

J 8/15/44 Tuesday

1. Pickling Plant Conflict

Ran into Mr. Kogita today. He said that he came to see Dick Sato to ask him about his wife going back to work in the pickling plant. He said that Kano approached him and asked him to return to the plant as the foreman. He consulted the former workers to find out whether they would approve of this step. He learned, however, that only one or two wanted to return to work in the pickling plant. Even this was on the condition that either Sato or his wife returned to the plant as foreman. Some were even satisfied to have Sato or Mrs. Sato return to the plant as foreman even if they themselves did not work there. Only one former worker, ~~ka~~ a Mr. Kondo, is now working in the plant. It seems that Kano desires to have the old workers back in the plant. Kogita thought that this was due to the fact that Kano could not supervise the plant personally all of the time and that the new workers did not know their job. Kogita said that it was difficult to make tsukemono during the summer-time. He himself did not want to take the position of foreman of the plant if the rest of the workers were not going to go back to work with him. At any rate, he would have to have Sato's approval before he took this position.

I asked about the miso manufacture, and he said that he had been to the Council office yesterday to ask about it. He was told that Wilder was contacted on this matter. Wilder, it seemed, did not want to take the initiative in starting the miso plant, but that he was willing to go ahead with it if he received an order from Stafford. In other words, it was necessary for the Council to push the matter first. Kogita was told that the miso plant could be opened if there a place for it. At present, there is no prospect for such a building.

Kogita said that there was a party of 5 or 6 from Washington to investigate the project, and wondered how Rawlings' position would be. I explained to him that Rawlings' position was fairly safe. He said that he wished something could be done about him.

Kogita did not think that Mrs. Sato would go back to work in the Pickling Plant, and had given up hopes of having Dick in there altogether, since he had left this morning for Boise. However, he said he would ask Mrs. Sato before he took the next step. When Mrs. Sato came back from Twin Falls in the evening, I told her that Kogita wanted ~~her~~ to go back to work in the pickling plant. She raised her voice and said:

"I knew something like that was going to happen. I'm not a fool. I wouldn't work there for anything. If they wanted us to work why didn't they ask us before? They come crawling to us now. I'm going to work in a messhall."

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2. Co-op Election for Board of Directors

Today Yamamoto and I handled the election for the Co-op Board of Directors within the block. The evening before we passed out the ballots to each member, and had them bring them to the messhall at noon and in the evening. After supper I went around the block once to ask those who were out on their porches whether they had voted to pick up as many ballots as possible. I was able to get about 6 ballots in this way. Mrs. Mano did not want to vote, but I was able to persuade her to, just the same. Mrs. Miyake voted for Sakumoto and Yamamoto. We noted that Sakumoto's name was Chisato. Mrs. Miyake said it sounded like a girl's name and said that perhaps that was why he was so "cute." I took her remark to be a backhanded compliment. "Crackpot" insisted that he could not vote because he ~~did~~ did not want to show partiality to anyone, and his wife asked me to let him alone because he was a little queer. The reason I went around after the ballots was because I knew that the result of the election would depend largely on the number of persons voting in the block. I did not admire either Sakumoto or Yamamoto--and I don't think that the block people did either--but I did not want it said that I had conducted the election in a sloppy manner.

Yamamoto and I took the ballot box to Block 10, where the Section II delegates got together to count the ballots. Mr. Kayama came to see me several times about the election, had a tabulation chart all made out, and seemed to take his position as chairman of the section very seriously. This just goes to show, I felt, that you couldn't depend very well on the insistence of Isseis that they did not want a position. The result of the tabulation was:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Block 6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Okamura (10)	19	17	15	38	2	91
2. Sakumoto (12)	0	2	0	6	50	58
3. Yamamoto (12)	1	4	1	2	50	58
4. Oiye (8)	8	11	36	1	1	57
5. Horiuchi (10)	13	4	4	32	3	56
6. Nakasone (8)	6	9	23	1	2	41
7. Suzuki (7)	7	22	2	0	2	33
8. Tanabe (7)	3	25	2	1	0	31
Total ballots cast	29	47	42	42	55	

J 8/15/44 Thursday

1. Mr. Iijima on War

Mr. Iijima dropped in to have me read a letter to him from his son in Australia. His son had written that in a matter of months peace should come. Mr. Iijima snorted and said that he had been placed in an awkward position. With one son in the Army and another about to be drafted, he could not very well return to Japan. While the Government might not care, the people wouldn't stand for it, he said. I remarked that this would especially be true if Japan lost the war. Mr. Iijima laughed and said that Japan, of course, would not lose the war. But she might have a difficult time winning it.

2. Issei on Staying in Japan

Mrs. Morihiro died of T.B. (I think) in the hospital, and her brother came from Topaz to be with her. Both of them came from the same village as my father/x. Since my father had the reputation of having returned to Japan with a lot of money and my uncle had built up a fortune in the scrap ~~business~~ ^{iron} business, he probably thought that I would be able to live comfortably in Japan. He said to me:

"Why did you come back to America when you could have lived comfortably in Japan? You're going back there, aren't you?"

I gave him a vague reply, telling him that I came over here to study.

3. Bullsession

"Bishop" returned from his trip to Heart Mountain today and announced to me that he was prepared to have a meeting with the young people tonight. Oyama and I, of course, were invited, as were Miss A., Elmer (who was away on a trip at the time of the last meeting) and Dr. Carpenter from New York. Dr. Carpenter was a secretary of some church group, and was visiting the project for a couple of days. The young people included about the same individuals that showed up for the meeting the last time, plus Paul Hiyama, who had come to do student relocation work on the project.

Sandwiches and coffee were served, and the meeting did not break up until two in the morning. The girls were sent home earlier in the evening.

4. Bullsession on Administration

Huberman According to Elmer, Huberman has been getting things organized within the administration, and has conducted several staff meetings already. At a previous meeting he has asked each supervisor of a section to order all those (A.P.) below them to write a description of their job in terms of

1. Aim
2. Tasks required to carry out that aim.
3. Standards by which accomplishment could be measured.

Also, a check list of 18 leadership qualities were handed out, and the staff members were supposed to rate themselves on these qualities. This was to be done quarterly.

At a recent meeting Huberman explained the responsibilities of a supervisor. He brought out, for instance, that a supervisor was not supposed to blame a worker who was responsible to a foreman. In the set-up where A was the supervisor, B below him, C the foreman, and D the workers, when A saw D doing something that he thought was wrong, he was not supposed to talk to D directly because D was responsible only to C. C was responsible to B, and B was responsible to himself. What A should do is to get all of the others together and ask how they thought matters should be worked out.

Then a member of the "pick-axe psychology" school of thought got up and asked whether the same thing worked in reverse. A worker was not supposed to circumvent his immediate superior. Huberman said that that should be so, but it was the responsibility of A, B, and C to see to it that D was taught not to go directly to A. The person who asked the question sat down, and everyone kept quiet.

The "boss" (Stafford) then got up and expressed his point of view: The discussion just given was slightly academic, but he wanted the staff to take it seriously. This, he said, was the second great change imposed on the project by Washington. Formerly Mr. Beeson and himself had gotten together and decided that it was necessary to use the "pick-axe psychology" to get evacuees to leave the center. Pretty soon, however, they found that the residents didn't seem to care whether the pick-axe was used or not. Then Washington came through with the policy of abandoning this method, and since then relocation has moved along ~~much~~ more smoothly. This time the project was again being asked to abandon the "pick-axe psychology" and he hoped that the staff members would take this change seriously.

Mr. Huberman announced that he expected to arrange his work so that he would be able to contact evacuees half of the time. At some point the "cabinet" raised the objection to extending this sort of education to the evacuees on the ground that they or the Council did not want it to be

bothered. Ogawa, however, was seriously thinking of securing better organization among evacuees by organizing the block more adequately. He was thinking of introducing the idea of a uniform block organization at the next joint meeting of the Council and block commissioners. Elmer thought that it would be ~~significant~~ a good idea to tell Huberman this to get him to improve the organization among the evacuees.

Change in Administration With Huberman's arrival, according to Elmer, the position of the more liberal staff members (including himself) has improved. Acree is now out of the way (he resigned, was in the hospital and may have left the project) and can no longer pour his vitriolic/suggestive tions into the ears of the others. Persons like Fite and Barrett will be more able to do some of the things they have always wanted to do. Fite, who is trained in group recreational work, was specifically forbidden to go into group activities here on the project. In the school system Mr. Kleinkopf has shown a change of attitude and is acting "progressive," according to Miss A. The core system is to be ~~xxx~~ continued without any change. Although the high school is still short of teachers, Miss A. was optimistic about her work this coming year.

5. Change of Nisei Attitude

Paul Hiyama, who had been attending a university in Kalamazoo, Michigan, stated that the thing that struck him most about the people in here was their attitude towards the draft. He said that he was surprised to find so many of his former friends talking in terms of unwillingness to accede to the draft. He remembers, he said, that when he left many of them were thinking in terms of wondering whether they should serve if they were give an opportunity to do so. We could not agree whether his surprise was caused by Paul's having changed, or his friends having changed, or both.

6. Bull-session on Change on Issei Attitude

Oyama said that he was optimistic of the condition in camp because of the recent improvement in attitude. I asked him where improvement had occurred, and he said that the people don't dare say now that those who volunteered deserved to die because to asked for it. He had access to some of the boilerhouse crowd, he said, but even among them he has found an improvement in attitude. He also pointed out that even though he expected criticism of what Fujii and Akiyama had said at the memorial service there was no expression of criticism of their stand. (Their stand was that the boys who died for their country should be ~~honored~~ respected.) Fujii and the rest of the old councilmen had received a full vote of confidence in the last election. I pointed out that those who did not agree with the memorial service did not attend it, ~~xxxx~~ and thus could not criticize what was said there, and also that I had heard criticism of the service in the block. Those who did attend also did not discuss the memorial service openly.

7. Dr. Carpenter's Idealism

Dr. Carpenter dropped in at the meeting, and Father Joe asked him to say a few words. He first spoke of the condition in New York City for Niseis, especially in regards to the Brooklyn Hostel. He painted a rather optimistic picture, stating that hostel residents stayed there on the average only about a week because they were finding jobs so soon. He spoke of the committee organized to combat racial prejudice. He then made the statement that Niseis have more to do than the ordinary American. They had to show the other Americans that they were as good as anyone else. They should be ambassadors of Japan to show the white people that Japanese could be treated as equals. Unless this were done--and this seemed to be his main thesis--cooperation and peace among peoples could not be expected.

He then spoke of traveling in 24 different countries. He went to study cooperatives in India and China after the war broke out. He was convinced after his trip more than ever before that unless greater cooperation between peoples were achieved a greater conflict than the present one would become inevitable. He spoke of the white domination of the people in Africa. He said that the only solution for India was liberation. He pointed to the plans China already had for industrializing her country. If these people were suppressed, he was certain that there would be a conflict between the East and the West. He said that he did not like the idea of the four-power council dominating the world. Then he pointed to Ghandi's idea of passive resistance, and thought that that was the way to attack the problem. He referred to Christ's idea of turning the other cheek, instead of using force. In order to win over the other fellow, a person should be bigger than him.

He then got into the topic of cooperatives, stating that he was touring the country to speak on the subject, since it was the 100th anniversary of the Rochdale co-op. He said that the co-op principles of production for use and not for profit was the answer to greater cooperation. He stated that unless economic equality were achieved, political equality did not mean anything.

After he finished speaking, ~~XXXXXXXX~~ John K. asked him what he thought would happen to Japan. Dr. Carpenter shook his head and said that he thought it was going to be very difficult for Japan. Manchuria, Korea, and Formosa would all be taken away from her, and she would have no room for expansion.

After Dr. Carpenter left the others criticized some of his extreme idealism. Elmer objected to his ~~xxx~~ insistence upon turning his other cheek, and said that in some cases it was necessary to fight back in order not to be

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treated worse than one already was. Theoretically Jesus' idea was all right, but as a practical matter it did not always work. The boys objected to being considered an ambassador and having to be on good behavior all of the time. Their attitude was: "Why should we go around acting like a good boy all of the time." Later~~x~~ one of the boys stated that the reason it was necessary for Niseis to get together occasionally was to "blow off steam".~~xxxxxxx~~ Oyama and "Bishop" both objected to Dr. Carpenter's considering Niseis as representatives of Japan or Japanese, when they wanted to feel themselves a part of America. After all, they were brought up like Americans, and very few of them knew anything about Japan. I pointed out that Dr. Carpenter might have wanted Niseis to feel that they had a special mission in being on good behavior in case they met discrimination and were discouraged. I also said that a Nisei could be an ambassador of the Japanese people without ~~knowing~~ a thing about Japan and ~~by~~ merely by having a Japanese face. I also pointed out that Dr. Carpenter was speaking largely of the international scene, whereas the rest of ~~the~~ us were more concerned of the local national scene. The former was a matter of hundreds of years--perhaps thousands. The latter concerned what we intended to do tomorrow or the day after.

After the rest of the people went home just before two in the morning, Oyama and I stayed behind with "Bishop." The latter gave us souvenir ash trays and bottles of Japanese food as ~~xxxxxxx~~ gifts from his trip to Heart Mountain and the Yellowstone National Park. "Bishop" stated that he wanted both Oyama and I to attend a lunch with Dr. Carpenter in order to "educate" him properly concerning the actual problems facing Niseis~~x~~.

J 8/18/44 Friday

1. Lunch with Dr. Carpenter

Oyama, "Bishop", Dr. Carpenter and I had lunch together at the home of a Baptist woman. We discussed the Nisei problems for Dr. Carpenter's benefit, and brought out some of the objections that we had to his ideas. He stated that he was beginning to see what we were driving at.

We also discussed the problem of integration. Dr. Carpenter kept an open mind as to the desirability of having Japanese churches and Japanese gatherings. He had heard a great deal of objections to them, but he was beginning to wonder whether they shouldn't be allowed. We came to the conclusion that there was no set answer to this problem. I had pointed out that even those who were highly Americanized often had a circle of Nisei friends. Niseis often objected to attending church gatherings sponsored by Caucasian women. If Niseis were brought together to discuss integration, it kept them together so much that the integration did not take place. On the other hand, it was possible to foster groups where other nationalities were invited, thus making for closer contact among the different racial groups.

J 8/19/44 Saturday

1. Irrigator Cross-Reference

Draft "Two Hunt Soldiers Die on Italian Front"

"35 Reserves to Leave for Service on Aug. 25"

"32 Hunt Men Report for Induction on Wednesday"

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Higa Visit "Veteran of 100th Battalion Plans Visit Aug.
24-4"

I. 8/19/44 p 1

Draft "100th Infantry Gathers 1000 Purple Hearts"

I. 8/19/44 p 1

Memorial Service "Silent 1500 Prays for Nine Warriors Buried
In Italy"

I. 8/19/44 p 1

Administration "H. Tarvin Named Reports Officer"

I. 8/19/44 p 1

Co-op "Co-op Releases Election Returns"

I. 8/19/44 p 1

Draft "From a G. I. Joe" A letter.

I. 8/19/44 p 2

Draft "Servicemen's: Questions and Answers"

I. 8/19/44 p 3

School "Classes to Begin Next Monday, Acut Teacher
Shortage Felt"

I. 8/19/44 p 3

2. Jimmy Izuta on the Draft

Last week Jimmy took his physical and passed. He came home and told his parents that since he passed he might as well apply for Savage right away. They asked whether it would be necessary to apply so soon. He told them that if he did he might be called before the others, but if he didn't he might not get a chance to enter the October class. He filled out questionnaires

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that he had on hand, put them into an envelope, and put some stamps on it. His father saw it and told him to hurry up and send it out. Glad that things turned out as he hoped, he burned up the envelope. Now he only has to await call for active duty from Camp Savage.

3. Washington on Local Administration

Smith dropped by to tell me that Solon Kimball was here for a visit. H Smith said that the people in Washington were angry because the six men had signed the letter denouncing his report. He guessed correctly, he said, who was instrumental in writing that letter. I asked him whether it was Acree, and Smith said it was. "It's a good thing," he said, "that Acree isn't around anymore."

Huberman Smith was quite enthusiastic about Huberman's authority on the project. He said that Huberman was his own boss. This, of course, must have come from Kimball. Although Huberman is to work under the local administrative setup, if he believes that there are some things that ought to be done in his opinion as an expert on community government, then he has the power to go ahead with it.

Smith said that he had Huberman worried about the rec hall situation. Roth, Smith predicted, would be called on the carpet for leaving the rec halls locked up and unused. I pointed out that Roth wasn't to blame for it because it has always been that way. ~~Roth~~ Smith said he knew it, but that Huberman was anxious to ~~have~~ have something done about it. Huberman was quoted by Smith as saying that recreational activities should be promoted even if it meant increasing the evacuee staff or bringing in more people from the outside. I said that it was difficult to expect a revolution around here. Smith was more optimistic, saying that they now had a good assistant project director to carry on a mild evolution.

J 8/23/44 ~~Thursday~~ Wednesday

1. Coop Election

The result of the run-off election for Section II for Board of Directors was as follows:

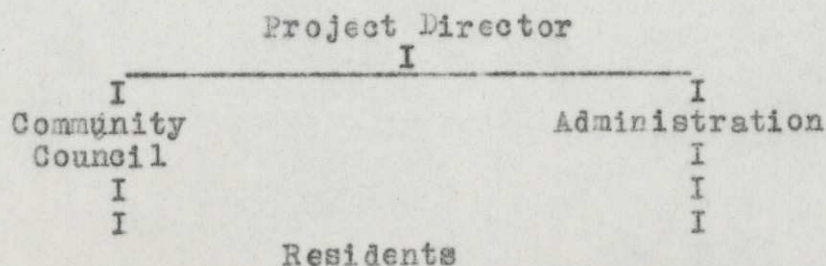
Block	6	7	8	10	12	Total
1. Okamura.....	36	40	41	<u>33</u>	9	159
2. Oiye.....	22	35	<u>49</u>	9	3	118
3. Sakumoto.....	8	7	4	23	<u>45</u>	87
4. Yamamoto.....	10	7	8	8	<u>38</u>	71
Total Ballots.....	39	45	54	39	48	

Both Sakumoto and Yamamoto from Block 12 were not elected, primarily because of lack of support from other blocks.

2. Talk with Solon Kimball on Community Government

I kept my appointment with Kimball this morning. He seemed quite enthusiastic, and began to talk about the comparison of the form of government within the center and on the outside. He said that the industrial relationship on the outside was similar to the condition we now find inside the center. He described the condition in Yankee City to illustrate his point. The lower class people in Yankee City worked in the shoes factories there, while the upper class owned these factories. At present there no "structure" to take care of industrial trouble between the two groups. He said that the political structure was not organized to take care of such trouble between capital and labor, since it was organized to take care of police protection, health, education and other services and was usually dominated by the upper class. Sometimes the lower class was able to put in their own "boss," but he was not in a position to handle disputes, either. Here in the center, he said, the Council was serving ~~xx~~ this intermediary function, looking at the trouble from the point of view of the total community and of joint responsibility. In this regard, he concluded that community government within the centers was 5 to 20 years ahead of government in most cities.

He was confident that his idea of a "balanced structure" was working well. He drew the diagram of this structure once again.



He said that no only ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ complaints going up through the Council to the Project Director, but also from the administration to the P.D. and to the Council for action. For instance, he said, the administration passed on the information that they did not think that the work on the gymnasium was proceeding fast enough.

I pointed out to him that one factor that served to create this desirable structure was the presence of the Washington office, which brought pressure to bear on the administration. He admitted that this pressure was brought to bear. However, he said that the Washington office could just as soon abolish this system, too.

Stafford Concerning Stafford, he said:

"The last time I was here I drummed it into ~~xxxx~~ Mr. Stafford the idea of joint participation, and I asked him to meet with the Council at least once a week. He didn't begin to do that until the crisis broke, but he's been doing that since. Now the Council ~~x~~ is probably in his office several times a week, discussing problems with Mr. Stafford. I think a lot about Mr. Stafford. He keeps his mind open, and is willing to learn."

I felt that Stafford had been putting on a show for Kimball's benefit, and probed into the matter without revealing too much about what I thought of Stafford. I asked why Stafford had not maintained a neutral position between the Council and the administration when the warehouse incident began. Kimball said that the Council was still weak and in the process of rising in status. The system was changing from the old one of domination of the administration to one of joint participation. Therefore, ~~xxxxxx~~ it was not strange that in the beginning Stafford did not catch on to the advantages of joint participation. He had learned in the meantime and sees its advantages now. I went into the details of the warehouse conflict, showing Stafford's original strong stand against the Council and his sudden change of attitude. Kimball thought that this change was both due to a change of attitude and a change of structure. He thought that part of the change was due to an out-~~xxx~~ break of hostilities between Stafford and a group ^{his} of ~~xxxx~~ the administration who could not be tolerated and ~~xxxxxx~~ joint participation with the Council advantageous.

Fujii Kimball thought that Fujii was doing a wonderful job with the Council.

The next step, Kimball said, was for both the Council and the administration to departmentalize its organization. He thought that perhaps it was now time for the Council to have a Relocation Planning Commission ~~x~~ put into action. The Executive Secretary, he said, was transferred to the payroll of the Council instead of the administration, ~~xxxxxx~~

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He thought that there should be more co-ordination between the Council committees and a similar organization within the administration. I pointed out that direct contact between the administration and the Council was discouraged. He said he believed that everything should be taken up through Stafford if it concerned the Council as a whole. But he thought that if it concerned a particular committee direct contact would be permissible.

Relocation Planning Commission I felt that Kimball was very desirous of seeing the Council discuss relocation. In fact, I had a feeling that one of the primary functions of the Council was meant to be the discussion of this all-important (to Washington) problem. I remarked that if the Executive Secretary were transferred to the Council payroll, it would be better if the Council began with a clean slate. (By this I meant for one thing that Mr. Ishii, the E. S., was not a suitable man for this touchy position, since he already had a bad reputation among the residents.) I also said that the word "relocation" was disadvantageous, and that it would be better to use a word like "Future Planning Commission."

Kimball objected to my use of the term "sympathetic to evacuees" and "unsympathetic to evacuees." He said that they were probably merely rationalizations of their stand, and that behind them were ~~three~~ different philosophies--one the philosophy that authority should flow from the top rather than from the bottom.

We discussed block organization, and Tom Ogawa was present for this. I pointed out the difficulty within the block without a definite head of the block. I pointed out the desirability of having for block commissioner a person who would also be the head of the block. I thought that a person who was paid full-time to take care of ~~the~~ block affairs, who was elected periodically, and who was also the block commissioner was desirable. I said that I was also in favor of a uniform block organization whereby a block council made up of barrack captains would settle many of the matters of the block. Ogawa said that he had intended to bring up this matter of a uniform block organization at the last joint meeting, but that he left it up to Fujii. Also, he didn't want to bring anything like that up because he was disgusted with the attitude of some of the block commissioners. One of them had gotten up and stated that it was not the business of the Council to handle shortage of nurses' aides because it was the duty of the administration to look after the welfare of the people. Kimball thought that such an individual should be made responsible for such a statement, and wondered whether he could be asked whether he desired to have that stand transmitted to the administration. Ogawa said that Fujii would never put a man on the spot in that way. Kimball then said that he might be placed on a committee

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where he would have to do some practical thinking on the problem. Smith broke in and said that this individual might make it difficult for the committee to function, and Kimball said that he would be put in his place by others.

From this subject we drifted into the ~~xx~~ discussion of being accused of being an inu. Mrs. Watanabe said that her husband was called a government spy, and she thought this might have resulted from her husband's being seen talking to Miss Fite. Tom said that it was poor policy for Mr. Stafford to take him home on his cadillac. Tom also said that he was thinking of quitting his present job, and wanted me to consider taking it over. I refused it flatly, of course. I said to Mr. Kimball that it was difficult to have participation in leadership because people were reluctant to accept positions. I said that the real task was to develop stable leadership which would be acceptable to both the residents and to the administration long enough to get some work done.

Kimball seemed to have the idea that the Council was popular with the residents because of the results of the election and possibly what people here have told him. I tried to explain to him that people who were elected were not always respected by the people. Tom said that the Council was lucky so far because no issue had arisen which had placed the Council on a spot. I remarked that in Topaz the Council was manned with very poor leadership material and had the reputation of being a stooge to the administration. Kimball said that he did not receive this impression when he was there, and that the administration did not consider the Council so pliable. The Council, for instance, came into the Project Director's office and asked that the M.P.'s be called in because a particular block did not obey Council rulings. The P.D. placed his hands on the phone and asked whether this was what the Council really desired. The Council then backed down on its stand, and the matter was ironed out more quietly. I could not help feeling that Kimball does not yet know the real situation within the centers. The act of the Council in asking for ~~xxxx~~ the use of the M.P.'s itself is bound to be construed by the residents as being the act of a stooge.

3. Smith on Oriental Philosophy

Smith said that at a staff meeting of the Community Management Section discussion centered around "Oriental philosophy." Huberman and Smith looked at each other, and the former asked the latter if he had anything to say on the subject. Smith, of course, opposed the idea of an "Oriental" or "evacuee" psychology. I pointed out that during the depression people were not willing to go off of relief or to accept a job for fear of not being able to get back on relief again. Smith said that he would have to remember that and bring ~~xx~~ it up sometimes.

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4. Smith on Council Action

Smith wanted to know why the Council always waited for the Administration to start an action all of the time. Why didn't it take the initiative sometimes. I said that perhaps the people were conditioned to take orders and not to do too much original thinking. They hadn't been encouraged to call meetings and there was a definite reluctance to attend them. He said that then the people would have to be educated otherwise. I said that such an education would have to take place all up and down the line. ~~xxxx~~ Smith agreed.

J 8/23/44 Wednesday

5. Methodology: Plans for Future Reports

Dear Dorothy,

Since you have written to me about writing a complete social history of Minidoka, I have been giving it serious thought. The time has come for us to organize what material we have gathered in some presentable form. On a monogram level the task of each individual field worker or his goal is, as you say, "a rather complete" social history. In my case it is Minidoka. For Dick it is Poston; for Frank Tule Lake. For the resettlement part it will be a continuation of the life of evacuees after they have left the centers. After the Coast is opened up someone can follow up the adjustment of evacuees there. After the war follow-ups will be possible throughout this country and even in Japan. This process can go on forever, but for the present a social history of only one project is required to mark the end of one phase of the study.

I have given this goal of a social history some thought and have come out with some ideas of my own. Of course, the treatment of data will depend to a large extent on how Frank organizes his material, and my own ideas can only be tentative. I guess we didn't have time to plan this far ahead in advance, although I do remember your talking of individual monographs. But that was long ago.

I am still very partial to the idea of first writing a basic report on individual events. This seems to be the best way of avoiding an excessive amount of preconceptions. Here I conceive of events as participants in action. Where a number of participants are involved we have participants in interaction. Although minor events can be included in these reports those involving the interaction of a number of participants seem to be the most important in establishing the attitudes of a number of people at once. Also, the study is already ~~brientated~~ towards the "political" aspects--meaning the aspect having to do with the interaction of different segments of the population being dealt with. (I'll try to explain participants later on.) These reports of the important events in the community, it seems to me, should be the basis for analyses and other types of reports.

These reports will be largely descriptive in nature. Essentially they serve to show the behavior of participants. Consequently, they can be thought of ~~xx~~ as being largely cross-sectional pictures of individuals at the time the events occur. They can be diagrammed in this manner:

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Participants A B C D E F G

Event 1	
Event 2	
Event 3	
Event 4	

The second type of report that might be written is the one tracing the behavior of a particular participant during the history of the project in which the whole series of events occur. This seems to have been exactly what was requested of me when I was asked to write a report on the "political" aspect or the "evacuee participation in community government." What was desired was an organization of data given in different sections of the journal and reports. This type of report which necessarily cuts across a number of reports on individual events can be considered to be largely a longitudinal study. It can be diagrammed in the following manner:

Participants A B C D E F G

Event 1						
Event 2						
Event 3						
Event 4						
Event 5						
Event 6						

It should be noticed that all participants do not necessarily take part in every event reported.

Here in this study we run into the question of who the major participants of the project events are. While the participants are individuals, it is convenient to group them together for the purpose of separate analysis. The evacuees, of course, are the major participants. By they can be effectively broken up into residents and leaders. This distinction in the type of evacuee is requested when a report on participants in the political field or formal and informal leaders is requested. This division also seems to be a valid one from the standpoint of a study of interaction, since the leaders have direct contact with the administration, whereas the residents usually do not. The behavior ~~between~~ of the two is usually different enough to make this difference feasible. The project administration, of course, constitutes one large segment of participants in major events on the project. The Washington office, also, plays an

important part in setting policies in motion, and in influencing the project in various ways. Besides these four major participants, occasionally others enter into the picture. Members of Congress or attitudes of people on the outside sometimes affect events within the center. ~~On the outside~~ The Army, the M.P.'s, or Niseis in the Army, play a part in some events. Again the act of America and Japan as nations at war often influence the project events. The behavior of these participants often serve as the social setting in which events take place.

It seems to me that a review of at least ~~of~~ the major participants is desirable. This would include:

1. Washington Office
2. Administration
3. Evacuee Leaders
4. Residents

Since Morton has already written up the policy making by the Washington office a review of the Washington office will not have to be undertaken anew. The study of evacuee leadership has been requested and is under consideration. A similar study of the administration is being contemplated in connection with the ~~recent~~ recent series of conflicts within the administration. A similar review of the attitude of the residents can be undertaken at a future date.

We have never decided how an analysis of an event should be made. I am now wondering whether analyses could not be made according to the following outline:

1. Background history
2. Behavior pattern exhibited
 - a. Consistent behavior pattern
 - b. Inconsistent behavior pattern
 - i. Inconsistency accompanied by uniform change
 - ii. Inconsistency not accompanied by uniform change.
3. Relationship with other participants.

The study of behavior pattern in terms of consistent and inconsistent behavior enables us to maintain objectivity. (This ~~xxxx~~ approach is suggested in one of the books of which you are a co-author.) The observation of behavior which is not consistent when analyzed into the presence or absence of uniform change again seems to insure objectivity to some extent.

By the study of individual participants it will have been possible to establish certain behavior pattern characteristic of participants and also exceptions to the behavior pattern and also changes in the pattern. The handling of one particular event and one particular participant at a time is advantageous as a step towards organizing all of the data into a more complete history.

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While the social history would draw on all of the material gathered, certain ^{original} ~~organizational~~ short-cuts seem desirable. In the original reports and analyses individuals will play an important part. In the total picture, however, they will have to assume their rightful place in relation to others taking part. The grouping of persons with similar behavior patterns will become inevitable. Emphasis on relationship and change in relationship may be ~~an~~ expedient in presenting the total picture. The behavior pattern of a participant through a number of events taking place over a period of time may have to be treated together. The individual event, then, would serve as illustration for the more general behavior pattern being explained. For this purpose division of the history of the project into convenient periods seems desirable.

The social history can begin with a general description of the social setting in which participants interact. Behavior patterns and change ~~in these~~ ^{in these} patterns will be brought out for the various participants. The relationship maintained among the participants and the manner in which they interact in a series of events will be important parts of the social history. The changing social setting will also have to be described throughout the history. This can be diagrammed in the following manner:

Participants		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Event	1							
Event	2							
Event	3							
Event	4							
Event	5							

All this sounds highly abstract, but I do have before me a list of the major incidents on which I am basing my thinking. A history of the behavior of the administration, the evacuee leaders and of the residents should do much to clarify the total picture. As you suggest I believe that a history of evacuee leaders is not out of place. This is the way in which I would like to interpret your request for an organization of the material on the "political" side. This whole attempt to plan for the future seems to me an attempt on my part to see how all of our plans fitted together. I am on the road to tackling a more complete "social history," I hope.

J 8/24/44 # Thursday

1. Bullsession with Mr. Kimball

Since Mr. Kimball was on the project from Washington, "Bishop" thought that it would be a good idea to have another bullsession and invite him to it. He invited Oyama and myself and also Dick K. to dinner. Sally Shimana, the student from B. University was also present.

~~The~~ Later the other boys and girls came. They included John Kanno, Calvin Ninomiya, Eugene Uyeda, and Renso Enkoji, President of the high school student body, Michi Matsushima, and one other girl. The girls, Mr. Kimball, and some of the boys left at 12,30, while the rest of us stayed until close to two a.m.

2. Student Reaction to Teachers ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~

The most surprising part of the evening, I thought, was the reaction of the students to the teachers. While they may have exaggerated the real state of affairs, nonetheless it revealed a very definite gulf between the students and teachers. The gulf was made more evident by the fact that all of the students were not polite to their teachers and sometimes talked back to them, thus bringing the conflict into the open.

In the reaction of the students there was a very definite tendency to be skeptical of what was written in the textbook, the newspaper, or what was said by the teachers. Eugene, for instance, said that when the revolution was discussed the students wanted to know what story the British had to tell. From refusal to believe what the teachers told them matters sometimes proceeded to a point where the teachers would continue to attempt to suppress the views of the students. When this breach could not be gapped, sometimes the students and the teachers both were highly antagonistic toward each other, both refusing to give in.

One good example of this sort of conflict was illustrated by the conflict over the interpretation of the evacuation. The teachers, for some reason, insisted upon discussing evacuation in the core class, even when many of the students wanted to avoid it. The teachers went through the motions of asking for suggestions of topics to discuss, but other suggestions would be sidestepped, and the class would discuss the evacuation for a number of weeks. The teacher would invariably clash with the students when she declared that evacuation was constitutional or was right. The students would oppose it vehemently, condemning evacuation as having been highly undemocratic. Some teachers would declare that evacuation was good for the Japanese because of the way they acted ~~xx~~ and the way in which they reacted to the teacher in class.

According to the students, one of the main stumbling blocks to better understanding was the attitude of the teachers. "What can you do with them," one of the said, "when they come from Idaho, where the educational standards are low or if they come from the 'Jungles.'" Here a roar of laughter followed. The remark about the "Jungles," I learned, referred to missionaries from remote parts of the globe, who had ancient teaching methods. The trouble with the teachers was that they were not willing to admit their faults. Sometimes they would try to press a point even though several ~~other~~ textbooks except his own disagreed on the very point. Miss Amerman declared once that the students were not learning because they were not willing to learn, instead of saying that both teachers and students should learn together. Dixon Miyauchi, an evacuee assistant teacher, was successful in teaching a core class. He began by saying that he had just been out of college and was not much older than the students. He wanted to learn along with the students. If the teachers were only willing to admit that they were wrong at times, the students said, they could have gotten along much better with the students. Some students took delight in finding faults with the teachers, and attempting to show up their shortcomings. This situation was not helped at all by some teachers who solved the matter temporarily by making the students write compositions, since this only increased the resentment they felt toward the teacher.

Some of the student leaders felt that the whole matter could be ironed out by a meeting of the students with the whole faculty, where they could have a frank and open talk. This meeting was flatly turned down by the ~~students~~ teachers, the students declared. They were not willing to discuss the matter. Miss Amerman is said to have explained this refusal by saying that the teachers were so disturbed that nothing could be done at the moment. Calvin, the former student body president, said that he used to talk matters over with Mr. Light, and towards the end Mr. Light thought it would be a good idea if some of the students were able to present their side of the story to the faculty.

3. Student Reaction to Relocation

I had always presumed that most young Niseis were in favor of relocation, but the bullsession discussion revealed that this was not exactly so. The Niseis were not opposed to relocation perhaps, but they had reacted strongly to the effort on the part of teachers to impose the idea of relocating on them. Speakers were brought into the classroom, and relocation was discussed in core classes. When the students attempted to point out certain difficulties in relocation, oftentimes the teacher refused to understand the point of view of the students. For instance, some teachers wanted to have evacuees fill all of the domestic jobs in the nation and be satisfied with it.

When some students objected to taking domestic jobs, the teachers accused Japanese of being too choosy. Some teachers were highly discouraged because they were not able to put across to the students the desirability of relocation. The students in turn went home and even told their parents that their teachers were attempting to force the idea of relocation upon them.

Eugene thought that evacuation had a great deal to do with the attitude of the students toward their teachers. However, he did not think that the students would take such an attitude of defiance if the teacher were understanding enough. Mr. Kimball wanted to know whether the attitude of the student wasn't a delayed-action result of the evacuation, and that the students would have reacted to any system of teaching. The students felt that this was not so.

4. Recreation in the High School

Some of the students wanted to know why the gymnasium was not completed yet, whereas in other centers it has been completed. Also, they wanted to know why there was such a lack of recreational equipment. Varsity sports last year was favored by students, but was turned down by the teachers in favor of a work program. The students criticized this work program because it was helping the students to form poor work habits and bad habits like gambling. The teachers continued with it on the assumption that it was not working completely satisfactorily, but that it was the ~~best~~ ideal system. At present classes last until three p. m. only, but practically no extra-curricular activity has been arranged. We agreed that it would be a good idea to encourage activities in the school.

5. Recreation in General

The C.A. is dominated by men and women 30-40 years of age of the Kibish type. Their emphasis is on Japanese-type of entertainment, and the American type is left out. It was felt that something should be done to rectify this situation.

6. Teachers

Coombs was cited as the teacher that understood the students the best of all. He was sincere and attempted to do what he could for the students, but in many cases he stood alone against a large number of teachers. Even his parents in Sacramento were in trouble because he was considered a "Jap-Lover." He is very discouraged now, and feels that he ought to keep his mouth shut and keep out of trouble.

Light is sympathetic to evacuees and talks a great deal about the American way and democracy. "Bishop" went to see him about the mimeographed letter that he had sent out at the time of the boilermen issue, and had tried to tell him

that he should not issue such a letter on a matter which he did not understand very well. Mr. Light insisted that he was right in his assertion. "Bishop" was able to prevail upon Light not to issue any more letters, which he had planned to do.

Amerman, the vocational advisor, was pictured by one student as being disliked by students and a hard-grader. Also, she did not show understanding of the standpoint of the students. More recently, however, especially since Smith arrived on the project, she has improved in her ~~work~~-attitude. "Bishop" says that ~~she~~'ll change her yet.

7. Food Point Situation

According to Oyama, the red ration points have been reduced from 16 to 7 points per person per week. This reduction was made on the assumption that a reduction of points was justified by many cuts of meat going off ration. Just at this juncture, however, these meat have been put back on ration, and the project is faced with less meat per person. There is a large stock of meat on hand, but they cannot be issued as much as desired because of the reduction in the ration points. Oyama wanted to know whether it was possible to reveal matters of this sort to the residents in the hopes of educating them into the ~~intricate~~ complexities of running the project.

8. Kimball's Viewpoints

Purpose of his trip Someone asked Kimball why he had come to Minidoka. He said that he was here to see to it that the people began to face "realities." By this he undoubtedly ~~meant~~ meant the discussion of relocation probably by the Council. He admitted that the WRA wanted to get rid of all of the centers. He said that he did not think that people could be expected to leave the centers unless the West Coast were opened/ up. Also, he said that the process of depopulating the centers was not going to be anywhere near as orderly as the process of evacuation.

Effectiveness of conflicts Kimball said that the warehouse conflict was effective in getting action on a number of problems. One was the plan to train the A.P. in supervising evacuees. Another was to be careful in hiring A.P. for projects. The ~~top~~ men are hired in Washington, but those who are hired more directly have not been carefully checked in the past to size up their compatability for work on the project.

Kimball said that the reports of the Community Analysts was useful in gaining the viewpoint of evacuees. The report of the boilermen conflict, however, was not effective in producing any action in ~~Washington~~ Washington because the men there was not thinking about ~~action~~ action along that line at that time. The idea of a Manpower Commission

came from other centers, he said.

Policy-Making He explained how a policy was formed in Washington. First someone got an idea, and he talked it over with a number of individuals. If a number of individuals were ~~in~~ in favor of it, it was discussed in a series of conferences. Finally a directive was issued on it to the project. Oftentimes, however, the A.P. on the project did not understand the directive at all. Washington has found that the best thing to do is to have someone who knows the thinking behind the directive to go along with it to see to it that it is put in operation correctly. Usually, he said, nothing is done unless something occurs in the center which calls the attention of the Washington office to trouble. (He seems to have admitted that trouble in the center is effective in achieving ~~in~~ some result in Washington.)

Work Policy Oyama brought up the subject of work conditions, saying that actually people did not work eight hours a day and refused to do so. However, the administration could not recognize such a work condition, even though it actually existed. Oyama wanted to know Washington would look upon such a situation. Kimball said that Washington expected people to work eight hours. He gave two reasons for this: 1. If they work full time and build good work habits it will aid them when they seek work on the outside. 2. If people are not satisfied with work in the center they can consider taking up work on the outside.

9. Farm

The farm cost, according to Kimball, is calculated in advance, and it is subtracted from the 45 cents allotted to food. If a crop failure occurs WRA ~~xxx~~ would have to go to Congress for an additional budget.

Miss/ Matsushima declared that the food coming from the farm was inferior in quality (she said 'awful.'). The crops also, do not come in evenly.

According to Oyama, a price committee was established to pass on the quality of the produce sent to the mess division. Kamaya is on this committee, and he was told that he had a responsibility of upholding the welfare and interest of the students.

Miss Matsushima complained that the menus made out by Mrs. Soeda were not well-balanced. Mrs. S. is the wife of Mr. S., the head of the association of mess employees.

The Council once discussed the possibility of ousting chief cooks by a vote of the people in the block, and Mr. S. protested against the Council. Oyama said that ~~ix~~ Mr. Wilder should not have recognized the organization because it was only a "pressure group." Mr. Stafford didn't

recognize the organization. It is not cooperating with the Food Committee.

10. "Bishop's" Activities

"Bishop" is proud of having sent out students to schools and families out on relocation. He hopes to send out about a 1000 students a year. He is busy raising funds for this purpose. He hasn't received too much cooperation from the administration, he complains. The church, for instance, doesn't have an assigned hall in which to meet, and therefore has to set up their equipment every Saturday night.

11. Relocation Policy

"Bishop" feels that Niseis ought to attempt to live outside of their own tight group. Also, he feels that close association with Negroes to the extent of being identified with them is detrimental. He pointed to 13 girls married to Negroes in Wisconsin. He said that he was disgusted because some of the Caucasians thought that it was a wonderful sign. He also disapproved of Connie teaching at Hampton (evidently ~~an~~ college for Negroes), and said that he could "murder her for it." At this time, he said, Niseis had to watch out about such association..

I could not help feeling that "Bishop" was prejudiced on this score.

12. John Kanno

John said that he thought it might be a good idea to volunteer into a Caucasian unit in order to improve the feeling of Caucasians toward Japanese. "Bishop" disapproved of this on the ground that he would be all by himself, would receive the disapproval of the rest of the Japanese, and he might also meet discrimination in attempting to enter another unit. John then revealed that he used to live among Caucasians and had only a few Japanese ~~friends~~ friends. He was surprised to see so many Japanese after evacuation. He gets along with Japanese here, except that in the block he collides occasionally with some of them when he speaks of volunteering or of being in favor of Kuroki. People thought that he ought to be angry when he was refused ~~by~~ acceptance in the ASTP, but he isn't, he says.

This background seems to be part of the explanation for his behavior.

J 8/25/44 Friday

1. Tak M. on the Draft

Tak M. went out to ~~xi~~ Nampa to visit some of his Nisei student friends at the University of Idaho. It was really a farewell get-together for several of the boys, since they were soon leaving for active service in the Army. None of the boys hinted of unwillingness to enter the armed forces, and one of the boys who were not called talked of volunteering in order to be with the others. His parents, however, squashed this desire because he was needed on the farm. In fact, most of the boys were needed on the farm, but the parents were willing to have them serve. There was absolutely no talk of protesting, according to Tak. They went out on rides and attended a dance at the local FSA camp. Tak declared that he enjoyed himself tremendously.

While he was out there he saw his name among a list of those being ~~ind~~ called for active service. Since he had given his Tule Lake address, Tak figured that his notice had gone there. He was wondering whether he should notify the Army or wait for an official notice to arrive. When he came back to camp he found a letter from his brother telling him not to come out to Cleveland because it was hot out there and there was nothing to come for. Tak consequently had no reason for putting off entering the Army, since he did not want to stay in camp any longer than necessary. He had applied for Camp Savage, but he felt confident that he would be able to transfer later on.

Tak

What surprised/was a letter from his parents and his sister. They had received the official notice from the Army, and advised him to report for active duty right away. His father asked him to forget about everything that he had said before, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ since he had only wanted to have him safe from the Army. He wanted him to go, take good care of himself, and come back safe. He also wanted him to write to them, and also come back to Tule Lake for a visit even if he were in uniform. His sister wrote that she was wrong in some of the things that she had written to him. Tak did not say much about the change of attitude in his family, but said that he expected that it would have taken at least a year in order to break them down. He now felt no regrets about going into the Army. Mrs. Egusa who heard about this wept for joy, because she was so glad for Tak.

Tak dropped in occasionally for a chat. Since he was away from his family and friends he came to us for companionship. We discussed the registration, and he said that he was not aware of what was going on in the minds of the people in camp. When registration occurred while he was attending University, most of the boys did not hesitate at all in answering "yes, yes" to Questions

27 and 28. Tak hesitated in answering the questions, and delayed this step for a couple of days. When his friends discovered this, they frowned upon his hesitancy. One of them said: "If that's the way you feel, maybe you ought to go back to camp." That sort of attitude on the part of those around him seemed to have convinced Tak that the only right way in which to answer was in the affirmative. Not until he came into camp did he discover that the feeling of many Niseis in camp differed from what he found on the outside.

This evening Tak left on a special bus carrying about 20 boys headed for Fort Douglas, via Twin Falls. Half a dozen people were with him, but nobody that was really close to him. There was a milling crowd at the front gate surrounding the boys who were leaving. The conventional form of greeting was "Karada o kiotsukete ne." (Take good care of yourself.) Some Isseis said: "Shikkari yannasai yo." (Do your best.) Mrs. Egusa was tearful and did not say a word. Some Issei women and girls were crying, but not very many. Most of the boys who were going were young, and did not seem disturbed. A few looked sad.

The event did not depress me particularly. But I recalled how lonely it had been when Tak's brother had left Tule Lake at the time of segregation. His family was cold towards him and only a handful of friends were out to see him off. Tak was leaving now without close friends to bid him farewell. I asked him how he felt, and he replied: "I never felt any better."

2. Pfc. Higa's Speech

When the announcement was made in the Irrigator that Pfc. Higa, who was coming in to speak of his battle experiences with the 100th Battalion, was being sponsored by the JACL, I was afraid that the Isseis would react to his presence in camp. He spoke in two different places in camp, ~~xx~~ but I was not able to attend either. "General's" wife attended the speech, and she did not say anything bad about him. Also, there was no general discussion of his speech in the messhall, as there had been when Ben Kuroki came. I asked Higa, a Nisei girl, how the speech had been, and she said he was a good speaker and that the speech was enjoyable. Tak also ~~xxxxxxxx~~ stated that he had made a good impression on the Isseis. He had ~~xxxxxxxx~~ spoken in Japanese, and had avoided any remark which might hurt the Isseis. For instance, he explained that ~~xxxxxxxx~~ the 100th Battalion had not volunteered, but had been drafted. He also appealed to the parental concern for their children by saying that the boys on the battlefield cherished letters from home, especially from their mother, more than anything else. One soldier who had both of his legs shot off would have given up, he said, if his mother hadn't written not to give up until the very end. They were also fighting for all of the Japanese, and he said it hurt them when they were received coldly by the people at home. He himself was a Kibei, but he said that

it was best ~~to~~ not to act like the bat in the war between animals and fowls once a person put on a uniform. He said that the rumor that Negroes and Japanese were always placed in the front lines as spearheads was not true, although at times they did serve in the front lines. Once, he said, his battalion was behind a group of Caucasians and shooting machine guns about a foot above the heads of ~~the Caucasians~~ of them. Many of the women were crying as they listened to Higa speak.

Analysis The success of Pfc. Higa in winning the sympathetic ear of Isseis can partly be attributed to his approach. He employed Japanese, he identified himself as a draftee, he appealed to their parental instinct, he identified himself as a Japanese. A number of other factors, however, might have made the Isseis more receptive to his speech. The possible factors are:

1. Their own sons' dying and being wounded in Europe.
2. Growing realization that Japan may lose the war.
3. Hope that a quick victory would save their son from death on the battlefield.

In regards to the latter point there is some evidence that the action of the parents is often motivated by a purely selfish desire to shield their sons from the dangers of war. Tak's parents practically admitted that they were attempting to scare him into protesting against the draft. When it was discovered that threats were useless, they accepted the step he had taken. When Kuroki came there was a feeling on the part of many parents that they would be able to convince their own sons to refuse to be drafted. Now that many of the parents have sons already in the Army some of them are saying that they would prefer to have the war over with quickly in order to have their sons back unharmed even if Japan loses the war. Tak said that he was surprised to hear this from a number of ~~number~~ parents, and that he was disillusioned to learn that the motives of the parents were so selfish. H.K. says that she asked one mother whether she would prefer to have her son back unharmed or have Japan lose the war, and the mother replied that she preferred to have her son back.

3. Johnny Izuta Returns to Camp

Johnny recently returned to camp from Chicago. He summed up his reason for returning here as his dislike for the artificiality of life in Chicago. He ~~came back~~ returned here with the intention of being close to his parents, who would be left alone when his younger brother entered the Army. His mother, however, has already told him not to stay here because it would not do him any good. She urges him to go back to college to finish his course, and he is considering this seriously.

It seems definite that Johnny's return to camp is coupled with an inability to make a satisfactory adjustment in Chicago. He got a job in a large hospital doing research work. He had to work with some Caucasian girls

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stepped out with them and ~~rocked them~~ when they wanted him to go along with them. He said that he could not stand their being "bitches" --evidently referring to their being unladylike. He was told by several persons, however, that he had an intense dislike for Caucasians. He says this and in the same breath says that he can get along well with Caucasians. On the other hand, he made very little effort to seek the companionship of Japanese. He could get along with them, he says, but doesn't particularly relish being with them. There was one girl working at the lab with whom he got along wonderfully. He went out with her at night listening to ~~her~~ records or just walking around, or going to the observatory. After she left, he was lonesome, until he met a ~~neurotic~~ fellow working in the same place. He, too, however, left the place.

Several people told him that he should see a psychiatrist. When he was examined for the draft, the psychiatrist told him that he was a psychoneurotic, and placed him in 4-F. He finally went to see a psychiatrist, who told him that the only thing that would cure him was keeping active.

He said that he had moments when he had mental blockages which prevented his doing a particular thing. Sometimes he would find that he could not work or that he could not enter the hospital library for fear of what people would say about him. He was offered a scholarship, which involved the taking of a mental test. He said that he ~~was~~ abhorred taking tests, and refused the scholarship, not exactly knowing why.

Analysis The following conclusions can be made:

1. Johnny failed to make a satisfactory adjustment in Chicago.
2. This maladjustment was largely due to a mental disturbance, involving for one thing an intense dislike or fear of Caucasians.
3. Return to camp was a means of relief from an unsatisfactory adjustment in Chicago.

J 8/26/44 Saturday

1. Irrigator Cross-Reference

Draft "Pfc. Thomas Higa, Wounded Twice, Relates Incidents"

I. 8/26/44 p 1

Leadership "Project USO Receivss Fund from National"

I. 8/26/44 p 1

Employment "~~Was~~ Acute Shortage of Aides May Close Hospital
Wards"

I. 8/26/44 p 1

Council "Hospital Benefit Fund Campaign Nets \$357.62"

I. 8/26/44 p 1

Coop "Coop Election Now Completed"

I. 8/26/44 p 1

Public Relations "Grange Masters Wants to Deport All
Japanese"

I. 8/26/44 p 1

Administration "Four Personnel Members Resign"

I. 8/26/44 p 1

Recreation "Random Whirligig: We Dance Like This, How Do
You Do It."

I. 8/26/44 p 3

Relocation "Former Huntites Awarded Prizes in Eastern Schools"

I. 8/26/44 p 3

J 8/28/44 Monday

1. Stolen Car Incident

~~The xxxxxxxx~~ Yesterday someone took Bill Rawlings' car out of the project without his permission. Two evacuees were seen with the car in Eden, and were chased by police. The boys rode the car toward the project, and abandoned the car in the sagebrush, and then disappeared. The boys have not been apprehended, and it is rumored that a \$50 reward is out for their arrest. I first heard the story from "Bishop," who is looking into the matter. Elmer Smith knew about it, and so did Tom Ogawa.

Juvenile delinquency is on the increase without doubt, and this seems to be one of the manifestations.

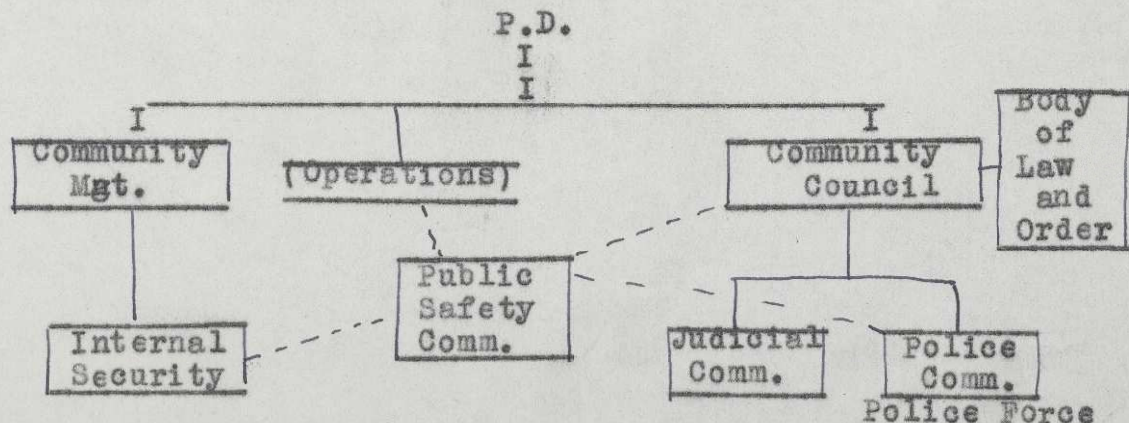
2. Juvenile Delinquency

The increase in juvenile delinquency has been evident for some time. It is said that the police record is full of such cases. The young boys now working in the coal crew have been driving trucks at full speed within and without the project. One truck turned over some time ago, and several of the boys were hurt. The driver was fined. But thus far there has been little reduction in the amount of speeding taking place. Over the weekend a truck is said to have turned over.

3. Kimball and the Public Safety Committee

Kimball noticed the trucks being driven within the project at breakneck speeds, and complained that it was hard on the trucks. His explanation for this behavior was: "The boys are taking out their aggression on the trucks." His solution to the problem differed from that which Stafford would have employed, and exemplified his point of view. Stafford undoubtedly would have clamped down a strict punishment in an effort to curb the destruction of government property. His taking arrested boys to local courts is an indication of his method.

Kimball, however, after talking the matter over with the Council and with Huberman, worked out the following reorganization of the police force.



Two important changes are involved in this reorganization. One is the setting up of the Public Safety Commission. In this Commission is embodied the idea of Joint Participation, the recent trend in project government. This idea is not native to the project, but one which was largely suggested and enforced by the Washington office. This Commission is presumably going to set the general policy on matters having to do with crime and disorder.

The other important change is the divorcing of the police force from the Internal Security Section and placing the former under the supervision of the Community Council. For this purpose a Police Commission is ~~to~~ be set up by the Community Council to supervise the Police Force. The Internal Security Section which is staffed with Caucasians and a few evacuees, is to handle only cases ~~wh~~ which cannot be adequately handled by the police force and the Community government setup. This includes charges including the destruction of federal property, felonies, relationship with outside enforcement agencies, and WRA regulations. All other offenses committed within the center is to be dealt with first by the Council setup. Under this setup the police force writes up the charges against evacuees. The Community Council is to write up a body of law and order for the project residents. The Judicial Commission tries the cases.

While the whole setup seems workable, there are certain difficulties. One of the main difficulties is to get capable persons to accept positions under the Council. Quite a bit of difficulties was met in having persons accept positions in the Judicial Commission. Ogawa believes that it is going to be more difficult to get persons to accept positions in the Police Commission. The process of relocation can be expected to work havoc with the whole system even if it is set into motion.

4. Abolishment of Block Managers

Another result of Kimball's recent visit is the abolishment of the block managers, which is to become effective as of October 1. The block managers are to be replaced by block clerks, one to each block. These clerks are to be preferably female, although the mailcarriers are to be given the option of accepting this position. Mail is to be delivered by these individuals twice a day. They will also handle the matter of distributing electric bulbs and fuses, and the like. The block managers have already been told of this change, and on the surface it is ordered by Washington.

Nobody, of course, will believe that the Council members did not have something to do with this change. Ogawa himself admits that he recommended this change on the following grounds:

1. Manpower shortage. The block managers can be used in C-rating jobs elsewhere.

2. Increased efficiency in mail delivery.
3. Elimination of conflict in block organization.

The latter point has been argued for some time by the Council. The desire to change the title of the block manager to block clerk was a manifestation of the point of view of the Council. That such a drastic change involving the abolishment of the block managers entirely took place was due largely to the power of the Washington office plus the close collaboration of the Council with Kimball.

5. Block 12 Election of Block Commissioner

The second election of block commissioners was ordered by the Council over the weekend, and it took place today. Since it was not even announced in the Irrigator, the election was not well-prepared in advance. The block commissioner in each block was given leeway in deciding how the election in the block should be conducted.

Mr. Hata came to me to ask how he ought to conduct the election. The ball team was having a league game with Block 13 (which they won, incidentally), and a block meeting was inadvisable. Mr. Hata was desirous of getting out of being block commissioner this time, and wanted an opportunity to make such an announcement. I suggested that an announcement be made at suppertime, and ballots be passed around to each apartment. Then the ballots be collected. He wanted George Hara and myself to do this work, but I suggested that he call the block council together to work on this. He decided on this line of action.

While the ball team was warming up, a hasty meeting was called. The three of us who were not on the ball-team were to take care of the passing out, collecting, and counting of ballots. I took care of the ballot box, while Hara and Yotsuye dutifully went around passing out and collecting the ballots. Neither of them seemed to object to carrying out these tasks. If the task is not too difficult, I do not think that it's too difficult to train ~~these~~ block residents to carry ~~them~~ it out. I was out watching the ball game when Hara came after me. The three of us then counted the ballots. The result was:

Fujio Hata.....	40
James Sakoda.....	28
George Hara.....	5
Sakumoto.....	4
Yamamoto.....	4
Terada.....	1
Total.....	82

The results showed that Hata was still the favorite of the block. Sakoda's 28 votes showed that his status in his block was not quite as bad as he himself sometimes supposed. He had been careful to do what he could for the block and to avoid antagonizing anyone. Sakumoto and Yamamoto's

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relative unpopularity in the block is unmistakable. ~~Hata~~
~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Hata came over to my place after the ball game and asked me whether I wouldn't take over the position of block commissioner. He didn't say why he didn't want the position, but he wanted me to take it over. I told him that it was best for an Issei to take the position. He said that there was no reason why I couldn't take it over. I told him that it was necessary for him to stay in for another term and organize the block. No one else could do this. To a certain extent he agreed on this point, since he knew that both Yamamoto and Sakumoto had been handicaps in solving the problem of the laundry bill for the women's shower curtains and doing something for the Niseis being drafted from the block. Then I explained to him that the problem of organizing ~~the~~ block activities was really not very important, when compared to the future problem of the residents. The time was going to come when the WRA was going to try to ~~force~~ close the centers, and the residents were going to be confused. Some of them were going to try to stay and to make others stay with them. If this occurred even those who should be returning to their homes may not be able to do so. Hata seemed to get the point. He said that he thought that most of the people in this block would return to their homes because they were farmers. He stopped insisting that I take the office. I'm not quite sure whether he ~~insisted~~ ^{insisted} mostly out of politeness, or because he really did not want the position--probably a little of both. He complained that there was really no one in the block ~~xxxxxx~~ with whom he could discuss matters intelligently, except myself. He asked me to be his assistant more or less, and take over whenever he was busy. I offered to attend meetings for him when he was too busy.

Analysis Here in one block we see the process of shifting leadership. The block manager and Yamamoto are both eliminated in favor of Hata, an parolee and Sakoda, an ex-Tulean. In this respect the leadership assumed by Sakumoto and Yamamoto can be termed "unstable." How stable a leadership can be developed by Hata and Sakoda remains to be seen.