELD OFFICE

May 20, 1942

In regards to your inquiry of my store fixtures and Buick Sedan, I wish to advise you that I have stored the fixtures in one of the warehouses in Stockton at a very reasonable rate for the duration of the war. Regarding my Buick Sedan, I am using it here.

I wish to take this opportunity in expressing my appreciation for your interest in our affair and I am very sorry that I did not inform you my final outcome of this matter sooner.

Tadao Miyata

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO STOCKTON FIELD OFFICE

May 25, 1942

In regards to your letter received on May 17, I wish to state that everything has been arranged to my satisfaction. I have my property under the care of Mrs. M. Mederos and every matter seems to be taken care of.

I wish to thank you for your kind attention and I hope I gave the needed information.

K. Fujihara

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO STOCKTON FIELD OFFICE

May 20, 1942

We like to express our sincere thank you for the trouble you have gone to.

Mr. and Mrs. Tanji

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 12, 1942

We have received the bonds from the Yokohama Specie Bank and we deposited in a safe deposit box at the main branch of Bank of America in Stockton. This arrangement is entirely satisfactory with us and we thank you very kindly.

Annie Matsuko Kunii
M. Kunii

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 15, 1942

Thank you ever so much for the services you've rendered to us while we were in San Francisco.

Our bus reached Tanforan safely on about 11:30 A.M. We are now rather busy fixing our rooms, putting up shelves, curtains, etc. Please excuse me for the use of post card.

T. Okuda

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 7, 1942

In reference to your letter of April 27th concerning the present status of the Webster Apartments, 1416 Webster Street, City. I wish to inform you that it is now being taken care by the Anglo California National Bank Trust Department. Mr. Zellick and Mr. Casey of this department are in charge.

I wish to thank you for the interest you have taken in helping us make arrangements for evacuation.

Frank Yamaseki

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 2, 1942

This is to inform you that my commission of \$280.00 from the sale of the property located at 150 North Virgil Street, Los Angeles, California, to Mr. Tokiye Yamahiro, has been forwarded to me from the Regional Office of the Home Owners Loan Corporation on April 14, 1942. The payment was made by check to the California Bank, 146 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

I deeply appreciate your understanding kindness and your extraordinary patience in clarifying the case before my evacuation.

G. T. Matsunaga

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 12, 1942

Well, here I am in Tanforan track and no horses. I'm living in an old stable, now taking the place of a horse. Mr. Ishikawa is here but I have not come in contact with him. Will you please inform me about his Tuna net deal. Mrs. Hamachi is here too. She asked me to write to you and thank you for your trouble. We have sent a letter to Tom Tanishita and hope to get an answer soon. If we don't hear from Tom I will inform you to that effect...

Thanking you and hoping to see you again (after the war) I remain

Geo. Kusumi

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 12, 1942

With so many days lapsed and not acknowledging your kindness sooner makes me feel very guilty. So please accept my humblest apology for this discourtesy. Really I have been busy trying to straighten out things and try to be a carpenter at the same time. We were given an apartment but no furniture so just had to fit our room according to our ability. Lots of fun making furniture out of scrap lumber and pity my thumb.

I want to thank you most sincerely for having been so kind to our family. Mother constantly asks about you and she sends her love to you. I regret most exceedingly that my vocabulary is so limited that I am not capable enough to do justice to you by not expressing our gratitude in such a way to have you realize just how much we think of you. I feel awful since we received all the favors from you and we did not reciprocate your kindness. But please be assured that we will never forget your kindness and I hope soon we'll be able to show our appreciation to you.

I hoped to write you a longer letter at this time but all of us must share in our work here so I will close now. Please accept our sincere appreciation for your generosity and please extend our best wishes and kindest regards to Mrs. Gray.

Mas Nakamoto

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO HAYWARD FIELD OFFICE

May 5, 1942

We are very happy to be able to report that we have made a satisfactory arrangement concerning our property. A Mr. L. A. Quan has leased the place for the duration and we are asking the First National Bank of Pleasanton, Mr. Harry Harding, to look after things in general.

May we thank you for all you have done to assist us in our time of need. Mr. Gibson of Hayward has been wonderful and helped us no end. We certainly appreciate all you have done for us.

Aiko Hironaka

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

June 1, 1942

We thank you for the inventory list of the grocery stores in Military Zone 1 which have not yet been liquidated. The stock owned by Frank Kawasaki, stored at DiGiorgio Farms in Arvin, and the stock of the Sierra Vista Ranch Camps in Delano had already been purchased by us through Mr. Glen Johnson of the Federal Reserve Bank of Bakersfield.

Your second communication to us informed us of the stock owned by H. Inaba and Sons of Walnut Grove, California. We have purchased their entire stock from them. We do not know of Mr. Inaba's whereabouts at the present time except that he is in some assembly center. Our price for their stock was fair, better than anyone else could probably have offered them.

In regards to price, ours is and has been higher, much higher and in some cases double that offered by the Mutual Supply Company of Visalia who have purchased on consignment the stock held by K. Sakai of Mountain View. We are still in the market for Japanese foodstuffs. If you have any information of any other stock awaiting liquidation we shall appreciate that information very much.

John Sakai

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 1, 1942

It was quite a novel experience to travel thru this part of the country. It seems strange that just a border-line can make such a difference between states. Just between us, I think California has it all over Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

I was unable to go down to the bank the following morning so Mr. LeMasters said he would send the papers here to be signed. However, as yet I have not received them. It may be he thought it better to wait since speed is not a necessity so I will write him when I know what address to send.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you, Mr. Gray, for your kindness? When the funds are released from the Yokohama Specie Bank we will have to celebrate. I hope it will be possible to return to California by then. I have heard they are making some exceptions for Japanese to remain in San Francisco. Is this true and do you think there would be any possibility of returning soon?

Thank you once again for your kindness. Hope this finds you well.

Lonela Inui

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO STOCKTON FIELD OFFICE

May 27, 1942

Please inform me as to disposition the transfer company made for all the furniture and fixtures, baggages, suitcases, trunks, etc. that we forgot to put tag, or some of baggages that belonged to parties that were in jail or institution that we did not put tag because we thought parties interested might make call for them but they failed and we already filed our storage form day before. We have been asked many times in here from different parties as to their baggages that they left with us. They claim some were in jail, another claim that they had been frozen and could not get to the hotel in time.

Thank you for your sincere cooperation on our affairs.

Yoshio Nishimoto

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SALINAS FIELD OFFICE

May 4, 1942

Thank you most sincerely for your letter of April 30th. Realizing that you are on the job looking after our interests is certainly a great mind reliever. That is another thing for which we should be and are, grateful to our government for . . . placing qualified men in positions where they can be of the greatest service to all concerned. I am sure that I voice the opinion of all the Japanese in your particular territory when I again repeat that I am grateful to you for your many endeavors in our behalf.

As I once acknowledged to you before, I have a 1937 Pontiac Sedan which I was purchasing thru the Bank of America of Pacific Grove. As the Higuchis in San Jose are soon to be evacuated they have asked us to take care of their car for the duration. So under that circumstance I have decided to sell my Pontiac. I have already obtained the permission of the Bank thru Mr. Loren Smith, assistant cashier, to do so and I am intending to give Mr. C. E. Wallace of the San Carlos Motor Company, 210 East Franklin Street, Monterey, a power of attorney.

So I was wondering if I could trouble you to send me a power of attorney form. Mr. Wallace, at my direction, is already in possession of my car. I have complete faith in Mr. Wallace and I am sure that he will do his utmost to strike a reasonable deal. Sachi sends her regards to Mrs. van Lobensels and you and tells me that she will write soon to her. In the meantime, thank you again for all your efforts.

Kaz Oka

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO HAYWARD FIELD OFFICE

May 4, 1942

Just a line to thank you ever so much for your trouble in helping us get our affairs in order before our evacuation. We all appreciate your kindness and effort.

We're here at Tanforan and having one swell time. All our families, relatives and friends are together for which we are very thankful. We are making new friends and renewing old acquaintances and as a whole it isn't as bad as we expected. Of course, there are many inconveniences here just yet but as soon as we get settled a little more I'm sure they'll be adjusted soon.

George got a job as foreman in the Work and Maintenance Committee with twenty fellows under him and working every day. Half day on Sat. and whole day Sunday off, which made it pretty nice. Quite a difference from the nursery business when we had to work every day.

We still go to the main dining room for meals which is really awful. But as soon as our mess hall is opened it won't be so bad. They had so many people to accomodate so we really can't complain too much but when our mess hall gets going, they take care of a certain number of buildings so will have only a set number of people to care for.

The house is okay except for the air-conditioning which we can't adjust because it comes through the space between the boards on the floors. But we are stuffing it with paper so I guess it'll be okay.

Not to be funny, but the toilet facilities need the most adjusting. There are so many people and only a limited number of toilets, showers and laundry that there isn't sufficient hot water for everyone. After washing with the machine you can imagine how I feel when I have to carry the hot water from the shower room (luke warm at that) and have to scrub over a board. That's work but it's the only work I do so I don't mind it too much. I have to do some exercise to keep my figure "trim" you know. Ha Ha.

Well, so much for that. Many thanks again for everything and hoping will be able to see you soon. My family all send their regards along with mine.

Masako Minami

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO HAYWARD FIELD OFFICE

April 7, 1942

Firstly, and before everything else, I would like to thank you deeply for the cooperation you have rendered me and also in the sincere way you have taken interest in my affairs. Due to the sudden change in events and also due to the unexpected difficulties I have encountered after reaching my new destination in the free zone I was not able to write prior to this date.

It was indeed strange how things are interrelated, for no sooner did Mr. Conrad Bouckhout, the buyer of our gardenia nursery, settle the deal when he introduced us to one, Mrs. E. Douglas who was interested in having some one on her ranch. I made a special trip to their ranch and found them agreeable and likeable and immediately obtained my authorized permit to come here and left prior to the deadline. The day after our arrival two deputy sheriffs came to take us 43 miles away to Madera for questioning. We were able to go home one hour later after they found they were misinformed in their information. In the meantime some local people are disapproving our presence in their neighborhood. Just how this will work out I do not know. I will write again but for the time being I will stop here.

John K. Mashihara

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO HAYWARD FIELD OFFICE

April 27, 1942

Your letter of April 25 was acknowledged concerning our property problem relating to evacuation program. We are glad to inform you that we were fortunate to get the assistance of Mr. Gibson, your representative at WCCA in Hayward and Mr. Wall, Mr. Wadley, and Mr. Buckley, all from the same address. Our property is now leased by Mr. R. B. Benbow of Irvington.

Your kind interest in our matters are greatly appreciated.

Kato Bros. by Y. Kato

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO ALAMEDA FIELD OFFICE

April 27, 1942

Just taking time off to say "thank you." The Wells Van and Storage Company brought our household goods early this morning and now we are glad because we had a hard time trying to be comfortable without them.

I received a letter saying our house is rented and all of the things of value are taken out of the home. So now there isn't any storeroom in the house.

H. Kanda

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO ALAMEDA FIELD OFFICE

April 17, 1942

How are you getting along these sunny days? I hope that everything is running smoothly by you and yours. My wife and I reached Madera safe and sound about 9:30 P.M. last Tuesday. We are at the present staying on a ranch about eleven miles from town. Catching up on rest and sleep and learning to roll a "Bull Durham" is taking up a lot of my time.

I am writing you and thanking you sincerely for the advice and the time that you took aiding me in all ways. I still have my Plymouth Sedan and am planning on seeing a prospective buyer for my equity in Fresno. So in closing for the time being and in hoping to be able to write you in my next of the favorable sale of my car, I remain,

Tad T. Hitomi

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO CHICO FIELD OFFICE

May 22, 1942

We arrived at Merced Tuesday at 3 P.M. safely and had a very enjoyable trip. However, it is slightly hotter than Chico but every one seems so happy everywhere.

We want to thank you very much for what you have done for us during our stay at Chico. We certainly have appreciated all your kind help when we didn't know where to turn.

Herota & Family by Heroka Herota

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO HAYWARD FIELD OFFICE

April 17, 1942

Howdy & Howdy! Well, here I am at Camp.

I am just dropping you a line to thank you for all you did for me before I left. Thanks a million times. I hope I could get something to send all of you in the W.C.C.A. office. Will you give Mr. Dill and Mr. Parkocha my heartiest thanks, also thanks.

Well, the camp life is good, only there isn't enough to do. Trying to get on the police force but they seem to have enough men already. The ones that were here first got the best jobs, so we have to wait around, that is tiresome. The food is good - lots of sports. We are trying to make the camp better all the time. But that will take time. But we all have ambition to get there sooner or later. Well, I hope you and all of the members would come out here to see us. I hope at that time you will call on me. Will be glad to see you all. Take good care of yourself. My best regards to all,

George M. Nakamura

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO BERKELEY FIELD OFFICE

April 5, 1942

No doubt this going to be unexpected letter and surprise? First of all - how are you Mr. Case and how is everything up in Berkeley. We hope everything all right up there in Berkeley. You are working too hard but I could imagine how you are busy account of moving away of Japanese.

I came down Reedley (about 25 miles south - east of Fresno) last Saturday. First couple days we were so busy to checking all items we brought down, but from third day I started work, this is real farming first I worked only hard work than town, but I can keep on and try to keep to produce of fruit and vegetable that what Uncle Sam need so our America can win the war and so everybody happy and enjoy life. Until we meet again, wishing you a lot of luck and best of health and thank you very very much for what you have done to help release my business affairs.

Ichire Kobayashi

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO HAYWARD FIELD OFFICE

May 11, 1942

Thank you so much for helping us in our troubles. My husband and I were very fortunate to meet you and get your advice and help so now our minds are at ease with nothing to worry about.

We are furnished with a clean new apartment and get three good meals a day. I'm ashamed to say this but this is paradise, for if I was at home I'd have to cook for my four children and husband and work in the field from morning till night, no Sundays or holidays. We are being treated better than anyone hoped to be treated. Well, I'm glad we did not move voluntarily like some people who are now having a very hard time. We are all happy here and nothing to worry about, thanks to you Mr. Gibson. Best regards to your family.

S. Motozaki

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO CHICO FIELD OFFICE

April 27, 1942

I just received your letter of April 22nd. You no doubt have my last letter explaining how my contract will be met. I believe this arrangement is as satisfactory as any other. If possible, I will try and be in Red Bluff next Monday, but from all indications I do not think I can make the trip. Unless there are things cannot be settled by mail. I do not see my necessity of making the trip. Thank you for your very kind assistance.

Shinco Cecilia Makeawa

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO CHICO FIELD OFFICE

May 21, 1942

Well we're here at last and very satisfied. I don't know what is to become of us or how long we are to stay here but just the same everything is fine. There is no shade trees at all so on a day like today 105 degrees is like a furnace.

I promised to write to you but even if I didn't I owe you at least a card of thanks. I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart. Under the circumstances our acquaintance was almost compulsory but just the same I believe it was a great pleasure to me. Good-bye.

Harry S. Tominaga

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

April 16, 1942

I have made a satisfactory arrangement regard to my properties for the duration, greatly with the assistance and advices from your office. I wish to thank you and Mr. Reid, Mr. Phelps, Mrs. Thayer and all the rest for their kindness and generosity. In spite of all the sacrifices we were asked to make in time of war, I had pleasure in contacting your office.

Please permit me to state that I will be needing further assistance from your office.

Nobu Sakamoto

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

May 3, 1942

In regard to the evacuation and concerning my ranch. I have arranged to have a party lease the ranch for the duration of the war. The lease contract was made by K. D. Robinson, an attorney, in Auburn. I, the lessor and the lessee, John Johnson, have made a lease which was agreed by both of us and the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley, which is the mortgagor of this ranch.

I thank you for your advice and your interest for this cause.

Fred K. Tanaka

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

May 6, 1942

We have sold our ranch and have paid the mortgage to Mrs. Finegan through the Title Company.

We thank you for your kind services and help.

Shotaro Tamura

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

May 8, 1942

In regards to our home we have asked Mr. Bert T. Neville to act as Power-of-Attorney for us so he will take care of the renters, bills, etc. As for our store, we are having a sale now and trying to reduce our stock as much as possible. We are storing the remainder in a room at the back of the store, which we are going to rent for the duration.

Thank you for your kind help.

Jane T. Fujii

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

April 22, 1942

I wish to report that I have found a buyer and he has taken option on the place. He intends to take over on or about the first of the month, of course it is not definite yet. I will know more about it next week. Do you think that soon enough?

Thank you for your interest.

Sam Haramoto

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

May 19, 1942

I'm writing to thank you for bringing the Singer Sewing machine key to my mother. You cant imagine how very thankful she was to you -- it was a worry to her for she was positive she had left it opened in her rush of packing.

The next time you're here at the Center I hope you'll look the big daughter up, if you have a few minutes to spare, for I'd love to find your name out. I'm a stenographer in the Administration Building under Mr. C. Clark who's a swell boss. We girls all enjoy it and are glad we came with the first group of volunteer workers.

We find things here very pleasant, in time we'll build it up to a wonderful organized town, I hope! (But me, I'm only a little girl so what can I do? Well I'll do my best at typing, need a lot of practice even at this.) Thank you very much.

Sara Tanigawa

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

April 23, 1942

Thanks for all the information. I have found a tenant to continue the operation of the farm and have made satisfactory agreement. I have also reported this information to Mr. Burnett.

Shigemi Kureda

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

May 15, 1942

I thank you for help to business for sale. My rooming house sold to Rec Relling yesterday. I come to tell you but I have to leave here to Camp this morning.

Mrs. Shizuo Moriya

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

April 29, 1942

Thank you for your assistance very much. Everything has been settled satisfactorily. We appreciate your interest in us and your taking trouble to inquire about our situation.

Taka Yanagisawa

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 2, 1942

I have your letter of April 25 relative to the assistance asked in the disposition of our property prior to evacuation.

I am very sorry not to have informed you earlier as to my progress in this matter. It is gratifying to inform your office that my properties have been taken care of and no further assistance is needed.

Henry Kiyomura

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

April 27, 1942

Referring to your letter dated April 25, 1942 I wish to inform you that we have made satisfactory arrangements in disposing of our property.

Your kind attention to this matter is greatly appreciated. Thank you again.

Thomas Kawaguchi

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 3, 1942

In answer to your letter of April 25th, I am very sorry not to have notified you on the settlement of my property relating to the evacuation before I left San Francisco.

I have arranged to have the property in care of the real estate, Umben, Kerner & Stevens, 64 Sutter Street. The furniture and some of the merchandise I have stored them in my property and locked them up. I intend to rent the premises and all transactions are to be taken care by the real estate.

Thank you again for your assistance looking into this matter for me.

George Morino

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO HAYWARD FIELD OFFICE

May 15, 1942

I was very glad to hear from you and want to thank you again for checking up everything even after we left for Tanforan camp. Full payment for the Chevrolet truck (\$950.00) from Levy-Zentner is correct. I paid my bill with this check. I have heard that Japanese funds have been frozen. I hope that does not mean the same for citizens. I've had everything arranged so that the check (in the sum of \$2,038.54) would come in my name and Judge Norris' so I would be free to make all payments with the help of Judge Norris for he is my attorney. You wrote in the letter that we could check up against deposit if necessary so I guess if the funds are frozen that would make no difference. We just brought a few dollars with us because you advised us not to take too much. We do not need so much money here, all we need is enough to buy candy for the children and send for a few necessary articles from Montgomery Ward in Oakland.

My husband applied for a cook's job at the new mess hall, he will start cooking soon. Life is very easy here, in fact too easy, but I've heard we might have to move to Arizona because we are farmers. If we should move I will let you know my address.

S. Motozaki

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

April 19, 1942

I get up 9 A.M. yesterday. I am very funny feeling because since I came 1906 to U.S.A., unless sick or Sunday I never stay in bed so long time and just so many things come up to my mind.

Mr. Gray I live 35 years in U.S.A. First 4 or 5 years I hope quick make money and go back to Japan. While I began to know America and understand, then my native country fade in mind and I become more attached to America.

I had very happy days 30 years in U.S.A., married and had three children and so on. But, on December 7, 1941 greatest evil came down on my head. Since I am very sad. But from two weeks ago I meet you after that I changed to hopeful man again.

I think a democratic nation best represented by people like you. In brief, you are to me as water is to a wilting plant.

My father past away when I was 16 years old, as I meet you I feel like I meet my father again.

I want to thank you for your kindness and help to Mrs. Fujimoto and myself in the past. I hope you have continued good health.

Osuke Takigawa

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO HAYWARD FIELD OFFICE

May 19, 1942

I just received your letter of the 16th from Geo. Nakamura. I am sorry that I neglected to write: sooner. According to your letter I guess that its too late for the trailer deal but I thought that everything was O.K. Mr. C. S. Long has the control and the trailer hitch with the instruction that it can be taken off of the truck upon receipt of an O.K. from you. So if you write a note or talk to him he will let the party remove the control and hitch from the truck, but not until you O.K. the deal. As far as Mr. Crane is concerned I have instructed him that if you O.K.ed the deal it was all right with me and I did not state any amount which was to be deposited as far as the trailer is concerned. So if you can get Cresetti to take the trailer regardless of how much is in it for me, I hope you would do so. I know that I fell down on my end of the bargain when I didn't write last week. I will try to make it up by writing often.

Well so much for that. I hope that everything is going along O.K. at Hayward. I am getting along O.K. Am a foreman and working every day. I have to go to work now so I'll close. Thanks for every thing you people have done fur us. I don't know how to express my appreciation but just say thanks a million.

Henry Nakagawa

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO HAYWARD FIELD OFFICE

May 28, 1942

This is in answer to your letter of May 21, 1942 regarding my brother's boat. My brother, Hiroshi, has sold his boat to Mr. John A. Jacklich, 11499 Bayshore Blvd., San Leandro, California at the price of \$300.00 cash.

Thank you for all your kind services which have been of great help to me.

Yoshino Murakoshi

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO BERKELEY FIELD OFFICE

April 10, 1942

Before we evacuated I would like to express my appreciation of your kindness and consideration in assisting me in the disposal and management of my property. Your understanding of our problem and the efficient method of handling the various details involved has been of inestimable value not only to me but also to my friends who join me in expressing their appreciation of your advice on their individual problems.

Wherever we go we will remember that the Federal Government represented by you has been kind and understanding.

S. Iwai

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO BERKELEY FIELD OFFICE

April 8, 1942

I wish I had a dictionary here with me but even a dictionary would not have the words strong enough to express my gratefulness and the kindness you have shown me.

At first I refrained from coming to the W.C.C.A. thinking that since my parents are enemy aliens that I wouldn't know what kind of treatment I'll receive here. Finally my friend assured me that Mr. Case was a very kind gentleman and that he will be able to help me sell the store. I mustered my courage but feeling sick inside, came to ask help from W.C.C.A. I sat in front of the desk, cold with fear, and when you looked up, greeted me with kind and encouraging words, I cannot help but burst in tears, as I did like a big baby. After talking with you for a while I felt I was quite safe and really understood the meaning "with liberty and justice for all".

We were really surprised at the kindness of the whole staff in charge here, but on the other hand, they looked like Lord's helper send here to help us in our time of need. We shall forever remember for all the kindness and will do our best to help our country in time of her need.

Mr. Case, I have no grudge against the government for evacuating us, for I'm sure I understand why. We, our family and I'm sure all the rest of the loyal Japanese American and Japanese alien has the same idea and we shall go to camp, gladly, if the government thinks it necessary and if we can help our country win the war in that manner.

I'm sorry my education is limited and cannot write fancy words but I hope you'll understand my simple language for it is written from the bottom of my heart. There is loads of things I'll like to write but the time is short and so I'll have to say good-bye.

Thank you again for all the kindness you have shown me and I shall be forever grateful for it. I hope there is a time when I can return your kindness and if there is anything I can do for you please do not hesitate to tell me so.

I'm praying for our quick victory and Keep 'em Flying!:

Ywriko Lily Yano

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO BERKELEY FIELD OFFICE

April 13, 1942

In behalf of the University Laundry Company I would like to thank you for the immeasurable help which you rendered us in negotiating the sale of our plant. Thanks to your aid, all arrangements regarding the contract, monthly payments through the bank and so on, were greatly facilitated. If I can be of any help to your office at evacuation time, please call on me.

I. Imamura, Managing Partner
University Laundry Co.

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

April 25, 1942

Thank you very much for your kind inquiry in regards to my property. Mr. Schmidt, at your office, called me in about two weeks ago. A satisfactory arrangement was made at that time. I appreciate the assistance that you gentlemen have offered me.

May Sato

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

May 13, 1942

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the kind advice and assistance you have given us in settling our business affairs prior to evacuation. Everything has been arranged to our satisfaction and I wish to report on the following settlements on our hotel at 903 $\frac{1}{2}$ Second Street:

1. We have agreed to execute power of attorney to the Church Council of Sacramento for the purpose of enabling it to take care of and manage our hotel.
2. We have agreed to pay the sum of \$120.00 per month for the managerial services.
3. Dr. Alfred Conness, Secretary of the Church Council, has agreed to establish a checking account under the name of the Harvey Hotel.
4. We have made a deposit of \$50.00 with nine other hotels for the guarantee fund which is to be used for the purpose of meeting any operating deficit incurred by our hotel or by any one of the other hotels under the same management.
5. Mr. Williams, the manager of the hotel, is moving into our home with his family so he can be centrally located and his wife agreed to work at our hotel, making things more satisfactory for us.
6. Our owner Mrs. Karen Rasmussen has agreed to lower the rent from \$100.00 to \$85.00 a month to make it easier for us to meet expenses during the period in which we have our hotel under another's management.

Since our hotel is small and our income not very large we were worried about settling our affairs favorably but we are thankful that the above arrangements have been made and we feel that it was for the best.

Tokizo Nakatoyama

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

May 2, 1942

Your very kind assistance in obtaining my commission of \$280.00 from the Regional Office of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is deeply appreciated. Because of the necessity of my evacuation, the sum came at a particularly helpful time.

We are now rather comfortably situated in the Santa Anita Assembly Center at the above address. I regret that this note did not reach you earlier; however, the haste in the actual process of packing and moving made necessary the delay. Thank you.

G. T. Matsunaga

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 22, 1942

Your very kind letter of April 17th has been received and I am very happy to inform you that our property has been cared for. We were very fortunate to have the Pasadena Nazarene College care for our premises during our absence.

I am truly thankful for the wonderful help and advice given us at this time of trial and turmoil and have not words enough to express my gratitude.

Mr. Bold, I am quite concerned about another problem and would seek your advice. My brother who is with us would like to join his wife in Nampa, Idaho and we are wondering just what he might do in order to seek a permit to do so. Since our father's internment he has been with us and helping our tremendous big family upkeep. Now that evacuation is drawing nearer he is desirous to join his wife at her home. I wonder just what procedure must I take to secure him a way home. Kindly advise me upon this matter. Thank you kindly for your every help.

Helen R. Ben

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 28, 1942

I wish to extend my sincere thanks for your kindly advice concerning the lease on an auto parking lot. I sold my business and everything has been settled concerning the leases. Thanks for writing to me.

James H. Kurima

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

May 3, 1942

Thank you for your kind letter of April 17, 1942. I certainly appreciate your help and advice but at this time I have a real estate and my bank to look after my double bungalow. Again I wish to thank you. If there is farther arrangement I will greatly need your help so until then.

Fred Yone

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 28, 1942

Thank you for your inquiry in regards to the disposal of our residence at 3660 Cimarron St., Los Angeles. The property will be managed for us during our absence by the Caldwell, Banker Real Estate Agency. The residence has already been leased for a year with an option, for renewal. The rental will cover our payments and taxes for the year.

If there are any problems which arise in the future I hope you will permit me to ask for your assistance again.

Mrs. F. K. Ota

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 21, 1942

Thank you for your kind inquiry as to whether we have disposed of our farm lease and equipment. With your help and that Mr. Miller's at the Pasadena branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, we have been able to sell the crops and equipment.

Mr. Miller was over today and checked the inventories we had listed. Since everything is okayed, we are to receive the money tomorrow. Thank you again for your very kind sincerity.

Miharu Kawaguchi

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 20, 1942

Referring to your letter, we wish to inform you that we have arranged to rent our house to a nice couple working at an airplane plant. The store is sold and so we are now ready for evacuation.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the kind advice you gave us regarding our problem.

Miyako Tomita

May 5, 1942

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

Thank you for your letter of April 30th regarding the inquiry I made at your office concerning the settlement of property located on the land leased by my brother, Edward Shimotsukasa.

I am happy to inform you that the matter has been settled with an amicable agreement between the parties concerned.

We have taken your suggestion and are leaving the property in the care of Mr. Bertola. He has agreed to lease us the land on which the property is located until the discharge of my brother from the U. S. Army, and also to deposit at our bank any money derived from renting the property.

Joseph Shimotsukasa

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 29, 1942

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter together with Pete's money order and cashier's check. It was very kind of you to get them sent to me so soon.

In order to clarify the matter of balance, I am sending you the order slip which I presented to you at your office. You will note that we had charged Pete for 6 layers of lath as he stated to you and that had brought the balance to \$9.35. Therefore, I can't figure out how Pete got his balance of \$7.60. At any rate, it's a trifle matter and so I wish to let it go. However, I hope you'll understand that we had not charged him for anything he didn't buy.

Well Mr. Perry, we surely owe you a great deal for all your kind and sincere advices and also for all you had done for us in such a short time. I know that there are countless others besides us who owe you a great deal of gratitude. Tho we cannot repay you in terms of earthly goods, we shall always remember you.

E. Iokoshita

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

May 14, 1942

Thank you very kindly for all the information and suggestions you have given me in regards to the mortgage on my home, but it has been taken care of through my bank.

I have evacuated voluntarily to Reedley, and I hope and pray that we would not have to evacuate from here.

Best of luck to you and pray for early American victory.

Tomiko Shintani

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

May 9, 1942

I want to take this opportunity of thanking you and the Federal Reserve Bank for the most wonderful cooperation and counsel you have given us in the management of our evacuation problems. The many Japanese-Americans and aliens here at Santa Anita, Manzanar and elsewhere feel that you and your staff have accomplished a wonderful piece of work. I want to especially commend Mr. Henry Learned for his most wonderful cooperation and untiring pains he was given us before we were evacuated.

If at any time we here can be of any service or assistance please feel that you can count on us. Thank you and Mr. Learned again for the most wonderful assistance.

Stephen Takiguchi

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

May 2, 1942

We wish to express our deep appreciation for the kindness, courtesy and patience shown to us by you in helping us with our many problems of evacuation. We truly consider you our friend and hope that we will meet again soon under more pleasant conditions.

Although this assembly is still in the stages of building, we are quite comfortable in our barracks and the facilities are fairly adequate. The people from Santa Barbara, tho somewhat tired from the work of preparing to leave and from the long train ride, are cheerful and relieved of the anxiety which they have experienced for some time. Please give our regards to Miss McGrath and Mr. Hazelton and express to them our appreciation for their kind help.

We hope the war will be won sooner than is now expected and that we will be able to return home soon. With deep appreciation for your kindness, we remain

Tom Hirashima, President
Japanese American Citizens League
Santa Barbara Chapter

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 27, 1942

This is in reply to your letter dated April 17th with reference to the disposition of property owned by myself and brothers. Upon your advice I have made arrangements to retain title to the land and to have it rented during our absence. I have given a good friend the power of attorney and he is to look after the property. This disposition of the property has been recorded with the Riverside office of the Evacuee Property Department, since I have moved to Riverside after receiving your letter.

I believe that this takes care of this matter and I want to thank you very sincerely for your advice and attention in this matter. I'm sorry I didn't notify you of this sooner, but until your letter came, I thought it was not necessary since the Riverside office recorded the disposition.

Harry T. Teshima

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 20, 1942

Thank you very much for your assistance. You have been of great help to me. Yes, I have settled my problem - I have a tenant now at my home in Santa Monica (April 15th).

Frank Yamaguchi

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 23, 1942

I thank you kindly for your letter of the 17th instant. The thought of reporting the result of our conversation did not occur to me and I am sorry for the oversight.

Following the suggestions made by the Evacuee Property Department I completed all arrangements for the rental of the property and mortgage payments for the duration of the war. If during my absence there should be any upset in the arrangements I have made I shall again seek your assistance. Thank you for your thoughtful cooperation.

Chiye Umezuka

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 20, 1942

In answer to your letter of April 18 addressed to my husband, I wish to advise you that I have been able to make satisfactory settlement of my properties. The Altadena property has been leased for the duration of the war, and the lemon grove in Glendora has been entrusted to the care of Caucasian friend.

I thank you for your assistance to us regarding this matter and other problems relative to evacuation.

Midori Morooka

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 9, 1942

How are you Mr. Hackett? I think you are still busy yet. We thank you many many times. All of us from your district feel same as we are. Your kindness and service rendered for us were great.

We are all well and happy. It is a good place here, good house, good meal. I wish we could stay here the duration. I wish we will see you again in Long Beach in near future. Please give our best wish to your staff officers.

Noboru Shintani
& Family

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 18, 1942

I am glad to inform you that we have just sold our two cars to private persons yesterday. I want to thank you and the other officials heartily for giving us help and advices when we came to you.

H. Hujimoto

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 15, 1942

On reply to your letter, I wish to say I have settled everything and completed the whole matter satisfactory. I have the ownership of the automobile in my hand.

I wish to express our sincerest appreciation for all what your department have done for us. We have our faith in American people and American government, therefore we have nothing to fear. God knows best for us all. We are now in Santa Anita Receiving Center. Again I wish to express our warmest appreciation.

S. Hayashida

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

April 15, 1942

My business and personal belongings have been all disposed of to my satisfaction and I thank you and your members for the sincere cooperation you have given us.

Jimmy Fujimoto

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO PORTLAND BRANCH OFFICE

May 28, 1942

I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the services, concerning my personal business transactions, you gentlemen have kindly rendered me. Please accept my deepest apology for not writing sooner. Thank Mr. Nieman for his services.

Arthur Fujiwara

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO PORTLAND BRANCH OFFICE

May 29, 1942

Sometime ago I had the extreme pleasure of utilizing the services of your staff and Bank to dispose of my Hotel.

I wish at this time to extend my appreciation for the courtesies shown me by Mr. Hemingway, Mr. Smear, Mr. Roe and Mr. Crouch, who are connected with your staff. They were more than anxious to help me in every way possible in this transaction.

As you undoubtedly know, I had little time to dispose of my property. Naturally, any customers interested in buying the property were not too anxious for a quick deal knowing delay would cost me money. This is why I am anxious to thank the Bank and the staff again and again for their courtesy and prompt service shown me. I shall gladly recommend the Federal Reserve Bank and its staff to anyone desiring to dispose of any property, banking or business transaction of any kind.

I wish to thank each and every member of the staff of the Federal Reserve Bank again who had any connection with this transaction.

Mary Masami Yamaguchi

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO PORTLAND BRANCH OFFICE

May 28, 1942

I wish to express my deep and sincere appreciation of your very courteous efforts in aiding us to solve the many property problems with which we were confronted in conjunction with the evacuation order.

My particular problem involved the disposition of business and storage of furniture of the Hotels Stewart and S.P. The members of your staff, Mr. Crouch, Mr. Roe, Mr. Hemingway, Mr. Nieman, Mr. Alger and others were very helpful in every way possible. The keen individual interest with which they attacked each particular problem as it came up cannot be measured fully in a material way. So I thank you.

Hiroshi Sumida

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO PORTLAND BRANCH OFFICE

May 4, 1942

Before we go we would like to take this opportunity to thank you so much for every thing you did for us. We certainly do appreciate your taking the time and trouble to get us out of our many difficulties. Now that everything is cleared up we can go to camp with no worries. Once again may we say thank you so much.

The Komachi Family

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SEATTLE BRANCH OFFICE

May 12, 1942

I wish to call your attention to the fact that I did not get yet my reported to Officer of this Harmony Camp on May 9, 1942 at 1 P.M., which I had lose my pocket book between of May 9, 1942, 7 A.M. to 1 P.M. in my pocket book as follows:

My name is Tatsuo Takano of Alien Reg. Book #2530786, Certificate of Identification book #377847. My Japan passport about 45 years ago got from Japan Consul at Tacoma, Wash., U.S. Army Reg. Card of last War, Reg. paper of 45 years to 65 years at last month (May 27, 1942). Membership card of Dr. Matthews, First Presbyterian Church in Seattle; this card over 20 years old, important car, many card, new stamps about \$2.00, Cash certificate about \$200.00 and also \$300.00 of cash certificate note above total about (\$500.00) Five hundred dollars, brown color paper which I wrote with ink; Birthday and year of I and wife and sons, Songs, remember of persons name, one wood sel of my Japanese name on; This wood sel about 1 1/2 inches long below of map; top is Sel, middle is cover; bottom is red ink bowl, 1 my Gold teeth which came off my mouth, may be some more etc, above things in my very old pocket book in the white linen bag of about 5 feet by 7 or 10 inches bag and this linen bag will be tie body between of shirt and undershirt for to do not lose any important written and money. On May 9, 1942 (Sat.) about 7 A.M. Dollar Transfer Express came and Express man carry my baggage on his truck and then he said one man come with him watch baggages; I told my wife that go with him; he ask me that my wife has money to pay for express, and then I went in my room and opened hand suitcase and took out little pocket book and I gave to my wife, these pocket book money to pay for express, at this time; I saw above white linen long money bag (made with flour sack by myself) band in the same hand suit case, and then I carry out suit case to next room, Express man saw this hand suit case and he told me that he will carry with other packages, and then I opened suitcase and I took out above white linen long money bag band, this little suit case connected with other very small suit case at all time, Express man carry this suitcase and went out with my wife to 8th Avenue south of Lean Street; time about 7:30 or 7:40 A.M. Since they went out, I haven't time to do band on the body with above linen money bag band, and I forgotten it, if you could not find it I wish you that you write on P. I. Times of newspapers; Report to Any Officer or you which person found any Reg. Books or money or any name card of which is name of Takane, B. 1-22 Harmony Camp, Puyallup, Washington, and also my number 11946 in your office.

I could not get any answer yet, even if I reported as soon as I arrive this camp.

Therefore, I kindly ask you to have Mercy upon me and my wife and sons and find my important written of many Reg. Car and Passport and other Written card and money, even if your not business, and let me know that you find it or not or if you could not find it which way to do best way do, and help me and teach me how best way I do after this. Thank you in advance for anything you may do for me.

Tatsuo Takano

May 14, 1942

On the day of May 14, 1942, above 10 A.M.; I had received from Mr. W. W. Hamilton, representative, as follows:

A card of the First Presbyterian Church membership card, the Signature by Dr. M. A. Matthews, Pastor; this is my important card of impossible can get again, because he went to Heaven and never come down to see me in my life.

1 Army reg. card date of Sep. 12, 1918. One Alien Reg. receipt card. One Certificate of Identification book. One Reg. Car. of D.S.S. Form 2 (Revised 6/9/41) which I on April 26, 1942. One Japan passport; about 45 years ago I get from Japan Consul at Tacoma, Wash. One pharmacist Renewal reg. License Old card. One Owner Drug Store Reg. Old card. One Prophylactic License-Retailer of Old Card. Above three (3) new Licenses in my hand now, and other cards. One Post money order of \$3.00 to Washington State Treasurer. One my gold teeth. One Japan Sel which put on my name on. And also Sixty Five \$65.00 cash. I am thousand thanks you for your beneficent and also never forget you in my all life.

Tatsuo Takano

EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION
FROM
ORGANIZATIONS AND GENERAL PUBLIC

TYPICAL LETTERS EXPRESSING THE ATTITUDE OF APPRECIATION OF
JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS AND OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC REGARDING
THE EVACUATION PROGRAM AND SERVICES RENDERED IN ITS EXECUTION

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

June 4, 1942

We wish to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation for all the "service beyond duty" kind of cooperation and assistance you have given us during the evacuation of the persons of the Japanese ancestry from the Santa Clara County, Calif.

Your efforts in making the evacuation as humane as possible under the existing circumstances are appreciated by the Japanese group and the Japanese American Citizens League.

Daniel Izu
Executive Secretary
San Jose Chapter
Japanese American Citizens League

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE
(Original addressed to President of The United States)

May 22, 1942

Ever since the evacuation became a certainty over 120,000 Japanese Aliens and Citizens have been under the guidance of you and your aides. We are aware of the tremendous responsibilities that were placed on the government and a great deal of burden on your shoulders since the proclamation for evacuation.

Dear Mr. President, we realize that this stupendous task was undertaken only because there lay in the hearts of far-seeing eyes, deep concern over the welfare of our people. Never did we dream that the government would attempt such a great responsibility with so much at stake in this emergency. We are grateful, but disappointed that we must burden the government at this time instead of joining our strength to help win the war. We are thankful for the fine Americans who are handling this huge program to evacuate thousands from the Western Coast. Ever since the beginning of our preparation for evacuation, we have felt the kindly hands of the Army. We have known the sincerity with which the W.C.C.A. worked to help our people. The wonderful understanding that guided the personnel of the W.C.C.A. won the complete trust and faith of the thousands of bewildered, frightened Japanese.

Today hundreds already evacuated write from Assembly Centers. They are wonderful, appreciative letters. A magnificent job of handling this evacuation is evident. We are deeply grateful.

We know that this has happened to us only because we are in America; because the United States cannot permit undue suffering and bloodshed. We, who are Americans to the core, but in appearance betray our oriental Ancestry, feel ashamed that the people of our own race are greatly responsible for the present conflict. Had we the miraculous power to influence world events, we would never have permitted this to come to our precious shore.

We know that the root of all this suffering and tremendous sacrifice is war. As long as we breathe we shall strive to eliminate such evil from the face of this earth. The entire country has responded admirably to the call to arms. We are proud of the spirit and courage that burns in the heart of every American. (Continued)

We are busy in our berry patches. Labor is short, but every woman, youth, and even city evacuees are bending their knees for the first time in the strawberry farms to help until the order is issued. Had the order arrived a week ago, hundreds of farmers would have gone to camp with many bills to pay. At the present time for most of us, every hour, every day means several hundred dollars more for the farmer, who had labored the entire year with faith and hope that their back breaking work would be rewarded.

We will gladly obey all your commands. We are anxious to prove every inch an American in this great emergency. We pray that every opportunity will come that we may do our bit to help, and as we leave our beautiful vineyards and farms we go with great hope that peace, victorious peace, will come to this great deserving country, the United States of America.

In appreciation for the thousands of kindness and understanding extended to all the Japanese in America, we, the people in the Florin J.A.C.L. jurisdiction, we wish to thank you from the bottom of our hearts and as we are about to go into temporary exile our hearts will be filled with anxious prayers for your health and strength. Good Luck!

Mrs. Mary Tsukamoto, Secretary
Florin Chapter
Japanese-American Citizens League

COPY OF EDITORIAL IN THE "SACRAMENTO UNION" OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA FOR MAY 20, 1942

A JOB WELL DONE

While the bouquets are being passed around among all the various agencies connected with the Japanese evacuees -- and all will admit that the details of the job were handled with commendable dispatch from every standpoint -- don't forget one agency, the Federal Reserve Bank, that worked quietly in the background to help the Japanese with their financial affairs.

Needless to say, helping the Sacramento Japanese to dispose of their assets before being evacuated, while at the same time protecting them against unfair exploitation by greedy private interests, was an intricate and large-scale undertaking complicated by the fact that it had to be done in great haste.

As one local banker pointed out, a liquidation of comparable size in an ordinary group of business would "spend years going through the courts". This banker and others familiar with the difficulties involved have marveled at the efficiency with which the Federal Reserve staff, under A. J. Reid, went about the task -- and many of the Japanese had words of praise for the manner in which this phase of the work was handled.

With the Sacramento evacuation completed and those in several nearby areas getting under way, the Federal Reserve Bank -- no less than the Farm Security Administration, the Social Security Board and the U. S. Employment Service -- can take a bow for a job well done.

They all cooperated to make this unprecedented mass movement about as painless as it could possibly have been under the circumstances.

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO MERCED FIELD OFFICE

April 21, 1942

We wish to thank you again for your valued information of this morning and also for your kind letter dated April 16th. In order that we may be able to cooperate to the fullest extent with your office we deeply appreciate your kindly continuing to advise us by mail and otherwise.

Thank you again for your kind service.

M. Hoshino, Vice President
American Loyalty League of Livingston,
California

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SALINAS FIELD OFFICE

April 26, 1942

This is to inform you that the Monterey peninsula chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League has given Mr. Guy S. Curtis of Monterey a power of attorney so that he may properly administer our building located at 424 Adams Street, Monterey.

We trust that this move will meet with the approval of your office. Any assistance that you can offer Mr. Curtis or us in the proper administration and disposition, if such be the necessary "last resort" expediency, will be deeply appreciated. Thank you for your earnest consideration and for your past efforts.

Kaz Oka, President
Monterey Peninsula Chapter
Japanese American Citizens League

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

May 12, 1942

Those who are in the Florin Japanese American Citizens League jurisdiction count it quite a fortune to have the guidance of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco at the Sacramento W.C.C.A. in this tremendous evacuation program.

From the start the sincerity and personal interest that characterized the Federal Reserve Bank impressed us deeply. We are certainly grateful that the Federal Reserve Bank had in their office such fine, trustworthy, great men whom they chose to take over the gigantic responsibility of helping the thousands of bewildered, troubled people in the face of an unheard of evacuation.

The hectic weeks of preparations for evacuation are filled with thankful, joyous memories of kindness and understanding help that we received from the Federal Reserve Bank.

We, in behalf of the 2,500 in our Florin JACL jurisdiction wish to express our sincere appreciation to you for making what would have been a terrible nightmare and confusion into an orderly, calm, serious planning and settling of our properties.

Mary Tsukamoto, Secretary
FLORIN JACL

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 8, 1942

As we bring to a close one chapter in the history of our League and start another in Salt Lake City, I wish to take this means of thanking you for the invaluable assistance extended to our people and our organization in making preparations for evacuation.

You may be assured that we shall be glad to reciprocate in any way possible and reiterate our appreciation of your many kindnesses and cooperation in San Francisco.

Teiko Ishida for Mike M. Masoaka,
National Secretary and Field Executive
Japanese American Citizens League
National Headquarters

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO MARYSVILLE FIELD OFFICE

May 19, 1942

During the past week it was our pleasure to have had the opportunity of working with three of your representatives on the problems concerned with the evacuation movement in the local area. The efficiency of your personnel in helping the Japanese in settling their difficulties and the personal interest which each of them took in the evacuees, more than proved to our people the sincerity of the Federal Reserve Bank in their wish to help alleviate some of the hardships brought about through this evacuation movement.

As an organization that has tried to help the Japanese people during these trying days, we appreciate your wholehearted efforts which have proved more than successful. It is our desire that you again convey to Mr. Lee Dake, to Mr. Jack Storey, and to Mr. Arthur Jones the sincere thanks of every Japanese evacuee in Yuba, Sutter and Colusa Counties for their splendid work.

Frank Nakamura, President
Noboru Honda, Executive Secretary
Japanese American Citizens League
Yuba Sutter Butte Colusa Chapter

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO BAKERSFIELD FIELD OFFICE

May 17, 1942

The Japanese people of this community who are about to move out wish to thank you for your continuous and untiring effort on our behalf.

Because of the unstinting help which you have given to us in the three branches of your work we are now safely on our way to our permanent relocation place with the knowledge that all necessary details have been completed and with the assurance that what is still to be done is in good hands. The work of your office has been a source of new confidence in the goodness of a democratic government.

Kiichi Minamoto, Buddhist Church
Masetani Mitani, Methodist Church
George S. Ogata, J.A.C.L.

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 14, 1942

Have been here four days now. I am one of the house managers and kept very busy. Outside of the food the place is pretty good. The biggest problem that we will have to face is education of the younger people and their morale. Thanks for all the assistance given to us.

T. Sakai, Chairman
Property Committee
Japanese American Citizens League
San Francisco Chapter

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 14, 1942

Well, here we are comfortably settled at our new home at Tanforan. Arrived here Sunday morning at 9 and was ushered into a new barrack 20 X 20 in size. Was kept busy the last 3 days making our barrack liveable by amateur carpentry, made partitions, closet, pantry and shelves. The food is plain but filling. I hear that its a 100% improvement since 2 weeks ago. The whole experience is not as bad as one would have expected. I shall write more in detail as I get further acclimated to this new life. Thank you for your kind thoughts and help in the past.

Dave M. Tatsuno, President
San Francisco Chapter
Japanese American Citizens League

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

May 24, 1942

The Japanese people of Walnut Grove and the surrounding districts wish to express their deepest appreciation to the personnel comprising the local branch of the W.C.C.A. Because of your patience, kindness and your ever helpful attitude toward us we feel that this evacuation was made so much easier for us.

We wish to thank you especially for your deep interest in the welfare of our properties. Because of the very satisfactory arrangement made mainly through your untiring effort we are leaving with not a worry on our minds. Thank you again, Mr. Schmitt, Until we meet again, We wish you the best of everything.

JAPANESE PEOPLE OF WALNUT GROVE

by Harry T. Matsuoka
Shigeo Kato
Takashi Terami

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 14, 1942

We desire to state that through the intervention of your department with the Board of Park Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco and the Hagiwara family, relative to the ownership of and right of possession of certain personal property located in the Japanese Tea Garden concession in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, all claims on the part of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco against the family of Hagiwara have been fully satisfied and any and all such claims heretofore existing are hereby released.

Gerald J. Linares, Secretary
Board of Park Commissioners
City and County of San Francisco, California.
(Authorized at a regular meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners, May 14, 1942)

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SALINAS FIELD OFFICE

May 16, 1942

On behalf of the Citizens League and the people of the San Benito County I wish to take this liberty of thanking you for your untiring efforts you have given us in preparing for the evacuation. What you have done for us is more than mere routine as government agent but your sincere courtesy in executing your position is far greater than what we have hoped in troubled time as this when the entire public sentiment is against us.

May our sincere appreciation and gratitude convey the moral support of the Japanese American and their parents in proving our allegiance to the country; little as it may seem yet may it prove to be the stepping stone in restoring peace again. The calm attitude of our people is your reflection of sincerity and calmness by which you have executed your position.

In conclusion may I take this privilege of extending my personal thanks for your courteous attention accorded me at your office.

Takeichi Kadani

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO OAKLAND FIELD OFFICE

May 15, 1942

Thank you very much for the valuable assistance you gave us in arranging for the rewriting of our Federal Housing Loan to Lorenzo and Julia Parodi covering property in Crockett.

We enclose the new coupon book to be used in making payments on the rewritten loan. Instructions for its use are contained in the inside front cover. You will note that monthly payments now called for are \$31.08. The May instalment on the new obligation was paid by check

received on May 8 in the amount of \$31.28. There is now, therefore, a credit of 20¢ toward the payment due on June 14.

Who is to collect the rents from this property and make the payments on our loan we have not been informed and we are therefore asking that you deliver the coupon book to the proper person. As long as payments are current as they are now we make no stipulation regarding the collection of rent on this property but since our deed of trust provides for an assignment of rents in the event of default we should want the tenant to pay us directly if the loan is not properly serviced.

J. D. Mitchell, Assistant Manager
American Trust Company
Monthly Payment Loan Department

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 26, 1942

Your Bureau has been so very efficient and so courteous and cooperative under trying circumstances that I thought you might like to know of two letters I received, one from each of my former household employees;

Our former cook, Frank Yamane, who is now at Santa Anita Assembly Center, Arcadia, California, writes that the place is "Heaven". Having lived in San Francisco since he was 12 years old, for 45 years, he was very apprehensive when he left, but he writes further that "other than the small inconvenience of having to walk seven blocks for meals, everything is fine". He is happy because he is busy in his work as cook, being a pastry cook at the Reception Center.

Our former maid, Hatsu Waki, who is now at Pomona Reception Center, Pomona, California, writes that she is very comfortable, and everything is going well with her and has instructed me to take \$1,000.00 from her \$2,000.00 Endowment Policy and invest it for her in United States Defense Bonds. I have already made the request of the New York Life Insurance Company for this purpose. I am quite sure that the loyalty to this country of both of these people has been unshaken by their experiences.

Sidney L. Schwartz

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

May 8, 1942

I wish to thank you for your splendid efforts to preserve the Memorial Shrine of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Words cannot express the gratefulness we people hold for your organization, for your genuine sincerity and cooperation.

Please convey my deep felt thanks to Mr. H. B. Learned of your department, who took such an interest in our unusual request. His counsel and guidance as to our rental lease, without which we could not have managed.

Fred Sutow
Lawrence H. Sutow
for the NORTH AMERICAN SHINTO TEMPLE

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICE

May 18, 1942

On the eve of the departure of the Japanese from this County we wish to express our deepest appreciation for every consideration you have given us in the disposition of our properties during this trying time. Your treatment of our people, based upon the principles of justice and humanity, is the symbol upon which our great country was founded and it will leave

in us an everlasting impression. May we hope that our paths will cross again under better circumstances.

Kay Nishimura, Executive Secretary
IMPERIAL COUNTY CITIZENS WELFARE COMMITTEE

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

May 20, 1942

We recently had a Japanese claimant, Eiji Nagami, who sustained injuries as the result of a two car accident in Los Angeles on March 31, 1942 and we wish to compliment Mr. L. F. Sloan of the Los Angeles office of the Federal Reserve Bank who, by his diplomatic efforts, was able to negotiate a compromise settlement satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Mr. Sloan's handling of the matter avoided possible litigation and consequently saved a great deal of time and expense and we greatly appreciate the very businesslike manner in which Mr. L. F. Sloan handled this matter.

General Accident Corporation
by R. H. Price, Adjuster

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO PORTLAND BRANCH OFFICE

May 28, 1942

In behalf of the Portland Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League I wish to thank the Portland Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank. Ever since the time that the Federal Reserve Bank was designated as the agency through which the business matters of the evacuees would be handled we have received every consideration from the Portland office.

The personnel of the Portland office has also been above reproach for they have listened to all the problems of the evacuees and tried to the best of their ability to do what was considered fair with the interest of the evacuee at heart. I sincerely appreciate the work that the personnel has done and I am sure the people they have helped have also expressed their appreciation.

I am also writing to our national office which is at the present time located in Salt Lake City, Utah, expressing our appreciation for the work that the Portland office of the Federal Reserve Bank has done. "A job well done" would aptly describe the work of the Portland branch of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Newton K. Uyesugi, President
Portland Chapter
Japanese American Citizens League

COPY OF ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "MORNING OREGONIAN," PORTLAND, OREGON, May 4, 1942

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND AND OF THE NORTHWEST

Today our country, the United States of America, is at war. War is cruel and hard. We have been ordered by the Military Commander of the Western Defense Command to evacuate Military Area Number One in the four Western states. The Japanese American Citizens League, made up of American citizens, pledged itself to cooperate with the government; therefore, in spite of the fact that we are citizens, we have agreed to evacuate provided that our government wishes us to do so. We look upon this as our contribution to the national defense effort, and we do it voluntarily.

(Continued)

We American citizens of Japanese extraction have been pioneers in America, just as were the men and women who crossed the plains in covered wagons. We have been pioneers, as many of them have been for the particular racial stock which they represent. As each of them has contributed to the growth of the United States, so we, too, have contributed a part; we will continue to do so no matter where we may go. That is our solemn promise. No racial group has ever in the history of America let the United States down and we are certain that our group will not do so. The hundreds of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry will attest to that.

We have lived among you for many years peacefully and happily. Unless you were one of us you could not realize how much we appreciate the fact that we have been able to live in America. We love this city and the country in which it is located - this city which we so fondly call "home". As the eve of evacuation approaches we have found the many simple things mean more to us than ever.

In time of war, prejudices creep in; none feared this more than we. Since we live on the Pacific Coast this was inevitable. Even though we may move from this area we will do so without bitterness or rancor. Any sacrifice which we make is none too great if it is for the good of the United States. We have tried to show you where our hearts lie; many of us have joined the armed forces of the United States; we have participated in civic affairs, in the buying of defense bonds and in civilian defense, as many of you have done.

Our youngsters have gone to school and learned the democratic way of life. We, as citizens, have learned the value of the democratic form of life, perhaps more so than many of you because we are so much closer to the practical aspects of it. We know that as American ideals triumph through the winning of this war, the whole world will learn the real meaning of the words "regardless of race, color or creed".

We do not know what the future holds for us, but we will conduct ourselves as Americans. Many of us will leave with tears in our eyes but in our hearts we will have faith in the government of the United States and in the people from whom the just powers of the government are derived. God willing - may we meet again.

THE PORTLAND CHAPTER OF THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SEATTLE BRANCH OFFICE

May 14, 1942

The time has now come when the Japanese people in this section of the country through no fault of their own, must interrupt what has been a pleasant relation with other Americans for many years.

A war which we abhor and denounce has been brought against our country by a military clique in Tokio. Our most earnest desire is to contribute to the defeat of those who made a treacherous attack on America.

Those in authority have deemed our removal from coastal areas a military necessity in the interests of the national safety. We cheerfully and loyally accept the decision and pledge our every effort to victory for our beloved country, the United States.

We regret that our contribution cannot be as valuable as it might have been had we been permitted to remain in our homes. Our evacuation places an added burden on those who remain. We know you will meet the added responsibility faithfully and loyally.

This greatest forced migration in American history will interrupt the lives of 135,000 individuals economically, socially, and culturally. Yet this is war. We realize it more than any one. All that is small sacrifice at a time when the welfare and safety of America, the only homeland we know, is jeopardized. (Continued)

We face the future confidently, deeply impressed by the kindly, considerate and understanding attitude of the authorities and the heartening confidence our friends have shown in us. Your attitude, together with that of our friends, has helped in no small measure to enable us to look forward to a brighter day in a more glorious America.

At this time of temporary parting, may we express our heartfelt appreciation for all that you and your associates have done during a most trying period for all of us.

James Y. Sakamoto
SEATTLE PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS LEAGUE

COPY OF STATEMENT BY DEPARTING JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS WHICH APPEARED MAY 15, 1942 IN THE
HOOD RIVER COUNTY SUN, HOOD RIVER, OREGON

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE HOOD RIVER COUNTY AND TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST:

The fateful day for us to go into exile for the duration has arrived for all the Japanese, aliens and non-aliens alike. We leave with tears in our eyes, not because we dread the unknown ordeal before us, but because we regret leaving this peaceful valley that has been our home for these long years. As we go with heavy hearts, we leave with hopeful expectation that some day soon we'll return once again to this land where the rain and the sunshine meet.

We regret that the unprovoked attack of Japan upon our country - The United States of America - has made it a military necessity to evacuate all Japanese, irregardless of whether citizen or non-citizen.

We are glad to cooperate with the orders of the government even with curtailment of our constitutional rights, if our cooperation will enable our nation to be better unified to prosecute this war against the Axis aggression. It is the least that we can do to reveal that our protestation of loyalty is sincere.

The national policy of our organization, the Japanese American Citizens League, has been and will continue to be "the greatest good for the greatest number of Americans". To this end this organization is dedicated,

Our primary consideration as good Americans is the total war effort. Individuals and groups are not important when the life of the nation is at stake. We have been asked to evacuate from the Pacific coast as a military measure designed to strengthen national defense. We will cooperate in this war program.

As a national organization and as individuals we have pledged our wholehearted cooperation to the President without qualification or reservations in the winning of this war. We will not violate our pledge.

We have continually cooperated with the Federal government on all regulations and orders in the hope that our cooperation would inspire a reciprocal cooperation on their part. Our hope has been justified. We will continue to cooperate.

Gracious acceptance of all army regulations and orders and cooperating with them to the fullest extent is our contribution to the national defense effort. It is the sacrifice which we have been called upon to make. Although our contribution may seem greater than most, it still remains that it must be our share in the program. We will make this contribution to our nation graciously and unequivocally.

We are able to leave with smiling faces and courageous minds, for we know we leave many staunch friends who will guard, while we are gone, all that we hold dear and sacred of the things we leave behind. We are grateful to these friends who remained true to us when we needed them most, even in our darkest hour. They have furnished us the courage to continue to have faith in the noble ideals upon which this country has been founded. (continued)

Because we believe in America, and we trust she believes in us, we pledge ourselves to do honor to her at all times in all places; to support her constitution; to obey her laws; to respect her flag; to defend her against all enemies; foreign or domestic; to actively assume our duties and obligations as citizens, cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever, in the hope that we may become better Americans in a greater America.

So we bid you adieu as we intrust our fate in the hands of destiny and we pray that victory will bring peace to our nation and we further pray that we shall soon be able to return to this peaceful valley and to meet you all again. Until then, we, the members of the Mid-Columbia Japanese American Citizens League, bid you all farewell.