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Special Meeting Minutes of the
Labor Committee, Poston 1, 2, and 3
October 13, 1942

(Minutes and Notes Taken by Ed Takahashi, Poston 3)

A Labor Committee meeting was held at Camp 1--George Furuta and Ed Takahashi attended representing Unit 3.

A joint meeting was held in Unit 1 with Mr. Kennedy, 7 cotton growers and labor representatives from Units 1, 2, and 3.

Mr. Dudley, owner of a store in front of the cotton gin near Parker, acted as the spokesman for the cotton growers. Several questions were asked by Mr. Kennedy and answered by Mr. Dudley, regarding the cotton situation.

Discussion of the meeting as follows:

- A. Mr. Dudley estimated an average person should pick 100# long staple cotton a day after a week's trial and 200# short staple cotton in the same length of time.
- B. Question asked by Mr. Furuta concerning the abundance of crop compared to other years. Answer--95% normal.
- C. Comparison in picking volume between long staple and short staple cotton was asked. Answer--300# short staple cotton to 120# long staple cotton.
- D. Growers will furnish sacks (picking sacks) but pickers must pay for them from wages received or by the pounds.
- E. One picking sack is enough to last season for picking long staple cotton but 2 sacks necessary to pick short staple cotton.
- F. Picking sacks will cost between \$2.00 to \$2.25 (I saw price on one of the sacks in the field that said \$2.75).
- G. Transportation or insured transportation will be furnished by growers, but lunch must be furnished by pickers.
- H. Hours 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

I. Pickers needed by growers as follows:

Growers	Immediately	Later
Mr. Vergas	10	10
" Van Sickle		8
" Don Cox	15	30
" Bond	15	20
" O'Hara	6	10
" Sims	5	15
Total	65	100

C. C. C. C.

- J. Pickers only needed at present to pick long staple cotton only, (reason Government contract and short staple cotton grown mostly in Zone 1).
- K. If pickers needed for short staple cotton later, approximately 200 pickers needed.
- L. Object of employer is to work with pickers and give all help possible.
- M. Men and women pick about the same amount.
- N. Prices on first picking cotton is \$3.00 per CWT for long staple cotton and \$1.50 per CWT for short staple cotton. On second picking cotton--approximately will be \$4.00 on long staple cotton and \$1.75 to \$2.00 on short staple cotton.
- O. Long staple cotton will last about 6 weeks and short staple will last until latter part of February or first part of March.
- P. Conservative opinion of Mr. Dudley and Mr. Kennedy on average pickers, picking for the first time after a week's picking should be about 65# on long staple and 130# on short staple cotton.
- Q. No. MP's will watch over pickers in the field. They will be on the road or in some other districts in Zone 1.
- R. Baled ginned cotton weighs about 500#. Seed cotton weight for the bale 1,400#.
- S. Prices for first picking in 1941 as \$2.50 for long staple cotton, \$1.35 for short staple cotton. Second picking, \$2.75 for long staple cotton and \$1.50 for short staple cotton.
- T. Market price for cotton 1942. First grade--16 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lb. F.O.B. Phoenix. Second grade--14¢ lb. F.O.B. Phoenix. Above for short staple ginned.
- U. For long staple ginned. 43¢ to 32¢ lb. F.O.B. Phoenix, according to grade. Grade taken by color, strength, and length of staple.

- V. Difference of picking weight and ginned weight or (seed cotton and ginned cotton). Long staple cotton 4 to 1
Short staple cotton 3 to 1
- W. There are 300 acres of long staple cotton and 2,000 acres of short staple cotton.
- X. There are \$9,000.00 of labor in long staple cotton and \$40,000.00 labor in short staple cotton.
- Y. Payday from every Friday to Friday.
- Z. Wages minus advances and allowance to be put into trust fund. Subsistence not charged to pickers.

Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hiraoka of Unit 1, a Reporter of Press Bulletin and Ed Takahashi of Unit 3 made trip to several of the cotton fields to check up on acreage and production. Report as follows:

Don Cox's Field--40 acres very uneven. 18 to 20 acres ready to pick, long staple cotton. Fair crop. Approximately 50 to 65 pounds could be picked first few days by beginners.

Mr. Bond's Field--45 acres. Lots of Johnson Grass. First picking about 50 to 65 pounds per day for beginners. Second crop little better.

Mr. Geo. Jones' Field--35 acres. Possibly 65 to 100 pounds be picked by beginners. Fair crop. Few Johnson Grass in field.

Mr. Sims' Field--40 acres one place--12 acres another. 30 acres ready now. Abundance of Johnson Grass in field. About 65 pounds could be picked by beginners.

Vargas' Field--55 acres. Cleanest of bunch--about 65 to 100 pounds could be picked by beginners. All fields mentioned above long staple cotton.

(My suggestion is to give pickers' guarantee of \$3.00 a day or more for the first week's work)

Labor Relations Committee

December 1, 1942

MINUTES

The Labor Relations Committee met with Mr. Head, Mr. Gelvin, and Mr. Kennedy on Tuesday, December 1, 1942 at 10:30 A.M. in Administration Building #3. The chairman of the Committee, Rev. Mitani, presided over the meeting.

The following were present:

Tom Yanai
Frank Kadowaki
Ray B. Cno
Joe H. Nakai
Iwao Fukuyama
H. Nakachi
K. Matsumoto
Rev. Mitani
Wade Head
Ralph Gelvin
Vernon R. Kennedy

Rev. Mitani stated that the people were still confused over several points of the employment procedure, and that the committee had talked the matter over and drawn up eight points to be clarified with the Administration.

They are:

1. How much authority does the Labor Relations Committee have in regards to employment, etc?
2. Does the Committee have the right to establish a certain line of authority over employment?
3. What is the function of the Priority Board?
4. What is Mr. Kennedy's relation to the Board and to the Labor Relations Committee?
5. Is it possible to tell the people that the Labor Relations Committee will have the final say about labor policy, that is, within the framework of the WRA?
6. Will the Caucasian personnel staff cooperate on matters of policy with the Labor Relations Committee?

Eight points

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7. Make a statement to the Administrative Staff as well as to the evacuees of the position of the Labor Relations Committee?

8. Where the committee can set up an office, have equipment, etc.

Mr. Head stated that as discussed before, the evacuees would be in a position to select people for all key jobs. This committee and Mr. Kennedy should work very closely together to work this procedure out. Mr. Kennedy knows all the rules and regulations in regards to procedure and the committeemen know the people. He suggested that Mr. Kennedy arrange 15 minute interviews for the committee with each of the branch chiefs, with Mr. Kennedy present to represent Mr. Head. He stated: "I want you man to know these chiefs and talk things over to get a complete understanding."

All the committeemen agreed that this was a very good idea, that as it now stood, the men were acquainted with only the three division chiefs present.

Mr. Kennedy: My thinking is along these lines. First I believe in going ahead on a project through collective thinking. I believe that a number of minds are better than one, that we can cover more ground. I believe we can go on the assumption that you truly represent the people, that you have been selected by your City Planning Committee, and that the people are behind you. Now the thing to do is to clarify the position of this Committee in its relationship to the Administration, and make known this relationship to the various division chiefs. This might be done by a meeting of this Committee and all of the chiefs, and when the relationship is firmly established, then this committee can get together with each chief and start forming a program. In working out the methods of employment, this committee can be of tremendous assistance to the departmental chiefs. If I may suggest a criticism, I think that in many instances in the past, we have not involved enough people. Many of the workers on the projects have not understood clearly the purpose behind their work, and where the chiefs have placed confidence in an evacuee, they have not brought the crew in too; this has tended to isolate him from his fellow evacuees. As a result there has been antagonism between the two groups.

Mr. Head: In other words, we don't want the Administration standing out like a sore thumb and the people standing out like a sore thumb.

Mr. Nakai: That was the whole trouble.

Mr. Kennedy: The whole relocation program is for the benefit of the evacuees and unless the evacuees feel that it is for their benefit, we can't get their cooperation.

Mr. Head: The Branch Chiefs and the people want the same thing. All that is necessary is for the men to get acquainted and see that you all have the same idea.

Rev. Mitani: The function of the committee then is to stand between the Administrative heads and the people.

Mr. Kennedy: My thinking, and I think that I speak for Mr. Head in the matter, was to get the essential services filled as quickly as possible, but on a temporary status for individual workers so that we could have more time to think things out, while the Project was functioning in a normal fashion. We wanted to get things functioning and then we would have time to think on^a long range planning program.

Rev. Mitani: These then are the points:

1. It is your understanding that this group has the full understanding of the people.
2. Our relationship to the Administration has to be clear, and we have to receive the full confidence of the Administration. We will assume that we have the full confidence of the Administration, in fact, we both have to assume this confidence. So far as our side is concerned, we assume that you have full confidence in us and you assume that we have the full confidence of the people.
3. Our relationship has not been clarified to the directors and supervisors and must be established. We must develop the same relationship as exists between the staff present at this meeting and the Committee.
4. We must meet with the individual directors, after the relationship is clarified and reach an agreement with them. Each department must have confidence in us and we must have confidence in them.

Mr. Head: One thing more this committee should know definitely. They should have reached such an understanding with the heads, that they can tell the people exactly where to go, what

department to ask for, for example in the case of indefinite leave go to Miss Findley, and so forth.

5. When the full relationship between the Committee and the Staff is established, let the people know of this relationship.

6. The people and the Administration were apart.

7. Right now, we must establish normal conditions as soon as possible on a temporary basis. We can work out a long range plan within time.

Mr. Ono: What is the exact authority that this Committee has?

Mr. Head: We will try to work this out.

Mr. Kennedy then read the job specifications of his position as given him by the WRA.

Mr. Head: Why couldn't you ask that a letter be prepared covering the functions of this Committee, covering such details as the group heads of the Committee and its relations with the evacuees? This committee could function as your liaison between the people and you. This would give this Committee a great deal of authority, which is needed.

Mr. Kennedy: During this period of reconstruction this Committee is going to have to devote full time to this work. Why can't this Committee be hired and assigned to act as a liaison and assist both the Administration and the evacuees in working out a program. In that event, they can be hired through the regular employment procedure of job specifications.

Mr. Head: Why not make it something that will tie up directly with the people and the Administration. In other words, the people will know that we are working together on one common problem. Mr. Kennedy will have to work on that with you right straight through.

Mr. Kennedy is to be considered as the spokesman for the Administration and the Committee as spokesman for the people. The Committee, however, stated Rev. Mitani, does not consider itself as an expert in the various fields of labor.

Mr. Kennedy: Let me make my position clear. I am not interested in interfering with the operation of any department on the Project. The operation of that project, the techniques of operation are

the sole responsibility of the Division Chiefs who have been selected as technical men to direct these departments. I am interested in the healthy labor relations of that department.

Mr. Head: Mr. Kennedy sees the problem of labor in the same way that this Committee does.

Mr. Kennedy: This Committee, as is my position, is in no way an executive Committee. It is a consulting and recommending committee.

Mr. Head: You have to keep in mind that the decisions that we in the Administration make are based on the big decisions outside, on what 130 million people are thinking.

Rev. Mitani: Yes, that is your responsibility. You have to represent 130 million to our 10 thousand people.

Mr. Kennedy then gave an explanation of the function of the Priority Board, to establish first the essential services, second the necessary jobs, and third, the desirable jobs, to be filled in that order to get things moving quickly.

Mr. Head: The Board was set up to fill positions quickly so that the bookkeeping and payroll could go out.

Mr. Nakai: The people had a misunderstanding on this. They felt that the board was formed to cut down the personnel of certain departments.

The question was asked by Mr. Matsumoto if the adult education classes were running, for they felt that this was an important function.

The need for a publicity man in the Committee to take care of press releases and announcements to the people, both in English and Japanese, was discussed. Rev. Mitani stated that the Committee was considering the hiring of such a man.

Rev. Mitani asked whether the events of the morning could not be relayed to the Division Heads and Mr. Head replied that he would try to arrange a meeting the following morning at 10:30 A.M.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:15 P.M.

Minutes
Meeting - Labor Relations
Board and Mr. Evans
December 7, 1942

The members of the Labor Relations Board present at the meeting were: Mr. Nakaji, Mr. Mitani, Ray Ono and three others.

Mr. Evans: "I want to talk to you about the Block Managers and their staffs. I appeared before the Priorities Board recently to them the Block Managers setup. The Block Managers setup is slightly different from other setups as far as the work project is concerned.

At first we did know how many people we would need. Originally, the Block Managers system included a Block Manager, Assistant Block Manager, Custodian, and Clerk for each Block Office. We knew that janitors were necessary but did not know how many. Some blocks put in two and others three janitors. When the block carpenter idea came up, carpenters were added to the Block staff. Then came the agricultural plan. Vegetables had to be planted within the community, so it was agreed to put in block gardeners on a purely temporary basis. The reasons for having block gardeners were:

1. To beautify the blocks
2. To put crops in
3. To give occupation to older men in the blocks.

Some blocks had two gardeners, and others had as high as four or five. There were blocks with sixteen employees, and some got along on as low as five or six. It was a little difficult to handle.

When the recent trouble came up, there was some discussion as to whether gardeners should not come under the Agricultural department, and carpenters under the Construction Division. Immediately, this raised repercussion among the block people because these people were all older men, and could not go out into the fields and into work for the Construction Division.

After thinking it over, I brought the subject up at the Block Managers meeting and asked the Block Managers to set the limit. Some replied that they could not reduce the number of workers in their blocks. The only thing to do was to set a ceiling on employees. The average number of block employees has been 9.2 persons.

In my meeting with the Priorities Board, I told them that there would be three block office employees: Block Manager, Assistant Block Manager, and one Clerk. This leaves seven other employees who may be employed at the discretion of the Block Manager. The Block Managers will agree to get along on what they have now (if under ten employees), and not hire ten when not actually needed. Those blocks with more than

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Board and Mr. Evans
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ten will have to reduce the number of employees. This plan will reduce the average number of block employees to about seven.

All janitors, gardeners, and carpenters will have to be over fifty years of age. The Block Managers, Assistant Block Managers, and Clerks may be of any age. One of the basis in having this many employees is that it is far better to have seven people employed than to have the same seven people sitting in the barracks doing nothing.

There are ten or twelve blocks that have had more than ten workers in the past. Those that did have more than ten had as high as sixteen employees. This did not go according to the block population.

In the past, all time sheets were certified by one man, by the Fiscal Officer. From now on, all division heads must certify their own workers' time sheets. This puts the responsibility on the division head. Each division head must talk to the people who work under him to see that the people actually do the work for which they receive credit. There will be no more padding of time. Actually, there have been cases of this. If people within the blocks are working, there will be much better atmosphere.

The block night watchman is being shifted to the Police Department. He will become a member of the Police Force. Time will be kept by the Police Department. A block may have two night watchmen.

"Can you provide for extra workers to take care of special needs?"
Ans. (Mr. Evans): People should contribute their efforts in cases like that. Working voluntarily makes for community spirit.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

April 30, 1943

LABOR COMMISSION MEETING
(SPECIAL)

The special meeting of the Labor Commission was called to order by chairman David Imahara in the Block Manager Supervisor's office at 8:10 p.m.

Mr. Imahara stated that the TCC had requested the Labor Commission to report on the Road Construction workers--whether or not they are willing to pay 40% to the Trust Fund.

With Mr. Masao Wada as the main spokesman for the Road workers, the following arguments were presented to the Labor Commission as to the reasons why they should not be forced to pay the 40%:

If the Road Workers were working on the same basis as the camouflage workers, they would be willing to conform to the regulations concerning payment to the trust fund. However, there exist some inconsistencies between the two work projects although they are both considered outside employment and subject to payment to the trust fund.

It is known that although the head of a family is working in camouflage, the rest of the dependents are entitled to their clothing allowance, but if the head of a family is a road construction worker, none of his dependents receive clothing allowance. In this way, families of the Road Construction workers lost two month's clothing allowance although they had worked only about four week/s in road construction work.

The Community Council failed to support the workers when their work was terminated by the WRA without adequate reasons. Mr. Wada explained that he had contacted Mr. Crawford and explained the situation to him, and that Mr. Crawford had in turn brought it to the TCC meeting and requested the TCC approve the recommendation written by him. It is the belief of the road workers that the Council failed to follow up the recommendation, and because of this lack of backing, they were forced to give up their work.

The workers employed in road construction work were skilled laborers. Union fees had to be paid; tools for the mechanics were provided by the workers themselves and depreciation paid by them.

The road construction work was comparatively short; time actually worked was about four weeks. Paying of various fees practically depleted any profits these workers made.

With the above reasons, the Road Construction workers appealed to the Labor Commission to request the TCC to reconsider the ruling which

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states that outside employment workers shall pay 40% of net earnings to the Trust Fund.

The Road Construction workers requested the chairman to present the arguments to the Council meeting on Monday.

Mr. Imahara asked if there were any other businesses to be discussed at the meeting, but since there was none, the meeting was adjourned at 9:55 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

Those present at the meeting:

Masao Wada
Ray Yamamoto
Gary Okamoto,
K. H. Sakasegawa
T. Kusumoto

George Nagano
H. Taketaya
H. Hamada
George Matsumoto
D. Imahara
I. Sakashita

Special Meeting
Minutes of the Labor
Committee Meeting
Poston 1, 2, and 3
October 13, 1942

(Minutes and Notes Taken by Ed Takahashi)

A Labor Committee meeting was held at Camp 1--George Furuta and Ed Takahashi attended representing Unit 3.

A joint meeting was held in Unit I with Mr. Kennedy, 7 cotton growers and labor representatives from Units I, II and III.

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(My suggestion is to give pickers' guarantee of \$3.00 a day or more for the first week's work)

At the first official business meeting of the Temporary Community Council on September 14, 1942, the formation of a Works Project Committee together with other committees was considered. It was suggested that each committee would be composed of three persons with liberties to increase the number if and when necessary.

On September 28, 1942, John Nakamura was appointed chairman of the Works Project Committee with instructions to recommend the additional members to assist him. On October 5, 1942, Mr. M. Wada and Mr. S. Nakai, all from Block 213, were recommended by the chairman and approved by the Temporary Council to serve on this committee.

Mr. T. Hamamoto, assistant steward of Camp #2, brought to the attention of the Works Project Committee the need of various Japanese food production which could be produced within the camp. One of these products, of which there was immediate need was tofu, Japanese bean cake, in order to vary the existing menu.

for which there was increasing Public demand

Mr. Hamamoto informed us that the only difficulty encountered in our preparation for the manufacture of tofu was the unavailability of the required machineries. After numerous inquiries, we were able to contact Mr. Toya, formerly of Salinas. Mr. Toya was persuaded to sell his machine if the W. R. A. would purchase the same. Mr. Toya, Mr. Hamamoto, and Mr. Nakamura then met with Mr. Mathiesen in Camp #1 and was informed by Mr. Mathiesen that the W. R. A. ~~would~~ be interested in buying it.

Leaving the matter at this uncompleted stage, ~~the~~ committee returned to Camp #2. On October 20, 1942, the Works Project Committee made its first official report to the Temporary Community Council and a request was made, ~~for~~ the council's approval, to complete the negotiations for the purchase of the tofu machine by the W. R. A. This request was ~~unanimously approved.~~ *granted*

Mr. Mathiesen recognizing the need for coordinating the activities of the Industrial groups of Camp 1, 2, and 3 suggested the holding of a joint meeting. On October 23, 1942, the first joint meeting of the Industrial groups of Camp 1, 2, and 3 was held in Camp #2. This meeting prepared the ground work for the subsequent meeting held in Camp #3 on October 29. This meeting primarily ~~concerned~~ *concerned* itself to the introduction of the members present and ~~to very~~ general discussions. A tentative agenda was prepared for the next meeting. Instructions were given to those present to consider the feasibility of forming an Overall Executive organization to coordinate the various activities of all the three units.

On October 26, 1942, the Works Project Committee presented to the Temporary Council a motion to form an Industrial Department in Camp #2. This motion was amended with the additional requirement that the Works Project Committee would act as ~~the~~ initial organizer. The proposal was seconded and unanimously passed.

The Council recognized the need of such an Industrial Division in order to facilitate the completion of the many minor details and to promote faster progress.

The committee at this time was still negotiating for the purchase of the tofu machine, although the present site of the Laundry room of Block 202 has already been chosen. Beforegoing plans were completed with the full approval of Mr. Crawford, Administrator for Camp #2. Because of the increased work of the Works Project Committee, Mr. K. Masuda of Block 227 was recommended to the council as an additional member and his appointment was approved.

On October 29, 1942, the second joint meeting of the Industrial groups of Camp 1, 2, and 3 was held at Camp #3 with Mr. Togasaki presiding and Mr. Mathiesen present as counselor. The first problem discussed was in regards to the manufacture of noodles. The noodles were being made by the Mess Department by hand. As the labor costs were so high, it was doubted whether it would pay for Industry Department to take it over under the same conditions. It was suggested by Mr. Okazaki, Camp #1, that adequate machineries be purchased and immediately upon its arrival Industry would begin the manufacture of noodles.

It was also decided to explore the possibilities of producing articles from native material for sale outside.

The purchase of any necessary materials or supplies to be used by the Industrial groups would be done together and also the sale of any article manufactured for sale would be sold cooperatively by the three camps. The productions of the articles or goods is to be of industrial problem of the respective camp, the thought being that this will foster the spirit of competition which would be necessary to maintain the interest of the people and to improve the quality of the manufactured goods. A Temporary Overall Committee of Mr. Karakane, Camp 1, Mr. Nakamura, Camp 2, and Mr. Togasaki, Camp 3, was formed.

The Industrial Department was formally organized with Mr. E. Sakaguchi as manager and Mr. Hamamoto as supervisor of the Food Production. Under Mr. Hamamoto, Mr. Toya was placed in charge of the tofu and moyashi (bean sprout) production. This division immediately proceeded with the production of bean sprout, as the necessary Mungo beans were available.

Mr. Sakaguchi obtained the loan of a hand operated tofu machine in Camp 2. The ways and means of installing this machinery were studied. Mr. Sakaguchi was placed in charge of the installation. The assistance of the Carpenter Department and the Maintenance Department was obtained in order that the necessary pulleys and motors be obtained or made by them so that the machine may be operated by electricity.

The construction of the oven for cooking the grounded Soya

beans was begun. Because of the unavailability of the necessary fire bricks; it was necessary to make our own brick from cement, necessitating considerable delay. Upon the completion of this oven, the Fire Department would not give its approval to its use until the interior has been lined with clay, again delaying the ultimate completion approximately ten days. This clay has now been obtained and we expect to be in production of tofu soon.

Since November 2, 1942, on which date we made our first delivery of beans sprout to the kitchens, we have produced for consumption 3,155 pounds of moyashi. Due to the lack of raw material at first, we were only able to serve a third of the kitchens at one time, but now we are able to serve all of them at once.

On November 2, 1942, the Works Project Committee reported to the Temporary Council that the purchase of the tofu machine by the W. R. A. has been approved. Also, Mr. E. Sakaguchi of Block 222 was recommended as additional member to the Works Project Committee and accepted by the Community Council.

The W. R. A. purchased tofu machinery, because of unknown difficulties, has not as yet arrived. However, plans for the installation of this second machine has been completed in order that upon its arrival, it would be placed immediately upon a production basis. We are at present trying to trace the reasons for its delay in arriving.

On November 3, 1942, the third joint meeting of the Industrial Division of the three camps was held in Camp #1. It was decided at this meeting that the manufacture of miso and shoyu would be done in Camp #3, feeling that this concentration would make for greater efficiency. Manufacture of zori or Japanese slipper was discussed. The necessity for selecting factory site was brought up. It was decided that this was an individual problem and each camp could make its own plans.

It was also brought up that due to the incompetence of Instructions 27 and 44 with regards to industry, and also because of the vagueness and ambiguity of certain portion of those instructions, the progress and development of the Industrial Division was necessarily delayed. It was decided that these portions of the instructions would be asked to be clarified by the proper authorities. It was proposed that a committee be formed to study this matter.

A suggestion was made that a committee be chosen to make personal contacts with various dealers and brokers concerning purchase of articles manufactured in Poston. This proposal was remended to the next meeting.

It was decided that we should follow the policy that all merchandise produced within the camp to be sold within the camp.

would be sold only through the Community Enterprise stores.

The purchase of one carload of parafin-lined barrels of \$3.50 each was approved. The barrels are to be used for the manufacture of Japanese pickles, shoyu, and miso. Mr. Marshall of Harold Brokerage Co. was introduced and he submitted informations on machineries for the manufacture of ice cream, do-nuts, and ice. It was decided that on the following meeting, also to be held in Camp #1 on Thursday, we ask that Mr. Fred Ota of the Community Enterprise be approached to sit in with us to discuss the manufacturing of ice cream.

On November 5, 1942, Mr. Fred Ota, Manager of the Community Enterprise, was present. He gave us the information that \$12,000 worth of ice cream were consumed monthly by the residents of the three units and that the Community Enterprise was paying \$1.08 per gallon. Considering the great saving since ice cream could be manufactured here in this camp at approximately \$.50 a gallon which includes the royalty cost of \$.10 per gallon which we pay for the ice cream machinery. With the full approval of the Community Enterprise, it was decided that the Industrial Department will take over the manufacture of ice cream. The machinery is to be rented from the Harold Brokerage Co. of Los Angeles on a \$.10 per gallon royalty basis. Harold Brokerage Co. will also furnish us with the necessary storage machinery and calvinators.

On November 6, 1942, the Industrial Division of Camp #2 was chosen to manufacture the ice cream in Camp #2, as it is centrally located. Mr. Marshall of Harold Brokerage Co. assured the Industrial Division of a continuity of the necessary dry mix of the manufacture of ice cream and he was asked to send the machine as soon as the necessary contracts were consumated. The manufacturing of the following articles was extensively discussed: weaving of Indian neckties, manufacturing of salad spoons and forks, zori, toy making and wood craft, artificial flowers, and ceramics.

November 10, 1942, an additional division of Toy Making and Wood Craft was formed in Camp #2. Mr. James Ichikawa, Block 214, was elected as supervisor. Due to the lack of machineries, progress has been slow. However, to date, small articles such as: toy carving, toy initial plates, Christmas cards manufactured from mesquite, and decorative panels have been experimentally produced. Various small machineries has been and are being purchased by the individual members of this division and it is hoped that they will be able to shortly be on a production basis.

Following two weeks of inactiveness, due to the talk of Mr. Myer of which he stated that he expected a relocation for a greater number of evacuee to the middle west; and that profit making ventures would be discouraged.

A necessity for a joint meeting for discussion on this matter was evident, and a meeting was called on December 1, 1942, in Camp #2. However the consensus opinion of the members present at this meeting was to continue our work since Mr. Myer's speech could be construed to mean that all manufactured product for sale

outside could be continued if the evacuees themselves could do the financing.

Certain products such as tofu, bean sprouts, and other food production are still necessary in its manufacture and should be continued.

A statement was drafted and sent to Mr. Wade W. Head, Project Director, stating: "Feeling that the work of the Manufacturing and Industry Department of Poston is important enough to warrant its existence for the betterment for the people and for the uplift of their morale, we recommend that the Department of Industries continue to function as heretofore."

We are at present engaged in study of the possibility and methods for the manufacture of charcoal on a larger scale. It is possible to produce a first grade charcoal from the abundant mesquite in this locality, and we have obtained the information that there is a splendid market.

The contracts for the manufacture of ice cream have been signed. The machinery is on its way and if matter progress as expected, the Industrial Department, Division of Ice Cream Manufacturing could soon be in production. We have been given an assurance by Mr. Snelson that ice cream would be purveyed through subsistence to the Mess at stated intervals. The quantity to be decided upon at a later date. We are at present seriously considering the operating of a cleaning and laundry plant. Also, the formation of a Department of Ceramics to manufacture potteries of cheaper grades of chinawares.

We are also contemplating the formation of a Home Industries Divisions to take care of the following articles: Artificial flowers, embroideries, zori making, embroidered scarfs, other small wearing apparels, etc.

The above is a complete report to date of the Works Project Committee during its official existence.

Signed: _____

M. Wada

S. Nakai

K. Masuka

E. Sakaguchi

J. Nakamura
Chairman

Minutes of the
Tofu Manufacturing Meeting
September 21, 1942

The meeting of the Tofu Makers, held in the Administration Building A, was called to order at 1:30 p.m. by S. Togasaki.

The matter of obtaining sufficient and suitable cooking kettles for soy beans was discussed thoroughly. Mr. Hara of Dinuba offered to sell his kettle but stated that it would be necessary for him to go personally to superintend the removal of the same so that it can be moved without damage.

All parties concerned felt it absolutely necessary that sufficient equipment be placed at their disposal to meet the demands of Poston III. It was believed that the primary capacity of the Tofu plant would be one barrack supply of tofu daily. In order to double capacity, it would be necessary to get another kettle.

The inside dimensions of the standard tofu boxes are: 8" x 21" x 15". This will make thirty-five tofus 3" x 3" x 2½".

Due to the distance between the warehouse and the sewage disposal system, we must have a septic tank to take care of the drainage of the tofu waste water.

In order to make the warehouse fit for occupancy, we would like to have two windows placed on the east side of the building.

Ten sacks of water-proof cement will be sufficient to prepare the floor for a drainage system.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:15 p.m. The committee went to the warehouse for further inspection.

Mr. Hara, in charge

Y. Hirakawa, Secretary

A meeting was held at 7:30 p.m. at 310-14-A. Messrs. Hara, Matsumura, Ono, and Togasaki were present. The making of tofu was discussed in all its phases, and volunteerers for this project is to be solicited in the near future.

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Minutes of the Meeting of
Advisory Board of Industry
September 30, 1942
10:45 a.m.

Meeting was called by Mr. Togasaki, chairman.

Mr. Harada: "It looks as though we must start an industrial school in order to get the interest of the people. We have to have the cooperation of the carpenters. Most of the talents are either in that department or are planning to go into it. This would be more or less a productive school. Get the older people out; have them teach the younger ones."

Moto: "We have to have some kind of coordination between Handicraft and Industry."

Yutani: "Start off this trade school with a name plate. Request the administration to hold scrap lumber for us."

Moto: "I would suggest Mr. Konishi as a very capable wood carver." Our two scouts replied that they have already contacted him to be instructor.

In regards to gathering scrap lumber, after several suggestions it was decided that all the members of the Board of Industry would gather and store the same in one of the 310 barracks. Mr. Togasaki to contact Mr. Burge requesting him to hold off burning of the scrap lumber piles. He is also to contact Charlie Nakamura regarding transportation of this lumber--preferably following supper.

In regards to vocational training, it was suggested that the members of the Board meet with Mr. Potts to confer with him and unfold our program. To approach him on the educational value.

Harada: "It is very important to keep the older men occupied so that they will feel that they are contributing something. We must have incentive first."

Moto: "Mr. Tsuruoka seemed very, very anxious to join us."

Mr. Togasaki: "Mr. Tsuruoka might be a good man to have as advisor; but what we need is fluidity and elasticity in this department. We can't have any set policy."

Mr. Togasaki is to arrange a meeting of the Board with Mr. Potts preferably tomorrow afternoon regarding vocational training.

Mr. Togasaki: "I was called in by Mr. Burge and was

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asked what progress we are making and how many people were here. Mr. Mathiesen, Industrial Head, wishes to come here to coordinate our group. Mr. Burge wanted to know we were in a position to meet with him."

The committee was very anxious to meet with him and to ask questions to at least satisfy its curiosity. The committee was advised to be prepared with questions.

Moto: "An important question would be that of the Evacuee Trust Fund. Whether Camp #3 can have its own setup or whether the three camps must combine. To get this officially written."

Harada: "How many members are allowed on this Industrial board."

Moto: "As to the expense of the purchasing of equipment; whether it would be bought by the government and charged to us. On subsistence projects, whether we would get credit from the subsistence for man hours."

Inquire about the garnishing project. Workers should get regular wages from which they will be paid the Evacuee wages of relocations and the remainder to be put in the Trust Fund. We must stand up for our rights! Lead and be lead. Eventually we might be able to get outside wages by pushing this camouflouge through. We have to show them that we are intelligent people.

Mr. Harada requested Sim to investigate the carpenters' relationship with the schools. To ask the accomplished ones to instruct in the industrial school. It was suggested that the best procedure will be to approach them after our meeting with Mr. Potts.

Mr. Harada: "Is it all right to obtain raw material and semi-finished material to use for manufacturing products here and enter into agreements to supply the principals concerned."

Meeting adjourned at noon.

Minutes of October 1, 1942

Yamaguchi; "Ice cream mixing is also contemplated in Camp #1. They have already written to Los Angeles in regards to ice cream mixer. As soon as they can get the reply, they will take it up with the proper officials. Ice cream will be given everyone free. Regarding the noodle enterprise in Camp #1, 60 employees are now working; their capacity 800 pounds, which makes the noodles approximately @4¢ a pound."

"According to those figures, it is a better idea to get machinery. But, of course that would be difficult because other camps have already begun manual labor manufacturing. Why don't we start making noodles here with manual labor?"--Togasaki

Mr. Togasaki will contact Mr. Burdick concerning noodle supplies.

Mr. Harada: "We must first get material from Mr. Burdick. We should first start out in one of the barracks, in a small way. I will ask some one from our block to help. We should make samples, test them, and then gradually increase to about ten workers.

Messrs. Yutani, Yamaguchi, and Hara are delegated to visit Camp #1 tomorrow morning to see their working plan.

Secretary was asked to make out the following forms:

"Kindly extend the courtesies of your department to furnish transportation for _____ who has to go to Camp _____ for business."

Meeting adjourned at noon.

[Handwritten signature]

the meeting of the Works Projects Committee with representation from the Food and Labor Committees was held in the Council room on Saturday morning, October 19, 1942, at nine o'clock, for the purpose of exploring the opportunities for cooperative enterprises as presented by instruction #44.

Mr. Mathiesen was present to answer any questions arising from the discussion.

Many projects having possibilities of realization were discussed or suggested as follows:

1. Canning
2. Embroidery work
3. Toys
4. Arts & Crafts
5. Dehydration
6. Ice
7. Food products

Mr. Mathiesen stated that he is contacting the Carbonic Ice Company and the Harold Brokerage for the placing of a plant in Boston. He also stated that last week, he contacted a firm in Los Angeles offering an ice machine with a capacity of 25,000 pounds per day.

All suggestions were tabled for further inquiry at a future date as the food product manufacture, especially tofu and bean sprouts, was of greater concern, and because of the possibilities of more immediate realization.

Mr. Mathiesen informed us that 70,000 pounds of Soya Beans were obtainable, and also that 1000 pounds of Mongo Beans are already on hand.

The machinery for tofu manufacture is available; (information on attached sheet) and Mr. Mathiesen assured the committee that in all probability, the purchase of it by the W.R.A. would be approved.

The mechanics of distribution and pay were then discussed;

The Tofu, after manufacture, would be checked into the supply warehouse, proper forms would be filled out there, and payment for the tofu would then be made by the W.R.A. on the basis of these forms--this payment being based

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approximately on the outside scale. After expenses, such as labor, etc., are paid, the balance would be left to accumulate in the trust fund.

Mr. Sakamoto suggested that the iron rooms could be used for the location of the manufacturing plant, and that many were not in use and were available, thus solving the locale problem.

Mr. Sakamoto also suggested the production of noodles and added that he knew of a place where he might obtain a very simple machine for its manufacture. Mr. Sakamoto was requested to obtain more information and present it to the Chairman.

After a discussion of the possibility of miso and shoyu manufacture and the attendant suggestion that a joint meeting be held with the Works Project Committees of Units 1, and 3, the meeting was adjourned.

Meeting of the Investigating
Committee of the Community
Council and Representatives of
the Department of Industry

May 31, 1943

Investigating Committee:

K. Kurokawa
W. T. Hasegawa
Tatsuo Kirihara
George Horibe
Masato Roy Koga
(J. Ota for M. Matsumoto)

Sam Uyeno
Mack Kadotani
Thomas Tanaka
Masao Otani
Mr. Sasaki

Absent: Joe Owashi and Arthur Yuba

Representatives of Department of Industry:

Susumu Togasaki
Mr. Shimizu
T. Tsuruoka

Minoru Harada
Ben Yamaguchi

Meeting of the Investigating Committee of the Community Council of Poston 3 with representatives of the Department of Industry held on Monday, May 31, 1943, 10:00 A.M. was called to order by Chairman Jimmy Takashima at Block 310-8-D.

Matter of whether Press Chronicle reporter to be permitted to sit in on the meeting presented to the body. After discussions held, it was decided that THE press will not be permitted to attend these meetings.

The following is verbatim minutes of the meeting conducted:

K. J. Takashima: We have as a committee went into a discussion last Friday and did not get through early enough. Therefore, we could not hold a meeting in the morning, and we were not ready until about 3:00 P.M. Sorry to have kept you people waiting, but after that called Mr. Harada, but Mr. Togasaki and Mr. Harada were out at that time. Therefore, decided to hold the meeting this morning.

I would like to conduct with questions and answers, and from the questions asked the people from Industry may feel repetition of what has been said, but I wish you could give the body straight, definite answers if possible. First thing, Mr. Harada, when did you start the bookkeeping system in the Industry Department?

May 31, 1943

M. Harada: January 1, 1943. After Leslie Abe left which was probably about January or may have been February. That is when I took over the bookkeeping.

J. Takashima: What I meant was when did Industry start?

M. Harada: Since last year November, 1942. We have been keeping memoranda of transactions and Sam Rokutani started something in November, 1942.

J. Takashima: You do not know what time in November?

S. Togasaki: No, I do not know what time definitely.

M. Harada: We were keeping it in Memo form, and I helped Abe set it up.

S. Togasaki: May I inject into this discussion? We wrote a memo to you people on Friday afternoon concerning having a third outside party conduct the investigation with you people. Has that been discussed or has that been tabled?

J. Takashima: That has been discussed by the body, but felt that it was advisable to conduct with committee and not with a third party at this time.

S. Togasaki: Is it appropriate to ask for the reason why that can't be done?

J. Takashima: The thing is this: the body felt that there was no reason at present why we should have a third party in. If it is necessary, that could be arranged later on.

S. Togasaki: The reason we sent you that memo was that the fact that this discussion became heated in the Thursday session, and we felt that if there is a third party in the chair that perhaps the discussions could be steered in such a matter that it will not branch off into other things besides the investigation itself.

J. Takashima: On that, I believe the discussion will not stray from the Industry problem. One of the first questions that I would like to ask is on the crepe papers. Could you give me how many dozens of crepe paper were purchased between November 1, 1942, and April 30, 1943?

May 31, 1943

M. Harada: We haven't got that figure now, but we can get it for you.

J. Takashima: Do you have the other purchases itemized, or none of them are itemized?

M. Harada: No like that.

S. Togasaki: Is there any reason why such a thing has to be done? I am not talking about crepe paper, but of other things. What is the purpose of this question?

K. Takashima: That is up to the committee who is asking.

S. Togasaki: I should think that in an investigation of this type, I think that we should be given the consideration of knowing what it's all about concerning your investigation so long as we are to ones to be investigated; and if it is a case of plaintiff and defendant idea, there are such a thing as proceedings that we are entitled to the information and reasons for the seeking of the information. If that is the case that we are not plaintiff and defendant, that is all the more reason the Council should not feel so backward in furnishing us with such reasons.

J. Takashima: The specific reason is this: We want to get the costs. Regarding crepe paper again. How many dozens have been returned for the same period.

M. Harada: We have to check upon this also.

J. Takashima: How many dozens of crepe paper were sold as crepe paper for the same period?

M. Harada: We have to check upon that also.

J. Takashima: How many dozens of crepe paper did the Industry have on inventory on April 30, 1943?

M. Harada: We did not take inventory on April 30, so we do not know but we took inventory on March 31, 1943.

J. Takashima: I would like to have it on March 31, 1943.

M. Harada: I would like the inventory sheets returned to us because you people have that at the present time.

1. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

2. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

3. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time

4. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

5. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

6. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

7. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

8. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

9. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

10. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

11. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

12. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

13. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

14. Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1/2) of the time (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)

May 31, 1943

J. Takashima: Then we have the March 31st inventory, so you could furnish us with the crepe papers purchased on April and amount of paper sold in April and amount of paper used in flower-making and other things.

M. Harada: However, on the sales we have to get a rough estimate for some places we sold 98¢ of crepe paper and there is no figure shown and because papers are sold at 9¢, 10¢ and 12¢, so we have to get an estimate. Is that all right?

J. Takashima: If possible, if you can get a specific figure, we would like to have them, but if that is not possible, we would like to get a good estimate.

How many dozens of crepe paper have been used besides making flowers and dolls for that period of six months from November 1 to April 30?

For the Period of November 1 to April 30, how many dozens of crepe paper have been used in making flowers?

S. Togasaki: That will have to be estimated and I don't think we can get a very exact figure by just an estimate figure, especially on a type of question like that.

J. Takashima: What was the proceeds from the flower sales between November 1 and April 30?

S. Togasaki: You should be able to get that out of the books.

M. Harada: \$720.13--period of November 1 to April 30.

J. Takashima: I would like to know what articles you classify as woodcraft as you have in your bookkeeping.

M. Harada: Making tables, and other work. Last year in woodcraft we cut the mesquite and sold as plaques, but later on we put that into the printing division.

(At this time, Ben Yamaguchi was delayed entered into the meeting)

J. Takashima: Specifically speaking, tables and things like that are considered as woodcraft. Now on your books this is the only that is included and other things are included in what classification?

May 31, 1943

M. Harada: Arts and prints and carvings. Of course, we changed around quite a bit on those things. Like carving wood--materials are supplied by the woodcraft section but actual finished products by the Art Department.

J. Takashima: You did not have carving until January?

M. Harada: We did not have so many until that time, but after January more work came in and busy so it was put under arts and crafts.

T. Tsuruoka: About carving wood, that is nearly 70% my vocation in my department, the teaching of the work, and I think I am responsible for that department.

J. Takashima: For the materials that you use for carvings, do they cost money?

M. Harada: Yes, like shellac, varnish, tools.

J. Takashima: Tools come under tools and equipment don't they?

M. Harada: Yes, we need things as paint and wax.

J. Takashima: Could you give me roughly what the carvings are sold at? I mean average price.

M. Harada: Carvings such as flowers, birds, and houses are sold at \$2.00, small wood paintings sold at \$1.00 and orders such as name plates is 25¢ per letter.

J. Takashima: What is the actual cost on the carvings?

M. Harada: We did at first on apple boxes ends and later on bought pine wood. The pine is about 25¢ and after that paints and other supplies. Since we are buying on a large quantity, we do not have the actual estimate per piece.

J. Takashima: Roughly, what is the cost per piece?

M. Harada: I cannot say.

S. Togasaki: Put it down as you think, roughly at 25¢, 50¢ or \$1.00. It is not the cost which counts, but the actual workmanship. I know that you are trying to find out is whether the percentage of costs is about 200 or 300%. Considering the selling price of the goods, the cost does not enter into it, but it is the workmanship and artists.

May 31, 1943

M. Harada: There are many times when the work has been redone again and again due to mistakes and dissatisfaction of the customers. That is mostly on the name plates.

J. Takashima: On the name plates, you use mesquite as the material?

M. Harada: Yes

J. Takashima: For woodcraft for the purpose of making tables and things like that, how much material have you purchased?

M. Harada: Woodcraft tables and things like that we have sold almost at cost.

J. Takashima: In amount, I would like to find out how much it costs for the material to make them.

M. Harada: It is almost cost and only expenses are a few nails and such. We only want to get the lumber and materials.

J. Takashima: Woodcraft and carving and printing comes under what? That material is cheap is it not? But for the carving and woodcraft work, the only material you bought is on the pine wood and things like that?

M. Harada: Yes

S. Togasaki: Insert, it to the best of our knowledge.

M. Harada: Some people have brought wood over and we made it up and we have charged very little for that work.

J. Takashima: What are the proceeds from woodcraft articles and carving sales sold from November 1 to April 30?

M. Harada: I have to total it up so I will do it later on.

December 31 Trial Balance, Woodcraft---\$48.50
April 30, Trial Balance, Woodcraft----- 68.51
Carvings from March to April 30-----185.40.

J. Takashima: That is on carvings including name plates and all that. This will mean everything that is made out of wood?

May 31, 1943

- M. Harada: Yes. Last year, the people did not have experience and there was quite a mix-up due to some department being put into another department.
- J. Takashima: Next question pertains to novelty. What are the things you classify under novelty?
- M. Harada: Flower department was begun and with the paper left, we made into handicrafts into the novelty department, but mostly artificial flowers.
- S. Togasaki: The department just grew. In the beginning it may be something and gradually in evolutionary its form and enough sales are made to warrant a separate department, it was created into a special department.
- J. Takashima: Are these months' figures right?
November, \$21.18
December \$125.73
- M. Harada: My December 30 Trial Balance shows a total of \$146.91.
- J. Takashima: Does January include art, flowers, and novelty?
- M. Harada: art and flowers and art and prints are separate.
Art flowers and novelty:
- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| January | \$34.19 |
| February | 90.92 |
| March | 169.54 |
| April | 278.57 |
| | <u>\$573.22</u> |

Arts and Prints

J. Takashima requested figures---M. Harada gave:

<u>First Check</u>		<u>Second Check</u>	
January	38.76	January	38.76
February	23.10	February	23.10
March	64.31	March	64.31
April	102.54	April	102.54
November	42.12	November	42.12
December	496.91	December	496.91

Includes-----Christmas cards, cards, mesquite plaques, but pictures mostly since February, 1943. Printings and small toys.

May 31, 1943

J. Takashima: We would like to know how much money Industry had on hand April 30, 1943. This includes cash on hand and cash in bank.

M. Harada: April 30, 1943--\$600.96 in cash and bank account.

J. Takashima: This cash is in what bank?

M. Harada: It is in a bank account of my own and Industry does not have an account in Poston.

J. Takashima: On April 30, what was the total Accounts Payable?

M. Harada: As explained to you, the entire bookkeeping system is on cash basis so does not show accounts payable, but I think we had \$136.00 or so. \$168.70 to the Atlas Paper Company is the exact figure. At that time we gave figure to Otani as Accounts Payable.

J. Takashima: Was the merchandise in at that time for this \$168.70?

M. Harada: Yes

J. Takashima: Did you have accounts receivables on April 30?

M. Harada: We had some. We gave canteen 5 or 6 packages of bond paper. I have the figures here:

Sharkskin	\$81.51
Towelling	26.75
Bond Paper	6.00

All to the Community Enterprises. They said they did not have on hand, so we gave it to them. This is the accounts receivable as of April 30.

J. Takashima: How much net profits from November 1 to April 30?

M. Harada: We do not have a definite figure of net profit on April 30 since we did not take inventory on April 30. We could give you that figure on March 31. We will get that figure for you later on.

J. Takashima: You stated that Industry has no bank account, but it is in your name for convenience's sake.

May 31, 1943

M. Harada: Industry Department O.K.'d it, so it was done in that way. At the beginning, many of us held a little apiece and they wrote I.O.U.'s and did it that way, but later on it was necessary to have a checking accounts on account of the bills to be paid, so for that reason my bank account was used.

J. Takashima: What is the reason that you can't have an Industry bank account itself?

S. Togasaki: We have been talking about this matter with Mathiesen saying that let us open a bank account, but he asked us to wait for a clarification from Washington D. C. pertaining to the funds before we can open up a bank account. That is the only reason.

J. Takashima: How long ago did Mathiesen say that?

S. Togasaki: He said that about 4 or 5 months, but I remind him now and then about every couple of weeks.

J. Takashima: His answer is the same?

S. Togasaki: Yes, trying to find out a way. Mathiesen's idea is that since the money is made for the people of Poston 3, he feels that he wants to be sure that the WRA is not going to grab the money. That is behind his head in order to protect the people's interests. At first we thought that we would be working under the Trust Fund, but that was taken out.

J. Takashima: Regarding the working capital, in order to operate Industry about how much do you feel that you need in it?

S. Togasaki: That is a difficult question to answer. In an expanding business, you need increased capital and in a decreasing business, you don't need that much capital. To set a definite figure putting it down as black and white, I would not want to venture a set sum.

J. Takashima: If you are to keep Industry at the present level?

S. Togasaki and Mr. Harada: About \$500.00. I agree with that figure because when you buy sharkskin we get bills for about \$300.00

J. Takashima: Have you made any plans as to what you would do with the surplus fund?

S. Togasaki: Yes, we have. It might seem to some people in the community and some people in Council that putting the cart before the horse that we had full intentions of turning the money over to the people so long as the cash comes in with suggestions and recommendations, but that do not have to be followed. It is up to the Community Council what to do, and feel that you know more about how to spend the money than we do. We are still of the mind that the surplus funds should go to you unless you designate that it go to some other organization. This was not thought up of until the investigation started, but before that.

M. Harada: I told Harvey Iwata quite a while ago since Trust Fund was not good anymore, but would like to turn the money over to the Temporary Community Council, and felt that it will take at least 6 months before we could turn any money to you. I have told Harvey very well on this matter before.

S. Togasaki: That is the basic philosophy of our Industry Department. We felt that we could make money in such a manner that the community could benefit from it. Name plates 90% of the sales are to Caucasians, and that type of money we have the idea that new money flowing into this community would be of benefit to the community.

J. Takashima: Have you made any donations during the operation of the business?

M. Harada: Only donation was when the Block Managers had that bazaar and made \$200 donations to the cause and also gave every bit of Ben Yamaguchi's chow mein at Block 316. I think that figure would be about \$300.00.

S. Togasaki: Altogether, the figure was about \$420.00.

T. Tanaka: We have that record on the chow mein.

M. Harada: January 1st of this year, we gave \$10.00 to Shibai.

S. Togasaki: You are just speaking of cash donations now?

J. Takashima: Yes, did you make some other donations other than cash?

S. Togasaki: Volunteers' party. We used about 1/2 dozen gross of crepe paper and on other parties, but I do not know whether you consider them as donations or just as a service to the community.

Mack Kadotani: May I ask on the proceeds that you got from chow mein. Were there any expenses involved?

S. Togasaki: Yes, for noodles themselves, but outside of that there was nothing else. We figured about \$5.00 to \$6.00 per box for noodles and about 4 or 5 boxes.

Mack Kadotani: The paper you sold at the bazaar, what was it charged against?

S. Togasaki: It was charged against Industry, but there might have been a few against the bazaar for decorations purposes. The bazaar might have been charged with some, but actually that was from us.

M. Harada: Since we did not get the bill until later on, but used an approximate figure to figure it out. There was a question of who was going to sell it.

Mack Kadotani: The noodles were bought for the sole purpose of the bazaar?

S. Togasaki: Bazaar asked Ben Yamaguchi to make the chow mein. The net figures of \$200 was after noodles cost was taken out.

J. Takashima: To Industry the cost of noodles was nil?

S. Togasaki: Outside of noodles was nil. Outside of that, nothing.

M. Harada: Lots of "monku" is all I got.

J. Takashima: Some of the flowers that the committee have not been able to locate in your sales slips we have copied.

M. Harada: Let us have the figures and check up.

J. Takashima: It is very few, so we could check up now.
December 27, I. Koga, Casket Spray, \$7.50

M. Harada: On this matter, sales orders received on the 30th or 31st, the crepe papers came in and quite busy

at that time. At that time so many were being sold so we did not put down how many. There is a sale of \$30 on the 31st, and that is all we have on the record.

J. Takashima: December 27, I. Koga, \$7.50
December 27, Sasaki, \$7.00
March 4, Hayashi, \$5.00

M. Harada: I have one entry of \$10.00 On March 4. I recall that flower was not \$5.00 but actually for \$3.00 or \$2.00.

S. Togasaki: How were you able to check that up with him when he was not here that he bought \$5.00?

Masao Otani: 316 Councilman checked up with Tanita. That is from 316.

M. Harada: I remember that order very well. \$5.00 was not necessary, so I told him to give about \$3.00 thing, and Block 316 had decided not to give such large things so Industry made a small spray of red and white roses of about \$3.00. March 3, \$2.00 funeral flower. On that date he paid for the flower. There is an entry also of \$17.50 which I think was Shibai of \$10.00 and other of \$7.50.

Masao Otani: There is an entry of December 27 of Nakashima \$10, and other two \$10.00, \$10.00, Uzubashi.

M. Harada: I remember on January that according to me that Harada's and Nakashima's feeling was not very good. I have not heard of Uzubashi.

Masao Otani: December Industry sale of \$7.50 and \$7.00 not listed in either December or on January.

M. Harada: I will check up on this matter, and we were quite busy and put things together, I remember very distinctly.

J. Takashima: On March 27th----

S. Togasaki: Is that matter of Yukio Hayashi all right or not? I know Yukio Hayashi personally, and I think it will be a good idea to write him and find out how much he paid for the flowers. You can write to Sue at Topaz.

May 31, 1943

- Sam Uyeno: The flowers that you sold on December, we did not find any sales slips.
- M. Harada: There are no sales slips for that period because we were so busy. As far as flower making, I think we can place them and for whom.
- Masao Otani: December and January 1, \$17.50 should have been entered, but it was not on the records.
- S. Togasaki: We will investigate and give you an answer on this matter.
- J. Takashima: Yukio Hayashi is at Camp Savage.
- S. Togasaki: If you will write Mrs. Yukio Hayashi at Topaz, you can get the answer.
- M. Harada: Ask Charlie Yasutake for the address.
- J. Takashima: We will do that. On March 27, Tsurudome paid \$28.00 for flowers and invitation cards; is this on the records?
- M. Harada: April 1, Masumoto \$30.00. The \$2.00 was-----
- J. Takashima: On April 21, Shibai sent \$5.00 funeral piece to Kajioaka.
- M. Harada: April 21, this sale was taken with Abe and there is an entry of \$4.00 and also another for \$20.00, Onchi \$7.50 casket cover, \$10.00, \$10.00. I have no record of \$5.00 unless it is included in the \$20.00 sales. I will check with Shibai on this matter myself. It may be that it will be in a different place.
- J. Takashima: Did you have any discussions what will happen to the money in the event legally it may go into the United States Treasury first?
- S. Togasaki: That is why we want to get the money to you before it goes into the Treasury, and spend it first before the Treasury tries to get it. That is the main reason why we are asking for a quick solution to this problem, and so that we can get into that type of distribution.

May 31, 1943

J. Takashima: You have about \$600 and you want to keep about \$500, so you will have about \$100 available?

S. Togasaki: There should be more than that available.

M. Harada: There is that fear that WRA may take the funds.

J. Takashima: There has been suggested by some people, but not a suggestion from this body, but would like to have your opinion that merchandise sales would be handled entirely by the canteen instead of sold through Industry directly to the people.

M. Harada: We were in the idea of doing that after speaking with Mr. Kato on this matter. As you know, the canteen rumor has been going around and their books were not definite about April, so we were going to try to discuss how we should arrange the cash. For instance, the Ohashi Department \$80 was turned over to them of which \$69 was the cost. Since this is Camp 3 money, and there is up to present time quite a bit of trouble pertaining to paying and trying to get funds for that purpose. Miyata and Kato are planning to try to arrange means.

S. Togasaki: I do not think that Community Enterprises would want to handle everything.

M. Harada: We are thinking of selling it there and having Community Enterprises take the cash receipts, and was thinking of starting on June 1, 1943.

J. Takashima: You are planning to do the same with everything?

M. Harada: Yes, we would like to do that, but since there is this investigation going on, it is hard to do that.

Masao Otani: March 31, 1943 inventory of Crepe Papers:

2533 Tuttle Paper	@ 5¢ pkg.	126.65
1901 Brunswick	.0625	118.81
22 5/12 Doz. Plain Crepe	.60	13.45
33 Doz. Duplex	.60	19.80
1 Lot Crepe Paper	15.00	15.00
		<u>\$293.71</u>

J. Takashima: How soon can you get that information?

S. Togasaki: You can be rest assured that we will get the information as soon as possible.

W. Hasegawa: When can you have the information requested?

S. Togasaki: We should be done about day after tomorrow.

M. Harada: The crepe paper is going to take some time.

J. Takashima: As soon as you can, will you let us know?
Will Wednesday afternoon be all right?

S. Togasaki: If it does work out right, we will get through
by Wednesday afternoon. We will notify you
in the morning about 10:00 A.M.

J. Takashima: Then we shall set the next meeting on Wednesday
afternoon, 1:30 P.M.

The Meeting was then adjourned by Chairman Jimmy Takashima.

Meeting of the Investigating
Committee of Community Council
of Poston 3 and Representatives
of the Department of Industry

June 4, 1943.

Meeting of the Investigating Committee of the Community Council
of Poston 3 and representatives of the Department of Industry
held on Friday, June 4, 1943, 9:00 A.M. at Block 310-8-D was
called to order by Chairman Jimmy Takashima.

Industry Representatives

Susumu Togasaki
Minoru Harada
Ben Yamaguchi
Mr. Shimizu

Council Committee

K. J. Takashima
Tatsuo Kirihara
Masao Otani
Arthur Yuba
Thomas Tanaka
W. T. Hasegawa
Sam Uyeno
George Horibe
Mack Kadotani
K. Kurokawa
Mr. Sasaki

J. Takashima: This morning on the questions that we asked the
other day for you to have the figures prepared.
Could you give us that the first thing?

M. Harada: Which shall I begin with?

J. Takashima: Crepe papers.

M. Harada: O. K. Crepe papers, November 1 to March 31
Bought 2071 dozens
Sold 1320 1/3 dozens

Of course, this is the estimate of what I have on
the sales slips, but November and December, the
items and sometimes in February figures up to about
\$200 we could not put down item by item, but we
got according to the gross and sales.

Return purchases are taken out from these figures.
Did you want these?

J. Takashima: If you have same.

M. Harada: The former 2071 explanation. As an explanation,
crepe paper bought was 2234 dozens and returned
163 dozens, making a balance of 2071 dozens.
March 31st inventory taken away gives 301 9/12
is the amount consumed.

Flower making costs about 1/3 to 1/4 so estimate
about 179 dozens for flower making has been used

and about 9 dozens for doll making. As to the remainder, various flowers have been made for school and volunteer's purposes.

J. Takashima: That is within the consumed group?

M. Harada: Yes, this is just a breakdown.

J. Takashima: So that will be about 110 dozens that is miscellaneous?

M. Harada: Yes, those are miscellaneous.

J. Takashima: March 31 inventory was about 400?

M. Harada: 448 11/12 dozens was March 31 inventory. The rest is April figures. Bought 267 dozens, no returned goods, sold 211 5/12 dozens, and about 18 dozens used for dolls and about 113 dozens for the flowers.

J. Takashima: March 31 inventory was used quite a bit?

M. Harada: Yes, we used quite a bit, but we have bought quite a bit in May. Here is the March statement that you asked for. (Statement given to J. Takashima by M. Harada).

J. Takashima: Now on this crepe paper miscellaneous from November 1 to March 31, you have about 110 dozens used. What does miscellaneous mainly include?

M. Harada: It mainly includes volunteers' party--trimmings and decorations, school drawing classes flowers, and flowers have been made as object in drawing, and school and hospital flowers have been made.

I found out that in March 31 inventory, there was listed for a lot of \$15, but there was quite a number underneath which was not taken off--about 6 grosses or 72 dozens. Just as Sam Uyeno and Mr. Tsuruoka went over the other time, there was quite a bit, but there was quite a number which should have been included with the \$15.00 group. \$15 was quite a small figure. In other words, the amount will be greater since the inventory is larger.

J. Takashima: Did you miss so much?

M. Harada: About 6 gross.

Sam Uyeno: About how many were there in the inventory?

M. Harada: I said 2 gross but there was actually 9 gross,

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or over,

Mack Kadotani: When was the inventory of this 6 gross difference?

M. Harada: March inventory. I usually keep about \$15 worth of inventory there in stock, but bring little by little to there. It seems as if quite a number was there.

Sam Uyeno: Do you know definitely that there was quite that number when you first gave us a figure of \$15?

M. Harada: It was in there before that time.

J. Takashima: When did you know about that?

M. Harada: Very recently we knew about it.

J. Takashima: When you take inventory, don't you take it very well?

M. Harada: We usually do take it very well.

S. Togasaki: You stated at the last meeting you took the word of Harada since he did not have the key at that time and took his word of spot inventory of 2 gross----

J. Takashima: What we are talking about is March 31.

Masao Otani: We do not have anything to do about April 30.

S. Togasaki: It is immaterial about when it was concerning it. At that time you took inventory, you quoted a figure of 2 gross, and when I heard about it, I knew it couldn't be 2 gross.

Mack Kadotani: What Takashima was asking was about whether it was more than 2 gross on March 31?

S. Togasaki: Yes, there was more than 2 gross.

S. Uyeno: How come you missed that 5 gross?

J. Takashima: When a person goes in to take inventory, it is only right that a thorough inventory be taken.

S. Togasaki: Mas Otani asked Harada about April 30 how many paper on hand and he was told there was 2 gross, so that figure was taken.

J. Takashima: I do not mean April 30, but March 31.

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S. Togasaki: What I am trying to say is that how come that there was only 2 gross shown when there was more than that on March 31; there is no difference what month we are talking about.

M. Harada: I will explain about that. My main point was not to leave so many in the flower department. There are many times boxes which are not full and some almost all full, and so I asked the women there and they told me about 2 gross, so I put it down for \$15.

The other day I cleaned it up and there found that there was quite a number underneath, and when Tsuruoka went there, for the first time I realized about it.

Mack Kadotani: 5 gross is about \$40 to \$50 material. If there is a difference of that much, how should there be a balance on the books.

M. Harada: There is no difference.

S. Togasaki: If you take inventory, only the inventory shows the difference.

S. Uyeno: You missed it.

Masao Otani: Harada said that he missed 5 gross.

M. Harada: The only matter is that the books do not show a profit of \$50.00.

Mr. Shimizu: The matter is a matter of profit only and not a matter of missing or not missing the crepe paper.

Mack Kadotani: There is a shortage of crepe paper sales.

M. Harada: We took the word of the people who told me, we trust it.

Masao Otani: The 6 gross was missed, and was it always there all the time? In regard to the 6 gross was beneath, so you said you missed it on the inventory?

M. Harada: Yes, that is it.

J. Takashima: On March 31 when you took the inventory, you took the word of women who checked the inventory in the flower department?

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M. Harada: We took the word of the women, and it was hard to check it with the boxes missing here and there as $1/2$ or $1/3$ and we take inventory according to the whole boxes and so they told us, we cannot help it. For that reason we took all that paper out from there.

J. Takashima: Why we are asking is that because $5 \frac{1}{2}$ gross was not left and was made into flower making, it makes a lot of difference.

M. Harada: That point, I want you to trust us.

J. Takashima: The point of questioning is that the March 31 inventory of the Flowers Department's word was taken.

M. Harada: I suggested to Mathiesen first about taking inventory, and not the suggestion by Mathiesen, so inventory was taken quite roughly, but if I had known this was coming up, I would have taken it better.

J. Takashima: Are there any other questions the committee wishes to ask?

K. Kurokawa: Mr. Harada, the things not sold, but given as decorations and to the school of 110 dozens is actually so. If that is the case, have you put down how many dozens you have used each time? Now that you are questioned, you have acquired the figures because you are being asked. In other words, you do not have a time to time record of these paper used?

M. Harada and S. Togasaki: No

Mack Kadotani: In the flower making if 100 grosses are kept, 9 or 6 grosses dropped is not a matter of much difference, but when the whole there is only 9 grosses and to miss 6 grosses, but even if it is the fault of the flower making people, it is too much to miss.

M. Harada: I can't help it there, no matter what you say.

Mack Kadotani: If there is 30 or 40 grosses and you miss 6 grosses which is less than $1/4$, but where there is only 9 grosses in the whole and miss 6 there is a big error on the part of the person taking it.

S. Togasaki: That is a point of view. We do not think that there is a musekinin. We do not think we should

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be over the barrel and put it over like a Dies Committee. If we had known about it, we would have taken the number of paper used for leis and other things. We did not think we were being suspected here.

Mack Kadotani: We are not suspecting, but what I want to say is that with the total of 9 grosses, the 6 grosses missing----

M. Harada: We do not say that is definite and no one could check it up thoroughly, but on this point, I would like to have you look at it in the broader sense.

J. Takashima: In regard to the flowers--the 4 or 5 flower sales. Will you kindly explain that?

M. Harada: Yes, last year's December 27th's flower sales were examined. But please let me see your record. (Record of flower sales shown to Mr. Harada). Koga casket spray of \$7.50 and Sasaki \$7.00 is all right. Engeikai to Koga of \$10.00 is put into January 4. Uzubashi \$10.00 is O.K. On the Nakashima was actually \$5.00. These make up to \$30.00. Shibai money of \$10.00 was received after New Year's. This should come out correctly.

Thomas Tanaka: Do you have a bill for this?

M. Harada: We have no bill on this, but examined the flower making records. As far as I know Nakashima order is only \$5.00.

Sam Uyeno: Nakashima's floral piece had a dove, which is \$10.00.

M. Harada: I am sure that was Shibai's that had the dove.

Sam Uyeno: The one from the end was from Nakashima, which I clearly noticed was from Nakashima and with a dove which is \$10.00

M. Harada: Is that so.

Thomas Tanaka: On the books \$7.50 and \$7.00---

M. Harada: What one is that?

Thomas Tanaka: Sasaki

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- M. Harada: \$7.50 was the actual charge, but \$7.00 received on this order. For some reason there is a difference of \$.50 with the cash received and on the books. If you will look over this sale, it comes out right.
- Masao Otani: December sales of funeral flowers are \$40.00. All right, engeikai to Koga \$10.00 on January. Uzubashi \$10.00, Casket cover, \$7.50; Sasaki, \$7.50 and Nakashima, \$5.00. That makes total of \$30.00. That's on December 27.
- M. Harada: This all right on this report of flowers? Do you know what I am trying to say?
- Thomas Tanaka: On the January 10 Engeikai to Yasutake, there is a \$10.00. Where is that entry?
- M. Harada: I remember that Yasutake died on February 24 definitely. He did not die in January.
- Thomas Tanaka: By putting that into February of Engeikai to Yasutake, there is still no entry, so what about it?
- M. Harada: Maybe on February or March and funeral was somewhat delayed so I do not know definitely. I have no definite records taken on my side. It seems as if that party died on February 24.
- W. Hasegawa: On your records, do you record on the day the order comes in or on the day that you receive the cash?
- M. Harada: Since we are on a cash record we put down when the money comes in.
- Masao Otani: On April 21 order from Fujimoto to Express to Industry. You received the money on April 17 but the receipt is made as of April 22, and the money actually received on April 17.
- M. Harada: I can explain that. Fujimoto asked me for receipt. Yamashita girl brought the money over in small change so I issued a receipt, later on.
- S. Togasaki: What is the difference?
- M. Otani: Harada stated that when the money is received, it is put on the record. Here it is paid as of April 17 when the money was shown received on the 22nd.

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M. Harada: I can explain that. I am not exact when the receipt is given. Many times we think about it later on and give the receipt later because the exact amount of the order is not always known.

M. Otani: You said that you put the entry on the records when you receive the money, but according to Fujimoto's receipt it says April 22.

Mack Kadotani: The \$30 flower sales of 4 or 5 sales makes \$30.00?

M. Harada: That \$30.00 makes up: Uzubashi \$10.00
Nakashima \$5.00
Sasaki \$7.50 or \$7.00
Another sale \$7.50

Mack Kadotani: The \$30 was recorded on what reasons?

M. Harada: The money came in at the same time, but we have no sales slips. At that time we were quite busy with crepe paper sales and flower sales, so we just made a memo out and did not give any receipts.

Mack Kadotani: You did not give receipts for this.

M. Harada: On the receipts, we mark the memo "Paid" and give as receipt, so date would not many times be shown of the payment of the order, but that of the date of the order.

W. Hasegawa: You say that you have a record of orders on the main books, but not on the sales slips. Did we see that book?

M. Harada: Yes. In regard to Kajioaka, I do not know anything about it.

M. Otani: On that we asked about it and found out that it was a "koden" from Shibai to Kajioaka, and not flowers.

S. Togasaki: In other words, it was a Council's responsibility.

M. Harada: I say because I also asked with Shibai on that and found out it was a "koden".

J. Takashima: On your crepe paper, according to your records from November 1 to April 30, the paper sold was 1320 $\frac{1}{2}$. Do you have sales slips for these sales?

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M. Harada: On that for January, February and March we did the best we can.

J. Takashima: On our records, does it show everything?

M. Harada: There is a difference or exception which is not shown. February 11--\$173.56 bill which is the whole total but we do not show one piece or two pieces on it. For that reason we are estimating.

J. Takashima: Is that entirely crepe paper?

M. Harada: Yes

J. Takashima: On your bill, have you shown on your bill as \$173.56?

M. Harada: Yes (M. Harada checked on February 11 tag #48 and showed \$173.56).

J. Takashima: Besides that, have you any other like that?

M. Harada: Besides that, there was a same time in November and December.

J. Takashima: During that time you have not written the number and dozens?

M. Harada : It is difficult to exactly state the number by dozens.

M. Otani: February 11 tag #48 total sales \$185.86, crepe paper taken off \$12.30 makes total of \$173.56.

(M. Harada pointed out that \$173.56 was crepe paper sales).

J. Takashima: The way you figured it out about how did you figure as to how many dozens?

M. Harada: 1928 packages. I will explain on that. On that particular days, the duplex paper was sold, people had been waiting for it to come in; so we put out tables and sold with a line up to the Police Department.

S. Togasaki: You might add more to that statement so we can see what is being gotten at.

J. Takashima: December such a large amount, what about how many dozens?

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M. Harada: The whole month has been estimated since we do not have set figures.

J. Takashima: About how many dozens?

M. Harada: December sales \$636.34 and looked at it \$.10 each package and total number of 6363 pieces.

M. Otani: In December crepe paper sales were not very much profit.

M. Harada: There was not much profits during that time.

M. Otani: Paid \$1.34 and sold for \$1.44 so you made very little on a dozen of paper.

M. Harada: Shall I explain on that particular? 892 dozens average of \$.92 average per dozen so did not get quite \$.10 average on the package.

J. Takashima: Have you a bank statement?

M. Harada: We have no bank statement.

J. Takashima: Since it is your personal account, but does it include your own money too?

M. Harada: Yes, it does.

J. Takashima: Do you have any cancelled checks?

M. Harada: Why certainly, yes.

J. Takashima: So far entirely have you paid out?

S. Togasaki: Why don't you add up the statements paid that we have shown. That is the quickest way.

M. Harada: The way of checking up is that we have paid to outside people by check mostly, but to the Community Enterprises by cash advances checks that have been cashed by us for our workers and brought to the canteen to pay for the bills. Of course, we have receipts and cancelled checks.

J. Takashima: From November 1 to April 30, how many paintings were sold, that is Tsuruoka's.

M. Harada: We have sold none.

J. Takashima: No sale?

- M. Harada: We have sold but the money came in in May.
- M. Harada: Tsuruoka's paintings were not sold, but only the small etchings we have sold quite a number. Tsuruoka's paintings so far, we have sold only 2 to date.
- M. Otani: January, February, March and April sales come to \$2,872.97--the profit is \$533.98 so compared with last year's sales of \$1,500 the profit for this year is quite small. What is the reason?
- M. Harada: There is a reason on the crepe paper. It was sold at 12¢ so from January we reduced it to 10¢, so 2¢ each paper makes a lot of difference.
- M. Otani: The reason why you sold it reduced, but you stated by buying directly so---
- M. Harada: But the paper started coming in from March.
- M. Otani: Last year buying from Community Enterprises at such high prices, the profits was quite high considering.
- M. Harada: I will explain on that. Last year, the mesquite plaques, the cost was very low, but as you know in business the profit comes out of things which does not have much of a cost. After January we have had no such thing so profit margins which were large became less and therefore resulted in less profits.
- J. Takashima: You quit selling such things as plaques?
- M. Harada: Since January 1, we quit making those.
- Mr. Shimizu: We have sold quite a bit.
- Sam Uyeno: What were you selling for the large ones?
- M. Harada: We have only sold 8 at \$.75. Yamane brothers were making those, but all we sold were 8 in all.
- M. Otani: Merchandise \$1,268.61 sales, but what is the profit on this merchandise?
- S. Togasaki: What has that got to do with the investigation?

- M. Harada: I tell you what they are getting at--what the profit amount was and with the inventory check up for the months of November and December.
- M. Otani: The profit is very low.
- S. Togasaki: The purpose of this investigation is not whether it is low or high, but whether the books are straight or not, whether the figures lie or the lie figures. Let us open up a separate investigation on this particular issue, but not now.
- Mack Kadotani: In regard to Tsuruoka's paintings, when did you sell them?
- M. Harada: I have to look it up. The money came in on May and when Miss Findley left a painting for \$20 was also sold.
- Mack Kadotani: When you first came here, you said that one painting has been sold, but you were refering to it?
- George Horibe: It seems to me that he has painted a great deal, but what about the rest?
- M. Harada: The rest is still there. On his particular work, the main idea is to use it for vocational guidance. The principal idea is to give it to the clinics and other places for decoration purposes and not really for selling. Of course we do sell the paintings, too.
- Mack Kadotani: He transferred from Community Activities to Industry--what was his reasons?
- M. Harada: Paints and other things as supplies were not being received through Community Activities, so he went into Industry so he could get such things.
- Mack Kadotani: Paintings were to be sold and make a profit for Industry is not his main idea, but it was for the purpose to teach art?
- M. Harada: His idea was to make a revolving fund to get the necessary supplies to go on with his teaching.
- J. Takashima: On May 31 your discussion with Kato--what was the outcome?

M. Harada: Nothing. It is still the same. We have to go through Mathiesen on any issues.

J. Takashima: Where is Mathiesen now?

M. Harada: He is still in camp, but did not have the opportunity to speak to him.

S. Togasaki: Do you have anything to say? After this investigation is through, I have a few questions to ask you, but not right now. No use confusing the issues. The only thing is that on April 29th minutes, one particular thing omitted, I do not think intentionally, but the record was not taken concerning Mr. Koga.

Question put to our group was concerning flowers sold to Koga, one of your Councilman and one of the investigating committee, and put down on the record as \$10.00, and we have proved that he only paid \$3.50 for the flowers and \$6.50 was on the books as for other purchases. That is not included in your minutes and like to have that added to your minutes.

J. Takashima: I would like to check the figures and see whether they are comparable to the figures we have so have another meeting.

S. Togasaki: If it is going to be this type of meeting as it has been up to the present time, we think we should have a third party come in.

W. Hasegawa: Is this Council body ready to hold such a meeting as has been suggested? It seems to me that we have to get a meeting with ourselves before we can gather the idea. Before we can do so, I think we should talk among ourselves.

S. Togasaki: I think a meeting like that has to be decided among yourselves. But I think we have had enough of this investigation as first investigation of this and of that, but I think--

J. Takashima: I think in your memo you wanted to have a third party conduct the meeting?

S. Togasaki: Instead of having questions coming up and having to come here and to go through this, if you have a third party---

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J. Takashima: In other words, you want the third party to make decisions.

S. Togasaki: You will make the investigation and you are going to make the conclusion and put out a statement of the decisions. The way the thing has been running until now something comes up and we have to come, but something new pops up which I think we can readily solve without having to come into an official body like this to do it.

W. Hasegawa: So far, we have exhausted the questions and answers as they came up.

S. Togasaki: The next meeting we want it to be a findings meeting and not a meeting of this type. Instead of having to come into a meeting into a body like this, just come in with the questions. We'll answer it so we do not have to meet like this.

M. Harada: I have a confession or a testimonial. The large number of your people came over and copied, I told Matsumoto that if you will ask for the information we would give it to you. As a suggestion-- if you have a figure of 1,000 dozens on one side and 800 dozens on the other side, we could work it out instead of this Pearl Harbor method. It would work out very smoothly. So I asked Matsumoto personally. So Togasaki said that figures brought over would be worked out.

I think after this that until the findings is that I hope you will come over and ask questions and would like to tell you what you want to know and don't know. If you will tell me about it, just like last time if you had told me about Yasutake and Hayashi. If you had asked us to write the letter, we would have done that without things getting heated afterwards.

It is my wish to conduct the meeting and investigation in just as harmonious manner as possible.

J. Takashima: We have not reached to the point of findings yet.

M. Harada: I have hesitated to go even to Camp 1 because in case some of you came over to ask questions and other things. The other day was the first time in a long time I went.

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M. Otani: In regard to that the other day, according to flower sales, you said that you could not O.K. by yourself to the records, but had to get the discussions with the others. When I went you said that you had to get the O.K. from the other 4 and that attitude on your part---

M. Harada: I shall speak to you personally on that matter later on.

J. Takashima: Have you a statement of April 30?

M. Harada: We have not taken an inventory for the month of April so could not make a statement. The statement given to Otani was a statement which was not exact, but an approximate statement.

J. Takashima: Merchandise of March 31, does it include crepe paper? That is the March 31 statement.

M. Harada: Yes.

M. Otani: How about going into the profit if they have anything to say on this: \$2,200 sales and \$500 profit which is kind of low.

S. Togasaki: Let us go into that later, and when they get the findings let us go into that at that time.

J. Takashima: We shall adjourn the meeting and get into the findings as soon as possible.

Meeting was then adjourned by Chairman Jimmy Takashima.

Meeting of the Investigating
Committee of Community Council
of Poston 3

June 23, 1943

Meeting of the Investigating Committee of the Community Council of Poston 3 held on Friday, June 23, 1943, 2:00 P.M. at 310-S-D was called to order by Chairman Jimmy Takashima. Mr. Mathiesen and Mr. Burge were also present. Ten members of the Committee were present. Introduction of the Investigating Committee to Mr. Mathiesen was made.

"One thing which seems to be very apparent seems to be the little too steep as far as selling price is concerned and of course that means Industry Dept. is making a profit compared to the cost. Now, we have the Instruction 44 Revised which seems to state, I believe you have one of these copies regarding Industry entirely and issued January 26, 1943 a definition on the products and manufacture of materials. As far as this provision is concerned, I do not see any provision for selling to the people and subsequently we have received the other instruction from the Solicitor through Attorney Masuda and this one says that the profits from the Industry should be turned over to the U.S. Treasury. We would like to get what is your understanding on this.

Mr. Mathiesen, "Well, in the beginning we had Administrative Instruction 44 which opened the field, we had opened to the extent that we could bring in Westinghouse, G.E., Eastern Kodak, any outfit and when Dillon Myer came along with his re-relocation it made a different situation and during his visit here I asked what to do about Industry and he said, 'don't move on Industry for a while'. I might say that the Industry Dept. was originally set up three positions and was to be quite a thing originally, to probably employ more men than women anything in Poston. That all seemed logical not to hire anybody but he didn't know whether the re-relocation program would succeed. I met with the Industry groups of the three camps in Poston about two weeks after Dillon Myer visited and we discussed barring Industry. It was the general opinion at that time not to bury Industry and asked that Industry be maintained and that evacuees be allowed to work out a program that would be suitable for the evacuees with no interference from the personnel. We could have gone from there in two ways--we could have said "No" or we could allow experimentation. Now there is no similarity within the three camps except in the processing offloads."

"Now on January 27 a four-page letter was written by Mr. Petherstone to the solicitor Mr. Click asking for specific recommendations for Industry. We did not receive any reply. There have been sales made and we received the records and about two weeks ago Mr. Rechter arrived and a complete audit of G.E., Chrysler and Industry will be made. Now, I am wondering if that answers your question."

K. J. Takashima: Still there is the fact that Industry has been selling Merchandise to the residents and that was certainly okayed by the Administration here. What was to be done with the profits?

Mr. Mathiesen: The original plan was to use the money when the opportunity arose of developing Industry. In other words, we will say, in order to buy equipment we would have money available for the purchase of such. So far this letter from the solicitor in regard to the handling of C. A. money doesn't alarm me as yet. The Washington office is aware of how we are handling this problem here. We have carried part of the workers as instructors and that is a definite break for the evacuees.

Chairman: Now, at present Mr. Harada is the only one keeping the bank account for Industry, I was just wondering if the account was to be kept in the evacuees hands or in two or three different persons' account (combined account).

Mr. Mathiesen: The money now is deposited in C.E. in Unit 1.

Chairman: We definitely understood from Mr. Harada that the money was in his possession. When did this change take place?

Mr. Mathiesen: This took place in the last month. I had assumed that the money was kept here in Poston because it was safer. I might say this, we had Mr. Rechter superficially go over the books and he says it is quite a complete system of book-keeping.

Chairman: Well, what is the chance for Industry to operate in just manufacturing the goods that are ordered by the C.E., eliminating competition?

Mr. Mathiesen: Starting July 1, 1943 it appears now that all Industries will have to go on the same basis as C.E. where they will have to take out salaries, rent for building, clothing allowance, etc.

Chairman: Is that a new ruling?

Mr. Mathiesen: No, it is to eliminate a lot of trouble.

Chairman: Then you mean to say the selling of Industry goods will continue to the public.

Mr. Mathiesen: Let me put it this way--Industry is really producers of this, CE is the consumer. Now if Industry will have to operate a great deal on the same basis then we could set up producers coop. I wonder if it will be wise to set up both in Poston.

Chairman: Could it be operated this way: Industry keep on making goods and sales be handled by the C.E. and materials furnished by C.E., also to keep on with the students teaching classes?

Mr. Mathiesen: I think there is a subterfuge of two government regulations. I don't think we can do it at all. There is another alternative, the Industry dept. could run as at present paid by the government for wages but only food processing. The present set up is entirely wrong. We wanted to experiment and work out this thing for the good of the people. I have a strong feeling that the manufacture of paper flowers is a big building up of the moral here.

Chairman: Couldn't that be included here as Industry operation requirement?

Mathiesen: We are trying to give the evacuees a break in the program here. Note it is definitely going to be changed over. I am sorry Mr. Burge isn't here.

Chairman: Second provision, the Industry could be operated under the government with gov't. pay, the wages if it is for use of more than one relocation center. Then it looks like the Industry Dept. has stumbled on something they may not be continued in the producing on self-support basis.

Mr. Mathiesen: There has been definite moral building especially in Camp 1 not only in food processing but other things as well. We have not used any government material. I believe someone put out his own money to start this project.

Chairman: It seems to me that there can't be an Industry here unless on the loser basis from now on. Provided we could make material for the camps then government will pay the wages and not charge rent and all that.

Mr. Burge: We were having a little discussion on this, what is the procedure should the Industry come under. Evidently some discussion was held in the Administration regarding this and Mr. Mathiesen states it should come under C.E. in a way and have cooperative and have them pay their own wages, clothing allowance, etc. It isn't an easy problem as you can see.

Chairman: I have made a suggestion that Industry produce or provide goods and C.E. take over the sales and also at the same time continue with the classes and also continue with the moyashi and tofu. If they are making things to be sold, they will have to pay their own rent.

Mr. Burge: It seems to me what they want to decide is what service should be desired from the Industry and upon that how this can be done.

June 25, 1943

Chairman: The thing is this, I do not ^{know} whether we will like it on self supporting basis, as this charging of selling at such high prices will be retained. In the event that there is a definite answer from the solicitor in Washington as to what should be done with the money, what is going to happen?

Mr. Burge: It seems to me that Mr. Mathiesen wants to thoroughly reorganize Industry.

Chairman: As far as this Council investigation, we haven't brought it up to anyone or said ~~gone~~ ^{on} record and so they must have come from someone ~~else~~. Just the fact that we are investigating is true.

Mr. Burge: One WRA and the other is a desire on the part of the Council the clarification of the purpose of Industry. So I think the thing to do is to move from this point and decide how to wisely work it out and adapted to the people here.

Mr. Mathiesen: I have emphasized that and I think there is a possibility of doing that.

Chairman: In Seasonal items, postcards, etc., that could be easily manufactured by C.E. and sold by them and perhaps flower-making the same thing can be done.

Mr. Mathiesen: Actually what it means is that Industry transfer to C.E.

Mr. Burge: Note these things we should remember that Industry has handled all this as a body. You say the question of operating under ~~subsistence~~ under Snelson would continue the operation of tofu and moyashi and pay its wages of people working there.

Chairman: Any questions to ask?

Mr. Mathiesen: I would not consent at this moment to the reduction of Industry down to food processing. If we close this outfit out and Powell does the same, then there won't be any.

T. Tanaka: Then that means that we run Industry as we have been running there won't be any going to the coop or anything?

Mr. Mathiesen: If we definitely follow regulations we can make a coop.

T. Tanaka: If we change the personnel now, it has to go on coop?

Mr. Mathiesen: We could change the personnel or let the same ones in there.

Mr. Burge: In any case, the Industry cannot operate on the same basis.

Mr. Mathiesen: We want to get clarification of this question.

Mr. Kashiki: If the system now in manufacturing of foodstuffs by the Industry Dept. isn't be charged at the mess halls. I imagine that it is on the books for the mess halls.

Mr. Mathiesen: No charge (cash) We feel that continuing as it is and be charged for rent, etc. the department could continue.

Chairman: Over the phone you said you had a definite plan from July 1. May I ask?

Mr. Mathiesen: I had plans are if not the desire to produce as a co-op, I would like to experiment further.

At this time the question of the very high prices of funeral wreaths and special flowers was brought up. Mr. Burge suggested that the body (Committee) make a recommendation. Mr. Mathiesen was also of that opinion.

Question brought by Mack Kadotani that the net worth of Industry at present is \$1377, and to whom does the equipment belong?

Mr. Mathiesen: I would like very much to see this community sit down and try to iron out this price situation and I think that is a real problem.

Chairman: If we could do that, then it is fine.

Chairman: According to Mr. Harada's explanation, for instance, the plaques are being sold at about \$2 when actual cost of making is around 20¢. Now we asked him that why so high? and he stated that the artists who did the work would feel that their work was not worth it. That is true but we would like to know why they charge too much.

Mr. Mathiesen: Let us set up priorities, and have some scale worked out.

At this time the question of goods ordered outside and brought into Industry and sold there such as flower vases, pillow cases, bedspreads, which should be handled by C. E. as Industry is to be producing instead of ordering and selling. Mr. Burge and Mr. Mathiesen both suggested that this body meet with the Industry and make recommendations such as these. Suggestion was that at this meeting have both Mr. Burge and Mr. Mathiesen present as up to now we had not gotten anywhere when we recommended a few things. The date and time will be set after Council has met and will notify those who are to be present at this meeting with Industry.

Question regarding financial statements was discussed. Mr. Mathiesen stated that the books should be open at all time and an audit to be taken every 3 or 4 months and the Committee would like to have a monthly financial statement given to the public.

June 25, 1943

The matter of opening a separate account for Industry was brought up by Mack Kadotani. Chairman Takashima stated that a date be set when we could all meet with Industry and have Mr. Mathiesen and Burge present at this meeting and make recommendations as the Committee does not want to high-pressure anyone but we should be able to come to some decision. If all of these records went up to Washington then the people here would really lose out so I think the best thing to do is to meet with Industry, Messr. Burge and Mathiesen and if agreeable and if possible set the time later for this meeting.

The meeting was adjourned.

Meeting of the Officers of the
Community Council, E. W. Rector
CPA, and Representatives of the
Department of Industry and Manu-
facturing.

July 13, 1943

Meeting was held on Tuesday, July 13, 1943, at Poston 1 Cooperative
Enterprise Building 2:00 P.M. with following members present at
the meeting:

Mr. E. W. Rector, C. P. A.
K. J. Takashima, Chairman Community Council, Poston 3
Mack Kadotani, Vice-Chairman Community Council, Poston 3
Masao Otani, Treasurer, Community Council, Poston 3
Mr. Minoru Harada, General Manager, Industry of Poston 3
Mr. Y. Shimizu, Industry of Poston 3

Press: Kenny Hirose & Mr. Kimura

Takashima: What is the March 31 crepe paper inventory?

M. Harada: March 31 inventory is not entered in the books.
Total merchandise inventory of March 31 was
\$348.36.

Takashima: Your crepe paper inventory of May 6 at that time
showed to be 356 5/12 dozens, and when we took
the inventory it showed 830 dozens.

M. Harada: Your inventory was estimated at that time, was it
not?

Takashima: You stated at one of our meetings that the inventory
was taken on March 31, 1943.

Mr. Harada: Yes, I did not have a chance to take the inventory
thoroughly, so just took it roughly.

Takashima: Remember when we took the inventory it was 830
dozens, a difference of nearly 500 dozens, from
that reported by you.

Kadotani: Between May 1 and May 6, 1943, they sold $17\frac{1}{2}$ dozens.
On May 1, there was 813 dozens and between May 1 and
6 sold $17\frac{1}{2}$ dozens, thus making total of 830 dozens.

Takashima: These are the rough figures given by Mr. Harada: May 6, 1943 Inventory 356 5/12 dozens. Mr. Harada stated that purchases of crepe paper from November 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943, 2,071 dozens, and from April 1 to April 30, 267 dozens, making total purchases of 2338 dozens.

Sales of crepe paper from November 1 to March 31 1320 1/3 dozens, April 1 to April 30 211 5/12 dozens, and from May 1 to May 6, 17 1/12 dozens, making total sales of 1548 10/12 dozens.

Amount of crepe paper consumed between November 1 and March 31 were: Flowers 179 dozens

Dolls 9 "

Miscellaneous 113 9/12 dozens

Total of 301 9/12 dozens consumed. From April 1 to April 30---flowers, 113 dozens and dolls 18 dozens, making total consumed of 131 dozens. Total crepe paper consumed from November 1 to April 30, 432 9/12 dozens. Total crepe paper sold and consumed from November 1 to May 6, 1981 7/12 dozens, leaving inventory of 356 5/12 dozens for the figure given to us by Industry.

M. Harada: That is all on estimated figures.

Takashima: When inventory taken on May 6, we found roughly around 800 dozens that is the actual inventory.

Mr. Rector: Where do you buy the crepe paper?

M. Harada: Tuttle, Atlas Paper Company, and Community Enterprises.

Rector: We have to go back on all the receipts because estimated is hard to get. WE have to go back to all the purchases. During the first two months you did not keep your purchases separate, did you Mr. Harada? Have you attempted to pick up the purchases?

Harada: If you divide the crepe papers when sold at 8¢, 9¢, 10¢, 11¢, and 12¢, you will find the average is 10¢. That figure was taken to find out how many dozens sold, used, or bought.

Rector: You have to pick up the actual number of rolls. If possible, should pick up the actual number of papers that was sold.

Harada: Whatever I have, I have checked up the number. Some big sales we can't check up because we have just the money put down, so that is all estimate.

Otani: Crepe paper are five prices: 8¢, 9¢, 10¢, 11¢, and 12¢.

Harada: We have all five prices. We have sold Tuttle's at 9¢ instead of 10¢. We have some paper which is 7 feet instead of 10 feet which are sold at less.

Kadotani: 2071 dozens purchased between November 1 to April 30. Is that an estimated figure?

Harada: That is a rough figure.

Kadotani: The purchased number is the exact figure, is it not, and not an estimate?

Harada: That is so unless I have overlooked some purchases.

Kadotani: According to our figures, you have over-looked 500 some odd dozens.

Harada: I have said that about 750 dozens of paper were sold in December at 10¢, but supposing you figure it at 11¢ or 12¢, you made a difference of 50 or 60 dozens right there.

Kadotani: I still can't see how you under-estimated your sales by 474 dozens.

Harada: I do not know, but we just put down how much we have sold.

Kadotani: That's where we want to find out, whether it is estimated or forgot to ^{write} right down purchase invoices.

Rector: I suggest that you pick up on all the sales and purchases and not be just satisfied with an estimate.

Harada: How about taking inventory tomorrow?

Rector: I have checked many times for many years, and we have never accepted an estimated figure, because so many things can happen there. There are sort of things you can't accept estimates on if you are going to try to prove anything. It is good to use an estimate to get an idea of what is happening.

Harada: In taking of inventory of the crepes. These gentlemen never checked the boxes thoroughly and did not go into every box, and their inventory is just as much an estimate as our figures are.

Takashima: We went through all the boxes the best we can unless they were sealed.

Harada: No boxes were sealed at all.

Kadotani: We know the purchases are not an estimate. The sales must then be an estimate.

Rector: I would not accept that statement that the purchases are correct figures until we have gone through the entire records. That is out of this entirely.

Kadotani: Mr. Harada just stated that the purchases are not estimated.

Rector: The thing you want to do is to say that according to your records as compiled from an estimate given by Mr. Harada and inventory taken, the crepe paper over of May 6 is a certain number of grosses.

Kadotani: That statement would not have any weight unless you approve or disapprove it.

Rector: I have no way of approving or disapproving the figures.

Kadotani: When the sales amounted to 1900 dozens and there are 500 dozens over, it proves that something has not been-----

Rector: I said as the books were recorded were in good shape. There are not ways to record the number of crepe papers. The only way is to go back to the quantity of sales and purchases and work on that.

Kadotani: The figures is as close as we can get and Mr. Harada said they were correct.

Harada: How about our group working together and if there is something wrong, there is something wrong. You say that it is accurate or inaccurate, so none of this inventory stays still, so we can't check back on it.

Kadotani: The difference of 400 dozens is that you either failed to record something-----

Harada: I am going to lose money because I pay by personal check. I can't over-estimate the sales because the sales is all there was, but I can estimate the number, but not in dollars and cents. Your figures are in the inventory, and we did not go together to get the stuff. I do not have confidence in your inventory the way you have taken it.

Shimizu: We are only making our own figures, and you are making your own figures, so we can't see it. We can't do that today because we have to go through every purchases and sales and find out, and otherwise you can't prove it.

Kadotani: You went through your own figures and presented it to us.

Harada: I just went roughly through my books so that I can come nearly to it. I just took a rough figure to come to the figure conclusion by preparing this figure, and now you people pin me down with the rough estimate. That is what my position is. I never prepared these things because you never asked for it, but I have just made a rough estimate so that we could compare it.

Kadotani: We would not have questioned it if the difference was very small.

Harada: Igo up there and open each box.

Kadotani: You just told Mr. Rector that when you took inventory at the end of March 31, 1943, it was a rough inventory only.

Rector: In Illinois one time, I took two groups of employees and had them take inventory, and on a \$125 of stock they were off \$50 of the two groups of employees constantly working with these items. One group was spices and the other group had miscounted by 100 items. I must say that you still haven't got a fact.

Takashima: 113 dozens were used for miscellaneous things from November 1 to March 31, and Mr. Harada's explanation was mainly included volunteer's party, trimmings, art object of school classes, drawing, hospital flowers.

Harada: If you people were going into this so thoroughly, we should have ~~the~~ taken inventory together.

Takashima: I have asked for your fullest cooperation, but I failed to receive it.

Harada: When I have a big exhibit coming on, you can't blame me for being busy and not giving you cooperation.

Takashima: Check on this: On April 20 from San Yuen Company for 25 cartons of beans in glasses received by S. Togasaki.

Harada: I have never done any business with them.

Rector: Who is Togasaki?

Takashima: He is the chairman of the Industry department.

Harada: That has nothing to do with industry. We have never handled any fu-nu.

Takashima: That is not in the books then? Can you find an invoice on March 30 for one case of earthenware signed by Mr. Harada and shipped from Tai Ping Company in San Francisco?

Harada: That has nothing to do with Industry. I bought that for the flower-making classes. Nine cases isn't it? Yes, I remember that. You will not find that in the books because it is my personal purchase. It was prepaid wasn't it. I just had a box sent in as few samples. He usually sent it prepaid. Mrs. Eguchi and Mrs. Aizumi and flower arrangement classes asked me.

Takashima: Then that was your own private business?

Harada: That was not my own business, but just samples and nothing to do with Industry. Most of these samples I gave away and I still have some on hand yet. The nine cases I brought that in as merchandise for flower arrangement classes.

Kadotani: In other words, the people ordered the flower vases for the classes?

Harada: Money was sent out without going through Industry at all.

Takashima: How was that thing arranged?

Harada: It was arranged so that all was sold to the flower arrangement classes. Mrs. Aizumi's sent so many people so we sold the vases to them.

Kadotani: Why wasn't the goods sold by Industry seeing that the goods were brought in and why wasn't the profits turned over to Industry?

✓ Harada: We did not want to make any profits. I just helped them to buy the goods.

Kadotani: Then the first case that came in sometime in March, it wasn't sold at all?

✓ Harada: That first case was merely a few samples which I gave away to the people. If canteen bills that thing, they will have to get at higher prices and since I know the landing costs, I was able to pay at cheaper prices.

Kadotani: Who will take care of the goods that is left over?

Harada: Will send them back. Tai Ping will take care of the shipping costs.

Takashima: Please check on this: December 26, 1942, sales tag #5 for \$1.56.

✓ Rector: That will be included here as of January 6 of 18 crepe at \$1.81. They did not have a sales ticket, but just a record kept of the total. That would be the only record that would be on that sale. There is no item for \$1.56.

Takashima: As this is a separate sale, it should be recorded as such.

Rector: Whether this was the correct way of handling the bookkeeping or not, I cannot say definitely.

Takashima: I do not see how that could be entered that way.

Rector: 13 crepes at 12¢ comes to \$1.56 and \$1.56 from \$1.81 leaves 5 crepe at 5¢ each unless you gave a discount on these 5 crepes.

Harada: Sometime there are crepe papers when they come in a box without wrapping, and messed up, we give it away at cheaper prices.

Rector: In January, they did not issue any sales tickets to individuals and it shows 18 crepes at \$1.81. The way they handled it is that a ticket made have not been given as a sale alone.

Harada: Mrs. Tsuruoka has sold paper and brought the money later on and receipts have been issued.

Rector: If you stay on the assumption that there is something crooked, you will say that this \$1.81 is another sale, but if you do not know or think something is crooked way, it is the same sale.

Kadotani: It is my opinion it is a discrepancy.

Rector: It is a fair statement to be made. In my opinion, it is not.

Kadotani: In your opinion, she was given a discount.

7 Rector: My assumption is that the record is not clear enough to prove anything. The record is not clear, but it is accurate. As far as the books is concerned, it is handled the same way as it has been handled and the method is accurate.

Takashima: February 20, 1943, #34----\$1.08, 12 crepes. four boxes of Kleenex at 14¢ each on the same date.

Rector: The entry has been made as 12 crepe at \$1.08. The Kleenex were purchases from Community Enterprises.

Takashima: February 20, 1943, \$5.00 sale of funeral floral piece to Yokota.

(Matter checked upon and item on February 23, 1943, to be thought as the same item of \$5.00)

February 20, 1943, Matsuda of Block 317, four sales of \$5.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, and \$2.50.

Harada: Matsuda paid by Traveler's check. He never paid all at one time, but came in on two occasions if I remember correctly.

Rector: Take a copy of the ticket and find out from him exactly how he paid it. If paid all at once, the Industry records do not agree but if not paid all at once, Matsuda made a mis-statement.

Rector: More people paid money then there are records here on the books.

Harada: Some give me money right away and some don't give me right away. Japanese people usually pay promptly as far as funeral flowers are concerned.

Rector: The question seems to be whether Matsuda and Matsushima paid the full amount of money as stated.

Harada: Matsuda gave me a \$10.00 Bank of America Traveler's Check and I gave him some change. All I know is that they paid before the funeral. I asked the man myself, and he said he turned in the money.

Rector: Will you make sure that they turned in that full amount of money as shown on the date, and that will hold. You will agree to that won't you. If you substantiate the statement, that he paid the \$12.00 on one day and the other person paid \$5.00 and if that is done, the tickets do not substantiate.

Harada: All I know is that we record the money as we receive the money. If that is what they say, that is the way. I have all records and that is all, I can't change it. No use.

Takashima: March \$3.60 on the 25th for 2 dozen gladiolas.
(Checked upon and find entry for 1 doz. gladiolas for \$1.80 and another entry for 1 doz. gladiolas for \$1.80.)

On April 16, 1943 there is an express bill slip for 3 boxes of Mechanic's tools, wooden iron working machinery, and 1 iron stand for planer received by Mr. Shimizu amounting to \$20.65.

Shimizu: That was my personal shipment. C. O. D. was \$26.00 and packing expenses \$20.00. I paid for that personally. I am using that in Industry without getting anything for it. I have received no rental at all for my tools whatsoever.

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Minutes of the Camouflage Factory Meeting
December 5, 1942

The Camouflage Factory Meeting held on December 5, 1942, at 10:30 A.M. at Block 310-9-A was called to order by Chairman Moris Burge.

The Chairman explained that this meeting was called to discuss with Mr. Mathiesen and Mr. Kennedy the camouflage net factory here.

Mr. Mathiesen: I think the first thing we should report is when Mr. Myers was here, he made certain statements in regard to the Trust Fund. According to him the Trust Fund was out, however, he did make a statement that we had certain outside commitments. Mr. Stancliff, Manager of the Industrial Division of the Regional Office, had talked with Mr. Myers afterwards at relocation centers where we had commitments to an outside industry as we had on the net factory would also mean a commitment on the Trust Fund.

1. Mr. Myers has definitely agreed that Trust Fund should be left where commitments were made with outside industries.
2. The U.S. Engineers have entered into an agreement with WRA to place the operation of the net factories in the hands of a private contractor, with the agreement that the private contractor will pay minimum wages which the Industrial Division of this Authority believes will equal prevailing wages for unskilled labor in similar industries outside Relocation Centers, based on reasonable production.

The agreement with the private contractor provides that net garnishers shall be paid at the rate of 48¢ per 100 square feet for nets garnished. It is the intention of the contractor to pay non-garnishers on the net project on a piece-work basis so that they will receive an average of the amount earned by net garnishers.

It has been established that it can reasonably be expected that garnishers will produce an average of 100 square feet per day, and with the incentive to produce an amount in excess of this, so that much larger production may be obtained.

The WRA has entered into an agreement to a minimum wage below which they agreed not to have the work done. They have entered into a private contract for 48¢ per 100 square feet.

Question: Are the weavers classified as skilled labor?

The \$12.00 basis project level applies only to apprentices.

Answer: The foreman or manager in the net factory would determine whether a person is considered as apprentice or skilled.

On piece-work basis, there is no skilled or unskilled labor.

We are assuming that scale will be paid on the WRA scale of \$12, \$16, and \$19, but agreement has been reached in the net factory on the basis of 48¢ per 100 square feet.

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December 5, 1942

Trust Fund may operate in the 3 units in spite of Mr. Myers' statement on contracts which has been already committed on the project.

Should there not be a minimum wage scale because there are shortages of materials?

Supposing some thread very essential does not come and people are laid for a couple of weeks, would \$25 be docked against them for subsistence?

There are enough materials here so we can operate for four months.

Is there any guarantee of minimum wage?

According to Mr. Stahl, there is no minimum guarantee of wages.

The following three plans were read:

Plan No. 1:

After subsistence has been paid to WRA, all of the earnings are paid directly to the worker in the net factory, and no clothing allowance is paid to either the worker or his dependents.

Plan No. 2:

After subsistence charge has been repaid to WRA and the worker is paid his established WRA wages (\$12, \$16, or \$19), and clothing allowances have been paid to the net worker for himself and his dependents, the remainder of his earnings from the net factory is deposited in a community trust fund to be distributed on a pro rata basis to all workers in the Relocation Center in accordance with the number of hours they have worked during the existence of this enterprise as related to the total hours worked by all workers in the Relocation Center.

Plan No. 3:

Same distributions made as in Plan No. 2, except that an additional bonus is paid to the net factory worker for his having reached the goal of an average of 1000 square feet for each eight-hour day during the month, and in addition, a small bonus per square foot for each square foot produced in excess of 1000 square feet per day for one month. The amount used by the Industrial Division of this Region for calculating bonuses on suggested Plan No. 3 have been that each worker receives a bonus of \$10.00 for having produced an average of 1000 square feet each eight-hour day for the month, and that he receive an additional bonus of \$0.001 per square foot for all production in excess of an average of 1000 square feet per eight-hour day for a full month.

The following determinations have been established by the Director of the War Relocation Authority for the camouflage

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AGREEMENT

This agreement made at Poston, Arizona, this 13th day of February, 1943, between John M. Stahl, the employer, and his employees, and approved by the Project Director of the Colorado River War Relocation Project, Poston, Arizona, WITNESSES;

In consideration of the mutual promises and covenants herein contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. The purpose of this agreement is to establish and maintain harmonious working relations so that the camouflage net factory in Poston may operate at the greatest possible production and efficiency.
2. Compliance with laws. The employer agrees that he will comply at all times with all Federal and State laws, regulations, and orders applicable to the operation of the factory.
3. Hours. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work and forty hours a week's work. A week shall be a seven day period from 5:00 p.m., Saturday to 5:00 p.m., Saturday. The working day may be changed by agreement between the employer and the worker to permit a shorter working day while still maintaining a forty hour week, such as, five seven-hour days and one five-hour day. In no case shall the regular work day exceed eight hours or the regular work week exceed six days.
4. Factory Committee. The employer agrees to recognize a committee elected by the factory workers as the sole bargaining representative for all of the workers. This Committee shall be known as the Factory Committee.
5. Grievances. All grievances shall be referred to the factory committee through its chairman or a departmental steward.
6. Arbitration. Any grievance that cannot be settled between the factory committee and the employer shall be referred to arbitration. The arbitration board shall consist of one person named by the employer and one person named by the committee, a third person selected by these two. In the event that the first two members cannot agree on a third member, he shall be selected by the Project Director. The board's decision shall be final and binding on both parties. Arbitration shall be limited to considerations other than wages, or items involving excessive extra cost to the employer; both are definitely limited under the terms of the existing contract between the employer and the United States Engineers.
7. Wages. The weavers are to receive 48¢ per hundred sq. ft. of garnished nets.

The non-weaving workers, exclusive of foreman, supervisors and statisticians, shall receive a wage equal to the average wage of all weavers who have been employed during the two preceeding pay periods. The foreman and statisticians shall receive the wages of the non-weavers plus 10% in excess of the non-weavers' wages. The supervisors shall receive the wages of the non-weavers plus 20% in excess of the non-weaver's wages.

The non-weaving workers shall be paid on the 15th of each month, on the general average wage of the current half of the month of all weavers who have received two prior pay checks. They shall be paid at the end of each month a wage computed on a general average wage for the entire current month of all weavers pay who have received two prior pay checks less the payment made to said non-weaving workers on the 15th day of that month. The current month shall be the basis on which the average non-weaver's pay is based. The average shall be computed on the monthly average. Any non-weaving worker leaving or having his employment terminated during the month shall be allowed any excess pay that would be due him after the general average monthly wage has been computed. The pay of the non-weavers for the month of February 1943 shall be based on the average of all those weavers garnishing over 1000 sq. ft. per day.

8. Overtime. All work performed in excess of the regular work day or in excess of forty hours per week shall be paid at one and one half times the regular rate of pay. Weavers all receive 72¢ per hundred sq. ft., and non-weavers exclusive of supervisors, foreman and statisticians shall receive 99¢ per hour; and the supervisors all receive \$1.18 per hour.

9. Working and Miscellaneous conditions. The employer agrees to hire sufficient non-weaver help so as to permit the weavers to spend the maximum possible time at weaving provided, however, that at no time shall there be employed non-weaver help in excess of 18% of the entire number of weavers. In the event there is a dispute as to the number of non-weaver help to be employed, either party may arbitrate the matter before the arbitration board as provided in this contract except that the maximum of the 18% as herein provided shall not be exceeded. In the event the employer desires to have the maximum of the 18% non-weaver help reduced by reason of the installation of electric motors for the cutting machines and the parties cannot agree to such maximum, then the employer may arbitrate the matter before the arbitration board for a decision and the board must determine the percentage of 18% less the percentage saved. This provision shall be applicable only for a three month's period and the end of which time the parties agree to negotiate a permanent manner in which the number of non-weaver help may be determined. In the event the parties cannot agree then the matter shall be arbitrated by the arbitration board as herein established.

10. The weavers will not correct on their own time those mistakes caused by faulty material. The employer agrees to confer with the shop steward about the insufficiency of work at least 18 hours before the beginning of a work day. The employer agrees to furnish all reasonable utilities and facilities for the operation of the factory and in addition agrees to furnish sanitary facilities and supplies. The employer agrees to do everything in his power to make working conditions as comfortable and as pleasant as possible.

11. Effective date of contract. The provisions of this contract shall be retroactive and be considered as in full force and effect as of Feb. 3, 1943.

12. Termination of contract. This contract shall automatically expire simultaneously with the expiration of or at the time of the renegotiations

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11. Effective date of contract. The provisions of this contract shall be retroactive and be considered as in full force and effect as of February 3, 1943.

12. Termination of contract. This contract shall automatically expire simultaneously with the expiration of or at the time of the renegotiations of the employer's contract with the United States Engineers. Notice of termination or negotiations of employer's contract shall be given to parties interested.

13. Efficiency. The workers agree to maintain a high standard of efficiency and not to call any strikes, slow-downs, or stoppages of work so long as this agreement is adhered to by the employer.

The employer agrees not to cause any lock-outs so long as this agreement is adhered to by the workers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their hand and seal on the date here and above mentioned.

John M. Stahl, employer (LS)

Approved: W. Wade Head
Project Director